WELCOME IN FORM FOUR TOPICS

TOPIC ONE

CRISES IN THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

These are the conflicts and problems, which upset the capitalist production mainly in Europe and in the colonies especially in Africa and Asia.

Term crisis refers to a time of great danger, difficulty or confusion when problems must be solved is at its worst point. These capitalist crises were

1. The First World War or the Great War (WW I) 2. The Great Economic Depression
3. The Second World War (WW II)

1. THE FIRST WORLD WAR

This was the imperialistic war, which was fought between the two complex military camps namely triple entente, which consisted of France, Britain and Russia (FBR) on one hand against triple alliance, which consisted of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary (GIA) on the other hand from Tuesday 28 July 1914 to Monday 11th November in 1918.

THE CAUSES OF THE WW1

The causes of the WW I can be categorized into two groups, namely **short term** and **long term causes.**

THE LONG TERM CAUSES

These were the causes, which prepared the grounds for the outbreak of the war. They are in other words called the underlying causes. These factors are as follow.

1.   The development of capitalism into the highest stage in 1860's, this created a stiff competition amongst capitalist powers such as Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Austria Hungary. For example, Germany fought a war with France over the issue of Alsace and Loraine rich region in coal in Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. This contributed to the formation of Alliances hence the war.

2.   Dissatisfaction in territorial division, the partition of colonies in the Berlin conference of 1884 to1885 was not fair because some European countries such as Italy was given few colonies compared to other European countries. This created hatred amongst the super powers thus creating grounds for the war.

3.   The rise of military alliances, Germany, Austria and Italy to form Triple Alliance with the condition that they have to help each other during the war. On the other hand, France, Russia and Britain joined later to form Triple Entente). The rival alliances created weapons such as bombs, guns, tanks, and created armies, the alliances created the fertile ground for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

4.   The France desire to regain Alsace and Loraine (the French Revenge movement), Germany annexed the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. This created grounds for the revenge amongst the French men hence preparing the ground for the First World War

5.   The Balkan crisis (Balkan nationalism), The Balkan nationalism created conflicts between Austria-Hungary against Serbia and between Austria-Hungary against Russia. The competition amongst the three powers led to the assassination of Franz Ferdinand hence the WW1.

6.   Moroccan Crisis 1905 and 1911, the conflict was between France against Germany in which Germany declared independence to Morocco, which was the French colony. This created the hostility between France against Germany something which prepared the ground for the outbreak of the WWI.

7.   Arms race and militarism, contributed greatly to the outbreak of the First World War simply because, European powers especially Great Britain and Germany competed in the production of arms and enlargement of soldiers. such competition made other powers to increase their military budget for defense, also it caused to the antagonistic relations among European powers.

8.   Nationalism in Europe, example unification of German and Italy, most of European countries were determined themselves and started to have common interest such as language and historical background made them unite together under single root to become military powerful and practice expansionism beyond their normal territories.

THE SHORT TERM CAUSE (THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE)
The immediate cause for the outbreak of the WW I was:-
9.   The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie on 28th June 1914 in Sarajevo the capital city of Bosnia. Archduke was the Austrian Prince and the heir to throne. As he pay a visit in Serbia with his wife, they were shoot dead by a Serbia young boy called Gavillo Princip, this made Austria Hungary government to give ultimatum (*a statement of terms that must be accepted*) the ultimatum had three conditions, these were: -

Serbian to explain for the assassination and bring / surrender the assassins, second Serbia to dismiss all officials suspected and lastly Serbia to allow Austria – Hungary's soldiers to make investigation. As Serbia responded negative, this caused for the outbreak of the war.

Generally the outbreak of the First World War was the contributing factors to the underdevelopment of African continent in a sense that European powers being economically affected they embarked on massive exploitation by increasing more taxes, alienating African fertile land and many other related chaos.

THE IMPACTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR ON AFRICA
1.   Change of colonial masters, All German colonies such as Tanganyika, Burundi, Rwanda, Namibia, Togo and Cameroon were put under League of Nations as mandatory territories. This led to the changing of colonial administrative systems, which affected Africans. This was done following the Versailles Peace Treaty in Paris France in 1919.

2.   Deaths amongst Africans, especially in Germany colonies such as Tanganyika and Togo because Germany recruited African soldiers to fight on its side. Example it was estimated that about 200,000 African soldiers died in the war.

3.   The spread of disease such as flu, which hit the lives of thousands of Africans for Example in Tanganyika it is approximated about 7000 people, died because of flue.

4.   Destruction of properties such as farms, mines and physical infrastructures like railways were badly destroyed in German colonies. Example harbours were seriously damaged; in Dar es Salaam port, Tanga port destructed in 1914.

5. **The fall of the external trade,** between Europe and Tanganyika due to the destruction of European economies such as banks and industries.

6. **There was increasing exploitation in the colonies** such as land alienation, low wages and introduction of agricultural schemes in order to compensate the losses, which had occurred following the war

7. **Price fluctuation in the market,** fall in the prices of raw materials from African colonies because of the severe financial crisis that had hit the countries, which participated in the First World War.

8. **It led to the introduction and development of forced colonial agricultural schemes,** in order to generate big qualities and quantities of raw materials geared towards restructuring the economies of the western capitalist countries, which took part in the war.

9. **Cut down of the colonial expenditure**, the First World War led to the reduction in the colonial expenditures in the African colonies due to the effects of the war. Thus was inorder to reduce running expenses and to raise income in Europe.

10. **Motivated African nationalism movement**, it prepared African to demand their lost independence, the ex-soldiers from the war started to awake the African to fight against the whitemen.

THE IMPACTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN EUROPE.

The war ended in 1918 with the defeat of Germany and her allies, the victorias nations held a peaceful settlement treaty called versaile peace treaty in 1919 near at palm. In this meeting Germany was held guilty for causing the war. The following were the effects of the war in Europe;

1. **Formation of league of nation,** was instruments formed maintain world peace that could avoid occurrence of any world war.

2. **It led to the world economic depression,** this marked total slump of the world economy because a lot of money were invested in the productive areas and most of the countries were in deemp swamp of loans due to banking structure.

3. **Formation of world dictatorship political parties,** for stance Nazism in Germany under Adolf Hitler and Fascism in Italy under Benito Mussolini. This happened after Paris peace treaty conference punishing Germany through terms this led to the rise of the dictatorship parties.

4. **Destruction of properties,** different properties was badly destroyed during the war example industries, transport and communication network, insufficient social and physical services.

5. **Death of people,** example in Russia 1.7m people died, France 1.3m people died. Italy 650,000 died, Germany 1.7m people died, Austria 1.2m people died and Britain 908,000 diedit was estimated that more than 3 million people died.

6. **Unemployment,** this was due number of companies, industries and workshop destroyed during the war.

7. **Development of America and Japan,** thus was due to the decline of eurpean economy, these nations become champions in economic base.

THE GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION 1929- 1933

The Great Depression was the deepest and longest-lasting economic downturn (slump) in the history of the Western industrialized world from 1929-1933. In the United States, the Great Depression began

soon after the stock market crash on **Tuesday 29thOctober in 1929**, the day came to be known as the **Black Tuesday**, which sent **Wall Street** into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and rising levels of unemployment as failing companies laid off workers. By 1933, when the Great Depression reached its highest stage (the worst moment of a particular situation), some 13 to 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half of the country's banks had failed.

It is historically recorded that the depression started in the US and spread to other parts of the world. Before the depression, the US economy was very stable and it was the leading manufacturing country in the world. However, in the same year, the stock exchange market of the US collapsed because all its shares (stock) lost value and people who tried to sell their shares suffered losses as the price of shares went down due to the depression of the economy. This situation marked the beginning of the world economic crisis and it was termed **THE GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.**

CHARACTERISTICS /FEATURES OF GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION(GED)
1.   Fall in agricultural and industrial production.
2.   Low prices of crops and goods such as in the US the price of wheat declined.
3.   Closure of banks in capitalist world for example in the US 5,000 banks were closed by 1932.
4.   Unemployment in the world for example over 30 million people had no jobs in US by 1932.
5.   Collapse (decrease in) the national income.
6.   Low wages and salaries, food shortage and poor social services.
7.   Starvation and loss of many lives

CAPITALIST PRODUCTION CYCLE
The capitalist production has four major stages.

THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION
1.   The effects of the WW1: The war ruined the economies of almost all European countries. Due to the collapse of economies, efforts were made to recover economies by producing as much as possible. This created **over production** of goods against **under consumption** hence, Great Economic Depression.
2.   High Protective tariffs by the US on the imported goods from Europe. This appealed European country to put tariffs on the US goods as a result market was narrowed to both continents hence over-production and great economic depression.
3.   Un-equal distribution of income: The difference in incomes between capitalist and workers in which workers were paid inversely proportional to what they produced created a gap between production and consumption hence depression.
4.   The collapse of the US stock exchange market: This was the immediate cause of the Great Economic Depression, the New York Stock collapsed on 29th October in 1929. The values of the shares fell drastically between September and December in 1929. The collapse of the New York Stock exchange market led to the collapse of business and agriculture due to lack of capital.

5.   The failure of speculators to pay back loans borrowed from banks: Speculators are people who trade commodities, bonds, equities and currencies, the failure to repay the loan affected economy hence great depression.

6.   Nature of the capitalist economy: Economists believe that depression was inevitable because any capitalist economy has to pass four phases, which are cyclic. Boom, Crisis, Depression and Recovery. Therefore, its nature is what driven it to depression.

7.   Failure of the banking system and bad debts especially the housing banks, after usa championed the world economy started borrowing money to Europeans countries, the provided loan were not directed to buy goods in market and tendency which failed to repay the loan which led to great economy depression.

8.   Domestic overproduction, America produced more expecting high profit after war but in the 1930's found huge unsold goods in the market, it led to manufactures produce less which led to unemployment also the goods lacked market.

9.   Impacts of the first world war, caused intensive destruction including importance economic bases and huge amount of money spent on military activities whereby due to low production led to depression in economy.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN AFRICA

1.   **Drastic fall of the prices of raw materials in the African countries,** for example, the price of sisal exported to Europe dropped from 32 pounds per ton to 12 pounds per ton between 1931 to 1932.

2.   **Fall in worker's wages,** Colonial government reduced the salaries and wages of workers for example in Kenya the worker's wages fell from 36/=Kshs to 10/= Kshs in 1930.

3.   **Unemployment,** the depression caused unemployment in many African countries because the colonial government retrenched (reduced) some workers and reduced the size of army.

4.   **The introduction of agricultural schemes,** such as groundnuts schemes in Gambia and Tanganyika.

5.   **Intensification of exploitation,** post-depression period witnessed the increase of tax, reduction of worker's wages, forced labor, low price of cash crops and long working hours which were introduced by the colonialists so as to compensate their economies.

6.   **Drastic decline in production,** in plantations, settlers and peasant agriculture production decreased also mining centers also as well the production in semi processing industries declined.

7.   **Africans were discouraged by the colonial government to grow their subsistence crops** such as millet, sorghum, cassava, yams and maize, instead; they were forced to grow cash crops on their farms so as to increase the production of raw materials, which were highly demanded in Europe at that time.

8.   **Decline in provision of social services.** Great depression led to the decline of provision of social services in Africa whereby the colonial government was no longer interested in the investment of social services because of severe financial crisis in Europe.

9.   **Establishment of processing industries.** The establishment of processing industries likes cotton ginneries, oil refinery as to increase the qualitative and quantitative output in the metropolitan countries.

10.   **Regional imbalance.** Great depression contributed to the regional imbalance of transport network whereby railway lines and roads were constructed in areas where production was high and in places that there was no transport network.

11.   **Decline of European banks in Africa,** after G.E.D colonialist closed some of their banks except Lagos, Nairobi and that of Dakar which had unique significance to the colonialist.

EFFECTS OF GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN EUROPE.

1: Increase of Bankrupt.

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2:Rise of over production in USA and Britain.
3:Rise of military and Dictatorial states in Europe.eg.Adolf Hitler in Germany and Bennitto Musollin in Italy.
4:Increase of Unemployment in Europe. Many European people lost their job.
5: Emergency of Economic Nationalism in European countries.;the new deal policy was introduced by European nations so as to support Economic sectors such as Agricultural and industrial sectors.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE COLONIAL POWERS TO ALLEVIATE THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION IN THE COLONIES
Several measures were taken by the colonial powers to revamp the impact of the great depression on the metropolitan economies. This includes the following;

a) **Introduction and expansion in consolidating the peasant cooperative societies** example in 1932 the KNCU was formed, the Kagera coffee growers and many others with the aim to improve the production of cash crops.

b) They initiated more campaign in most **African colonies by establishing more plantations and forced cropping** example in Tanganyika all able bodied men were supposed to work on plantations for 12 hours a day and all shops of wine (pombe) were supposed to be closed during the day and open in the evening. Some of these development schemes introduced were like Ulugulu land usage scheme Mialo rehabilitation scheme Usukuma and Mbulu destocking.

c) They allowing peasants in settlers' economy like Kenya and Zimbabwe **to cultivate the prohibited cash crops that had been preserved for the settlers like tea, coffee, cotton**; this was aimed at increasing the quantity of cash crop production as to fill the gap in the metro pole economies.

d) **They changed African education syllabus and curriculum** as to respond with the need of the metropolitan, emphasis was put on handcraft agriculture, and vocational schools as to increase production and exploit African cheap labor as a solution to solve the great slump.

e) **The colonial government begun to intervene in agriculture sector by providing subsidies,** the settlers classify peasant, farmers, and provide them farming implements like hybrid seeds, fertilizers and packaging, to increase the quality and the quantity of the production.

f) **The colonial government also begun to develop transport network like railway, harbors ,ports,** so as to ease the transportation of the highly needed raw materials in the metro pole.

g) In addition, the colonial government **increased the activities in mining of gold diamond, copper, and exploitation of African cheap labour** example in Kenya the Kipande system was increased from 80 days to 160 per person annually.

h) **They intensified labour recruiting bureaus**, was set to encourage and recruit migrate labour for stance SILABU in Tanganyika, railways were asset to transport labour force from labour reserves to plantations.

i) **New taxation were introduced in the colonial state**, to increase colonial revenues as well as to encourage cheap labor of the Africans new taxes introduced included Hut tax poll tax, livestock tax among others.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

This was an imperialist war fought from 1939-1945 between AXIS powers which were Germany, Italy, Japan, Ausria Hungary and ALLIED powers which were Britain, France, Russia, USA, Belgium and China. The Second World War was nothing but the continuation of the First World War. It is considered to be the deadliest war that the world had never experienced because sophiscated and deadly weapons such as nuclear weapons, airplanes, tanks and so forth were used. **CAUSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

The Second World War did not start like a thunderstorm from a clear sky due to the fact that there were main **causes of historical events which caused the outbreak of the war as follows**;

1. **Failure of the League of Nations to keep the world peace,** primarily, the League of Nations was established to assess the impact of the First World War in 1919. Its Main function was to keep the world peace and security. Yet it failed to prevent armament and militarism of the aggressive powers such as Germany and Italy. *Some of the reasons, which made it failed in the maintenance of the world peace, are summarized as follows.*
i)   It had no army of its own, which could interfere aggressive powers such as Germany and Italy.
ii)   It had no clear charter towards maintenance of the world peace.
iii)   It did not exercise or implement the terms or resolutions which were reached at the Versailles peace Treaty Summit which was held in February in Paris France.
iv)   Many scholars argue that the League of Nations had no teeth (power) to intervene any aggressive power.
v)   Many Nations withdrew from the League and started forming their own Military wings such as Axis powers as a result; these nations violated the terms and instructions from the League. Ultimately, the failure of the League of Nations to disarm and maintain the world peace led to the outbreak of the Second World War

2. **The rise of dictatorship governments in Europe.** Fascism in Italy under Dictator Benito Mussolini in 1922 and Nazism in Germany Under dictator Adolf Von Hitler in 1933. These dictatorial regimes went in hand with production of massive and destructive weapons which created aggression, tension and hatred amongst the world powers for instance after the rise of Nazism in Germany, Adolf Hitter started the Anti-Jews campaigns which aimed at Killing of all Jews who were living in Germany. This move was historically referred to as **HOLOCAUST**

3. **Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935 (Abyssinia Crisis of 1935)** this crisis came following the Italians' attack against Ethiopian in Africa. The war is referred to as Italo-Ethiopian crisis whereby Italo means Italy in other words; Italy under Benito Mussolini had expansionism policy of acquiring areas of influence that is why she attacked Ethiopia. This move prepared the ground for the outbreak of the Second World War (WWII) in 1939.

