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HISTORY GRADE 12
UNIT-9(CONT.)

ADDIS ABABA EDUCATION BUREAU
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African National Liberation Movements and Independence since 1945

❑ 9.2.National liberation (Continued from the past)

❑ 9.3.The organization of African unity

❖ After the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- Explain the main difference between Casablanca and Monrovia group of states
- Mention the factors why did Africans have to use violence to gain their independence from colonial rule
- Describe about the aims and functions of the OAU
- List the major achievements and failures of the OAU

National Liberation Movement (cont.)

✚ The Portuguese colonies in Africa were (text book page,303)

➤ Angola

➤ Mozambique

➤ Guinea(today Guinea-Bissau)

❑ Achieved liberation by violent struggle

Portugal

- ✚ Since 1932 ruled by **Antonio Salazar**

- He had been the prime minister of Portugal and ruled the country as a dictator.

- ✚ In 1968 **Marcello Caetano** succeeded **Salazar** as prime minister of Portugal

- Both of them considered the overseas territory or controlled areas of Portugal in Africa rather than colony.

- Liberation movements in Portuguese colonies began in the early 1960s

❑ **Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique** got independence from Portugal by armed struggle.

☎ The liberation struggle in Angola was led by Popular movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA)

➤ **Agostino Neto-** was the leader of MPLA.

☎ The liberation struggle in Mozambique was led by the Front for the liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO)

- ✚ **Eduardo Mondlane-** was the leader of (FRELIMO) until he was killed by bomb explosion in 1969 and was Succeeded by **Samora Machel** .
- ✚ Angola & Mozambique were led & supported by Marxist freedom fighters. The movement also obtained foreign assistance:
 - MPLA of Angola got support from Guinea
 - FRELIMO of Mozambique got support from **Tanzania and later from Zambia.**
- ✚ Portugal sent in more and more troops who were supported by white mercenaries from west and south Africa
 - In the early 1970's there were about 150,000 Portuguese troops hopelessly trying to crush the nationalists. Portugal faced heavy burden on economy and political crisis at home.
- Finally, in 1973 Guinea made unilateral declaration of independence (UDI)

☎ Meanwhile, the violence in Mozambique was growing. The consequence was the overthrow of Caetano in Portugal in 1974. The coup was led by General **Antonio de Spínola**, who replaced **Caetano** in power.

- Guinea became independent as Republic of Guinea- Bissau.
- Mozambique achieved independence June 1975 under **Samora Michel**
- In 1975 **Sao Tome and Cape Verde** islands became independent.
- The independence of Angola was arranged in 1975

- ☎ There was Power struggle between MPLA and its opponents
 - National Front for the Liberation of Angola(**FNLA**) and
 - UNITA (National union for the total independence of Angola).
- ☎ The neighboring countries as well as the opponents in the cold war took sides with the opposing forces in Angola.
- ☎ In the early 1976an independent Angolan republic was set up under Agostino Neto's MPLA government . But the government had to fight against its opponents ,especially **Jonas Savimbi's** UNITA
 - UNITA continued guerrilla warfare against MPLA for many years.

British East Africa

- ❑ The British colony of Kenya was example of violent liberation struggle In east Africa, *Since 1895 Kenya* became the colony of Britain.
- ❑ The white settlers were able to own the fertile highland of Kenya ,taking it from the Africans
- ☎ The nationalist movement in Kenya started as early as the 1920's.
 - ❑ *KIKUYU Central Association, the 1st political* and anti-colonial organization emerged.
 - ❑ The organization includes
 - Various ethnic ,Social and Professional groups

 In the post-world war II years, the problem of land shortage became acute together with other grievances.

What was the role of Mau Mau in the struggle for the independence of Kenya?

□ Mau Mau rebellion.

- The movement started as an underground movement in the late 1940s
 - In the 1950s onwards **Mau Mau** began administering oaths to members to fight against colonial power
 - British government banned it
 - In 1952 the situation became very serious and state of Emergency was declared .British troops tried to arrest the Mau Mau leaders which was meant to contain the danger

☎ The Mau Mau had members in almost all tribes of Kenya but

- Its main center was the Kikuyu inhabited districts
- The movement used violence as a means to independence.
- High number of people was **killed in Kenya by colonizers.**
Whites were also killed
- It was finally crushed in 1960 by the British government

☎ After the Mau Mau rebellion, the **Kenya National Union (KANU)** emerged.

- It emerged demanding the independence of Kenya.
- In **1952 Jomo Kenyatta** leader of KANU had been arrested. He was accused of organizing the Mau Mau rebellion.
 - He was released from prison in August 1961
- After series of negotiations and preparations ,Kenya achieved independence in 1963
 - Jomo Kenyatta became its first president

❖ Tanzania achieved independence December in 1961 and **Juliu Nyrere became the first president.**

➤ The political organization was Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).

