

history of thomas sankara

History of Thomas Sankara: The Revolutionary Leader Who Changed Burkina Faso

history of thomas sankara often brings to mind the image of a charismatic and visionary leader who dared to challenge the status quo in Africa during the early 1980s. Known as "Africa's Che Guevara," Sankara's story is one of courage, radical reform, and unyielding dedication to social justice and pan-Africanism. His brief but impactful presidency transformed a nation and left a legacy that continues to inspire activists and leaders around the world. In this article, we will explore the history of Thomas Sankara—his early life, rise to power, revolutionary policies, and enduring influence.

Early Life and Military Career

Thomas Sankara was born on December 21, 1949, in Yako, a small town in the French West African colony of Upper Volta, which later became Burkina Faso. Growing up in a modest family, Sankara was influenced by the post-colonial environment and the struggles for independence that swept across Africa. His early education reflected a keen interest in history and politics, laying the groundwork for his future revolutionary ideas.

In 1966, he joined the military academy in Ouagadougou, where he quickly distinguished himself as a disciplined and intelligent officer. The military was a pivotal institution in Upper Volta, and Sankara's time there exposed him to various political ideologies, including Marxism and pan-Africanism. His military career was marked by postings across the country, which allowed him to witness firsthand the widespread poverty and corruption that plagued his homeland.

The Influences That Shaped Sankara's Ideology

Sankara was deeply influenced by prominent figures such as Che Guevara and Fidel Castro, whose revolutionary zeal and anti-imperialist stance resonated with him. Additionally, Sankara was inspired by African leaders like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Patrice Lumumba of Congo, both champions of African unity and independence.

These influences fueled his belief that true liberation required not only political independence but also social and economic transformation. Unlike many African leaders of his time, Sankara was committed to breaking free from neocolonial influence and fostering self-reliance in Burkina Faso.

The Rise to Power and the 1983 Coup

The political landscape of Upper Volta in the early 1980s was unstable, with frequent changes in government and widespread dissatisfaction among the population. Thomas

Sankara's charisma and revolutionary ideas made him a popular figure within the military and among young revolutionaries.

In August 1983, Sankara came to power through a military coup, with the support of his close friend and comrade Blaise Compaoré. This event marked a turning point in the history of Burkina Faso. Upon assuming the presidency, Sankara immediately began implementing sweeping reforms aimed at social justice, economic independence, and environmental sustainability.

Renaming the Nation and Symbolizing Change

One of Sankara's first acts as president was to rename the country from Upper Volta to Burkina Faso, meaning "Land of Upright People" or "Land of Honest People" in the local Mossi and Dioula languages. This symbolic gesture underscored his vision of a nation built on integrity, dignity, and self-respect.

The renaming was more than symbolism; it represented a break from the colonial past and a commitment to forging a new national identity rooted in African values.

Revolutionary Policies and Social Reforms

The history of Thomas Sankara is deeply tied to his ambitious reform agenda, which sought to transform Burkina Faso into a self-sufficient and equitable society. His policies addressed a wide range of issues—from land redistribution to women's rights, education, and health.

Economic Independence and Anti-Imperialism

Sankara was a fierce critic of foreign aid, which he viewed as a tool for neocolonial control. He famously declared, "He who feeds you, controls you," highlighting his commitment to reducing dependency on foreign assistance. Instead, he promoted local production and self-reliance.

Agrarian reform was a cornerstone of his economic policy. Sankara redistributed land from feudal landlords to peasants, encouraging agricultural productivity. His government launched massive campaigns to vaccinate millions of children against diseases and improve public health infrastructure.

Empowering Women and Promoting Gender Equality

One of the most progressive aspects of Sankara's leadership was his advocacy for women's rights. He appointed women to high government positions and encouraged their participation in the workforce and politics.

Sankara's administration outlawed female genital mutilation, forced marriages, and polygamy—practices that were entrenched in the society but harmful to women's wellbeing. He also emphasized education for girls and worked to dismantle patriarchal norms.

Environmental Initiatives and Sustainability

Long before environmentalism became a global priority, Sankara recognized the importance of protecting Burkina Faso's fragile environment. His government undertook a nationwide tree-planting campaign to combat desertification and soil erosion, issues that threatened the country's agricultural base.

These initiatives were part of his broader vision of sustainable development, ensuring that economic progress did not come at the expense of natural resources.