4. **The effects of the Great economic depression of 1929 – 1933 contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War,** many European civilians had experienced much sufferings with unemployment, low investment, poor living standards Thus some leaders like Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini took the advantage of the situation to get into power during their campaigns.

5. **Spanish civil war in 1936 – 1939** it was the war, which was sparked of by rebels against the democratic government**.** During this, Adolf Hitler tried out his new weapons on the side of the right

wing military rebels in the war. He joined Benito Mussolini who was also supporting the revolts something, which brought the two. Hitler and Benito together this move Created hostility against Allied powers, something, which prepared the ground for the outbreak of the Second World War.

6. **Attack of Poland by Germany,** This was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the Second World War. On1st September in 1939, 11:00am. Germany troops entered Poland. Following this aggressive action by Germany, Britain and France asked Adolf Hitler to withdraw his troops from Poland immediately but Adolf Hitler gave them a deaf ear that something which led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

7. **Failure of the appeasement policy** this was the policy was f introduced by the British Prime Minister Chamberlain, in order to avoid the outbreak of the second world war. Chamberlain initiated this policy on Adolf Hitler as one of the ways of keeping him happy by giving him loans, pardoning Germany debts. But the policy did not materialize simply because Germany under Adolf Hitler went on with militarism and which prepared the fertile grounds for the outbreak of the Second World War.

8. **Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor,** while Germany invaded the Soviet Union, Japan made a surprise attack on 7th December 1941 on the US navy base at Pearl Harbor. This forced the US to support Britain and the USSR in fighting against the Germans with their leader Hitler and his allies namely Italy and Japan.

9. **The impact of Paris peace treaty conference**, the victorious nations of the first world war meet in Paris to draw up peace unfortunately the treat under ruined Germany as source of first world war and terms like to pay reparation, to reduce number army force and leave African colonies.

10. **Development of capitalism to the highest stage (imperialism),** the main desire of imperialism is to make profit through; source of raw materials, source of market, cheap labour, area for investment and area for surplus population. For these reasons severe expansionism, oppressive, and speculative in return led to the crises and outbreak of war

EFFECTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (WW II) ON AFRICA

Despite the fact that the Second World War was not fought in Africa. Africa was both negatively and positively either directly or indirectly affected by the Second World War (WW II)

1. **Depopulation in Africa,** many soldiers who fought in the Second World War on the side of Britain and allied powers in general were recruited from African colonies; strong energetic men were taken away. Besides a good number of them died during the war something which led to depopulation in Africa.

2. **The Second World War led to the rise of mass nationalism in Africa**, the role played by the ex-soldiers or returned soldiers who survived the war. They had fought for their colonial masters and that when they returned back home (Africa) they formed different nationalistic political parties which raised people's awareness about the evils of colonialism, for example Dedan Kimath and General China were ex-soldiers from the WW II who led the struggle for independence in Kenya.

3. **The Second World War led to intensive colonial exploitation in Africa**, which went along with forced labor, land alienation, low wages and heavy taxation on Africans. The exploitation meant to

generate raw -materials so much that they could restructure their economies which were badly destroyed during the Second World War.

4. **It led to lack of peace and security in Africa:** for Africans could no longer settle and engage in production activities due to fear and unrest in the continent.

5. **The war led to separation of families,** which was coupled with extreme social sufferings amongst Africans. Separation of families occurred following recruitment of soldiers from Africa who were taken to fight in the war leaving their families behind.

6. **The Second World War led to establishment of import substitution industries (ISI) in Africa** in order to reduce cost of importing goods from their mother countries, which could easily be manufactured in Africa. such as cigarettes, beverages, butter, chocolate, meat and so forth were then produced in Africa; the aim behind was to reduce expenditure on importation of goods from abroad.

7. **The formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)** on 24th October 1945 two months after the Second World War was a blessing to African states because UNO supported many African states to fight for their freedom that is why many independent African states joined the UNO.

8. **Socialism Ideology started to spread in African states following the USSR influence on Africa** for example the United Republic of Tanzania adopted socialism and self-reliance ideology in 1967.

9. **The Second World War led to grow more cash crops campaigns in African colonies** for example the colonialists introduced different agricultural schemes such as Sukuma cotton agricultural scheme, Nachingwea groundnuts scheme and so on. These campaigns went hand in hand with the establishment of master farms in rural areas.

10. **The war led to fall of production activities** for countries were not settled to engage in production activities. Additionally, some key economic sectors such industrial sectors were badly destructed by the war.

11. **Fall of price of raw material in Africa,** example the price of coffee, cotton, tea, sisal, cocoa and rubber, declined drastically due to the Second World War. Since for almost three years were fighting the funds directed to buy weapons.
END OF TOPIC ONE FORM FOUR
NB: RELATED QUESTIONS.
1:Define the following Historical Terminologies;
A) First World war.
B) Great Economic Depression.
C) Versailles Treaty.
D)Second World war.
2:What were the pushing Factors for occurrence of WWI during 20Century.(8pnts)

3:To what extents did African people affected due to first imperialistic war of 1914/1918.(8pnts).

4:Show how European Nations suffered from first World war.(8pnts)

5: Explain how African Economy was endangered due to eruption of WWI.(8Pnts).

6:Analyse the critical features of Great Economic danger in the world.(8pnts)

7: Briefly Describe the causes of GED and its consequences to Europeans.(8pnts)

8: what problems did African faced due to existence of GED in the World.(7pnts).

9: Discuss The steps taken to overcome GED in the World.(7pnts)

10:The measures taken to rehabilitate GED favoured only Capitalist Nations and not Africans.Comments. (8pnts)

11: Explain what were the actual reasons for WWII to be innacted?(8pnts)

12:Give out the short narrations on the outcomes of WWII to European people.(8pnts).

13: Verbalize on how wwII Stimulated the African spirit of Nationalism?(6pnts)

=======Sir.Mwankenja&Sir.Vahaye

TOPIC TWO

NATIONALISM AND DECOLONIZATION PROCESS IN AFRICA

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

The period 1945 to 1970 witnessed the rise of nationalism in Africa in general and East Africa in particular. In 1957, Ghana led the way by becoming the first African country to regain her independence. In East Africa, Uganda and Kenya were colonized by Britain while Tanganyika was colonized by Germany after the First World War (WW I), Tanganyika became a Mandate territory under the trust of Britain in 1919. This was the spirit of the nationalism that finally led the three (3) states of East Africa to independence Tanganyika (1961), Uganda (1962) and Kenya (1963) under Nyerere, Milton Obote and Jomo Kenyatta respectively.

WHAT IS NATIONALISM?
Definitions of Nationalism: Nationalism is the feeling of national consciousness or awareness by the people that they are members of a nation and desire freedom from colonial rule. It is the feeling of national hood to belong to a certain country.

AFRICAN NATIONALISM. African nationalism is the desire of African people to terminate all forms of foreign rule. It was the political will of Africans in opposition to foreign domination, it entails African struggle against western colonialism and imperialism.
Generally,It simply means the struggle for freedom for self-governing.

The factors for the rise of mass African nationalism are categorized into two (2) main categories namely, INTERNAL OR DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL OR INTERNATIONAL FACTORS.

INTERNAL FACTORS are those reasons, which emanated within Africa and raised Africans' awareness of the evils of colonialism. These factors made them wage the struggle for freedom; such factors included *colonial exploitation through land alienation, low wages, and forced labor, heavy taxation,* as a result they formed different *associations and independent churches movements* within Africa, which catalyzed the spirit of nationalism within Africa.

EXTERNAL FACTORS are in other words referred to as **INTERNATIONAL FACTORS**, which emanated outside Africa and led to the rise of African nationalism.

The rise of African nationalism in Africa had two (2) **main phases namely** _Early African Nationalism or_ **_Proto nationalism_** and _mass nationalism or_ **_Proper African nationalism_**_._

A: EXTERNAL FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

1. **The Impact Of The Second World War (WW II) Of 1939-1945,** The war weakened the economic and military strengths of the capitalist powers such as Germany, Britain, France in general, thus they found that it was not worth benefiting to keep on colonizing African countries thus some of them decided to prepare their colonies in Africa for self-governance for example Britain, moreover they depended on US loans.

2. **The Role Played by Ex-Soldiers or Returned Soldiers from the Second World War (WW II) In 1945,** The war widened the political understanding of African soldiers who fought on the side of their colonial masters. The soldiers came to realize the true meaning of freedom and self-governance, self-determination and democracy. Besides, they had new fighting techniques and how to organize themselves. for example Dedans Kimath in Kenya

3. **The role played by Pan-Africanism movement,** Pan – Africanism was a massive (large) movement of all black people in the world of African origin to come together as one people against all forms of colonial **exploitation.**
NB: Pan means "ALL" thus PAN-AFRICANISM – ALL AFRICANS MOVEMENTS
   The congress was attended by young African students who were pursuing their studies abroad, for example Dr. Nandi Azikiwe (Nigeria), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya), Peter Abrahams (South Africa), Kamuzu Banda (Malawi) attended the congress; the main agenda of the conference was decolonization of Africa.

4. **The role played By the Former USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).** This goes as far as soon after the Russian Revolution, which took place in 1917. It was a socialist nation and that it opposed all forms of colonialism and exploitation. Thus it declared that it would practically support both morally and practically all that nationalistic movements in Africa and the world at large.

5. **The Role Played by the United States of America (USA),** The USA emerged as the leading capitalist nation in the world. It applied its "open door policy" to support decolonization, thus it championed the decolonization process in Africa in order to spread capitalist ideology in Africa. One of the conditions for such countries to acquire (get) the loans was that they should grant their colonies independence first.

6. **The Role Played by the British Labor Party,** This took over power in 1945. Its socialist policies were against colonialism; its activities, opinions, campaigns and anti-colonial attitudes greatly encouraged nationalism in Africa for example the labor party favored Ugandan struggle in Uganda.

7. **The contribution from the Non-Aligned Movement (Nam) and the Bandung Conference of 1955.** The Bandung conference was attended by Egypt, Libya and Ethiopia from Africa. The conference emphasized on solidarity and black consciousness amongst the colonized countries.
NB: NAM was/is the organization, which was formed in the early 1961whose members were under colonialism mostly from Asia, Latin America and Africa. it did not align to either socialist block, which was

led by USSR, or the capitalist block, which was led by the USA. NAM championed decolonization in all countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle for independence.

8. **The role played by the United Nations by then UNO,** The UNO was established on 24th October in 1945 with its headquarters in New York. It replaced the League of Nations. The charter of the UNO was against colonialism and all forms of colonial exploitation thus the UNO through its charter, condemned colonialism.

9. **The Contribution of the independence of India and Pakistan,** The independence of the two Asian countries in the late 1940 has awakened African nations towards the spirit of nationalism and the struggle for independence. The independence of these countries further raised African consciousness, awareness and patriotism towards struggle for independence under the argument that "if it was possible in Indian and Pakistan why it shouldn't be impossible in Africa?"

INTERNAL FACTORS FOR THE RISE OF MASS NATIONALISM

1. **Intensive colonial exploitation in Africa**
After establishing colonial economies in Africa, the colonialists introduced different mechanisms of exploitation in Africa; for example, **forced land alienation**, **forced labor, corporal punishment, heavy taxation** and **low wages** amongst Africans something which created grievances amongst the majority marginalized Africans against the colonialists, hence the African waged the struggle against the evils of colonialism.

2. **The role played by the African elites,** The colonial education that they received during colonialism became the tool and a good weapon to end colonialism such elites include the first President of Kenya (Jomo Kenyatta), President of Tanganyika (Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere), the first President of Ghana (Dr. Kwame Nkrumah), the first President of Zimbabwe (Robert Gabriel Mugabe), the first President of South Africa under majority rule (Nelson Mandela) and many others just to mention a few. These educated elites played a fundamental role of educating Africans of the evils of colonialism and that they mobilized their fellows towards forming political parties which at the end of the day led their respective countries to independence.

3. **The role played by social welfare associations,** Africans established these associations in order to end poor working conditions, discrimination and colonial exploitation general. These welfare and social associations mobilized colonial workers in industries, mines and plantations to go on strikes/boycotts against the colonial exploitation, thus created awareness and consciousness amongst colonial workers, examples of these included.

- In East Africa, there was the **Kikuyu Central Association in Kenya**, **the Young Kavirondo in Kenya under Harry Thuku, the Railway African Association in Tanganyika, and the Tanganyika Territory Civil Service Association (TTCSA) under Martin Kayamba** as its founder.
- In Central Africa, there were the **Mombera Native Association in Nyasa Land,** industrial and commerce union in Southern Rhodesia.
- In West Africa there were, the **People's Union** which was formed in 1908 in Lagos Nigeria, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society with its main branches in Nigeria and Ghana (Gold coast)

4. **The role played by the independent church movements in Africa,** These were the autonomous free and independent churches formed by Africans to challenge the European church leadership and their teachings. However, the independent churches did not only preach religious issues but also they addressed social, political and economic exploitation by the colonialists to Africans.

Examples of these independent church movements include;

     a. The Watch Tower Church Movement which operated mainly in Malawi from 1906

     b. The African National Church and church of God in Tanganyika

     c. The Kikuyu Orthodox Church in Kenya

5. **The role played by peasant cooperatives.** Peasant cooperatives and organizations, which were established by farmers in order to fight for good and fair prices for their farms, produce. These included

     a. Kilimanjaro Native cooperative union (KNCU)

     b. Usambara Native growers, The Bukoba cooperative union

6. **The independence of Ghana on 6ᵗʰ March 1957,** The independence of Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah became the point of reference to many African states, which were still under colonialism. It created awareness, consciousness and courage to the rest of African states, which were still under colonialism.

7. **Italo – Ethiopian crisis or conflict,** Up to the mid 1930's, Ethiopia was one of the African states which did not fall under the chains of colonialism, the attempt to establish colonial domination by the Italians was militarily crushed in 1896 at the **battle of Adowa.** Many African states drew lessons from Ethiopia hence marked the highest time for Africans to wage mass nationalism.

8. **The played by political parties,** There were different political parties formed in Africa these includes TANU in Tanganyika, ANC in Kenya, KANU in Kenya and CCP in Ghana. These political parties contributed to the rise of nationalism in Africa simply because they specified evils of colonialism to its members they also resisted colonial exploitation openly.

9. **The played by colonial social infrastructures,** also played a big role in facilitating the spread and the rise of African nationalism that's why some historian do say that colonialism sown a seed of its own destruction, infrastructures like railways roads facilitated the nationalistic activities in rural and urban centers by spreading the massage of liberations in all parts of Africa.

10. **The played by mass media especially newspaper,** played a big role in spreading awareness among the population in both rural and urban areas such newspaper included Sauti ya TAA in Tanganyika The pilot and the comet in Nigeria.

11. **Formation of segregated African schools,** after realizing that the missionary and colonial schools taught nothing but European based syllabus some African societies began their own schools, like among the kikuyu in Kenya Africans were taught African syllabus. This helped in educating Africans and developing the spirit of nationalism.

FORMS OF DECOLONISATION PROCESS IN AFRICA

African states employed or waged different means in the struggle for independence. The methods employed/used/waged depended of course on the nature of the colonial economy which was practiced in the colony,

     1. CONSTITUTIONAL/PEACEFUL MEANS

In this method, the colonies used peaceful means such as negotiation, dialogues diplomacy while demanding for their freedom. Most of the colonies, which attained their freedom through this means, were

under the UNO Trusteeship council. examples of the African countries which regained their freedom through constitutional means are/were Ghana (1957), Tanganyika (1961).

2. ARMED STRUGGLE/GUERILLA WARFARE BARREL OF GUN/BLOODSHED

This was the means employed by some African states to liberate themselves. Most of these were the ones in which settlers had invested much and that they were not willing to leave for it was like committing an economic suicide examples of African states which regained their freedom through this means were Kenya (1963), Zimbabwe (1980), Congo (1960), Angola (1975) etc.

3. COMBINATIONAL MEANS OF BOTH CONSTITUTIONAL AND ARMED STRUGGLE

Some countries embarked on this method following the failure of the peaceful means. A par excellence example is South Africa which embarked on armed struggle soon after the March 21st 1960 Sharpeville massacre. The ANC leaders being led by Oliver Thambo and Nelson Mandela formed the fighting wing (Ukhomto we sizwe). (The spear of the Nation) which led liberation movement.

4. REVOLUTIONARY MEANS

A revolution is a complete overthrow of the existing system of governance by a group, which is subjected to it and is being mistreated, exploited, and discriminated; oppressed, example of a colony, which waged this means for its liberation, is Zanzibar undertook holistic revolution on Sunday 12th January in 1964. The revolution, which completely overthrew, the Jamshid Abdullah Sultanate regime.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL AND WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DECOLONISATION PROCESS IN AFRICA

The social and welfare associations were very instrumental in the process of decolonization for they occupied the notable position in raising people's (Africans) awareness and consciousness such social and welfare associations included. The young Kavirondo welfare association, The Kikuyu social and workers' associations just to mentioned a few.