☎ In 1962 Uganda achieved independence, and **Milton Obote became its first president**

❖ **Other African countries** also achieved independence either through Violent or Non-Violent.

- In 1956 Sudan got independence from Britain, Italian Somali land 1960, Djibouti in 1977 .
- In 1990's Namibia became independent by the effort of South western African organization (**SWAPO**)
- The apartheid policy in the republic of South Africa was destroyed by the effort of African National Congress (**ANC**) in 1994.

- ❑ Except for Ethiopia (none), Liberia (none) and Egypt (1922) the independence of all other African countries had been attained after 1945.
- ❑ Colonial rule in Africa was totally eliminated

9.3.The Organization of African Unity

- ❖ The idea of forming OAU was a result of the **pan –African** movement.
 - ❖ One of the ideas expressed in **pan-Africanism** was to desire for African unity. To achieve this goal, the necessary steps had to be taken by African themselves. An opportunity for that appeared in 1957. That is
 - Ghana became the first black African country to gain independence after *WWII in 1957*
 - In April 1958 Nkrumah invited all independent African countries to all African people's conference at **Accra**.
 - Nkrumah was the first president of **independent Ghana**.
- In April 1958 Nkrumah invited all independent African countries to an All-Africa Peoples Conference at Accra.



- ❖ Eight independent African countries & representative of 28 non-independent states involved or participated in the conference.
- ❖ The independent states were; -**Ghana** ,
 - **Egypt**
 - **Sudan**
 - **Tunisia**
 - **Morocco**
 - **Libya**
 - **Liberia and**
 - **Ethiopia**

- The conference was important for two reasons
 - 1st – representatives of nationalist movements from 28 Non-independent African countries attended to conferences as observers.
 - 2nd – Many of the resolutions of the conference became **cornerstones for OAU** that was established five year later.
- Ψ One of those read: *The member states declared that they would observe a policy of positive neutrality.*

What was the basic objective of the Accra Conference?

- Ψ The main objective of the Accra conference was to set up the **Organization for African Unity**

Ψ However, with regard to the structure of the organization, there was **no consensus** among African states.

Ψ This led to the emergence of two groups of states with different ideas.

Ψ Casablanca group and

Ψ Monrovia group.

 **What do you think the main difference between the Casablanca and Monrovia Groups of African states?**

❖ **Casablanca(Morocco) group includes: -**

- Ghana
- Guinea
- Mali
- Algeria
- Egypt ,and Morocco

❑ The Casablanca group was led by **Kwame Nkrumah**

❑ States in this group were **anti- western**

Ψ **Monrovia(Liberia) group includes: -**

Ψ Sierra Leone

Ψ Liberia

Ψ Nigeria

Ψ Togo

Ψ Ethiopia and

Ψ Libya

❑ They Were considered as **pro-western**

❑ In 1961 the two groups held separate conference at different place.

❑ **Brazzaville group** also challenge for the unity .Members of this group considered as neutral.

They were:

➤ Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Gabon, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, The Central African Republic, Senegal and Chad.

- Their attitude towards ex-colonial powers (except Ethiopia and Liberia) was one point of difference between the two groups.
- The issues of united Africa under one government and one head of state was also the main point of difference between the two groups..

❑ Nkrumah advocated the creation of **single African state**. Each African state giving up its sovereignty. But

- Most African states wanted “**functional cooperation** rather than integration.
- This & other points of difference continued to undermine the **solidarity of African** states.
- For the time being, how ever, an agreement was reached to post pone final goal of forming **United States Africa** and form OAU

OAU

⇒ The OAU was formed **in May, 1963 in Addis Ababa**

- At the founding conference ,held in Addis Ababa, 31 Independent states signed the charter of the organization.

❖ **The purposes of the OAU**, as contained in the charter:-

- To promote the unity and solidity of African states
- To coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts
- To achieve a better life for the people of Africa and
- The hope to eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent



Picture of the founding Fathers of OAU

Icon of OAU Formation



❖ The Organs of OAU

1. The highest organization of OAU was the assembly of the head of states and governments.
 - This organ met at least once in a year.
2. The *council of ministers*
 - ❑ It made up of the foreign ministers of member states. & met twice in a year
 - ❑ Prepared agenda for annual meetings of the Head of states and governments.
3. General Secretariat
 - ❑ It was the most important organ
 - ❑ It did most of the work of the OAU.
 - ❑ The office of the Secretariat **was in Addis Ababa**
 - ❑ The 1st general secretary of OAU was a Guinean, **Diallo Telli**

Ψ The OAU also had various commissions set up to deal with **economic**, social, education, health & nutritional problems of Africa.

What do you think the major successes and failures of the OAU?