The End of Sankara's Presidency and Legacy

Despite his popularity among the masses, Thomas Sankara faced significant opposition from within the political elite and external powers uncomfortable with his radical agenda. On October 15, 1987, Sankara was assassinated during a coup led by Blaise Compaoré, who would go on to rule Burkina Faso for nearly three decades.

The circumstances surrounding Sankara's death remain controversial, with many viewing it as a tragic loss for Burkina Faso and Africa as a whole. Nevertheless, his ideas and vision have continued to inspire generations of activists and leaders committed to social justice and African unity.

Why Thomas Sankara's History Still Matters Today

Today, Thomas Sankara is remembered not only as a revolutionary leader but as a symbol of integrity, courage, and hope. His emphasis on fighting corruption, empowering the marginalized, and promoting self-sufficiency resonates deeply in a world still grappling with inequality and neocolonial influences.

In Burkina Faso and beyond, commemorations, documentaries, and academic studies keep alive the history of Thomas Sankara, ensuring that his message remains relevant. For those interested in African history, political reform, or social justice, understanding Sankara's life provides valuable lessons on leadership and change.

Exploring the history of Thomas Sankara offers a rich perspective on how visionary leadership can challenge entrenched systems and inspire meaningful transformation, even in the face of tremendous adversity.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Thomas Sankara and why is he significant in history?

Thomas Sankara was a Burkinabé military captain, Marxist revolutionary, and President of Burkina Faso from 1983 to 1987. He is significant for his progressive policies, anti-imperialist stance, and efforts to combat corruption and promote social justice in Burkina Faso.

What were the main policies implemented by Thomas Sankara during his presidency?

Thomas Sankara implemented policies focused on land redistribution, nationalization of resources, promoting women's rights, environmental conservation, and improving education and healthcare. He aimed to reduce dependency on foreign aid and foster self-sufficiency in Burkina Faso.

How did Thomas Sankara come to power in Burkina Faso?

Thomas Sankara came to power through a popular coup in 1983, supported by a group of young military officers. He was appointed Prime Minister initially but was soon overthrown and then reinstated as President after the coup, leading a revolutionary government.

What led to the assassination of Thomas Sankara in 1987?

Thomas Sankara was assassinated in a coup d'état on October 15, 1987, orchestrated by his former close ally Blaise Compaoré. The motives included opposition from internal and external forces threatened by Sankara's radical reforms and anti-imperialist policies.

What is Thomas Sankara's legacy in Burkina Faso and globally?

Thomas Sankara is remembered as a symbol of integrity, anti-corruption, and pan-Africanism. His legacy inspires social justice movements worldwide, and in Burkina Faso, he is celebrated as a national hero who sought to transform society and empower the poor and marginalized.

Additional Resources

History of Thomas Sankara: The Revolutionary Leader of Burkina Faso

history of thomas sankara unfolds as a compelling narrative of radical transformation, visionary leadership, and enduring influence in African political history. Often dubbed "Africa's Che Guevara," Sankara emerged as a charismatic figure who sought to challenge neocolonialism, promote self-sufficiency, and redefine the socio-economic landscape of his country, then known as Upper Volta. His tenure as president from 1983 to 1987 was marked by sweeping reforms that aimed to empower the marginalized and assert national independence, leaving a legacy that continues to inspire debates on governance and development across the continent.

The Early Life and Military Career of Thomas Sankara

Thomas Sankara was born on December 21, 1949, in Yako, a town in the French Upper Volta colony, now Burkina Faso. Raised in a modest family, Sankara's early life was shaped by the complexities of colonial rule and the struggle for independence that gripped many African nations in the mid-20th century. Enlisting in the military academy at the age of 20, Sankara quickly distinguished himself as a disciplined and thoughtful officer, attributes that would later underpin his political philosophy.

During his military career, Sankara was exposed to various revolutionary ideas, including Marxism and pan-Africanism, which deeply influenced his worldview. His participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions and interactions with other African nations broadened his understanding of continental challenges such as poverty, corruption, and foreign domination. These experiences galvanized his commitment to radical change once he assumed political power.

Rise to Power and the Revolution

The history of Thomas Sankara's ascent to power is intrinsically linked to the political turbulence of Upper Volta in the early 1980s. Following a series of coups and unstable governments, Sankara, then Prime Minister, was propelled to the presidency through a coup d'état in August 1983, backed by loyal military officers and popular support. His leadership marked a turning point characterized by a revolutionary zeal to dismantle entrenched systems of oppression.