ROLES

1. The social welfare associations **performed their tasks as trade unions** whereby demanded good working and living conditions for workers as well as better salaries or wages
2. The social and welfare associations **played a great role of providing political education** to African communities in form of political meetings (rallies) by educating them of the evils of colonialism such as taxation, forced labor, land alienation and so forth.
3. Some social welfare associations **organized protests and demonstrations** against the colonial authorities. They also mobilized their members to raise funds to meet various financial needs; for example, the Kikuyu central association raised fund and sent Jomo Kenyatta to London to present their grievances to the colonial government
4. Some welfare associations in Africa **published journals which acted as a communication channel** for reaching out their supporters
5. Some social welfare associations **awakened their members on the injustices of colonialism**, for example, Ukambani in Kenya, demonstrations were called because of the increased awareness.
6. **Provided material support**, Some welfares' infrastructure such as offices, came to be used by the nationalist leaders for example in Tanganyika most of the TAA (Tanganyika African Association (1929) come to be used by TANU (Tanganyika African National Union (1954)
7. **Rise of aware and nconsciousness,** They also raised Africans awareness and that implanting the spirit of consciousness and courage in them (Africans)

QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the strengths weakness and contribution of protest and religious movements during the struggle for independence.
2. Explain the roles and problems experienced by social welfare associations during the struggle for independence

THE PROBLEMS, WHICH FACED WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS

1. Lack of enough funds
2. Colonial suppression. For example, most of their members were arrested e.g., Jomo Kenyatta was arrested.
3. Imprisonment and assassination of their members.
4. Banning of associations e.g. the Kikuyu central association were banning
5. Inadequate infrastructure for example office
6. Disunity among members (lack of unity among members) e.g. Harry Thuku
7. Illiteracy amongst members. Some of the members were not educated they did not know about their right so it was difficult to mobilize them to struggle for independence.

THE ROLES OF INDEPENDENT CHURCH MOVEMENTS IN THE DECOLONISATION PROCESS

The breaking away of Africans from various western missionary churches to independent churches was an expression of a protest against colonial domination in Africa. The independent African church movements were against all evils of colonialism. They broke away from the missionary churches having realized that the white men's churches neither intend to civilize Africans nor to spread Christianity in Africa but to smoothen Africans to accept colonialism. The independent African churches had the following features in common;

1. They were led by Africans
2. They were against some aspects of the Western culture
3. They emphasized on in calculating the African culture
4. They worked hand in hand with the African political associations
5. They broke away from Western churches

ROLES

1. **They established their own independent schools,** in which the African children were taught their culture as well as the evils of colonialism, later on, those students who received the education in those schools became political activists.
2. They taught Africans that the missionaries **were the mere agents of colonialism** and not fully evangelical as they preached.
3. **Increased the level of consciousness,** the religious movements and churches instructed Africans not to pay tax. The protests and religious movements increased the level of consciousness amongst Africans.
4. **They counter-attacked the colonial exploitation and domination**, were against colonial economy and strongly opposed land alienation, forced labour, forced production, taxation and low wages.
5. **Provided education,** they became a center through which various African nationalistic meetings were held to reach various plans.
6. **They stimulated moral and courage**, toward fighting for national independence, encouraged freedom fighters not to lose hope despite the hardship were facing. For instance, the national church of Nigeria and Cameroon said prayers for Africans to free themselves from imperialism.
7. **The message of freedom was easily conveyed to the people,** through these movements this is because during church services Africans were emphasized to hate colonial affairs in their areas.
8. **They emphasized unity for all Africans to fight for their rights,** in this case Africans became so strong in fighting against European exploitation, discrimination and oppression.
9. **They provided a good forum**, through which the Africans expressed their strong ideas and feelings, which were against the evils of colonialism and European Christianity.

Generally, It can be concluded that, independence church movement played great role in the struggle against colonialism in Africa. As through these movements, Africans became active and prepared up to fight against colonialism and all its manifestation.

PROBLEMS, WHICH FACED INDEPENDENT CHURCHES MOVEMENTS

a. Conflicts amongst the church leaders, every one demanded leadership position so brought conflict amongst themselves.
b. Lack of enough trained professionals, most of them were not well trained.
c. Poor managerial skills; they were disorganized
d. Financial problem, they depended on the little amount of money from their churches
e. Betrayal/renegade

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN GHANA

Ghana, a British colony, was originally called the Gold Coast. It was the first African colony South of Sahara to regain her independence. It regained her independence on 6th March 1957 from the British under the abled leadership of its first President the late Kwame Nkrumah (1909-1972) with his nationalistic political party CPP (Convention People's Party), In July 1960 Ghana became a republic, which Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became the full executive President and chief of all armed forces.

WHY WAS GHANA THE FIRST COUNTRY TO REGAIN HER INDEPENDENCE FROM THE BRITISH IN 1957/MARCH 6?

1. **Good strong and charismatic leadership of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.** He was educated and very influential politician of the 20th c in Africa. He was able to form the nationalist political party CPP in 1949 which led Ghana to independence.
2. **Good and clear policies and slogans of the CPP party,** which were well understood by all Ghanaians for example the most popular CPP slogan were "**seek first the political kingdom and all things will be added into to it, self-governance now and independence now"**
3. Ghana did not suffer much from the **problem of tribalism and ethnicity** as opposed to other African colonies. The presence of few settlers in Ghana made it possible for it to regain its independence earlier than any African colony.
4. The presence of **few settlers in Ghana made it possible for it to regain** its independence earlier than any African colony.
5. **The CPP got great support from cocoa growers (farmers and peasants)** who subscribed material support such as funds to engineer the struggle in Ghana.
6. **Ghana was considerably a small country geographically,** besides it had good transport and communication system, which linked people together.
7. **The role played by English language, which united Ghanaians together.** through this language, it was easy for the people to use this language to understand policy documents and slogans easily.
8. **The role-played by newspapers for example the presence of the Accra Evening news.** Nationalist leaders and writers wrote different articles in it to government through this, newspaper the CPP messages, policies and slogans reached the majority poor.
9. **The role played by the ex-soldiers in Ghana,** The Gold coast was amongst many African colonies that recruited and supplied soldiers who fought for the colonial administration during the first and the Second World Wars. The ex-soldiers were promised good jobs and other amenities once they returned from the wars. These unfulfilled promises led to riots

THE INFLUENCE OF GHANA TO AFRICAN NATIONALISM

By its virtue of being the first colony south of Sahara to dismantle the chains of colonialism, the first President of the independent Ghana, the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah uttered. ***"The independence of Ghana would be meaningless if the rest of Africa remained in the shackles of colonialism."***

To affect this, Ghana championed the decolonization of other African colonies

1. He (Nkrumah) **embraced up the Pan-African movement and conferences**. In April 1958, leaders and political activists from Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, Tunisia and Ghana met in Accra-Ghana. This conference had agenda on how best the decolonization process could take place. It laid down methods and tactics to be employed in the liberation process.
2. **Ghana campaigned for the invitation of the countries,** which were still under colonialism as they were given methods and plans as to how to paralyze (end) colonialism in their respective countries.
3. He (Nkrumah) **championed the formation of the Organization of African Unity,** which both materially and morally supported the decolonization process in Africa. Ghana under Nkrumah pled other African countries, which were independent by 1960's to form the OAU decolonization committee, which could work hand in hand with the UNO –Trusteeship council to end colonialism.
4. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and his independent Ghana **provided financial and inspirited morally to continue with the decolonization proces**s in countries like Nyasa land (Malawi) and Zaire
5. **Ghana under Nkrumah, established an ideological college in Accra named after his name,** which was responsible in teaching Ghanaians and other African teenagers the socialist Ideology and the struggle for independence. Many African leaders attended the training for example Robert Gabriel Mugabe attended the training.
6. Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah **strengthened Pan –African movement which opposed colonialism**. In April 1958 all independent states like Libya, Ethiopia, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia were invited to meet in Accra. In 1960 there was another meeting in which the countries laid down plans which could be used to help other countries get their independence.

7. **Ghana became a model to other African countries to emulate** (cope), this made many African countries to go for vigorous campaign against colonialism and get sovereignty like that of Ghana.
8. **It laid a foundation for other African conferences**, for stance in November 1959 the Cairo conference was led and proposed by Ghana.
9. **Ghana became the headquarters of ant colonial groups of Africa**, following her independence all issues pertaining independence in Africa were discussed in Accra Ghana.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN TANGANYIKA

Tanganyika was once a German colony and a British colony at different times. It regained its independence on **Sunday at 12:00 am on 9ᵗʰ December in 1961** under the abled leadership of its first Prime Minister the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere with his party the TANU (Tanganyika African National Union)

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE TANU
It was founded on seventh of July in 1954 replacing the T.A.A (Tanganyika African Association). It had the following objectives;

1. To prepare the people of Tanganyika for self-governance and independence.
2. To dismantle tribalism and ethnicity which were great enemies to unity and the struggle for freedom as a nation.
3. To struggle for a democratic government and to have representatives in local district and the central government.

4. To encourage and sensitize workers to join trade and cooperative unions which could be the right forum for them to air out their grievances such as land alienation, taxation, poor working conditions together with low wages against colonialism.
5. To cooperate with other nationalistic political parties in other African countries towards the struggle for independence. For example, The T.A.N.U under the leadership of the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage. Nyerere cooperated fully with the A.N.C (the African National congress) in South Africa to end apartheid policy in 1994.

Question: Why did Tanganyika regain her independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya?
Question: Assess the social, economic and political developments in Tanganyika, which made it the first East African colony to regain independence.

REASONS, WHICH MADE TANGANYIKA TO ATTAIN HER INDEPENDENCE EARLIER THAN KENYA AND UGANDA

1. **Good and charismatic leadership of the Late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere,** he was able to organize and structure the T.A.N.U from a mere welfare oriented to as a strong nationalistic party which led Tanganyika to independence, he used to travel almost annually to the UNO trusteeship council to plead for the independence of Tanganyika.
2. **Good, clear and understandable policies of the T.A.N.U,** which were easily, understood by both literate and illiterate Tanganyika's both in rural and urban areas**.** Examples of the T.A.N.U slogans and policies were: **UHURU NA KAZI, TANU YAJENGA NCHI and UHURU NA UMOJA.**
3. **The role-played by Kiswahili language as a lingua franca, it acted as a unifying factor;** it was spoken throughout the country. It became the corner stone which spread the T.A.N. U's policies and slogans.
4. **The absence of strong tribalism and ethnicity** unlike Uganda and Kenya where ethnicity acted as a great barrier towards the struggle.
5. **Tanganyika had no many settlers** as opposed say to Kenya which was dominated by many settlers**,** thus in Tanganyika, there were like European antagonism against Africans.
6. **Tanganyika was a mandate territory, which was administered by the British as a trusteeship on behalf of the League of Nations, and later the U.N.O,** Thus Tanganyika was the trusteeship territory being prepared ready for independence. Such status hurried the nationalists' campaigns for the independence of Tanganyika through the U.N.O forum; as a result, the British did not intensify their control because it was under protectorate.
7. **The role played by newspapers such as SAUTI YA TANU** The educated people spread the TANU's policies and slogans through these newspapers, they wrote several articles on the newspapers emphasizing the need for the Tanganyikans to govern them; such messages awakened Tanganyika's towards the struggle for the freedom.
8. **Support from the last British Governor to Tanganyika that is Sir Richard Turnbull.** he from time to time supported Mwalimu in his struggle for freedom that is why historians argue that the appointment of Sir Richard Turnbull in 1958 to be the Governor in Tanganyika facilitated the movement towards the struggle. He did not want Tanganyika to experience what happened in Kenya during the **MAUMAU uprisings**.
9. **The role-played by the T.A.N.U. youth league** which was composed of young energetic people who spread the TANU's policies and slogans to its supporters throughout the country. E.g. Christopher Mtikila and Willibrod Slaa and others.
10. **The role played by women in the T.A.N. U's politics made it popular thus; it gained** much support from the public. They played an important role in mobilizing the masses to support the TANU. They gave vigor and color to the TANU's public rallies and demonstrations. A notable example of these women was **Bibi Titi Mohamed, Vicky Nsilo Swai,** and **Lucy Lameck** just to mention a few.

PROBLEMS FACED TANGANYIKA DURING THE NATIONALISTIC STRUGGLE
Sample question NECTA 2017. (Explain six problems faced nationalistic struggle in Tanzania).

INTROCUCTION: Independence is the state of a society to be free and be able to make its own decisions in its affairs without being interfered by any external pressure. Tanganyika attained her full political independence in 1961, December 9th with the last British governor sir Richard Tumbull and the late Mwl. Julius Nyerere who was the prime minister and became the first president of Tanganyika.

However, in 1964 it united with Zanzibar to form Tanzania. Independence in Tanganyika was successful achieved under TANU (Tanganyika national unity) was a political party leadered by Mwl. Nyerere. There is no easy walk to freedom; it faced various challenges such as discussed below.

1. **Lack of adequate funds to organize and run the activities.** During the 1960s still many people under the colonial rule was extremely poor and depended on wages from colonial economy, so was the party even its leader Nyerere was a mere teacher thus the lack of funds made them to lack their accessibility to run the party activities and visit many places and hence slaved the walk to freedom. They also lacked transport fees and wages to activists.

2. **They faced strong opposition from colonial government,** as they were not allowed to speak in clouds or meet to discuss issues concerning with independence. Some of the independence activists were assassinated, jailed while some were exiled. This was purposely to safeguard the colonial interest particularly trade.

3. **Lack of unity among the people**, some people saw the freedom fighters as troublemakers thus; they discouraged and weakened the freedom fighters by high criticism. Most of these people were those enjoyed the fruits of colonial era.

4. **Remoteness or Vastness of the country**, this was one of challenges that hindered early achieving the independence of Tanganyika. Travelling to all places to meet the people and organize them to struggle for independence was a very tough challenge. Some places were very remote and others surrounded by physical barriers such as lakes and mountains just to mention few.

5. **Poor transport facilities,** was primarily caused by poor advancement of technology in the sectors of infrastructure. There were impossible roads, seasonal roads and defective trains as major means for transport. In some areas, there were very dense wild animated forest and high dangerous mounts that passed as a barrier to transport vehicle like cars.

6. **Strong opposition from other opposition political parties,** such as AMNUT (All Muslim National Union of Tanganyika) and ANC (African National Congress) posed a very strong opposition to freedom fighters during their struggle to attain independence thus they supported the colonial government. Good example is cited in 1958 where Zuberi Mtemvu formed ANC (African Nationalist Congress) which went against TANU's policies. In this scenario, the move to attain independence was indeed minimized.

7. **Lack of education for most TANU'S members**, the colonial government banned civil servant from joining and maintaining political parties, thus lacked good communication for most part of the country.

Generally, it may be concluded that despite tireless attempts posed by the people in Tanganyika, in the course of time they achieved for their independence in 1961 Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere spearheading the nation and immediately after the attainment of their political independence it united with Zanzibar to for the current Tanzania.

REVOLUTIONARY MEANS
A CASE OF ZANZIBAR

A revolution is a complete overthrow of an existing government or a way of life in any country or state by those who were previously subjected to it. Examples of political revolutions, which had occurred in Africa, is The Egyptian revolution led by Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1952 and the Zanzibar revolution of 1964 led by John Tito Okello from Uganda.

THE CAUSES OF DECOLONIZATION THROUGH REVOLUTION IN ZANZIBAR.

Since the establishment of Arab administration, clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar in 1840 by Sultan Seyyid Said, Africans were regarded as slaves. This situation created hatred (hostility) between Africans against Arabs.

Zanzibar regained her independence from the British on **10ᵗʰ December in 1963**. However, the independence was for the minority Arabs in Zanzibar for Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah kept on holding the reign of Zanzibar as the Sultan.

Thus, Zanzibaris believed that peaceful methods could not bring complete independence to all citizens. As a result, they prepared for a revolution from Saturday **11ᵗʰ January 1964** Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah and his officials had fled from Zanzibar hence complete revolution which made Zanzibar free from Sultanate exploitation, humiliation and racialism in Zanzibar. In addition, on 12ᵗʰ January in 1964, the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar was established and the Late Sheikh Abed Amani Karume became its first President with his political Party the Afro- Shirazi Party (ASP).

