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## *Answer to the question no : 2*

Things Fall Apart was the title of a novel written by Chinua Achebe, a Nigerian author. which was first released in 1958. The novel was the author's attempt to present the actual image of African society through literature, which has always been portrayed as uncivilized and backward in foreign language literature. After the English men arrived in the area, the author included the story as well as the transition of a Nigerian tribe from traditional to colonialist society. One of the main themes in Chinua Achebe's story is colonialism, in which he tries to show that Nigerian society had its own distinct culture that the English called uncivilized. Things Fall Apart depicts the colonial era. may have attempted to demonstrate social shifts in Nigeria; However, it emphasizes the fact that native people were robbed of their religion, traditional practices, and political and economic dominance by white men. In his novel, Chinua Achebe portrayed the Nigerian society that had retained its traditional practices However, colonialism ended their existence. In "Things Go Wrong," Achebe has told the story of an elderly man who put in a lot of effort throughout his life to demonstrate to his society that he was capable of making major decisions for the benefit of their traditions and society. He even killed his adopted son to show his tribe that he was strong and masculine; Nevertheless, it led to his exile from his land. When he returned to his land, the people had forgotten their traditions and were being influenced by the practices of the white men, despite the fact that the people of that region believed in a number of gods and goddesses. Achebe used the phrase "The white man is very clever" to describe the arrival of the white people and their influence on the native people. He arrived peacefully and quietly, carrying his religion. We let him stay because we were amused by his stupidity. Our clan can no longer behave like one now that he has won our brothers. We have disintegrated as a result of him cutting through the things that held us together . He said that the white people started getting involved in the native people's day-to-day lives and stopped them from practicing their traditional beliefs because it didn't fit their beliefs. Due to the language barrier and inability to communicate, they also considered the African people to be uncivilized, which is one of the main reasons for their declaration. They made the local community act against their own people by following the white people's orders because of their unique ideas and beliefs.

The religious practices of African society were influenced by colonialism, which led to the people's conversion to Christianity. In his novel, Achebe demonstrates that Africans were looked down upon by white society due to their religious differences. Numerous gods were worshiped and sacrifices were offered to them by African tribes. On the other hand, white people integrated into African society and began propagating their monotheistic religion. "New churches were established in the surrounding villages and a few schools were with them," Achebe wrote. Religion and education were inseparable from the very beginning (Chinua, 75). Due to their lack of knowledge of the native language, the white men were unable to comprehend the significance and value of the native people. As a result, rather than attempting to learn about their religion, they declared it to be false and began teaching the native people about it and preaching it. The naive people's religion, which had once united them, became a dividing line, wreaking havoc on society. The political and economic circumstances of the African tribes were also affected by colonialism. The white men criticized and labeled the locals as backward, rather than supporting their customs, culture, and practices. "The white man had indeed brought a lunatic religion, but he had also built a trading store, and for the first time palm-oil and kernel became things of great price, and much money flowed into Umuofia," Achebe mentioned in his writing (Chinua, 73). By dividing the local population over religious disagreements, they altered the political and economic practices of the native people and gradually took control of the society. Achebe mentioned in one of his articles that the white society wanted to show that African societies were barbaric and uncivilized in order to take their land and resources. He stated, "Quite simply, it is the desire, or one might even say the need, in Western psychology to set Africa up as a foil to Europe, as a place of negations at once remote and vaguely familiar, in comparison to which Europe's own state of spiritual grace will manifest" (Achebe, 14). He also mentioned that Africa is a place of negations. The west wanted to explore other parts of the world and claim global dominance. They would have wasted their own resources if they had attempted to take control by force, so they traded and sparked religious conflict to become rulers by dividing the population. According to the author, despite the fact that white men caused conflict, some native people also supported them. The destruction and deterioration of Igbo life is not entirely attributable to the intervention of colonizers through their religion and government. According to Purwarno and Suhendi (Purwarno and Suhendi, 674): "They find that

some of the customs prevailing in their society are irrational evils." The native people, who killed the twins to get rid of evil, began to accept Christianity's belief that God controls life and death. The religion that had once united the people became a significant factor in their division, and colonialism laid the groundwork for conflict in African societies. *Things Fall Apart*, written by Achebe, has a lot to say about colonialism. In which he demonstrates the significant role that Western societies, which regarded African communities as uncivilized, played in role in their development. The African communities had their own religion, beliefs, customs, and political and economic structures, and they were well-organized. Through their rule over native people, western societies were able to achieve their goal of dominance. As a result, they took control of the local political and economic structure by utilizing religion and customs as a means of inciting conflict among the population. In order to increase their profits and demonstrate to the world that they were attempting to civilize an uncivilized and barbaric society, they portrayed African society negatively. Because it snatched the native people's unity and caused them to fight, colonialism did more harm to African communities.