Sankara's government was grounded in the principles of anti-imperialism and self-reliance. He sought to break free from the influence of former colonial powers, particularly France, and reduce Burkina Faso's dependence on foreign aid. His administration renamed the country from Upper Volta to Burkina Faso, which means "Land of Incorruptible People" in the local Mossi and Dioula languages, symbolizing a new national identity rooted in dignity and integrity.

Key Reforms and Initiatives

Under Sankara's leadership, Burkina Faso witnessed an ambitious agenda aimed at socio-economic transformation:

- **Land Redistribution:** Sankara implemented agrarian reforms that redistributed land from feudal landlords to peasants, promoting agricultural productivity and food self-sufficiency.
- **Healthcare and Education:** His government launched nationwide vaccination campaigns against diseases like measles and meningitis, drastically reducing child mortality rates. Education was made accessible, with efforts to increase literacy and build schools.
- **Women's Rights:** Sankara championed gender equality by outlawing female genital mutilation, forced marriages, and polygamy. He appointed women to key government positions and encouraged their participation in development activities.
- **Environmental Policies:** Recognizing the threat of desertification, Sankara initiated massive tree-planting projects and promoted sustainable agricultural practices.
- **Economic Independence:** Emphasizing self-sufficiency, he discouraged foreign aid reliance and advocated for local production of goods, including clothing and food.

These reforms reflected Sankara's commitment to a holistic approach to development that intertwined social justice, economic empowerment, and environmental stewardship.

Challenges and Controversies

Despite his popular policies and charismatic leadership, Thomas Sankara's revolutionary government faced significant challenges. Internally, his radical reforms disrupted established power structures and alienated traditional elites, bureaucrats, and business interests. Externally, Sankara's anti-imperialist stance and alignment with leftist ideologies attracted suspicion and opposition from Western governments and regional powers.

The history of Thomas Sankara's presidency cannot be fully understood without acknowledging the geopolitical context of the Cold War. Sankara's independent foreign policy, including support for liberation movements across Africa and criticism of Western dominance, positioned Burkina Faso as a contentious actor in international relations. This, combined with internal dissent, created an environment ripe for political instability.

Moreover, some critics argue that Sankara's governance style was authoritarian, with limited tolerance for political opposition and dissent. While his reforms were

transformative, they were also implemented swiftly and sometimes without broad consensus, leading to accusations of suppressing political freedoms.

Assassination and Legacy

On October 15, 1987, Thomas Sankara was assassinated during a coup led by his former ally Blaise Compaoré, who subsequently reversed many of Sankara's policies. The circumstances surrounding his death remain a subject of investigation and speculation, with recent efforts in Burkina Faso seeking justice and accountability for the assassination.

Despite his premature death, the history of Thomas Sankara resonates profoundly in Burkina Faso and across Africa. His vision of self-reliance, social justice, and anti-corruption continues to inspire activists, scholars, and political leaders. Commemorations and political movements often invoke Sankara's ideals as a benchmark for ethical governance and grassroots empowerment.

Comparative Analysis: Thomas Sankara and Other African Leaders

In the broader landscape of African post-colonial leadership, Thomas Sankara stands out for his unapologetic approach to reform and his rejection of neocolonial dependence. Unlike many contemporaries who maintained close ties with former colonial powers, Sankara's policies were distinctly nationalistic and radical.

Comparatively, leaders such as Julius Nyerere of Tanzania promoted similar ideals of self-reliance but employed more gradualist and consensus-driven methods. Sankara's revolutionary urgency contrasts with the incremental reforms of leaders like Nyerere or Kwame Nkrumah, whose Pan-African visions shared ideological overlaps but differed in implementation.

However, Sankara's tenure was brief, limiting the long-term assessment of his policies' sustainability. The reversal of his reforms under Compaoré's regime illustrates the fragility of revolutionary governments in the face of entrenched interests and external pressures.

Thomas Sankara's Impact on Modern African Politics

The enduring appeal of Thomas Sankara's leadership style and political philosophy manifests in contemporary African discourse on governance and development. His emphasis on anti-corruption, grassroots mobilization, and environmental sustainability aligns with current priorities in African policy frameworks.

Moreover, Sankara's advocacy for women's rights and social equity predates and presages

modern gender equality movements on the continent. His holistic approach serves as a case study for integrating social, economic, and political reforms in a resource-constrained environment.

In recent years, renewed interest in Sankara's ideals has influenced political rhetoric and youth activism, particularly in Burkina Faso, where calls for transparency and social justice echo his legacy. His image adorns murals, and his speeches are frequently revisited as a source of inspiration for new generations seeking alternatives to entrenched political systems.