THE MAIN CAUSES OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION

1. **Zanzibaris were deprived of political rights**, political exploitation by the rulers that denied the Zanzibaris the right to vote, a voter could vote if he was able to speak, read and write in Kiswahili /Arabic or English. Hence, they continued to be victims of severe exploitation and oppression on their own land. However, Zanzibaris did not calm down; they sought the revolution as a means of setting them free.
2. **Land alienation in Zanzibar.** The Zanzibaris had no right to own land. Arabs who grew coconuts and cloves in the island occupied all fertile land. Zanzibaris were only recruited as labourers while remained poor peasants. This led to the revolution in Zanzibar.
3. **Monopolization of trade by foreigners.** Asians of Indo-Pakistan origin controlled the commercial life of Zanzibar. The Asians were mainly Arabs and Indians who controlled the commercial sector in Zanzibar while the majority of Zanzibaris had nothing to own;
4. **The question of taxation:** The government of Zanzibar under Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah introduced various forms of taxes that Africans (Zanzibaris) had to pay. Furthermore, the taxes were high such that the majority poor who were mainly the Zanzibaris failed to pay which precipitated the Zanzibar revolution of January 1964.
5. **The role played by John Okello:** He was a man from northern Uganda who settled in Zanzibar in 1952 and worked as a painter; additionally, he had attained revolutionary training in Cuba. He was an official of the A.S.P. (Afro-Shirazi Party) in Pemba Island. Okello was a man of determination, a skilled technician who was endowed with organizational capabilities. He acted as an instrumental and logical organizer of the revolution.
6. **The fall in of the clove price in the world market created many problems in Zanzibar.** The government under Sultan Jamshid Bin Abdullah reduced government expenditures on social services like health care, education, a measure, which led to social sufferings, and unemployment in Zanzibar, the people of Zanzibar came together as one people to overthrow the Sultan from power.

EFFECTS OF THE ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION

1. The immediate effect of the revolution was that Sultan **Jamshid Bin Abdullah left the island of Zanzibar for Britain with his state officials** something, which granted Zanzibar its full independence following the holy revolution. Thus, Zanzibar became a revolutionary independent country on 12ᵗʰ January 1964 and Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume became its first President.

2. **Social stratification was dismantled soon after the revolution;** stratification such as religious differences, races and status were well checked by the new government under Karume.
3. **Zanzibar revolution facilitated the establishment of the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 26th April 1964,** the idea which came into effect on Friday 22nd April 1964 when the two heads of the states signed the articles of the Union.
4. **Zanzibar revolution gave Zanzibar an international recognition as a sovereign state** and that she became a member of both the United Nations Organization and Commonwealth of Nations.
5. **It led to nationalization of all major means of production** such as land, roads, commercial companies and banks which were previously owned by the few Arabs, Indians who were basically rich. After the nationalization, they were taken and owned by the new independent revolutionary government on behalf of the public.
6. **Zanzibar revolution guaranteed all Zanzibaris their political rights** which they were denied before as from time to time started holding periodic elections.

THE UNION BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND TANGANYIKA.

Sample question. Necta 2009 (Private Candidates)

Explain the historical significance for the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. OR
What were the reasons behind for the 1964 Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar? OR
The amalgamation between Tanganyika and Zanzibar was a historical phenomenon. Discuss.

Introduction. The Union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika was an incidence in which the leaders of these countries joined together to have one country (Tanzania). J.K Nyerere of Tanganyika and Abeid Aman Karume of Zanzibar did this. It was formed from 26th April 1964 where the members (leaders) agreed to share among other things like defense, police, state of emergence and external affairs. However the reasons behind the Union can be grouped into *internal and external factors* in a sense that there were some forces within and that from outside Africans, these can be well explained as follows:-

a) **Due to the rule played by Pan- Africanism in**, a since that panafricanism had for a long period been motivating all Africans **to unite in order that they can fight for colonial injustices, oppression and exploitation** in that case Nyerere and Karume being inspired with this idea of Pan – Africanism, they decided to be the first African countries unite.
b) **Due to the influence of western countries like USA, British and France.** This is because the countries regarded Zanzibar as Cuba because she bought the idea of communism which was a danger to the western Brock to be free from communism spread they decided to pressurize the president of Tanganyika to find the way out by conversing Abeid Aman Karume to Unite.
c) Besides the spread of communism **also Nyerere and Karume had a very long historical friend ship** in a sense that Nyerere influenced the formation of ASP and Zanzibar Revolution thus to cement their friendship Union became to be very important.
d) On the other hand, **there was internal opposition within Zanzibar after the revolution** done by a group of radicals who in a sense spread opposed and challenged Karume as Karume became unsecured it later precipitated for the Union in order to contain over these radicals.
e) Likewise **TANU and ASP as major political parties in this two countries had a very close relationship** due to the fact that they all had common interests to unite Africans since ZAA and TAA in Zanzibar and Tanganyika respectively in this case the Union would further their close tie they had.
f) **Proximity / closeness of the two countries played significant role** to the Union simply because **Zanzibar and Tanganyika geographically are too closer** and it is said that the distance from Dar-es-Salaam to Unguja is shorter than the distance from Unguja to Pemba this significant that that

people used to leave regular contact in trading activities, therefore Union to them was not a now thing.

g) **Zanzibar and Tanganyika experienced same colonialism** because they were all under British rule being under the same rule; they experienced the same burden and administration this eventually made them to unite together so that they can keep on adopting same experience they had.

h) Other reasons that drove out for the Union between these countries **were close relationship that the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar** had this are because most of the people in Zanzibar came from Tanganyika as Arabs took them during the slave trade. Thus the Union would help people of these countries to enjoy much with former brothers and sisters whom they separated each other.

Generally, It should be put in mind that the Union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika brought much benefits to the people concerned because people are free to move from one place to another they also share many aspects such as social, political and even economic matters through to some extent there are many changes resulting from such Union to the extent that other members decide even to pull out from the Union.

ARMED STRUGGLE /BARREL OF GUN /BLOOD SHED

Most of the African countries, which were massively dominated by settlers, regained their independence by armed struggle. A good number of these countries adopted this means following the failure of peaceful means. The presence of many settlers was one of the most crucial factors, which determined the nature of the struggle. Examples of the African colonies, which waged armed struggle as a means of liberating themselves, were **Mozambique, Zimbabwe,** and **Kenya**

A CASE OF ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe was under the British colonialism. It became independent on **Friday 18th April in 1980** under the leadership of its first Prime Minister and President Mr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe who is still the incumbent President with his nationalistic political party ZANU – PF (Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front. Zimbabwe was formerly known as Southern Rhodesia. Being dominated by settler elements and racial policies carried out by the colonial state, the settlers never agreed to; any attempt at self-governance was encountered by strong opposition as a result political parties were banned and most of their leaders were imprisoned like Joshua Nkomo.

WHY ARMED STRUGGLE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA (ZIMBABWE)?

1. **Heavy investments in Zimbabwe by settlers.** From the so very beginning, the British settlers who engaged themselves in large-scale agriculture and in mining activities dominated Zimbabwe. Hence, the settlers were not ready to sacrifice their investments so easily thus, they were not ready to leave and that they did not want to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia for they were to stay. This facilitated the armed struggle.

2. **The constitution, which was adopted in 1922 October.** In this constitution, the settlers granted a responsible government. This made Southern Rhodesia a self-governing colony. Thus, it had its own parliament, army, and police force. This measure gave the settlers a lot of power they thus used their newly won power to consolidate themselves against the Africans.

3. **Settlers' exploitation to Zimbabweans:** the settlers exploited Zimbabweans through forced labor, land alienation, low wages and so on. This is due to the undoubted fact that the Zimbabweans have had many social and economic grievances, which were practiced by the settlers. This precipitated armed struggle in Zimbabwe.

4. **Banning of political parties and imprisonment of radical political leaders,** the banning of the ZANU-PF and imprisonment of leaders like Joshua Nkomo did not bring to an end the consciousness and need of Zimbabweans towards independence. The ZANU-PF continued with its

liberation at this time operating from Mozambique, where its leaders received much support from the Soviet Union id est. USSR.

5. **Zimbabweans were not politically united towards the demand for freedom.** The freedom fighters were divided amongst themselves that is why they were many political parties such as the U.N.C, D.P, ZANU, and ZAPU. Due to this division, the white settlers in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) were able to introduce their puppets and policies to suppress the Zimbabweans without much resistance, this made the prominent nationalistic leaders such as Joshua Nkomo and Robert Gabriel Mugabe to wage/employ armed struggle to erode this puppet.
6. **Tribalism shown by Shona and Ndebele led the colonialists to foresee the occurrence of civil and tribal wars** if independence was granted without keen examination/assessment, hence, they delayed the granting of the majority rule in Zimbabwe under the fake excuse/pretext that they could enter into civil wars. A move that precipitated armed struggle in Zimbabwe.
7. At first ZANU as a nationalistic party had not attained much support from Zimbabweans for the puppets from other political parties such as the ZAPU implanted propaganda amongst the Zimbabweans that ZANU was an imperialistic and not a nationalistic political party. This propaganda made ZANU leaders to wage armed struggle as a means of proving to the Zimbabweans that it was not the imperialistic party as argued before.
8. **Lack of representatives in the legislative council.** Zimbabweans were not included in the legislative council and hence Zimbabweans hated this and used guns to fight for their freedom.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

Kenya is/was one of the British East African colonies to regain its independence via armed struggle. The Mau Mau movement was the movement relying on nationalist and violence as the last resort (attempt) for attaining Kenya's independence from the British. It began following the banning of the Kenyan African Union (K.A.U) as a result, from 1945 – 1952, the movement engaged in guerilla warfare in the Mau Mau mountains and Aberdare forest with its aim of attaining majority rule by pressuring the colonial government; most of its members were the ex-servicemen, ex-soldiers, wage laborers, extremist groups etc. the struggle for independence did not end until 12th December 1963 when the KANU led Kenya to independence under the abled leadership of Jomo Kenyatta.

WHY ARMED STRUGGLE IN KENYA?

1. Kenya **was a settler colony**; The white settlers in Kenya regarded Kenya as a crown colony and that they were there to stay. They invested heavily in manufacturing and processing industries, and in transport and communication networks; this made them reluctant to grant Kenyans their freedom peacefully something which necessitated the application (use) of the barrel of the gun in the struggle for independence.
2. T**he influence from the ex-soldiers** who fought wholeheartedly in the second world war (WWII) (1939 - 1945) the white soldiers who fought in the war were well enumerated, they were given loans with dear interests, on contrary the lives of the Kenyan soldiers became worse than when they left for the war, example was the logical and strategically organizer of the Mau Mau movements in Kenya who went by the names Dedan Kimath.
3. **Intensive colonial exploitation in Kenya** precipitated the armed struggle for the colonial government intensified land alienation especially in the Kikuyu high lands, which were fertile, furthermore, the colonial government introduced taxation in Kenya. For example, the MATITI TAX was introduced and the Kipande system which increased exploitation in Kenya.
4. **Banning of political parties and the imprisonment of radical political leaders** intensified armed struggle in Kenya in the protest against the colonial government move of banning political

activities in Kenya. For example, (KAU) i.e. Kenyan African Union was banned in 1952. The logical and strategically organizer of MAUMAU movements in Kenya, General Dedan Kimath was arrested on 21st October 1956; he was detained and secretly assassinated by the colonial government officials. All these precipitated and intensified armed struggle in Kenya.

5. **Denial of basic human rights** such as freedom of speech and the right of Kenyans to join in assemblies and associations.

6. **Injustices;** settlers were favored and were basically provided with better transport facilities, communication services and other indispensable social amenities such as better health care, education and of course security. While Kenyans who were basically the majority in Kenya had no access to such facilities. The inequalities in these prompted Kenyans to take up arms and fight for their right whence armed struggle.

7. **Kenyans were disturbed by the white's strict and brutal supervision of the government schemes**. It is historically believed that the colonial government officials in different colonial government supervised corporal punishment to those who did not constantly supply their labor power in the schemes. All these intensified Kenyans' grievances and hatred against the colonial government hence armed struggle.

8. **A desire to maintain African dignity**. The colonialists despised their culture (Africans) to make matters worse; they abused and despised the educated Africans. Exempli gratia, Governor Philip Mitchell described educated people like Jomo Kenyatta as resembling twelve years old children.

In a nutshell, Kenya eventually got her independence in l963 under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta of KANU, becoming the last country in East Africa to get her independence. KANU provided a country with the ruling group of great ability.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN MOZAMBIQUE.

Mozambique, like any other African countries began the struggle for justice in the late 1920's. In 1962, a group of exiled Mozambicans met in Dar-es-salaam and merged their parties to form one political party called the **FRELIMO (Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique)** i.e. Front for the liberation of Mozambique under their leader Eduardo Mondlane. After the unification of **UDENAMO, MANU and UNAMI**, the new party FRELIMO settled for two (2) years to properly organize it. Most of the nationalistic movements such as organization, mobilization and the training were done in Dar-es-salaam and the nearby region to Mozambique i.e. Mtwara in Tanzania despite being banned by the colonial government, by 1964. The **FRELIMO** had succeeded in setting up training camps inside Mozambique. By 1968, the **FRELIMO** had controlled a reasonable area in Mozambique. In the same year, the party managed to hold the second congress party inside Mozambique. As a result, on Monday **3rd February in 1969** the party leader Eduardo Mondlane was assassinated by a parcel bomb while in Dar-es-salaam where the party's headquarters were temporarily located after following the banning of political parties in Mozambique.

GENERAL FACTORS FOR ARMED STRUGGLE IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Portugal had three colonies in Africa which included; Angola, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde, and Mozambique. These countries attained their independence late as compared to other African countries; the Portuguese government was therefore determined not to give independence to these nations because were seen as vital props to the Portuguese economy.

In Angola Agustino Netto led guerrilla struggle against the Portuguese after founding M.P.L.A (Movemento popular de libertagao de Angola) in December 1956 in Luanda among the working class, and were able to get their independence in 1975.

Eduardo Mondlane led the struggle for Mozambique and his deputy Samora Machel after founding FRELIMO (Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique) found in 1962 in the capital of Tanzania Dar- es-salaam they declared war officially in September 1964.

WHY LATE INDEPENDENCE FOR PORTUGUESE COLONIES?

Sample questions, Necta 2005

1. *Why did the Portuguese colonies in Africa engage in armed struggle to liberate themselves?*

Approach:

Armed struggle refers to the technique / method adopted by African countries as a means to literate themselves especially in those colonies where colonial states were reluctant to grant independence (settler colonies). The case to Portuguese colonies in Africa like Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Angola used armed struggle to liberate themselves because of the following:-

a) **Poor/weak economic base of Portugal**. She was the poorest country among the colonialists, she had not Under gone industrial revolution, therefore she regarded the heavily depended on her colonies for economic prosperity at home that is why she was very reluctant at granting independence to her colonies, which she viewed like committing economic suicide.

b) **Portugal regarded her colonies as overseas provinces** since Portugal was a small nation, she was very interested to acquiring more oversea land whereby they could stay forever and obtains raw materials exploit market for their goods and settlement of surplus population.

c) **Because of heavy investment in the colonies**. The numbers of settlers were in big in numbers in many Portuguese colonies with high investment in agriculture and other economic ventures in the colonies. They therefore feared economic losses once the black majority takes over power.

d) **The Portuguese exploited the Africa maximally** as to support their economy in the metro pole such as, imposed harsh taxes like dog, tax poll tax, this was great economically to them that is why they hesitated to grant independence to the African early like other European nation.

e) **Land alienation** .All African fertile land was taken and known as crown land, it was confiscated for the construction of infrastructures, establishment of colonial economies establishment of white plantation, and this was too precious to them to give independence to the African easily.

f) **Mass illiteracy of Portuguese**. Many Portuguese were illiterate and hence conservative and ignorant of what was taking place outside world .Other European nations had changed their way of exploitation to neo-colonialism. Since Portuguese were short sighted, they never dreamt of granting independence to their colonies soon, such situation prompted the use of armed struggle for the African as a means to get their independence.

g) Furthermore, **burning of political parties in the colonies** this event made African nationalistic decide to have their centers in other independent African countries like Tanzania so as to mobilize their military struggle.

h) **Portugal was a fascist state by natures**, **with no democracy**. This was because through their dictatorial leadership of Salazar Africans were in turn oppressed, exploited as well as humiliated, this was followed due to the fact that, Portuguese believed to have ever lasting civilizing mission to Africans.

i) **Due to wrong concept the Portuguese had under estimated the strength of the colonial subjects** (Africans) in their nationalist demands and struggles she expected that being a NATO member her subjects would always be suppressed and ruled forever, this wrong concept made Africans to be angry over it.

Generally with all attempts made by Africans through their political parties such as FRELIMO in Mozambique, UNITA and MPLA in Angola and PAIGC in Guinea Bissau, Portuguese colonies eventually

managed to attain their independence, this is because Guinea Bissau got its independence in 1974, whereas Angola and Mozambique in 1975 attained their independence.

NATIONALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa being a settler colony, which was colonized by both Boers from Holland/Netherlands and the British at, different times, regained its majority rule via both peaceful and armed struggle means. This is due to the very naked fact that South Africa had suffered much from the "**Apartheid policy**" which separated the majority blacks from the minority whites in South Africa.

By the early 1940's the party (A.N.C) received young educated radicals like Walter Sithulu, Antony Lembele, Oliver Thambo and Nelson Madiba Mandela. These new men formed the strongest A.N.C Youth League.

In 1955, the A.N.C organized a congress, which produced the freedom charter. The charter declared that South Africa belonged to all races. Due to this declaration by the A.N.C, the government arrested the A.N.C leaders charging them with treason (kesi ya uhaini). By 1961, all of them were released. However, on 21st March 1960 both the P.AC and A.N.C supporters made peaceful demonstrations against the Boers' government as far as the pass laws were concerned. It is historically recorded that 69 black African people were bitterly shot to death and wounding 180 by the police in Sharpeville where the demonstrations were held, thus termed as **SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE**

Apartheid is Afrikaans word, which means "Separate according to race", thus Apartheid policy was a color separateness policy between the black majorities against the white minority in South Africa.

However, the policy was officially declared and institutionalized in South Africa by the Boer's President Dr. Malan in 1948. During the course of the Apartheid, the blacks were oppressed, degraded and discriminated in all spheres of life. They were the third class citizens in South Africa; they received the worst social amenities (services) such as health care, education and security.

THE COURSE OF THE POLICY

In 1913, the Native Land Act was passed reserving seventy-eight (78%) percent of the fertile land and best of South Africa's land to the whites, black people comprised of 70% of the population in South Africa and were given (8%) of the unproductive land. The black people were forced to stay in reserve areas called **BANTUSTANTS.**

- In 1923, the Native Urban Areas Act was passed whereby Africans' movements to urban areas where the whites settled were restricted. This armed at reducing black political activism in the towns.
- In 1927, the immorality Act was passed which prohibited interracial sexual intercourse; each race was required to marry within its own race i.e. blacks and black; whites and whites
- In 1953, the Bantu Education Act was passed whereby Africans were not allowed to be given education similar to that of the whites.
- Apartheid policy suppressed individual rights and liberty. Blacks in South Africa were deprived of (Nyimwa) freedom to association, freedom to assembly, freedom to speech, and freedom to worship. The Boers government heavily taxed the blacks and the revenue collected was used to improve social services in the whites' settlement.

Banning of political parties; blacks were not represented in the government and the parliament. Thus, the parliament and government were for the whites only. For example, on 8th April 1960 after 21st March Sharpeville massacres both the ANC and P.A.C were officially banned.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SHARPEVILLE MASSACRES
1.   The Killings of more than 60 black people and many others wounded during the demonstrations awakened the need for Africans to intensify armed struggle and that the Sharpeville massacres marked the end of peaceful means towards the struggle for the majority rule in South Africa.

2.   The demonstrations and strikes united the young black Africans and the adult black Africans to resist the white domination in South Africa.

3.   The killings at Sharpeville precipitated an international awakening and opposition to injustices and racial segregation in South Africa. The international community became aware of what was going on in South Africa.

4.   The O.A.U (Organization of African Unity) pled and persuaded the western powers not to sell firearms to the South African white racist regime.

5.   The Sharpeville massacres led to the formation of the **Ukhomto we sizwe (spear of the nation)** by Nelson Mandela as a fighting wing by the A.N.C Youth.

6.   In 1964, Nelson Mandela and his colleagues were detained; Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment. The leaders who were not imprisoned such as Oliver Thambo fled into exile and tried to set up an A.N.C (wing in friendly countries like Tanzania and Zambia. For example, the A.N.C wing was established in Mazimbu -Morogoro where the A.N.C opened its branch; military trainings were carried out there, furthermore, other fighters established **RADIO FREEDOM**, which was broadcasting from Mazimbu and heard in South Africa. The radio station aired radio programs, which awakened blacks in South Africa about the evils of the white racist regime in South Africa. The programs pled black South Africans to come together as one people against **APARTHEID.**

Despite the fact that most of the ANC leaders were in prison, the ANC kept on with the nationalistic movements in and outside South Africa. For example Steve Biko organized a massive black students' demonstrations in South Western Township (SOWETO) on 16th June 1976 in which students were protesting against the government's decision of introducing separateness policy in education where African students were required to be taught in Afrikaans language as a medium of instruction in black African schools and colleges while the white students were to be taught in foreign languages such as French, English etc. as a result, dozens of black African students were shot to death before the very naked eyes of the police officers while others were badly injured and many others were imprisoned where they were brutally, tortured, the day is historically commemorated on SOWETO MASSACRES, and it is celebrated on 16th June every year as agreed by the AU by then O.A.U as an **African child day.**

METHODS, WHICH WERE EMPLOYED BY THE BLACK MAJORITY IN SOUTH AFRICA TO END APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA
1.   **Formation of political parties** such as the S.A.N.N.C (1912) later the A.N.C in 1935, despite that some political parties were banned yet; they played a fundamental role in awakening blacks in South Africa about the evils of Apartheid. Furthermore, some of the political parties organized peaceful demonstrations against the Apartheid policy.

2.   **The use of mass peaceful demonstrations,** which pled the Boers' government to grant the majority rule in South Africa. Political activists, adult and children came together demanding for the liquidation of the Apartheid policy in South Africa. For example, the 21st March 1961 famously termed as Sharpeville demonstrations against pass laws in South Africa and the 16th June 1976, which is historically, recorded as Soweto (South West Township) demonstrations.

3.   **The use of arts such as poems, novels and songs**, which raised the blacks' awareness and feelings as far as the Apartheid policy, was concerned. For example, Lucky Dube

launched his music album "Together as One" which mobilized the black and whites in South Africa to come together as brothers and sisters.

4. **Underground organizations,** the black radicals and political leaders mobilized their supporters to secretly join political parties and underground guerilla movements in order to end the racist white regime in South Africa. For example, after the formation of Ukhomto women and we sizwe (the spear of the nation) Many ANC young men joined the movement.

5. **The use of mass media such as radios,** For example, some A.N.C leaders who were in exile in Tanzania in collaboration with the government of the United Republic of Tanzania established **RADIO FREEDOM** which was heard in South Africa from Mazimbu – Morogoro, the radio programs which were aired mobilized the black society in South Africa to join their hands firmly against the racist regime in South Africa.

6. **Religious forums** for example the formation of the United Democratic Front (U.D.F) which was a coalition of about 600 organizations led by Rev. Allan Boesak and Bishop Desmond Tutu, played a significant role in ending Apartheid in South Africa.

7. **The International communities put international sanctions** (Vikwazo vya Kimataifa) against the South Africa's racist regime. The O.A.U pled the western capitalist countries not to sell weapons to South Africa. South Africa was also denied air-landing rights.

8. **Seeking international support from friendly countries within Africa and outside Africa**, e.g. Cuba. Black Nationalist parties such as the A.N.C and P.A.C set up their bases in foreign countries. For example, the A.N.C set up its base in Dar-es- Salaam and Morogoro in Tanzania.

9. **Strikes, these persuasive means and hunger strikes attracted the international community**, which helped to pressurize the racist government in South Africa to grant the majority rule in South Africa.

Question:

Why was the struggle to eliminate Apartheid in South Africa difficult and prolonged?

REASONS FOR THE PROTRACTION/DELAYOF SOUTH AFRICA'S INDEPENDENCE

1. Some western countries such as the US, France and Britain which **had an economic stake in South Africa supported South African racist regime**. The countries had had heavily invested in mining companies and plantations for example the B.P (British Petroleum).

2. **The banning of all anti-apartheid movements and organizations in South Africa** for example the A.N.C and P.A.C were banned following the 1960/March/21st (Sharpeville Massacres). All these hindered the pace towards majority rule in South Africa.

3. **Imprisonment and assassination of radical political leaders,** For example, Steve Biko was brutally tortured before the very naked eyes of the police and secretly murdered, while other radical leaders such as the late Nelson Rohilallah Tata Madiba Holisasa Mandela, Walter Sithulu were sentenced to life imprisonment while a few others like Oliver Thambo were exiled. All these hindered and complicated the way to majority rule **"LONG WALK TO FREEDOM** by Mandela describes how the safari was long and complicated through hills and thick tribulation and triangulation.

4. South Africa was the country that was recognized by UN to be independent country from 1980. But the fact was that because both political and economic power were in the hands of whites ,worse still there was apartheid that did not able the African excess to economic power **the blacks were denied democracy.**

5. **Lack of unity among the nationalist organization**, there were many movements working independently, they included the Indian National Congress [IAC], African people organization [APO], Pan African Congress [PAC] UMSA, ANO, and Inkatha Freedom Movement. These except ANC were less radical they could not bring any impact but rather weakened the strength of the struggle.

6. **Poverty of Africans,** It made it difficult for Africans to confront whites who were both militarily and economically strong. Most of the black African were pushed in the reserves of Bantustan were

economic activity were very hard the land was barren no infrastructures to facilitate the activities of the movement thus it took long to achieve their independence.

7. **Lack of political unity amongst the anti-apartheid political organizations** such as the A.N.C and P.A.C (was a great set back to their liberation.

8. **All liberation movements like ANC and PAC were declared illegal and banned in South Africa** by the apartheid regime of the white. The killing of prominent political activities like mass killing in Sharpeville and the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela also made the struggle for independence to delay.

9. **Methods of struggle were weak initially,** until 1960s ANC and PAC were using non violent based on Mahatma Gandhi philosophy e.g. demonstrations petition strikes and boycotts .It was until 1960 after the Sharpeville massacre that ANC formed UMKONTO WE SIZWE meaning the spear of the nation and adopted violence.

10. The big powers of western Europe feared that an independent south Africa **may fall in the hands of Russia** a communist nation this was because Mozambique and Angola who era geographically near South Africa had the elements of communism opposed to the situation. Thus, the struggle lacked international support of the big capitalist countries.

11. On addition to the above**, the constant indiscriminant attacks earned out by the racist white regime of South Africa destabilized the activities of national struggle of the black Africans,** their major purpose was to kill the nationalists of the blacks and destroy their political parties.

12. **The puppets that were implanted by the racist white regime in South Africa**. The puppets betrayed their fellow freedom fighters; these were great obstacles because whatever the nationalistic leaders secretly and confidentially planned was no sooner reported than they had started implementing it.

13. **The possession of Namibia by South Africa racist regime**, which was used by her as naval base and harbored the American French and British military men, hindered the military wing of the nationalistic movement.

PROBLEMS, WHICH FACED THE NATIONALISTS IN AFRICA DURING THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

1. **Banning of political parties in Africa**. The colonial governments in different colonies employed their oppressive apparatus such as colonial army, police, courts to suppress African political movements for example the TANU in Tanganyika was banned in 1955, the A.N.C was banned on 8th April 1960, FRELIMO was banned, K.A.U in Kenya was banned.

2. **Tribalism and ethnicity.** During the nationalism movements, most Africans were divided along tribal and ethnic trends e.g. In Uganda, the Buganda and Nyankole did not unite to fight against European colonialism.

3. **Illiteracy,** Many Africans during the nationalism movements were illiterate and Europeans never took trouble to educate them. Some Africans did not know how to either read or write and that it was difficult for them to perceive and understand policies of the various nationalistic political parties.

4. **Imprisonment, detention without trial, exile and assassination of radical political leaders.** For example, Eduardo Mondlane of Mozambique was assassinated by a parcel bomb in Dar es Salaam on 3rd February 1969, Steve Biko in South Africa was assassinated after the Soweto massacre in 1976, Dedan Kimath in Kenya was assassinated on 27th October 1956, and on the other hand, other nationalistic leaders were imprisoned. For example, the late Nelson Mandela a distinguished political icon in Africa was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 and he was taken to Robben island prison, others like water Sithulu were imprisoned, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana was imprisoned, Jomo Kenyatta was also imprisoned for a couple of years. In Tanganyika, Mwalimu Nyerere was charged for Treason for the first time in 1955.

5. **Financial problems (constraints).** The economic muscles of the nationalistic political parties were too weak to sustain the costs of running their political activities and of course, most of the

political parties had no any other source of income rather than the little subscription obtained from their members as secretly as possible.

6. **Religious differences.** For instance, at the time of independence in Uganda, the Catholics led by Kiwanuka did not like to be dominated by the Protestants led by Milton Obote in Nigeria northern. Muslims dominated Nigeria. Whereas the southerners were basically Christians, as a result the Muslims did not want to be dominated by the Christians, whence the religious differences in both Uganda and Nigeria did not give a well-ventilated room for them to fight against their common enemy in colonialism.

7. **Poor infrastructure such as roads physical buildings such as offices for the nationalism political parties**. Remoteness of some areas made it difficult for the nationalistic part leaders to reach their supporters and members, also lack of physical structures such as offices were a great challenge that these parties faced. For example, following the banning of political parties in Tanzania by then Tanganyika the T.A.N.U was holding its meetings secretly in private houses of their members for instance several TANU meetings were held in Abdul Sykes' house.

8. **The unwillingness of the colonial power to grant independence.** Some European nations came in Africa to stay forever and regarded their African colonies as oversea provinces, thus they were very reluctant to grant independence this was mostly on Portuguese colonies like Mozambique, Angola.

9. **The colonial state apparatus ware very oppressive and coercive,** to the nationalistic movements in many Africa nations these included colonial army, police and judicially/prison which were put in place to facilitate colonial production, e.g. in 1958 Nyerere was arrested, Kenyatta was also arrested in I954, Mutesa of Buganda was exiled to Britain.

10. Also there was **lack of political structures to mobilize the people to the common struggle for independence;** in rural areas most of the political parties lacked branches which would have been used as centers to create awareness and mobilization of the masses most of the nationalistic activities centered in urban areas.

11. **Tribalism also was a problem in for the nationalistic struggle,** it brought disunity and weakened the nationalistic struggle for independence. Some tribes did not participant in national struggle in steady they involved secessionist politics, e.g. Buganda in Uganda, which demanded for her separate independence at the expense of the entire nation of Uganda.

12. **The low level of education also affected the struggle for independence**, many masses in Africa were not educated and lacked political awareness about the essence of their independence this was a big hindrance in the path of independence since most of the indigenous did not know the significance of the struggle.

END OF NATIONALISM TOPIC

WELCOME TOPIC THREE

CHANGES IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Reasons for introduction of ideological, political and administrative changes

1. **To look for unity among the Africans in order to bring unity**. Many African states introduced mono-party system.

2. **To eliminate social problems especially poverty** which was inherited after independence; when Africans lived in poverty without education, health services, water and electricity. This needed ideological changes, which require government to take responsibility of giving service to its people and reduce poverty.

3. **To destroy capitalism**. Ideological change insisted the need for people to work together and share the product of their work equally.

4. Administrative changes were effected **in order to organize the government pots and civil service so as to provide employment** to Africans hence to get money to afford basic needs.

5. Administrative changes brought true independence because **it eliminated the white workers who were the product of colonial rule.**

6. To address issues such as **land alienation, labor, laws, taxation** etc.

BACKGROUND: In 1960 many African states began to achieve their political independence which generally has been referred to as **"flag independence"** despite the fact that African got their political independence, still African remained under indirect penetration of foreign domination, politically, socially, economically and militarily. The political independence had little impact on the life style of the masses that is why it has been referred to as "ceremonial independence" or "flag independence".

- The political independence was largely characterized with political and social economic problems legacy of colonialism, i.e. the problems were inherited from the colonial economy and colonialism, such problems included mass illiteracy of the masses, poverty, tribalism, poor infrastructures etc.

- The real political legacy of colonial government in Africa was that of an alien dictatorship, benevolent at times, but always prepared to crush outspoken opposition. Many of African leaders had suffered periods of detention without trials for daring to speak out against the unjust and arbitrary nature the government.

What is flag independence?

Flag independence this refers to the type of Independence that the Africa nations attained during their struggles in 1960s 70s and 80s from their colonial masters; it was just ceremonial independence of hoisting the national flags and bringing down the colonial flags. Still African remained victims of foreign domination in all spheres of life, Political economical and socially remained dependant to their former 'colonial masters, and at times it's referred to as Neo colonialism.