Ψ The record of performance of OAU showed both success and failures

Success of OAU

- Through its committee for liberation , assisted the liberation movements of non-independent nations.
- Several border disputes have also been settled through the effort of OAU.

- Probably another greatest achievement of the OAU was
 - The Nigerian crisis in 1967 solved
 - Four states, **Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Zambia and Gabon recognized the separates state of Biafra.**
 - But the vast majority of African states kept their pledge to Article III (3) of OAU charter
 - ☎ “Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each member state and for its inalienable right to independent existence.”

☎ Several factors were responsible for failures of the OAU in its performance.

- ❑ First difference of opinion among member states on methods to be used in accomplishing the tasks of Organization.

- ⊗ The attitude adopted towards the ex-colonial powers and structure of OAU or the idea difference between OAU member states

- ⊗ The differences in official language used by African states

- **English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic** speaking states showed differences in the OAU.

- ✧ 2nd Many states were members of other **non-African organizations**.
 - In North Africa Many states belong to the **Arab league**.
Their interest was to fight against Israel. They were anti-Israel.
- ✧ 3rd OAU had set up various commissions to deal with social, economic and related problems but little achievement.
 - At the 36th OAU summit, **held in Algiers in 2000**, the heads of African states and governments decided to transform the OAU in to the **African union(AU)**
 - This was the original goal expressed in **Pan-Africanism**.

- ❑ **Generally today we have learnt about**
 - ❑ **National Liberation Movements**
 - ❑ **OAU**

Questions

- 1.Explain about the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau from Portuguese colony**
- 2.How did Ethiopia/Addis Ababa come to be the headquarter of the OAU?**
- 3.List the contributions of pan- Africanism for the formation of OAU**
- 4.Why did Africans have to use Violence to gain their independence from colonial rule?**
- 5.List down the achievements and failures of the OAU**

History Grade -12

Unit-9

African National Liberation movements and independence since 19459(Con.)

9.4. Contemporary Africa

- ❑ After the end of this lesson you will be able to:-
 - List the major problems of contemporary Africa
 - Explain the major political and socio-economic achievements of Independent African states
 - Identify, in what way, the colonial heritage affect the development of independent Africa

As You have learnt in your geography lesson

❑ Africa:-is the world's second –largest and second most populous continent next to Asia .

➤ **At about 30.3 million square Km. This constitutes 20.2% of its land surface.**

❑ The four extreme points of Africa

- **Extreme North - Cape Bon (Tunisia) -37 degree 21'N**
- **Extreme South - Cape Agulhas (Republic of South Africa (RSA)) – 34 degree 52'S**
- **Extreme East - Cape Guardafui (Somalia) – 51 degree 28'E**
- **Extreme West - Cape Verde (Senegal) – 17 degree 33'W**



- ❑ Africa has relatively a **compact shape** .This means that the continent's **east-west and north to south** distances are almost the same.
- ❑ Africa has a large quantity of natural resources, **including diamond,gold,salt,sugar,cobalt,uranium,copper,silver,petroleum,cocoa beans ,fruits ,etc.**

Contemporary Africa

- ❖ In terms of Chronology **contemporary Africa** is post-colonial period of Africa. But Colonialism did not end at one specific time
 - It took Africa **some 40 years** to achieve complete independence
 - It would be correct to start from the year 1963, when the organization of Africa came in to **being by 31 full independent** countries
 - Following 1963 African faced more or less similar political ,economic and social problems

❑ What do you think the major problems of the current African states?

❖ In the 1960s and 1970s and later, the major problems in many African countries were:

- Lack of political stability ,
- Irresponsible and undemocratic governance,
- One party rule ,
- Corruption
- Poverty and
- Injustice

- ❑ Those shortcomings brought about **political oppositions, coup d'états and revolutions**, depriving Africa stability and the chance for smooth development.
- ❑ The post-independence decades were especially marked by **coup d'états and counter coups**. For example:
 - ▢ Between 1963 and 1965 five violent changes of government occurred in Dahomey (Benin).
 - ▢ In December **1962 Habib Borgiba** president of **Tunisia**, barely escaped death from attempted assassination.

- ❑ August 1963, **Fulbert Youlou** of Congo
Brazzaville was overthrown.
- ❑ In June 1965 Ben Bella of Algeria was
overthrown
- ❑ In January 1966 a coup in Nigeria destroyed the
life of many political leaders

- ❑ Feb 1966, **Kwame Nkrumah** was overthrown from power
- ❑ Libya was independent in 1952, the first leader of independent Libya was **Mohammed Idris** ,but in 1969 the army took power in Libya by removing King Idris .
 - The king was succeeded by Gadhafi
- ❑ In Feb. 1971, **Milton Obote** was over thrown and **Idia Amin Dada** took the political power of **Uganda**

➤ **Why these political shake ups took place?**

❑ There are two explanations for this question

➤ 1st some countries the **ex- colonial powers quickly** withdrew before African got enough experience in self-government.

