

Date: _____

Day: _____

Title:

Colonial Legacy and its Impact on History

The colonial experience shaped both colonizers and the colonized psychologically. Imperial powers justified their dominance as civilizational, framing resistance as irrational.

On the other hand, the colonized internalized and negotiated these norms that resulted in mixed memories, ranging from trauma to nostalgia. This duality led to the development of a fractured post-colonial consciousness and conflicting interpretations of history on both sides.

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.**(15+5=20)**

One of the more profound indicators of how deeply imperial hierarchies infiltrated both colonizer and colonized psyches lies in the psychological architecture of domination—a point often underscored by postcolonial scholars. The former colonial powers, particularly Britain and France, cultivated a civilizational narrative that naturalized their authority, often portraying subjugated populations as complicit in or even beneficiaries of imperial governance. This conceptual framing rendered resistance not only subversive but also irrational in the eyes of the metropole. Yet, the imperial relationship was never unilateral; the colonized, though oppressed, internalized and negotiated imperial norms, often exhibiting ambivalence towards the very structures that marginalized them. For instance, the memory of colonial rule in parts of Africa oscillates between traumatic recall of exploitation and nostalgic evocations of administrative order or educational advancement. While the postcolonial subject may recall arbitrary detentions, cultural erasures, and economic subordination, the former colonizer may perceive decolonization as a historical rupture—a loss not merely of territory but of moral purpose. In this duality, the post-imperial consciousness remains fractured, perpetually interpreting its history through contrasting emotional and ideological lenses.