FEATURES OF FLAG INDEPENDENCE

- **It leads dependence syndrome** whereby the country will depend largely from their former colonial masters for any development programs.
- **It leads to the rise of puppet or sycophant leaders in the government** who aim at serving and appeasing the colonial masters, but not to serve the interests of their people. Absence of national culture and national identity, where by the foreign culture largely Influence the culture of people like education dressing and even table manners.
- **The constitution was written by the experts** in the colonial government and then brought in the metropolitan parliament to approve.
- Western model of politics with all ceremony and formality is followed in the territory like mult-party system democracy was to be included in the national constitution.
- Absence of real political sovereignty in the sense that **most of the political polices are made by the former colonial masters** there is always political interference and sabotage from foreign countries.

- **Weak and small military machinery** since most of the military assistance come from former colonial masters.
- During the period of self-government, **the colonial administrators reserved to themselves control of strategic areas** these included the armed forces, finances and international relations.

THE SITUATION OF AFRICA AT THE POINT OF INDEPENDENCE.

BACKGROUND:. The problems that most African nations faced since independence have, very largely, been the product of their history. The root of many African current problems in final decades of the twenties century are to be found in the period of colonial rule of the pervious eighty years or more. That were *generated and inherited* from colonial rule. Some of the problems included the following.

A*) Political problems*

a) **They left a highly centralized administration system** whereby the central leader has got a lot of power in the state in most cases this power was vested in the traditional leaders or kings in case of British colonies, Such a system of administration has proved a failure and produced many inefficient leaders, incompetence, unnecessary bureaucracy and misdirection in administration.
b) **They left limited trained African labors to carry out the administration**. The majority of Africans were uneducated or totally illiterates barely 10% were educated by the time of independence in sub -Saharan Africa that
c) **The military structure was organized in the way that it was not separated from the political administration** that is why most of the independent African states experienced numerous coups de-tat. Where by military juntas took over the political arena

d) **The colonialist planted tribalism among the Africans** as to maintain disunity during colonialism, but this was inherited even in the period of post independent African, divide and rule policy was given priority. Most of the Africa nations with multi-party system political parties were based more upon the personal ethnic or regional origin of a particular politician than upon differing economic ideologies to guide the country' s future development.
e) **The boundaries left by the colonialist were mostly totally artificial.** They had been created Africa's multitude of pre-colonial nation state and stateless villages and communities, divided various ethnic groups into boundaries in other words natural African borders were abolished and artificial ones were formed. The artificial boundaries caused a problem of 'national' unity after independence.
f) **They introduced foreign administration structure where by foreigners especially the whites were involved in the running of the colony**. In the post independent African state the most important sectors like finance Military and national planning remained in the hands of foreigners.

B) Economical and Social Problems

a) The colonial government left Africa **with the mounting economic crisis** that had been the end-product of eighty year of colonial is rule. The African economies had been directed towards exporting cheap agriculture raw materials and unprocessed minerals to Europe and in return importing relatively expensive manufactured goods.
b) They **left inadequate Social infrastructures** especially transport network schools medical centers and imbalanced regional development. The infrastructures that were left were virtually no regional roads or rail links between one region from another which would promote internal trade most of the railway had been developed around the turn of the century to ease the export of continent wealthy to Europe.

c) African government inherited two particularly repressive economic policies from their colonial predecessors; **poll tax and agricultural marketing boards**. The former was charged on all adults males regardless of their income. The latter paid fixed low prices to farmers, while selling their products for higher prices abroad keeping the difference as government revenues. Both repressive policies were retained by the post independent African nations.

d) **Created of economic stratification in the society**, the peasants who lived in rural areas were the majority living in miserable poverty their major economic activity being agriculture which fetched low prices that made their surviving ore difficulty by the time of independence around 95% of the population depended on agriculture for survival and the petty bourgeoisie/working class who lived towns in good standard of living.

e) **They left a highly dependent economy**, where by the post independent African states produced raw material for their former colonial master and consumed finished goods from the metro pole. This promoted the unfavorable terms of trade that led to indebt of many post independent African nations.

f) **They left Avery small industrial sector** by ensuring that Africa remain de- industrialized and prepare it as potential market for European finished goods.

g) **They introduced traditional cash crops in Africa,** which were monoculture to become the source of foreign earner from the metro pole.

h) **Created cultural dependence by distorting of African culture and establishment of foreign culture**. Where by African values and culture were destroyed and de-campaigned by the colonialists. Dress language eating manners religion were adopted and inferior complex was instilled to the Africa always to despise their culture and customs This created disunity among the Africans.

PROBLEMS THAT FACED BY AFRICAN NATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

After the attainment of independence many African countries faced with many problems, these can be grouped as political, social and economic problems as explained here below;

i) **Mass poverty,** many Africans are living below the international poverty line surviving on less than one dollar a day this mass poverty was caused by colonialism where by African were denied to participate in meaningful economic activities apart from providing cheap labor. poverty in post independent Africa has been also contributed much by African new political masters to do much beyond enriching themselves, ignoring the majority peasant to live abject poverty.

ii) **Mass illiteracy,** many African are unable to read or to write this was due to inadequate educational centers provided by the colonialists, the colonial education was segregate, and it was only children of the chiefs that were given priority. By the time of independence less than 10 % of Africans were fully educated most were in rural areas where they could not get access to proper education.

iii) **Tribalism and nepotism,** are some of the major problems that are facing the post independent African states these were sown deliberately as a move of the colonialist to favor some tribes and leave others un developed, as to divide and rule. Even some political parties were built on the lines of ethnic groupings. A politician was supported not because he possessed good national policies but because he belonged to a certain ethnic group.

iv) **Lack of political administrators**, which has witnessed corruption misdirection of the state and incompetence of some African leaders very few African were highly educated to provide quality administrative services, most of the Africans lacked skills of administration and political will to help their people.

v) **Internal disputes**, that generated due to various political ideologies that made African nations into internal wars this was especially socialism vs. capitalism. Most African nations begun to

abandon capitalism and multi-partism system of administration they went on one party state as to bring national unity. But this led to the suppression of opposition, detention dictatorship that accelerated civil conflict in the states

vi) **The colonialist did not consider boundary disputes,** the natural boundaries when partitioning Africa this generated disputes afterwards. The artificial of national boundaries caused serious problems of National unity after independence. Various tribes were divided by colonial bounders e.g. Luo in Kenya and Tanzania the Haya in Uganda and Tanzania.

vii) **Lack of enough social infrastructures**, the colonialists constructed very few social infrastructures to serve colonial production, according to their needs in places where there was no colonial production ware ignored.

viii) **Foreign interference in internal affairs**, the post independent African nations have not been free or independent as its always portrayed, former colonial masters have always influenced the state especially through Neo colonialism were by the former colonial master always tend to influence the political arena economic and social aspect of African nations.

ix) **Foreign debt from outside especially European nations**, this has been acquired especially from World bank and IMF with high interest rates, that makes it impossible to be paid back and to service it.

x) **Military coup d' c-tat**, this was because the military was not separated from the political system many African states experienced military rule. Most of the French speaking countries apart from **Senegal Guinea and Cote' d'ivoire** (1 960s). **Togo and Dahomey** (renamed Benin in 1974) (November 1965), **Nigeria and Ghana** in early (1966). By the early I 970s military rule had become a serious Africa political option.

xi) **Corruption has become very rampant in many post independent African states**, especially south of the Sahara, the political leaders like, government ministers, some civil servants and other branches of minority-educated elite are becoming increasingly wealthier. Through corruption, like embezzlement of public funds, office abuse, bribes misusing of public funds etc.

xii) **Lack of political awareness and sensitization**, due to mass illiteracy among the masses tend not to know their political rights and responsibility. They have been vulnerable to political manipulation and abuse due to their ignorance of political responsibility.

xiii) **Existence of diseases like Malaria,** which kills 2 out of 5 infants and aids, has proved a problem to the post independent African nations. Many post independent African nations have failed to come out with political and social solution to the menace.

xiv) **Lack of strong economic base** agriculture has been dominant as the major economic activity, but their yield has been always very low and price fluctuation is too much. Since colonialism, African economies were directed towards exporting primary goods, which fetched low prices and based on imported finished European goods that were costly to purchase.

xv) **Natural calamities** like floods volcano eruption famine storms epidemics etc. These natural calamities are partly blamed on poor planning and lack of foresighted political leaders accompanied with political will to serve the masses

xvi) **Religious differences** it brought disunity and internal disputes like in Nigeria and Sudan Muslims fight Christians and many are killed in such crushes.

SAMPLE QUESTION

1. *The inherited problems from the colonial past are hindrances to the development of African societies after the independence. (Necta 2015 Qn. 10).*
2. *Analyze six problems facing African countries that originated from their colonial heritage. (Necta, 2012, Qno. 8).*

SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY POST INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES.

a) **To alleviate poverty in Africa can be solved by, increasing income for every family/home**. This can be solved by increasing employment opportunities to the masses as to increase their purchasing power, by providing free and subsidized necessities to reduce the expenditure of the masses, which may include medical, school fees, and food.

b) **To create a government of democracy and transparency** whereby corruption can be checked and lavish government expenditure should be checked and be stopped.

c) **Equal distribution of national cake** by stopping nepotism whereby it's only few people of one tribe or one region that dominate the government and enjoy sweet jobs, equal representation should be in place to all regions and tribes in the government jobs.

d) **To elect capable leaders who are patriotic and able to care for their people**, with good economic plans for development of the people.

e) **To provide basic education and technical education to the masses** so as they can solve the problem of unemployment and engage into serious economic ventures/business. This calls for revising national syllabus, which trains job seekers instead of job Creators.

f) **Get rid of neo-colonialism and develop an independent self-sustaining economy**, which would help to solve the problem of Africa without foreign intervention.

g) **To diversify our economy from agricultural based to be both industrial and agricultural** as to create link between these two major sectors .What we produce can be used as raw materials in industries and industrial product can be purchase/consume by the agricultural sector. This will increase the market base and solve the problem of poverty.

h) **To promote national unity among the masses through one party system** so as to avoid many party systems that may bring divisions among the masses, and also national languages should be promoted as to forge unity of the people.

i) **Introduction of national education that is based on the environment of Africa** and needs as to avoid the colonial education that produce white collar job seekers instead of job creators, this definitely will solve the problem of mass unemployment.

FACTORS (REASONS) THAT HINDERED POLITICAL UNITY IN AFRICA

Since independence nationalistic leaders (heads of states) of post independent African countries such as late JK. Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah, Nandi Azikiwe, Jomo Kenyatta etc tried their best to bring political unity but there were factors which hindered political unity in Africa to date as follows.
1. **The effects of colonial legacy and influence of capitalist**. Africa countries failed to build political unity because since before and after independence capitalist countries disunited and divided Africans so as to rule them easily; or capitalist countries divided African countries so as to rule them easily during colonial period and after independence.

2. **Different political ideologies.** Ideologies of African countries are not the same due to the effect of colonial rule for example some countries in Africa apply capitalist ideology including Kenya while others socialist ideology hence hinder political unity.

3. **Different political priorities;** African countries after independence to date do not have the same social, political or economic priorities because each country faced different challenges, for example Tanganyika priority were fighting against poverty, ignorance , disease, bring development etc.

4. **Timing of attainment of independence.** African countries attained their independence differently. Most government achieved their independence in 1960's, 1980's, as result fail to share one agenda of building   political   unity.

5. **Poverty;** Many African countries still experienced poor economy depended from external donors as result fail to unite.

6. **Political instability**; politically many Africans countries are not stable due to poor political systems, leaderships etc hence hinder after political unity.

7. **Civil wars**. There were no peace and harmony to many African countries since government and civilians act one another hence failure of political unity.

8. **Tribalism;** tribalism in most of Africans countries was still a problem because Africans separated themselves basing on tribal differences.

9. **Religious conflict.** In some of African countries, there were religious conflicts between Muslims against Christians hence hindered political unity example Nigeria Boko haram, in Somalia sasa weed, Somalia.

10. **Dictatorship of leaders in government**. Since African leaders and government do not exercise democracy, do corrupt, and do not observe rule of law and good governance hence hinder political unity for e.g. Liberia, Zimbabwe, Sudan, and Somalia etc.

11. **Poor communication and infrastructure**. Many Africans countries had no good link and interaction of communication due to poor infrastructures such food road, railways, ports harbors etc. hence hinder political unity.

12. **Borders conflicts.**

POLITICAL CHANGES IN AFRICA
This was introduction of new political systems that could govern the newly independent countries.

There were so many political changes but the following were the main ones. These were;

1. *Introduction of single party system 2. Military rule/government*

DEVELOPMENT OF ONE (SINGLE) PARTY SYSTEM. [MONO PARTY]

BACKGROUND: During the struggle for independence, many African states had developed multiparty politics as a system to prepare them for independence; it was encouraged by the colonial masters as their pass for independence. E.g. in Tanganyika there was T.A.A and T.A.N.U. in Uganda they were U.P.C, D.P, and K.Y. However, from 1960-1970s many African states begun to reject multi-party parliamentary system as unworkable.

They pleaded the particular circumstances of their country's crying to unite in order to achieve rapid national development in social and economic. By the late 1 980s only **Botswana** with its low population of one million people had maintained unbroken record of multi- party democracy since independence. Nevertheless, almost all post independent African states had switched to one part system.

FACTORS FOR ONE (SINGLE) PARTY SYSTEM AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

- **To promote unity and solidarity among the Africans,** under one party system after having been disunited on political lines by the colonialist, e.g. C.C.M in Tanzania, U.P.C in Uganda K.A.N.U in Kenya emerged as single party. The argument in favor of one party system was that parliamentary opposition based on multi-party democracy bases upon ethnic regional interest was destructive rather than constructive opposition.
- **It was introduced to eliminate political parties,** that showed interest to protect colonialism during the struggles for independence e.g. U.T.P in Tanganyika allied with British leaders feared that such parties would overthrow the government of newly independent nation.

- **To avoid civil wars among Africans**, since they were politically inexperienced immediately after independence and multi-party politics was viewed as a tool to divide the masses basing on their ethnic origin that in the long run may result into civil conflicts, where by every tribe or region struggling to dominant political power. For example in Rwanda and Burundi were the ethnic Tutsi fight ethnic Hutu to control political power.
- **Greedy for power among few African leaders** who wanted to rule for many years without being taken out of the post by political party.
- **To avoid imperialist influence on local politics,** through passing in other political opposition parties. Multi-party politics also was avoided as one of the method for not allowing foreign influence into local politics especially the former colonial power who still wanted to control their former colonies through third party.
- **To eradicate poverty, ignorance, and diseases** this can be well dealt with less than one party system, thus promoting national development by avoiding useless political rivalry of multi-party politics.
- **To promote good governance by checking on corruption** .and misallocation of public funds, in some one-party states such as Tanzania and Zambia, election showed that unpopular government ministers could indeed be voted out of office. However, the awful lot depended upon the political integrity of the party leader and his ability to control the enthusiasm of local party member. However, in some states one party system led to abuse of state power like in Malawi, Uganda.

WEAKNESS OF THE SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM.

1**. Encouraged authoritarianism due to lack of competition in politics** i.e. only few people in the country dominate decision making without allowing any critics.

2**. Lack of enough checks and balance on government** and so encouraging management and corruption.

3 **Led to abuse of power**.

4. **Suppress diversity of opinion, which endangers development.**

DECLINE OF SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM IN AFRICA

QUESTION: By the early 1990's single party system in Africa was replaced by multiparty system, why?

REASONS FOR THE FALL OF MONO-PARTY SYSTEM.

I. People opposed the system of mono-party, which worked against democracy and human, rights e.g. Right to vote, right of expression and association.

2. The collapse of U.S.S.R (United Soviet Socialist Republic) in 1980's. The system could not get support from this super power any longer.

3. Donor countries such as USA, British, and Germany did not support the system.

4. Economic decline in most countries with single party system in 1970s and 1980s.

5. The rise of USA as a sole super power.

POST INDEPENDENT MILITARY COUP D'ÉTAT IN AFRICAN CONTINENT.

BACKGROUND: Coup d'état refers to the sudden military overthrow of civilian government by armed force. The post independent African countries were dominated by military regimes, which were witnessed by military coups, especially in 1960s up to 1970s.

The first military coup was in Egypt in 1952, this marked the beginning of other coups in Sudan 1958, 1969, 1971, and later in 1980, in Zaire 1960 whereby Lumumba was overthrown by Kassa Vumbi, in Togo 1963, in Nigeria, more than five military coups were conducted, in Algeria in 1971, in Uganda 1971, etc.