■ However, some scholars do not accept this explanation.

They argue that it was only in former Belgian Congo and Angola that the colonial regimes made hasty withdrawals.

- In other countries ,especially in French and Britain colonies ,educated groups were given enough time to have experience in administration before the withdrawal was effected.
- 2nd “the political **systems and organs of government** left behind by the ex-colonial powers were really unsuitable for, and unworkable in Africa.”
 - Accordingly some scholars, this explanation is to some extent correct.
 - The political system that was left behind by colonial power was based on **western democracy**.
 - This system works best where two or **more political parties**, with-ideology-based programs, operate within the frame work of a constitution.

- In the pre-colonial period the political tradition among the peoples of Africa was rule of **kings and chiefs** who exercised unlimited power.
 - At the time of independence ,the great majority of African people were illiterate
 - Under such conditions ,there could be no meaningful political participation such as is required for political systems based on western democracy.

- In fact ,there were countries where **two or more political** parties existed. Yet, once in power ,most of these parties desired to stay in power indefinitely
 - Moreover ,they took strong measures to **eliminate** opposition.
 - Although they claimed to rule on a constitutional basis, they suppressed civil and democratic rights and violated human rights

□ What have been the ethnic problems of Africa?

- ❖ **Colonialism** has also left behind legacies of problems which contributed to political instability.
 - One result of Colonialism was the creation, supposedly, of nation states
- ❖ However, many of these nation states are ethnically very diverse: For instance:
 - **Gabon- has 40 ethnic groups**
 - **Nigeria- has over 250 ethnic groups**
 - **Zambia- about 73 ethnic groups**
 - **Tanzania- more than 120 ethnic groups**
 - **Ethiopia- more than 75 ethnic groups**
 - ❑ Many of these ethnic groups had fought bitterly against one another in pre-colonial period.
 - ❑ Despite years of interaction under the colonial regime, the pre-colonial ethnic conflicts had not died out. It became source of political instability.

Ψ In some countries ,ethnic conflicts have grown in to **bloody civil wars and genocide** .

Ψ The major problem in the African states has been lack of **respecting diversity**.

- ❑ For example, **Katanga** conflict in **Congo-Kinshasa**,
 - **Biafra** in Nigeria and
 - **Rwanda genocide**.

Ψ The economic system inherited by independent African states was another source of problem. The major problem in the economy of Africa has been lack of diversity.

❑ **Throughout colonial period,**

- Africans were encouraged only to produce raw materials for export
- The colonial regimes made little efforts to establish factories that would produce manufactured goods
- Colonies were made producers of mineral ores for the industries of Europe and the rest of the industrially advanced world.

❑ **In the field of agriculture**

- Africans were encouraged to specialize on single crop products or mono-crop products
- The prices of such single product in the world markets have not been stable

❑ Thus, whenever prices of such products fell on the world market, African states often faced crisis, which in turn became a cause for political instability.

- ❖ Many African countries have natural resources. However, they **lack the capital and technical skills** that are necessary to develop resources. On the other hand, the economy of Africa is based on agriculture. But
 - The agriculture techniques are still backward/uses traditional methods and techniques of agriculture. Because of this,
 - Food shortage is a great problem of Africa countries.
 - ❑ This problem is further made worse by rapid population growth, especially in the cities. This leads to problems of urban poverty, unemployment and crime.
 - ❑ There is also problem of environmental degradation.

- ❑ In short the main problems of Africa are
 - poverty,
 - unemployment
 - crime.
 - Environmental degradation.
 - Drought
 - The HIV/AIDS pandemic has also worsened conditions in most of Black Africa.
 - The occurrence of natural and man-made disasters.
 - Donor agencies (NGO) have their own agenda and priorities which may not be a priority to aid recipient countries.
 - Brain drain

❑ All these problems have made difficulty for the life lot of millions of Africans by the following ways in contemporary Africa.

- hunger
- poor health
- Low economic growth rate
- Lack of industrial developments
- Poor education/illiteracy

- African economic growth has been hampered by combination of several factors
 - Most African countries have been becoming increasingly dependent on foreign aid.
 - All African states have natural resource but lack of **capital, skilled man powers & technical skills to use the resources.**
- Ψ The independent African state has experienced both *successes & failures*

- **Today we have seen about**
 - **Contemporary Africa**

Questions

1. List the major weakness of contemporary African countries
2. How do you foresee the future of Africa?
3. What were the major political problems of Africa?
4. Do you think that African states could become self-reliant?
How
5. What have been the ethnic problems of Africa?
6. Mention the major economic and social problems of
Africa