

UNIT SEVEN

AFRICA SINCE 1945

7.1 National Independence Movement

The present problems of Africa economic dependence, political instability, border conflicts & absence of economic integrations traced to the colonial era

End of WW II: The Turning Point

Anti-colonial struggle between the two World Wars:

- ❖ Laid the foundation for post WW II independence movement

Factors that contribute for the national Independence Movement of Africa after the end of WWII

- ✓ The spread of liberal thinking and the idea of liberalism in the colonial countries
- ✓ The active participation of African in the Second World War. This created on African how the European pay great scarification for their independence emergence
- ✓ The independence of Asian countries gave lesson for the African countries
- ✓ The foreign educated African gave leadership for African in their struggle against colonialism for freedom, nationalism and democracy
- ✓ The challenge of Europeans by USA and USSR against anti-colonialism
- ✓ The colonial power of Europe were exhausted by the war
- ✓ The emergence of pan-African movement and UNO

Colonial powers used both diplomatic and military means to weaken the liberation movement in Africa

ITALIAN COLONIES

LIBYA: was an Italian colony since 1911

- The Libyan National Liberation Struggle was led by **King Mohammed Indris**

On 1, January 1952 the UN General Assembly declared Libyan independence

- Proclaimed itself as a United kingdom of Libya with the leader of King Indris
- Encouraged other N^m African states for national independence movement

ERITREA: by the decision of UNO, federated with Ethiopia

ITALIAN SOMALI LAND: controlled by British after 1941

- Later, the Italian-Somaliland was transferred to **UN**
- In 1960 the British Somali Land and Italian Somali Land were united & became **Republic of Somalia**

FRENCH COLONIES

A. MOROCCO: the Liberation struggle was led by Moroccan National Front with **Sultan Mohammed V**

- ❖ Proclaimed its independence on 2, March 1956

B. TUNISIA: the liberation struggle was led by Neo-Destur party

- ❖ Won its independence in 1956 under the leadership of Habib Bourgiba.

C. ALGERIA: France faced the most violent.

The white settlers in Algeria formed the **"Secret Armed Organization"** to suppress the independence of Algeria

- ❖ The armed struggle was led by the **"National Liberation Front of Algeria"** (FNLA) under the leadership of Ahmed Ben Bella. In 1962

- ✓ Started war in the form of Guerilla from 1954 to 1962

- ❖ Achieved its independence on 1, July 1962 with Ben Bella as its president

In 1958 French president Charles de Gaulle was prepared referendum for her colonies of in west and Equatorial Africa.

- ❖ Only Guinea (Conakry) voted “yes” for its independence in the referendum conducted in all French African colonies

D. GUINEA: Proclaimed its independence under a democratic party of Guinea led by **Sekou Toure** in 1958

The year of 1960 was called the “**year of African**”

- ❖ Many African countries were achieved their independence like Cameroon, Madagascar (Malagasy), Dahomey (Benin), Niger, Upper Volta (Burkina Faso), Ivory Coast, Chad, Ubangi Shari (CAR), Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Senegal, French Sudan (Mali), Mauritania

E. FRENCH SOMALILAND: won its independence in 1977 renamed French territory of Afars & Isasas

- ❖ Now known as Djibouti.

F. COMOROS ISLAND: became independent in 1975

BRITISH COLONIES

GOLD COAST: the struggle was first led by an organization called the **United Gold Coast Convention** in 1947 with **Kwame Nkrumah** its leader

- ❖ In 1949 **Kwame Nkrumah** organized the **Convention People’s Party (CPP)**
- ❖ Won its independence in 1957, renamed as Ghana with Kwame Nkrumah as its president.

EGYPT: was won its independence in 1922 but British troops were stationed in Suez Canal until 1956

- ❖ In 1952, an army officer in Egypt under Gamal Abdel Naser overthrew King Faruk and nationalized the Suez canal (1956)

NIGERIA: emerged as independent in 1960, **Sierra Leone** in 1961 & **Gambia** in 1970

SUDAN: the Anglo- Egyptian rule came to an end through the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on 12, Feb 1953

- ❖ Became independent in 1956

TANGANYIKA: won its independence in 1961 under Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) led by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere

- ❖ **Zanzibar** also became independent in 1963
- ❖ In 1964 the two independent states formed a Federation called **Tanzania**

KENYA: started by the peasant nationalist movement known as ***Mau Mau Movement*** (1952-1955)

- ❖ The movement was suppressed
- ❖ In 1960 Kenya was won its independence under the leadership of **Jomo Kenyatta** organized the Kenya African National Union (**KANU**)
- ❖ Won its independent in 1963 & Kenyatta became its first president

SOUTH RHODESIA: a racist white settler declared ***Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)*** under the leadership of Ian Smith in 1965.