The history of Thomas Sankara remains a critical reference point for understanding the complexities of revolutionary leadership in Africa and the challenges of translating radical ideals into enduring institutional change.

History Of Thomas Sankara

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history of thomas sankara: Black History Amat Levin, 2025-08-21 Noch immer beginnt für viele die Geschichte des «dunklen Kontinents» mit dem Kolonialismus. Amat Levin geht einen anderen Weg. Er folgt den Spuren untergegangener Kulturen und vergessener Ereignisse teils über Afrika hinaus zu Orten, in die unzählige Sklaven verschleppt wurden. Seine zugänglich geschriebene Black History ist ein faszinierendes Mosaik aus Geschichten, die alle miteinander vernetzt sind, die staunen lassen und zum Weiterlesen animieren. Für Historiker war Afrika lange «kein geschichtlicher Weltteil» (Hegel). Ethnologen interessierten sich für Afrika, weil sie hier «ursprüngliche» Zivilisationsstufen zu erkennen meinten. Solche Ansichten werden heute kaum noch offen vertreten, leben aber in der Fixierung auf schriftliche Geschichtsquellen fort. Amat Levin rückt demgegenüber so konsequent wie nie zuvor die Geschichte der Schwarzen Menschen und Völker in den Vordergrund und damit die Ereignisse und Kulturen, die meist vergessen werden. Mit untrüglichem Gespür für vielsagende Details und einprägsame Geschichten erzählt er die Geschichte Afrikas von den Hochkulturen in Nubien, Aksum oder Südafrika, in Äthiopien, Mali oder Groß-Simbabwe über die Epoche der Unterwerfung und Versklavung bis hin zum Freiheitskampf in der Karibik, dem Widerstand von Angela Davis und Sister Rosetta Tharpe, der Patin des Rock'n'Roll.

Eine souveräne «Black History» aus afrikanischer Sicht mit dem Mut, nicht alles zu erwähnen und dafür Unzähliges neu zu entdecken.

history of thomas sankara: An Intellectual History of Thomas Sankara James J. Fisher, 2018 Few African leaders have made the impact that Thomas Sankara, President of Burkina Faso (1983-1987), has on the continent. Sankara was not only a revolutionary politician, but also an intellectual, creating the ideology now known as Sankarism. Sankara's ideology has not, however, been studied in much detail, nor have those intellectuals that he echoed been examined. Of these intellectuals, only one has previously been linked to Sankarism: Frantz Fanon, the Martiniquais political theorist. The political ideology of Sankarism can be broadly defined as leftist, anti-(neo)colonial, and Pan-African. This thesis adds to the historiography in that Sankara's intellectual thought can be seen as having consistently echoed key African intellectuals and movements such as Leopold Senghor and Aime Cesaire's Negritude and Frantz Fanon.

history of thomas sankara: Thomas Sankara Ernest Harsch, 2014-11-01 Thomas Sankara, often called the African Che Guevara, was president of Burkina Faso, one of the poorest countries in Africa, until his assassination during the military coup that brought down his government. Although his tenure in office was relatively short, Sankara left an indelible mark on his country's history and development. An avowed Marxist, he outspokenly asserted his country's independence from France and other Western powers while at the same time seeking to build a genuine pan-African unity. Ernest Harsch traces Sankara's life from his student days to his recruitment into the military, early political awakening, and increasing dismay with his country's extreme poverty and political corruption. As he rose to higher leadership positions, he used those offices to mobilize people for change and to counter the influence of the old, corrupt elites. Sankara and his colleagues initiated economic and social policies that shifted away from dependence on foreign aid and toward a greater use of the country's own resources to build schools, health clinics, and public works. Although Sankara's sweeping vision and practical reforms won him admirers both in Burkina Faso and across Africa, a combination of domestic opposition groups and factions within his own government and the army finally led to his assassination in 1987. This is the first English-language book to tell the story of Sankara's life and struggles, drawing on the author's extensive firsthand research and reporting on Burkina Faso, including interviews with the late leader. Decades after his death, Sankara remains an inspiration to young people throughout Africa for his integrity, idealism, and dedication to independence and self-determination.