FACTORS FOR THE COUP D'ÉTAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

a) **Failure of the civilian government to bring development after independence**, coup d'état was always seen as the only means of overthrowing an incompetent or unpopular leaders most of the post independent African leaders were puppet leaders that tended to serve the interest of imperialist and themselves, this made the military to over throw the civilian government.

b) The army inherited at independence had generally and originally been found as part of the process of initial colonial period had generally been held in reserves for internal use against potential rebellious subject rather than for defense of the country against potential hostile neighbors. At independence they had little initial role to play beyond being part of trappings of an independent nation state.

c) **Rigging of election by civilian government also prompted the military intervention to take over the government** e.g. in Nigeria the widespread that election of 1964-5 had been rigged finally destroyed the credibility of civilian government that led to the military first coup in Nigeria in January1966

d) **The influence of cold war between capitalism and socialism** .Many governments, which advocated one ideology, the opposition, prepared a coup to replace it with either bloc U.S.A capitalism or Communism of Russia.

e) **Corruption and nepotism made the military government to overthrow the civilian government**. In 1 960s military coups were reactions against inefficient and corrupt civilian regimes, the military were known for being well disciplined and usually free from corruption, thus won a lot of support from the masses, and e.g. Milton Obote in Uganda who promoted nepotism with corrupt leaders was eventually overthrown by Iddi Amin Dada in 1971.

f) **Colonial policy of divide and rule**, which encouraged differences among ethnic groups, the colonial government, left fragmented society, which was very difficult to satisfy, this created political struggle among various ethnic groups.

g) **Involving military in politics**, most of post independent African nations failed to separate politics and military as it had been made by the colonialists' .This involvement of the military men into politics led to the overthrow of the civilian government.

h) **Regional imbalance and tribalism** E.g. in Nigeria, Uganda, this was brought by colonialism whereby military men came from labor zones which- were undeveloped, thus the overthrow of the civilian government. In Uganda, the northern part was dominated in the army, in Burundi it is only the Tutsi who dominate the army such situations prepared for a military coup.

i) **Suppression of opposition** .Many post independent African states suppressed political parties and begun one party system which many people viewed as a dictatorship, this paved way for military coups e.g. In Nigeria the civilian government of 1979-83 demonstrated freedom of speech freedom of the press but within few years personal greedy suppression of the opposition were all welcomed by the coup of 1983 as to restore moral authority and discipline in the public.

j) **Mass illiteracy** .After independence many African had not attained the basic education thus they were very easy to be manipulated by any political opportunities

k) **The rise of African elite politicians** who had studied in Europe with little experience about African situation, thus after assuming power they failed to change the political, economic and social life style of the masses which made many masses to lose confidence in them and supported military regimes e.g. the February coup in Ghana in 1966 which led to the over throw of Nkrumah who was accused of spending most of his energies into being an international statesman while ignoring his own country

mounting problems which led to cut off military defense budget and the government intervention of day to day military affairs.

l) **Vicious (brutal) poverty in Africa after independence** many African governments failed to meet the standard of living for the army. Many military men were paid less and lived in miserable conditions. Poor living conditions they shared a single room with the family the general welfare was declining every another day. This made them very annoyed and tried to overthrow the government as a solution to solve the problem.

m) **The bag of African problems most of which generated from colonialism**, colonialism emphasized separateness, and fragmented. This has retarded the force of solving common problems of African unity, and instead promoted military over throws of civilian government.

WHY MULT-PARTY SYSTEM IN 1990?

BACKGROUND: It should be remembered that during independence many African states began multiparty system, which did not last for so long after the attainment of independence where by one party system was adopted especially in 1960s andl97Os. However, in 1990s, one party system began to collapse especially after the fall of Soviet Union, which was the socialist block, and then many African nations began to adopt multiparty system. E.g. in Tanganyika 1995 there was multiparty election, Kenya in 1992, some of the reasons for multiparty politics was internally motivated while others were externally motivated as we can expand below;

a) **Collapse of U.S.S.R in early 1990s,** the leading communist state which used to offer both ideological and material assistance to those countries that followed communist ideology, which called for the formation of one party system known as vanguard party or workers party.

b) **The influence of the leading capitalist nations of Europe and U.S.A**, also influenced the African nations to adopt multiparty system if there to be given aid from IMF and World Bank which USA had strong influence.

c) **The influence U.N. under her international organization of I.M.F and World Bank**, which persuaded the African Nations to change from mono-party to multi-party system.

d) **The influence of mass media especially the international mass media like B.B.C, C.N.N** etc which criticized one party system as a dictatorship of socialism .This made many countries especially in Africa to change their system.

e) **Changes in national ideology.** Many African countries adopted multiparty system after crossing from socialism to capitalism, which calls for many party systems, as their national ideology.

f) **Integration of European Union.** In 1956 the integration of European Union also had an impact to the African countries to adopt multiparty system as to get assistance from members of European Union.

g) **Failure of one party system to bring development** contributed to the rise of many party politics, to check on corruption, nepotism, egoism, and dictatorship.

h) **Increase of elites who had acquired their education in western European nations**. During 1990 the elite' people in Africa increased in number and begun to criticize the one party system, as type of dictatorship of socialism.

i) **More commonly one party politics led to an abuse of state power**. In countries such as Nkrumah Ghana Banda's Malawi and most of the former French colonies, the one party was used to give the ruling party dictatorial powers in suppressing any criticisms of the government thus it became more and more unpopular among the masses especially the educated elite.

POST INDEPENDENT POLITICAL INSTABILITIES IN AFRICA.

INTRODUCTION: Political instability is a situation where by a country is currently going through political turmoil. It may also involve the death of people within that country and in many cases the country detoriates in terms of its economic progress. The post independent African states were dominated with

political problems that led upheavals like civil wars. The major causes of these of political instabilities were;

- **The rise of dictators to power** like Iddi Amin Dada in Uganda, Haile Sellasie in Ethiopia Kamuzu Banda in Malawi, forced people to use force as means to overthrow them, thus rise of civil wars.
- **Tribalism, regionalism, and religious differences,** e.g. in Nigeria Muslim v/s Christians, in Uganda the central region v/s the northern part, in Burundi Tutsi v/s Hutu, all these promoted instability and civil wars.
- **Weak economic base /poverty .**This has been the root cause of civil wars and instability in Africa. Many Africans have turned against their government accusing them to segregate them from sharing the national cake.
- **Existence of military Regimes** like in Nigeria under San Abacha, in Uganda under Idd Amin. Such military regimes encouraged terror and violence that lead to political instability as their technique to continue clinging in power.
- **Colonial boundaries and inter regional conflict** e.g. in Kenya and Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Cameroon and Nigeria, Uganda and Tanzania these boundaries were established by the colonialists, But now they have promoted political instability in the regions.
- **Corruption, Nepotism and lack of transparency in public offices**, among the political leaders of Africa after independence, which have led to embezzlement of public funds and uneven distribution of national resources. Some people are segregated from the national cake, this make them to fight against the domination.
- **Violating human rights**, like freedom of speech, freedom of marriage, freedom of movement, freedom of expression heavy punishment, arbitrary arrest, extra judicial killings, etc.
- **Lack of able political and patriotic administrator**, who are forecasted leader who could organize Africans to achieve development. Most of the leaders after independence in Africa were puppets that were planted by colonialist for their own interest.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN AFRICA.

a) **It promoted national disunity among the masses**, basing on tribal lines and regional basis e.g. in Rwanda Burundi the Tutsi and the Hutu are highly divided basing on ethical background.

b) **Civil wars caused misery, death, and destruction of properties** e.g. in Angola, Sudan Uganda and Rwanda among others millions of civilians have been internally displaced living in refugee camps were their subjected to all sorts of suffering and misery, while others were killed in the course of war.

c) **It discourages economic development** whereby governments spend a lot of money and time to suppress the insurgency or rebels this may be done at the expense of other social development, lack of social development like infrastructure and other social overheads may perpetuate the poverty syndrome in many countries of Africa that faced civil wars.

d) **Occurrence of coup d'état as a result of dissatisfaction** among the disgruntled people and this may increase more political tension among the masses which may increase the suffering and misery among the people e.g. in Uganda 1971 where Iddi Amin took over the government that made even foreign forces to intervene.

e) **It leads to the outbreak of diseases like small pox, malaria, aids** since little tension is given to healthy sector such diseases happen to increase in numbers in Southern Sudan as much as the war claimed many lives of innocent women and children also diseases have claimed a significant number of children and women in the war zone etc.

f) **It leads to internal displacement of people from places of war to safe places** this lead to the discouragement, of agriculture and other economic activities, this may bring famine, and malnutrition related diseases.

g) **It brought foreign intervention into national affairs** e.g. United nations may intervene European Union or USA, and this is very dangerous at times where by some times such power may not have interest to help or to solve the conflict but rather to increase it for their own national interest e.g. to guarantee market for weapons like in Angola and Southern Sudan were civil wars have taken more than 20 years.

MEASURES/ CHANGES AND PRIORITY OF POST (NEO) INDEPENDENCE AFRICAN STATES*.*

Post independent African states inherited different social, political and economic problems/ challenges from colonial government.Therefore, after independence African countries focused on solving social problems, which African had, due to colonial legacy by setting up new priorities and changes in their social, political and economic systems, which suit Africans. There were the changes;

(i) **Changes of political legacy of colonial rule**. After independence post independent African states changed brutal military political systems, which adopted by colonialist by emphasized (advocated) on Portia monetary democracy.

(ii) **Maintaining Sovereignty and security**, post-independent African states after independence they created a new system of sovereignty to avoid disintegration of people and maintain peace and security of the state.

(iii) **Building national unity**, post-independence African countries priorities was to build national unity among its people who were divided by colonialists based on ethnicity (tribes) language and religion difference.

(iv) **Fight against Tribalism**; post-independence African countries put also a pressure of eradicating any forms of tribalism, which was created by colonialist who favored one tribe and made it superior than the other.

(v) **Fight against regionalization;** Post independent African countries also focused on removing uneven development in the same region in the countries because colonialist left some part of the country more developed and having good social service and infrastructure than the other e.g. in northern was much developed than southern.

(vi) **Eradication (removal) of poverty**; these was most priority of most independent African countries because after independence many African countries were poor as a result all were focused on improving their economies e.g. improving Agriculture, industries etc.

(vii) **To improve peoples' and national economy**; post independent African countries encouraged their people to involve and improve agriculture production so as to improve their economies and national economies, for e.g. in Tanzania agriculture become a backbone of national economy.

PROBLEMS HINDERING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

The following were the factors that led to changes in economic development policies and strategies

(i) Economically, Africans were exploited during colonialism and the independent governments wanted to address this situation by giving equal job opportunities to their people.

(ii) Some cash crops were prohibited to grow by the Europeans. For example, cash crops like coffee and tobacco. Africans were not allowed to grow some cash crops, which were reserved for Europeans only.

(iii) African countries mainly depended on the export of mineral resources and cash crops for their foreign exchange.

(iv) Most of African countries were economically dependent on the former colonial masters especially in the area of trade with few exceptions such as Republic of Guinea.

(v)   Colonialism contributed to massive regional disparities, with European areas enjoying the best developments, which the African governments also wanted to reduce. Infrastructure was well developed in European areas but not in African regions.

STRENGTHS OF THE ECONOMIC POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ADOPTED SINCE INDEPENDENCE

The following are some of the strengths of the economic policies and strategies adopted since independence.

(i)   The African public was trained so that they could take part in development. Some Africans public servants in various fields.

(ii)   The economic strategies and policies led to the expansion of industrialization in the continent, as careful economic planning was done with a view to improving the economies.

(iii)   There were improved infrastructures such as roads, railways and ports which were established in many African countries

(iv)   Many socialist countries achieved some measures of economic independence in particular Tanzania under Julius K. Nyerere and Ghana under Nkrumah advocates self-sufficiency in food production v. Many African people were mobilized to participate in development for example The Ujamaa village's policies were useful in enhancing mobilization.

WEAKNESSES OF ECONOMIC STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

(i)   Africanization of Public positions was accompanied by corruption. This led to in efficiency, as the new public officers were not well acquainted with administrative responsibilities.

(ii)   The civil servants fought against the interference with their work by politicians. For example, there were many instances where unauthorized use of fund was done for purposes of building political constituencies.

(iii)   The implementation of agricultural strategies was hampered by the fact that some of the settlement schemes were established in marginal land while other were created away from infrastructure such as roads, railways.

(iv)   The bureaucratic administrative machinery was mainly modeled on the institutions of the metropolis tan countries, and it was expensive to run and difficult to staff without the assistance of expatriate staff.

T**he following are some of the contributions of the economic strategies and policies adopted since independence**

a) Development in infrastructure was experienced, for example in Tanzania; a new railway line was established that connected the country to Zambia.

b) Fast economic growth was realized in some countries. Agricultural production increased due to the need to produce more cash crops for export, industrial raw materials and food self-sufficiency.

c) New industries were established, the new industries were established and also dams were opened for supplying hydroelectric power.

d) Employment opportunities the foreign investment created more employment opportunities for the people. Especially in capitalist economies such as Kenya and Ivory coast

e) It was easy for individuals to work hard and accumulate wealth in African countries.

CHANGES IN THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES AFTER INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Objectives of Education in Africa after Independence

(a) To promote self-reliance, social justice, national unity, economic development, equity and scientific literacy.

(b) To promote African cultural values that the colonial education had neglected.

(c) African countries wanted to eradicate racialism in the education sector.

(d) Colonial education was tailored to create a structure that would perpetuate African dependency upon well- trained non- Africans thus the objectives were to eradicate dependency on the colonial masters on the all spheres of life.

Features of Education in Africa after independence

(i) Religious organizations and communities continued to sponsor and run the schools even after independence.

(ii) Local staff as most and post- secondary teaching staff were trained. Therefore, much effort was made to infuse the African values and local patterns of life to the education system.

(iii) Many Africans emphasize great effort to acquire academic education as during colonialism, Africans were usually provided with vocal training due to the prevailing racial discrimination.

(iv) University education was emphasized, given that there were fewer than one hundred Tanzanians with University degrees by 1960. After independence in 1961 University of Dar es salaam was started with a view to achieving self- sufficiency in line with the policy of socialism. In 1963, the University of Dar es salaam, Makerere University College of Nairobi were merged to form university of East Africa.

(v) After independence, African countries had to continue using colonial structure of education since they had to study how to structure their education system due to the shortage of local skilled personnel, Africans government concentrated resources on the expansion of Secondary and higher education. Enrolment in higher education in East Africa increased

Objective of Health services after Independence in Africa

(a) To expand modern health facilities for Africans citizens

(b) To increase living standard of people

(c) To reduce and remove the high infant mortality rate and high material death rate during child labor.

(d) To remove racial discrimination in the provision of health services through promoting health to citizens.

Features of Health Services after independence

(a) Through Ujamaa villages, health services were improved a large group of people were able to receive services from one centre.

(b) The 5- years development plan, (1964- 1969) Tanzania's ambitions to improve health services in rural areas which benefited many people and support for preventive rather than curative aspects of health services.

(c) The government recognized the values of medical auxiliaries after Arusha Declaration. Health services were provided free of charge due to the introduction of socialism until 1980's other agencies charged a small amount for health services.

(d) During 1970's and the 1980's Tanzania received a lot of aid towards promotion of health services. After economic crisis, progress in health care was undermined by lack of enough financial allocation. As the result, user charges were introduced in government hospitals.

Strengths of provision of health services in Africa after independence

(a) Provision of free health services; enable many Africans to get health services they really needed.

(b) None Africans have now been trained to take charge of health sector in their particular countries medical doctors, nurses and other caregivers were trained. These enable individual countries to have their own expert therefore reduced dependency on expatriate personnel.

(c) Provision of vaccines has enabled countries to eradicate many epidemic diseases existed in Africa for a long time such as polio and measles.

(d) Establishment of health practitioners training institutions including medical training centers and universities.

(e) Infant mortality has reduced dramatically in most African count vi. Alternative medicine has now been adopted in a number of African countries to tackle health

Objectives of provision of water services after independence

1. To improve provision of clean water and reliable to all citizens.

2. To provide clean and reliable water supplies to the citizens so as to improve the standard of living.

3. To improve sanitation level in the countries.

4. To provide more equitable distribution of infrastructures in the countries.

5. To ensure good health of citizens due to the availability of clean water

Success of provision of water services after independence

Some of the achievements in the provision of water services in Africa after independence are

a) Establishment of boreholes and dams so as to preserve water.

b) Private companies has been given licenses to provide clean bottled water so as to avoid it's citizens to drink unsafe water.

c) Water treatments plans have been established.

d) Infrastructures have been established many countries so as to ensure supply of water to citizens this include provision of piped water.

Weakness in the provision of health services in after independence

(a) Enough financial resources to provide health services were a problem to most countries.

(b) Poor planning and lack of resources has affected provision of infrastructure including clean water and transport.

(c) Due to failure to research on local traditional medicines has led African governments to spend many resources in buying medicines from other part of the world.