- ❖ Delayed the independence of Rhodesia from colonialism.

ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (ZANU): under **Robert Mugabe** with the support of China fought against **Zimbabwe National People's Union (ZAPU)** led by **Jshua NKomo** with the support of USSR.

- ❖ Finally in 1980 South Rhodesia was won its independence and named Zimbabwe.

NORTHERN RHODESIA: conducted by United National Independence Party under **Kenneth Kaunda**

- ❖ Became independent in 1964 and adopted the name **Zambia**

NYASALAND: became independent in 1964 as **Malawi** with **Hasting Kamuzu Banda** as its president

BASUTOLAND: renamed as **Lesotho** won its independence in 1966

BECHUANALAND: won its independence in 1966 and emerged as **Botswana**

The island of **Mauritius** on its independence in 1968 & **Seychelles** in 1976

BELGIAN COLONIES

CONGO: the **Congolese Nationalist Party** led by **Patrice Lumumba** developed anti-imperialist & Pan-African attitude.

- ❖ Became independent in 1960 with Joseph Kasavubu as a president & Patrice Lumumba as a PM

After independence, a civil war was broke out between:

- ❖ The mineral rich provinces of **Katanga** under **Moise Tshombe** & **Kasai** under **Kalonji**
 - Belgian troops were sent to protect the Belgian & European mining interests
 - Lumumba appealed to UN & the UN peacekeeping troops were sending to Congo including from Ethiopia to normalize the situation.
 - Katangese forces were defeated in 1963 & re-united Congo
 - In July 1964 Kasavubu appointed **Tshombe** as a PM

In 1965 the army under **General Joseph (Sese Seko) Mobutu** took political power

- ❖ Put down Katangese resistance, cleared white mercenaries & restored order
- ❖ In 1970, he became a president & the state adopted a new name called **Zaire**

RWANDA & BURUNDI: became independent by the decisions of **UN** in 1962

- ❖ Rwanda became a republic while Burundi was a kingdom

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

In 1974 the Portuguese leader **Caetano** was overthrown by a coup led by **General Antonio de Spínola**

- ❖ Enforced Portugal to end colonial rule in Africa

The Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde were won their independence after bitter and long guerrilla war.

MOZAMBIQUE: Won its independence under the leadership of “**Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Mozambique**” (**FRELIMO**) in 1975.

ANGOLA: won its independence in 1975 under **National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)** and **Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)**.

The African Independence Party of Guinea & Cape Verde (PAIGC) led the two colonies independence in 1975

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE: won its independence in 1975

SPANISH COLONIES OF SW AFRICA

SOUTHWEST AFRICA: taken from German & became the mandatory rule of Republics of South by the treaty of Versailles after WWI.

- ❖ Transferred to UN after WWII
- ❖ Southwest Africa was won its independence in 1990 led by Southwest Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO) and renamed Namibia.

SPANISH GUINEA: gained its independence in 1968 & renamed by Equatorial Guinea

APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

In 1910, South Africa was freed from British colonial rule.

- ❖ In 1912 the **African national Congress (ANC)** was formed to struggle for the right of blacks people

In 1948, general election, the ***Afrikaner Nationalist Party*** (ANP) to came power.

- ❖ Made up of extreme racist group
- ❖ Promoted the policy of discrimination called ***Apartheid***.

Apartheid means a separate development of races & the domination of white minorities over the majority blacks.

- ❖ Denied all political rights to the blacks & other non-whites
- ❖ Imposed ridged segregation in sport, recreational areas, schools, hospitals, buses, etc

In 1952 ANC led by Albert Luthuli, Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela & Walter Sisulu waged a campaign of passive resistance

- ❖ On 21, March 1960 the police force of Apartheid was fired on the peaceful demonstrator which was known as the **Sharpeville Massacre**.
 - ✓ 72 peoples were killed and 186 were wounded.

UNO and the world community after the **Sharpeville Massacre** in South Africa

- ✓ Worldwide condemnation.
- ✓ Economic sanction against the racist government of South Africa.

The Racist government arrested the opposition leader ***Nelson Mandela*** & banned all black political organizations as an illegal.

- ❖ Mandela was jailed at Robin Island until 1990.

In 1990 Apartheid government was collapsed and **“one man one vote”** was introduced in South Africa.

- ❖ In the first democratic election in 1994, Mandela won and become the first black president of South Africa in 1999

7.2 Pan-Africanism

The word Pan African means **“All African”**.