history of thomas sankara: Honour in African History John Iliffe, 2005 This is the first published account of the role played by ideas of honour in African history from the fourteenth century to the present day. It argues that appreciation of these ideas is essential to an understanding of past and present African behaviour. Before European conquest, many African men cultivated heroic honour, others admired the civic virtues of the patriarchal householder, and women honoured one another for industry, endurance, and devotion to their families. These values both conflicted and blended with Islamic and Christian teachings. Colonial conquest fragmented heroic cultures, but inherited ideas of honour found new expression in regimental loyalty, respectability, professionalism, working-class masculinity, the changing gender relationships of the colonial order, and the nationalist movements which overthrew that order. Today, the same inherited notions obstruct democracy, inspire resistance to tyranny, and motivate the defence of dignity in the face of AIDS.

history of thomas sankara: Thomas Sankara Brian J. Peterson, 2021-03-02 Thomas Sankara: A Revolutionary in Cold War Africa offers the first complete biography in English of the dynamic revolutionary leader from Burkina Faso, Thomas Sankara. Coming to power in 1983, Sankara set his sights on combating social injustice, poverty, and corruption in his country, fighting for women's rights, direct forms of democracy, economic sovereignty, and environmental justice. Drawing on government archival sources and over a hundred interviews with Sankara's family members, friends, and closest revolutionary colleagues, Brian J. Peterson details Sankara's political career and rise to power, as well as his assassination at age 37 in 1987, in a plot led by his close friend Blaise

Compaoré. Thomas Sankara: A Revolutionary in Cold War Africa offers a unique, critical appraisal of Sankara and explores why he generated such enthusiasm and hope in Burkina Faso and beyond, why he was such a polarizing figure, how his rivals seized power from him, and why T-shirts sporting his image still appear on the streets today.

history of thomas sankara: History of Africa Kevin Shillington, 2018-08-28 This fourth edition of this best-selling core history textbook offers a richly illustrated, single volume, narrative introduction to African history, from a hugely respected authority in the field. The market-leading range of illustrated material from prior editions is now further improved, featuring not only additional and redrawn maps and a refreshed selection of photographs, but the addition of full colour to make these even more instructive, evocative and attractive. Already hugely popular on introductory African History courses, the book has been widely praised for its engaging and readable style, and is unrivalled in scope, both geographically and chronologically – while many competitors limit themselves to certain regions or eras, Shillington chronicles the entire continent, from prehistory right up to the present day. For this new edition, both content and layout have been thoroughly refreshed and restructured to make this wealth of material easily navigable, and even more appealing to students unfamiliar with the subject. New to this Edition: - Now in full colour with fresh new design - Part structure and part intros added to help navigation - New and improved online resources include a new testbank, interactive timelines, lecturer slides, debates In African history, essay questions and further readings - Revised and updated in light of recent research

history of thomas sankara: Historical Dictionary of Burkina Faso Lawrence Rupley, Lamissa Bangali, Boureima Diamitani, 2013-02-07 Burkina Faso, known as Upper Volta until its independence from France in 1960, and locally called the “land of the upright people,” is a medium-sized land-locked country with no less than six neighbors, some of which periodically get into trouble... which makes it reasonably strategic in some ways. While it has not done as poorly as some other African states, its economic has certainly not prospered and many Burkinabe go abroad to earn a living. As for politics, it is another case of stability without democracy, even if there are periodic elections. Still, this is better than not even having stability. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Burkina Faso covers its history through a chronology, an introductory essay, maps, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1000 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Burkina Faso.

history of thomas sankara: All about Africa Stève Hiobi, 2024-12-02 Ein Kontinent, unzählige Geschichten Warum wissen wir so wenig über den zweitgrößten Kontinent der Erde? Wenn Afrika in den Medien auftaucht, dann meist nur im Zusammenhang mit negativen Nachrichten. Dabei hat dieser Erdteil so viel mehr zu bieten. Das ist der Ausgangspunkt für Stève Hiobis Sachbuch: Der mit dem Grimme-Online-Award ausgezeichnete Afrofluencer klärt über die Geschichte des vielseitigen Kontinents auf und teilt sein Wissen über Afrika mit uns. So zeigt er beispielsweise, dass der Kaiserschnitt zuerst in Uganda erfolgreich durchgeführt wurde und analysiert, warum der Kolonialismus noch lange nicht vorbei ist. Immer im Blick bleibt die Frage: Was hat das mit uns zu tun? Ein faktenreiches und unterhaltsames Buch über einen Kontinent, in dem nicht nur die Wiege der Menschheit, sondern auch ihre Zukunft liegt.

history of thomas sankara: The Political Impact of African Military Leaders Sabella Ogbobode Abidde, Felix Kumah-Abiwu, 2023-06-28 This edited volume examines the cases of four African military leaders who had enormous impact on the continent and beyond. These military officers, and later heads of state -- Jerry Rawlings of Ghana; Moammar Gaddafi of Libya; Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso; and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt – were provocative and polarizing figures, beloved domestically but mostly viewed with suspicion and hostility by foreign governments. This volume studies these leaders as a group, engaging in a critical but systematic examination of their personalities, leadership styles, official performance, legacies, and their continuing impact on the future and political destiny of the continent. Providing a survey of controversial but important

African political figures, this volume will be of use to scholars and students in the social sciences, especially those interested in African history, African studies, military science, Black studies, political science, leadership studies, and the politics of developing nations.

