

Ghana: Road to Independence

6 March 1957 – A Historic Day

1 Key Facts

- Independence Date: 6 March 1957
- Leader: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
- Colonial Power: United Kingdom
- Significance: First sub-Saharan African country to gain full independence

2 Historical Background

- Formerly the Gold Coast, a British colony.
- Independence movement grew post-World War II with leaders like Nkrumah pushing for self-rule.
- March 6, 1957: Ghana officially became independent through the Ghana Independence Act, 1957.

3 Independence Act Highlights

- Legal document passed by the UK Parliament granting sovereignty to Ghana.
- Established the framework for Ghana's first constitution and government.
- Marked the beginning of modern Ghana as a nation-state.

4 Legacy

- Inspired other African nations to fight for independence.
- Ghana became a symbol of freedom and Pan-Africanism.
- National holiday: Independence Day (6 March), celebrated with parades, speeches, and cultural festivals.

5 Fun Fact

- Kwame Nkrumah is remembered as the architect of African unity and played a key role in establishing the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

[Download the full Ghana Independence Act, 1957 \(PDF\):
\[https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1957/6/pdfs/ukpga_19570006_en.pdf\]\(https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1957/6/pdfs/ukpga_19570006_en.pdf\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1957/6/pdfs/ukpga_19570006_en.pdf)