- ❖ Pan-Africanism movement originated in America & the Caribbean by the peoples of Afro-American intellectual descent
 - ✓ Its first form was **“Pan Black”** or **Pan Negro movement**

Pan- Africanism expresses:

- ❖ The desire for African unity
- ❖ Forming a sense of unity among all black peoples of the world whose ancestor originally came from Africa

The objective of Pan-African Movement at its early history was:

- ✓ To respect the right of African descendant in America and Caribbean Islands.

Edward Hlimot Blyden and ***Dr. Du Bois*** were propagated the idea of Pan Africanism in Africa.

A. The first Pan-African Congress: it was held in London in 1900.

- ❖ To protest against the racial discrimination in South Africa and South Rhodesia to Britain's Queen Victoria.

The two famous leaders of Pan-Africanism were:

I. **Burghardt Dubois**- an organizer & preacher of pan Africanism

- ❖ Maintained the blacks outside Africa should struggle for their rights in the countries they lived in
- ❖ Father of Pan-Africanism

II. **Marcus Garvey**- founder & leader of **Universal Negro Association**

- ❖ Insisted that the only future for blacks in America & the West Indies was to return Africa.
- ❖ Organized **"Back to Africa"** movement

B. The second Pan-African Congress: was held in Paris in 1919

C. The Third Pan-African Congress: was held in London and then Brussels in 1921

- ❖ Emphasized racial equality & justice

D. The Fourth pan African Congress: was held in London and Lisbon in 1923

E. The Fifth Pan-African Congress: was held in New York in 1927

- ❖ After the fifth pan African congress, the **"Pan Black"** idea grew in to **Pan African**

F. The Six Pan-African Congress: was held in Manchester in 1945.

- ❖ Attended by Dr. Du Bois, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Nnamdi Azihwe of Nigeria and Peter Abraham (South Africa writer)
- ❖ Demanded the total independence of Africa from colonialism and the end of colonialism.

- ❖ For the first time young educated Africans were attended

In April 1958, the first Pan African Conference was held in African land in Accra, Ghana.

- ❖ The second Conference also held in December in Ghana, Accra
- ✓ Attended by United Arab Republic (Egypt), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco.

What was demanded of Pan African leaders held in Accra, Ghana in 1958?

- ❖ Demanded the total independence of Africa from colonialism and the end of colonialism.

In the meantime regional groups were emerged:

- I. **Brazzaville Group:** were the ex-French colonies and organized by France in 1944
 - ❖ Supported close relation with France.
- II. **Casablanca Group:** held in the Moroccan town of Casablanca in 1961 by Ghana, Egypt, Mali, and Morocco
 - ❖ Were anti-western and anti-neo-colonialism.
 - ❖ Supported the proposal of Kwame Nkrumah of continental union and creation of **"United State of Africa"**
 - ❖ Supported political integration among African
- III. **Monrovia Group:** were composed of Ethiopian and Liberia, later the Brazzaville Groups were joined
 - ❖ Believed that their own internal problems must be solved first before the establishment of an inter-state political union

- ❖ Supported economic cooperation rather than political integration.

7.3 THE FORMATION OF OAU

Factors that led African states to form OAU:

- ❖ The need to preserve their independence
- ❖ To ensure cooperation among themselves for economic and social development
- ❖ To bring the independence of the rest of African continent

OAU was founded on 25 May, 1963 in Addis Ababa.

- ❖ The head quarter of OAU is Addis Ababa.
- ❖ The Charter was signed by 31 independent African states
- ❖ The Charter had 33 articles based on the principle of UN
- ❖ A.A provided the officer for the General Secretariat which runs the day to day activities of OAU

The major objectives of OAU were:

- ❖ Promotion of unity and solidarity among African countries
- ❖ Elimination of colonialism from Africa.
- ❖ Retaining of existing boundaries among African countries.
- ❖ Neutrality in the cold war

Principal Organ of OAU includes:

- 1. The Assembly of Head of States & Gov'ts:** Composed of the head of States and Governments.
 - ❖ The supreme organ & decision making power and meet once a year.
- 2. The Council of Ministers:** consists of foreign ministers and meet twice or when

required.

- ❖ Has the power to make recommendations

3. The General Secretariat: has an administrative Secretary General elected by the Assembly.

4. The commission of Mediation, conciliation & Arbitration

5. Other Specialized Commissions

- ❖ Liberation committee- struggled against colonialism

Success of OAU

- ✓ Liberated African countries from colonialism.
- ✓ Mediated a conflict between countries like Ethiopia and Somalia, Morocco and Nigeria, Rwanda & the Great Lakes etc.
- ✓ Struggled against Apartheid in South Africa and for the liberation of Namibia.
- ✓ Cooperating among states for economic development and regional organization.