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history of thomas sankara: Encyclopedia of African History 3-Volume Set Kevin Shillington, 2013-07-04 Covering the entire continent from Morocco, Libya, and Egypt in the north to the Cape of Good Hope in the south, and the surrounding islands from Cape Verde in the west to Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles in the east, the Encyclopedia of African History is a new A-Z reference resource on the history of the entire African continent. With entries ranging from the earliest evolution of human beings in Africa to the beginning of the twenty-first century, this comprehensive three volume Encyclopedia is the first reference of this scale and scope. Also includes 99 maps.

history of thomas sankara: Music as Cultural Text Babacar M'Baye, Fallou Ngom, Khadimou Rassoul Thiam, Alioune Willane, 2025-05-26 African music's most distinctive feature is the urbatextuality that transpires through its diversity and plural functions and the specific geographical, cultural, religious, linguistic, political, economic, and social contexts from which it evolves. This music and its circum-Atlantic offspring are characterized by wisdom, subtlety, resilience, and creativity. They are cultural texts marked by an openness to other customs and societies since they maintain authenticity that does not foreclose hybridity, cosmopolitanism, and other global human sensibilities. These elements have made West African music a transnational commodity and a source of inspiration and survival both on the continent and in the black diaspora. Such patterns characterize Pan-African musical traditions that thrive in several spaces where both plurality and authenticity are welcome. These characteristics are apparent in rich, complex, and vibrant musical cultures such as rap in Senegal, France, and Burkina Faso, Malian traditional music in Canada and France, hip-life and hip-hop in Ghana, Christian songs in Ghana and Nigeria, and ngoyaan, Cape Verdean cabo, and zouk in Senegal. African music's distinctive features are also noticeable in Niger's guitar-playing traditions and Tuareg oral poetry as well as in Senegambian blues that influenced their African American offspring whose imprints they bear. By exploring all these elements, the chapters in this book pay homage to the heterogeneity, memories, hope, pain, and humanity in the music of Africa and the black diaspora.

history of thomas sankara: The Palgrave Handbook of African Political Economy Samuel Ojo Oloruntoba, Toyin Falola, 2020-06-23 This handbook constitutes a specialist single compendium that analyses African political economy in its theoretical, historical and policy dimensions. It emphasizes the uniqueness of African political economy within a global capitalist system that is ever changing and complex. Chapters in the book discuss how domestic and international political economic forces have shaped and continue to shape development outcomes on the continent. Contributors also provoke new thinking on theories and policies to better position the continent's economy to be a critical global force. The uniqueness of the handbook lies in linking theory and praxis with the past, future, and various dimensions of the political economy of Africa.

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contributions that these people have made and the ways they are remembered even to this day. As you read through the pages, you will discover the unique qualities and quirks that make these people stand out. You will learn about their personalities, sense of humor, and interesting habits or rituals. But that's not all! The book also includes a few exciting stories about these famous personalities that you probably have never heard before. And to test your knowledge, we have included 10 True or False questions at the end of each chapter that will keep you engaged and curious until the very end. So, whether you are a history buff or just looking for an engaging and educational read, *Famous People Around The World* is the perfect book for you. Get your copy now and embark on a journey through the fascinating lives of some of the most influential people in history!

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history of thomas sankara: Historical Dictionary of Modern Coups d'état John J. Chin, Joseph Wright, David B. Carter, 2022-12-13 "For readers interested in international relations, politics, and global issues." -Library Journal, Starred Review The Historical Dictionary of Modern Coups d'état surveys the history of coups d'état in the post-World War II period. The term "modern" in the title therefore demarcates the period since January 1946. This book documents over 582 coup attempts that have occurred in 108 different countries worldwide over a period of 75 years. Historical Dictionary of Modern Coups d'état contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has more than 1,400 cross-referenced dictionary entries. This book is an excellent resource for students, and researchers.

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