Grade 12 History Unit Nine
African National liberation movements and Independence since1945

9.1 Pan all Africanism :- expressed two main ideas

A. a desire for African unity

B. fomenting (initiate) a sense of unity among all black peoples of the world.

- It started outside African or which means in (America and Caribbean)
- The first pan African congress was held in London in 1900
  - Organized by H. Sylvester Williams
  - The participants mainly came from America and west Indies
- DU. Bois :- was the father of pan Africanism
  - **The difference b/n Du. Bois and Marcus Garvey**
- **Du Bois** :- Maintained that blacks outsides Africa should struggle for the respect of their rights in the countries they lived in
- **Garvey** :- Insisted that the only future for blacks in America and the west indies was to return to Africa. And he organized a " Back to Africa" Movement, then "Universal Negro Improvement Association" established by Garvey in 1914.
- **The Fifth pan –African congress** was held in Manchester in 1945 This conference was very important because of two reasons
  A. Africans from the continent participated. Example Kwame Nkrumah of Ghanan, and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
  B. The conference seriously demanded the independent of Africa

9.2National liberation movements

Several factors affected the Nature of national liberation movements in Africa

- Attitudes
- Political traditions of colonial powers
- Political experience of African nationalities

- The West Africa where both the French and the British had colonies independence was achieved fairly and smoothly because

- In west Africa had no white settlers
- Nationalist movement in west Africa had better experiences and had long history

- The independent movement in British west Africa Was especially strong in the Gold coast and Nigeria. Because :-both had strong leaders NK rumach (Ghana) and Nn andi Azikwe (Nigeria).
  - On march 6.1959.Gold coast achieved is independence from adopt the new Ghana under Nkrumah
  - October 1,1960 Nigeria achieved independent – under Azikwe
  - Sierra Leone, became independent on April 27, 1961
  - Gambia On February 18, 1964.
- **French allowed** a referendum to be conducted in their colonies of west Africa since 1958 after General Charles de Gaulle became French president and French constitution was issued at the same year.
  - They were to choose between voting "**Yes**" and becaming autonomous republic is n Frendr community or voting "**NO**" becaming in dependent butside it.
  - Whose who chose "**NO**" would lost France economic and technical assistance

    Ex: -**Guinea Conacre** Voted "**NO**", it losted any assistance from French=.
    - Sekou Toure became president
- 1960 it was the year of Africa. All French colonies in west Africa achieved their independence

  Ex : Cameroon . Togo , Dahome (Benin). Niger, Upper Volta (Burkina Faso). Ivory Coast. Chad , Central African Republic, Middle Congo (Republic of congo - Brazzaville), Gabon , Senegal, French Sudan (Mali) and Mauritania.

- ***The French colonies in North Africa*** achieved their independence through Violent armed struggle because the existence of a large number of white settlers.

EX. Algeria – It became French colony since 1830

- The defeat of France in Indochina in 1954 initiated Algerians to

struggle their independence.

- Large number of white settlers
- The war of independence was started in 1954
- Their strongest nationalist was **Ben Bella**. A man who later became the first president of Algeria.
- National liberation Front /FLN/ was established
    - It got support form Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Arab league

- On the French side. It organized the secret Army which targeted for attack all who favoured the independence of Algeria
- **Evian agreement** – signed b/n Algeria (FLN) and French ended the Algerian war and on July 1. 1962 algeria became independent

➢ *The Portuguese colonies*

- The liberation movements began in early 1960's
- Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau were examples of violent struggle for liberation. Angola and Mozambique were bitter (had large number of white setlers)
- The replacement of Caetano by Antonio de Spinola by coup helped the independence movement of portugues clonies in Africa

a. In **Angola** led by MPLA, got support from Guinea (Popular Movement for liberation of Angola)

   - Agostino Neto was the leader, and it achieved independence in 1976

b. In **Mozambique** led by FRELIMO got support from tantania & Zambia is 1976 under its leader was Samora Machel . Mozambique achieved their independence in 1975 under Samora Machel

c. Guinea Bissau achieved their independence in 1975.

British East Africa Colony of Kenya

- Was another example of a violent struggle

-It had large number of white settlers

-Colonized by British since 1895

-The white settlers were able to own almost all fetile highlands of Kenya

- In 1920's they formed called Kikuyu central Association and they struggled for their independence until the end of world war second.

-The **Mau Mau** Rebellion was started after WWII in Kenya

-They used violent means of struggle

-But, the Rebellion was defeated in 1960

Finally, Kenya achieved their independence in 1963 under the political party called KANU(Kenya Africa National union) and Jomo Kenyata became its first president .

- Other African countries also achieved their independence through violent or non – violent

- **Sudan** (1956) from British

- **British** and **Italian Somaliland** (1960)

- **French Somaliland** or **Djibouti** (1977)

Process of independence continued until early 1990's when Namibia become in dependent and apartheid policy in the Republic of south Africa was destroyed

OAU –its idea come from pan Africanism

- **Accra meting**- it was in April 1958 Nkrumah invited all independent African countries (Ghana, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco Libya Liberia and Ethiopia) participated"

This conference was important b/c

1. 28 non –independent countries were participated
2. the resolution of the conference became corner stonas for OAU

The main difference b/n Casablanca and Monrovia Groups

a) **Casablanca** – Consisted Ghana Guinea, Mali Algeria, Egypt and Morocco
- led by KWAME Nkrumah – and they were anti-western
- creation of single African states, (unified Africa under one government and one head of state), each African states giving up its sovereignty.

b) **Monrovia** –consisted sierra Leone Liberia Nigeria, Togo Ethiopia and Libya

i. they considered as pro – western

ii. they wanted "Functional cooperation rather than integration

- Finally **OAU,** was formed in may 1963 in Addis Ababa. Its founding conference was held in Addis Ababa 31, in dependent stated signed the charter.

Body organs of OAU

1. Assembly of the head of state and government / president and p. minister)
    - The highest organ
    - Met at least once a year
2. council of ministers (foreign ministers)
    - Met twice a year
    - Prepared agenda for annual meetings of the head of states and government
3. General secretariat
    - its head quarter was in Addis Ababa
    - The most important organ
    - It did most of the work of OAU
    - The first General secretary was a Guinean. Diallo Telli
    - Had various commissions of social ,economic, educational, health and nutritional problems

- **Successes of OAU** –Border disputes have been settled
    - Assisted the liberation movements of non-independent nations
- **Failurity of OAU** :- There were difference in official languages used by African states
    - Many states were members of other non – African organization like Arab League E.g. **Egypt**.
- **The 36th OAU summit**, held in **Algiers** in 2000 and they decided to transform the OAU to AU. Finally in 2002 OAU Changed to AU in south Africa.

Contemporary Africa

- Is the post-colonial period of Africa mainly from 1963

- It was characterized by lack of political stability, Irresponsible and undemocratic governance, one party rule, corruption, poverty, Coup detat (E.g1962 Habib Borgiba, 1963, Fulberty you Lou of congo Brazzayille ,Ben Bella, Nigeria ,Ghana ,Libya (King Idris) and Uganda (Milton Obote by Idi Amin)
- In pre –colonial period the political tradition of Africa was the rule of kings and chefs who exercised unlimited power. At time of independence , the great majority of African peoples where Illiterate
- Sources of the African states conflicts were ethnically very diverse, their economy had been lack of diversity and others

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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርስቲ 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 አክብሮት ነው።
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Computation የበዛበት ጊዜ ላይ ስላለን ታሪክ ለመቀየር ለስኬት ዛሬ ጀምራችሁ ተነሱ

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Join አድርጉ ታተርፋላችሁ

Thank You