Limitation of OAU

- ✓ Most international issues and African problems were beyond the scope of OAU
- ✓ OAU lacked financial and military power to solve inter-state conflict.
- ✓ Difference in official languages used African states
- ✓ Difference of member states on the methods to be used in accomplishing the task of OAU & its structure
- ✓ Membership of African States with Non-African organizations

To overcome the problem, OAU was replaced by **African Union in 2004**

- ✓ To facilitate the political & economic integration among African countries

- ✓ Had the establishment of an all-African parliament, Pan African Court of justice, the African development Fund & African investment Fund.

7.4 PROBLEMS OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES & THE OAU

Problems of African states & the OAU are legacies of colonial rule

- ❖ Frequent border conflict and among member states
- ❖ People who belong to the same ethnic group existed in different countries.
- ❖ Ethnic oppression which resulted frequent civil war for socio-economic and political injustices.
- ❖ Single party rule- hindered the development of participatory government and democracy
- ❖ Unemployment which led to Brain Drain
- ❖ Political instability
- ❖ Economic dependence
- ❖ Economic & social backwardness
- ❖ Racial discrimination
- ❖ Frequent military coup d'état

Legacy of Colonialism in Africa

- ❖ Economic dependency of African countries on the industrial countries or in their former colonizers.
- ❖ Unemployment and high level of brain drain refugees.
- ❖ Absence of economic integration and political instability
- ❖ Racial discrimination and border conflict

UNIT SEVEN

1. **The peasant national liberation movement for the independence of Kenya was called**
 - A. Mau Mau movement
 - B. Maji Maji rebellion
 - C. Mahdist Movement
 - D. Bataka Association
2. **Which of the following correct about the OAU?**
 - A. It was successfully liberated its members from colonialism
 - B. It failed to support the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa
 - C. It supported the re-demarcation of African borders
 - D. It was unable to establish regional organization for economic development
3. **In 2004, OAU was replaced by African Union (AU). What was the major objective of AU?**
 - A. to end colonialism entirely from the continent
 - B. Strength the influence of the Organization at international level
 - C. facilitate political integration among African countries
 - D. maintain peace and stability in the continent
4. **What was the historic significance of the Six Pan African conference held in Manchester in 1946?**
 - A. It was demanded the total independence of African and end of colonialism from the Africa
 - B. It protested to Queen Victoria against the racist government in South Africa and

South Rhodesia

- C. It was demanded the formation continental organization for African people
 - D. It was attended by the Young African educated peoples only
- 5. Which of the following is correct about the idea Casablanca group?**
- A. Its members were composed of Egypt, Mali, Ghana, Guinea and Ethiopia
 - B. They were proposed continental union and political integration among Africa countries
 - C. They were supported economic cooperation first than political integration
 - D. They were pro-Western and pro neo-liberalism
- 6. Which one is the legacy of colonialism that inherited by the Africans in the post liberation?**
- A. Single party system that deteriorated the development of participatory government in African countries
 - B. Coup de'tat that removed the civilian government from their power
 - C. Economic dependency on the western former colonizers
 - D. Frequent civil war b/c of ethnic oppression and racial discrimination
- 7. As SWAPO is struggled for the independence South West Africa (Namibia); FRELIMO also fought against Portugal for the liberation of:**
- A. Angola B. Cape Verde C. Zambezi D. Mozambique
- 8. The Egyptian independence of 1922 is not considering full independence of Egypt b/c:**

- A. Egypt was ruled by the descendants of Turkish origin
- B. British troops were stationed in Suez Canal
- C. European power did not recognized the independence of Egypt
- D. Egypt was not become the member of the UN

9. At its independence in 1957, The British Gold Coast was took the name

- A. Guinea B. Ghana C. Gambia D. Gabon

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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርሲቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ያለውን የሚያጠቃልል ነው። ይህም ተማሪዎች ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው። እኛም ከ2015 ዓ.ም የት/ት ዘመን ጀምሮ በነፃ Mathematics ትምህርትን ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች Example & Exercise Solution ጨምሮ ቀለል ባለ እና በሚገባችሁ መንገድ ለየት ያሉ YouTube video እያዘጋጀን የምናግዛችሁ መሆኑን ስናሳውቃችሁ በታላቅ እክብሮት ነው።

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Thank You

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