(d) Number of incurable diseases such as HIV and AID, Diabetes and Cancer also undermines medical services. Heart ailment has increased in Africa and has also contributed to the rising costs of providing health and medical services in the continent.

(e) Lack of enough well-trained personnel as many Africans as man Africans were neglected to be trained during the colonial period. In some African countries, a high level of corruption has led to the sale of government-funded medicines at a throw away to unscrupulosis business people. This caused great suffering among the population.

(f) International drug manufacturers promoted the Western Approach to medicines due to their self-interests. Africans were encouraged to use powdered milk for infants, although they cannot guarantee access to safe water.

The objectives of the provision of housing services after independence

The following are some of the objectives of provision of housing services in Africa after independence.

a) To establish modern housing for Africans. The establishment of modern housing was due to the promises made by politicians during the struggle for independence thus helped to promote standards of living.

b) To promote sanitation for the benefit of the citizens. Majority of African citizen were ensured sanitation.

c) To eradicate racial discrimination, after independence the people of African were supposed to eradicate racial discrimination.

d) To promote better planning in urban centers in order to enhance development.

e) To provide enough accommodation spaces for the and do away with slums especially in urban centers.

The pattern of housing distribution after independence

The most of the patterns of housing distribution after independence were;

(i) The best houses have been located in urban centres, urban centers such as Dar es salaam, Harare, Mombasa as well as Nairobi.

(ii) European and Asian communities own the best houses. Although we got the political independence in the 1960's but most of the African communities occupy the poorly constructed houses.

(iii) There were increased of population in the urban centers, after independence the population was increased in the cities such as Dar es Salaam, Nairobi.

(iv) They used local materials to construct houses in the village (rural areas).

(v) The tall buildings mark the main urban centers such as the cities of sky's carpers

THE STEPS TAKEN TO CHANGE THE COLONIAL PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING AFTER INDEPENDENCE IN TANZANIA.
The following are some of the steps taken to change the colonial pattern of distribution of housing after independence

(a) The government controlled land allocation in the country. All free, hold land reverted to government ownership and previous owner were expected to pay rent to the government.

(b) The government used the control of building and land strategy so as to alleviate pressure on urban housing and community services. The government established the National Housing Corporation (NHC) whose mission was to provide housing needs through financing as well as other associated services in the country.

(c) The government of Tanzania did not have a systematic policy on how to deal with the challenges of urban growth. The African population in the urban centers growing rapidly rather than at the villages.

(d) The government of Tanzania emphasized on the need to make use of low –cost materials for construction purposes so as to provide housing for more people, rather than following international standards blindly

Challenges facing the provision of housing services after independence

There are some challenges facing the provision of housing services after independence such as;

(i) Lack of adequate human resources for instances there were few number of qualified town planners in the country who could help to plan and implement the desired programs in most countries.

(ii) The increase in squatter settlements in most countries like Kenya and Tanzania after independence. This was mainly due to the fast rise in population expansion especially among the youth.

(iii) There was corruption and bias in funds allocation consequently, more taxpayer's money was used to fund establishment of better housing for the middle class in society and less funds were allocated for the housing of the poor.

(iv) Most beneficiaries of the new housing schemes were unable to pay their rents to the NHC there by under mining its efficiency in both Tanzania and Kenya.

(v) The bias in the implementation of the projects. This leading to the low income earners getting disadvantages at the project implementation stage by giving priority to the middle-income earners.

NEO-COLONIALISM.

Background: Neo-Colonialism, Refers to the indirect control of the African nation by their former colonial masters socially, politically, and economically. This came about following the attainment of flag independence from the colonial masters. The colonial administrators took steps to ensure that the transfer of power would not jeopardize their economic interest.

One of the methods was to prepare ground for the creation of puppet leaders by involving leaders of national movement into colonial government. This ensured that emerging leaders were groomed to up hold the existing exploitative relations.

Secondly the process of handing over power ensured that neo colonial relation would follow independence as to grantee the economic interest of the former colonial master, the constitution was made and approved by the colonialists, they made sure that the western model of political authority was followed in the independent country, The strategic sectors were preserved to the colonial masters like Finance, and International relation. In fact, even in those fields that African was given responsibility the colonial did not vacant.

FORMS OF NEO-COLONIALISM.

Neo-colonialism has got four forms and it's through these forms African countries are controlled and exploited by their former colonial masters and other capitalist countries, like USA. In other words how neo colonialism operates, as to meet the interest of the imperialists.

ECONOMIC FORM

- Through massive investment by imperialist multi-corporations companies, as a way to exploit market area for investment and cheap labor of Africa e.g. such corporations include. Coca-Cola, Barclays Banks, Shell mining companies etc.
- Through controlling the World market by fixing price of African cash crops by keeping the prices low so that African remain dependant to their aid.
- To make Africa a damping place for cheap European manufactured goods, so that Africa remain dc-industrialize, and depend on them for consumer goods.
- Monopolizing technology by preventing Africans to engage into new technologies, e.g. EEC - ACP relation signed in 1976 between European Economic Community and African Caribbean and Pacific, prohibiting African nation to produce sensitive commodities that are produced by European nations.
- Through giving loans and grants under World Bank and IMF to Africans with very high interest rate and unrealistic conditions, this proves hard for African nations to pay back, that result into debt burden.
- Sending of European 'expatriates' to work in African countries for interests of their countries and then are given higher standard of living than the local people like high wages expensive accommodation, luxurious cars, which makes all the funds given as aid to be spent to the foreigner expatriates.
- Through international financial organs like IMF, W.B, IBRD, EU, GATT etc to make policies that enable them to continue exploiting the third World countries e.g. S.A.P.

POLITICAL FORMS.

- Through establishing relation with a ruling class and create a puppet leader, so that can be influenced according to their interest (the imperialist).
- Through political influence and ideology following the imperialist democracies like parliamentary system election and multi-party system, under the influence of UN.
- Through propaganda of mass media making Africans to listen their radios like BBC, CNN, VOA, and D.W.
- Through planting and supporting puppet leaders who serve their interests e.g. Yoweri Museveni in Uganda J. Rawlings in Ghana.
- Over throwing communist oriented government and putting capitalist based government e.g. Zaire in case of Lumumba in l96O and Ghana in case of Nkrumah

IDEOLOGICAL METHODS.

- Through influence of films, books, and education syllabus where by the curriculum is developed by the agents of colonialist that it is European based to a big extent.
- Provision of scholarships to Africans to study abroad, in their countries.
- Brainwashing Africans' mind through ideological indoctrination.

MILITARY METHODS.

- Establishment of military bases e.g. USA has got 234 military base in 44 countries of Africa.
- To provide military assistance like weapons and instructors to train African military men.
- By conducting coup d'état in the case of stubborn leaders who are against their economic interests.

HOW AFRICAN COUNTRIES SHOULD DISENGAGE FROM NEO-COLONIALISM.

African countries can disengage from Ne-colonialism by doing the following;

a) **By developing self-sustainable and self-reliance economies** which may reduce the problem of dependence to the metro pole.
b) **African should develop science and technology of their own**, by encouraging science subjects in school and higher institutions, research must be conducted often to come out with new ideas, instead of depending foreign on technology.
c) **African should encourage and strengthen the regional integration**, which may increase their economic power and political dominance. E.g. EAC, SADC, ECO WAS, etc.
d) **African countries should diversify their economies** from monoculture to both industrial and agricultural sector, this will reduce over dependence of one sector, so that incase of the collapse of prices of one sector should not heavily affect the national economy
e) **African should socialize and nationalize productive forces** to reduce individual monopolies in economic and political power.
f) **African should form democracy, transparence accountability in public offices** to reduce the danger of corruption nepotism and embezzlement
g) **To reject western interference in the political, economic and social affairs** of African issues so as we develop an independent decisions and independent mind.
h) **African should reject western standards like culture dressing foods** etc because they only create market for European goods and make African damping place. This discourages the development of infant industries in the continent.
i) **Avoid civil war and conflicts that bring about economic backwardness** and concentrate on political solution to iron out internal dispute instead of applying

END OF TOPIC THREE

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TOPIC FOUR

AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTINENTAL COOPERATION: African countries worked together to solve political, social and economic problems which faced the continent after independence.

Origins of continental cooperation the origin of continental cooperation in Africa could be traced back to the pan- African movement, which refer to the unity of all people of African origin or descent. The word "pan" means 'together' or 'all' Africans refers to people, implying the unity of all people of black color

OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

Some of the objectives of establishing continental cooperation in Africa include

- To preserve political independence and freedom

- To fight against economic exploitation such as land alienations, poor wages and force labor.

- To unite all people of African origin in the struggle against polities oppression

- To challenge the ideology of European supremacy which undermines African political independence, economic stability and cultural civilization

- To protect African dignity

- To preserve African culture from destruction
  African co-operation existed through the formation of various organization as shown below;

THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (O.A.U)

The organization of African unity was founded on 25' May 1963 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia by thirty- two heads of state of the independent African states the first chairman was Emperor Haile Sellasie of Ethiopia. This was inspired by pan- Africanist sentiment of bringing all people of African origin in both the Diaspora and Africa under a single organization, to fight and protect their rights.

Nkrumah one of the pioneers of African union and the founding father of Ghana was greatly influenced by his education in USA. he believed that the only way to achieve complete economic as well as political freedom from European domination was to create a powerful new 'United states of Africa' then through continental wide cooperation, Africa would really take place on the world economic and political stage on terms of equality. In unity, Nkrumah saw strength, but in practical terms, his dream proved illusory.

OBJECTIVES OF O.A.U

- The primary aim of OAU was to promote African unity and solidarity as the only way forward to achieve complete economic as well as political freedom from other countries of the world, because unity and solidarity would make Africa a superpower among other countries.
- To co-ordinate and intensify the cooperation and the efforts of African states to achieve a better living of people of Africa and to help the speeding up of the decolonization in the rest of Africa.
- To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African states, one of the OAU principle states the acceptance of the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of member state.
- To eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa and acts of slavery in the entire continent of Africa by promoting freedom and human rights to be given first priority.
- To promote international cooperation in accordance of the United Nations Organization and the universal declaration of human rights.

PRINCIPLES OF O.A.U
These were the guidelines, which had to be followed by the member states in order to achieve their goals and objectives;

(a) Non-interference in these domestic matters of this member states.

(b) The use of peaceful ways in finding out the solutions to conflicts and disputes between member states.

(c) To accept the movement of Non- Alignment of Afro Asian states.

(d) Respect the rights of status to exist as independent countries.

(e) Sovereign equality of all member states had to be respected by all members' countries.

(f) Condemn all political assassination and encouragement of people to oppose domestic dictatorship government

ACHIEVEMENTS OF O.A.U

a) **It achieved to unite the diverse countries of Africa**; this has been attained despite differences in political ideology, levels of economic development, language colonial experience and vast geographical differences. There was of course disagreement between states and groups of states but its main aim was unity and OAU survived its first three decades with no permanent sprit.

b) **It has achieved in providing a forum for discussing common problems of African states** and offering solution like discrimination or apartheid, diseases and civil wars among others. Which to a big extent have been dealt with

c) **The regular meetings of ministers and heads of state** have helped to generate greater awareness of other countries problem

d) **OAU has also achieved in Liberation' of Africa from colonialism** e.g. Zimbabwe, Angola, and Namibia, through the provision of moral and material support to .the nationalistic movements in various nations.

e) **The African development bank,** which grew out of the OAU in 1967, became an invaluable tool for mobilizing world finance for Africa development projects. The idea of coordinating and mobilizing international capital for the benefit of Africa was of particular value during the 1 970s and early 1 980s.

f) **O.A.U has provided many African refugees with jobs and education**, who came as a result of internal conflicts in various African nations

g) **The organization has taken measures to improve agriculture**, industry, transport and communication trade and education cooperation in various countries.

h) **The meeting of heads of states each year to discuss the problems and achievement** of the continent is one of the achievements.

i) **Many conflicts have been solved by the organization in the continent** e.g. the war between Tanzania and Uganda 1978, Mali and Burkina Faso 1985, Kenya and Somalia 1970 etc.

j) **OAU has encouraged Regional integration among is member states**, such as ECOWAS 1975, SADC 1980, COMESA 1993, has its roots from O.AU.

k) **OAU has achieved in acting as chief mediator between various African states** to avoid the occurrence of bloodshed e.g. between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

PROBLEMS OF O. A. U

1. **A member state decides individually and voluntarily to be the member of the organization** and it could withdraw its membership at any time that it fills to do so, this weakens the strength of the organization e.g. Morocco is not a member.

2. Another big problem that faced OAU was that **it had no legal sanction to enforce its resolutions**. Member state could decide to refuse or ignore to implement the organizations decisions, that is why it has always been blamed for being little more than 'a talking-shop' with no serious implementation of her resolutions.

3. **Lack of adequate funds** it largely based on the annual contributions of member states Most of the member states delayed to pay or defaulted to pay their contributions, this made the organization to fail to run its activities.

4. **Unequal development of the members of the organization** caused by poverty, illiteracy, and unequal distribution o resources.

5. **There are many refugees in Africa**, which is the result of civil wars in many areas of the continent such as Burundi, D.RC, Sudan, Somalia, etc.
6. **The continent is still poor depending on debts and loans from World Bank and I.M.F**, with difficult conditionality to fulfill.
7. **Differences in languages and religion**, some societies are proud of their mother tongue; other countries are using English, others Arabic, French etc every state/tribe wants to use the language of her interest. There is tension between fundamentalist Muslims who want to apply Sharia law while Christians wants western system of democracy.
8. **African countries are affected by natural disasters such as drought**, floods, earthquake, A.I.D.S, etc these affects the welfare of the people.
9. **Difference in ideology of the member states**, head of states are unable to come together to discuss their problems.
10. **Lack of a single currency to be used by all member states since it is not decided on to be used**; this hinders trade activities in the continent.
11. **Weak economic base of many of the member states** most of the member state just had their independence from European imperialist nations; all are based on production of primary goods of agriculture products and minerals that fetched little prices.
12. **Civil wars in the member states** such as Sudan, Somalia and Sierra Leone killed many people in the member countries in 1990's.
13. **Assassination of head of states in many countries** for example Melchior Ndadaye of Burundi in 1993.

THROUGH O.A.U SUCCEEDED, IT HAD ALSO FAILURES, WHICH INCLUDE

(a) O.A.U failed to bring better and good standard of living among the Africans

(b) It failed to eradicate neo-colonial exploitation, which was practiced by the countries in Western European countries. After its formation Africa export to European markets continued to suffer from lower prices determined by big powers.

(c) It failed to solve political conflicts which normally led to this rise of civil war and overthrow the elected government for example Ghana when Dr. Kwame. Nkrumah in 1966.

(d) It failed prevent inter-state conflicts. There were conflicts over boundaries and eventually there were wars for example Tanzania and Uganda in 1978 and Kenya and Somalia in190's

Generally, despite its failures O.A.U existed for almost thirty-seven years. In the late 1990's Mr. Mwammar Ghadafi, Libyan head of state proposed to other member head of states to create a new organization, which could take necessary steps to eliminate problems, which were not solved by O.A.U. His proposal was taken positively and the members accepted to form A.U (African Union).

THE FORMATION OF AU (AFRICAN UNION)

AU is the organization of African countries which originally started by the declaration to the heads of states and Government of the O.A.U. to establish African Union on 9/9/1999. The Constitutive Act of the African Union was adopted and entered into force in 2000 at the Lome summit in Togo.

In 2001 the African countries putdown the plan for the implementation of the Union in Lusaka while in 2002 they held the first Assembly of the Heads of states of AU in Durban where Thabo Mbeki of South Africa became the 1st chairman. Its headquarters are in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia

THE REASON WHICH LED TO THE RISE OF AU

The fulfillment of the basic O.A.U objectives led to the formation of AU. Formerly O.A.U. had succeeded to achieve such objectives like eradication of colonialism in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, and destruction of apartheid in South Africa. Then, the leaders realized that there was a need to create a new organization, which dealt with the social, economic and political problems in the rapid changing world in 1990's. During this time, Africa faced economic decline, unfavorable economic relationship with the developed nation and the rise of new political systems.

There was a need to make an organization to unite Africans against the problems from the situation, which prevailed at the moment.

Objectives /Goals of AU

African Union has so many objectives:

- To achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the people themselves.
- To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of members.
- To accelerate or increase the political and socio-economic integration (unity) of the continent.
- To promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its people.
- To encourage international co-operation in line with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To promote peace, security and stability in Africa.
- To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and goods governance.
- To promote and protect human and peoples' rights in line with the African charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments.
- To establish the necessary conditions which enable Africa to play its rightful role in the global or world economy through international negotiations.
- To promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of economies.
- To promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standard of African peoples.
- To coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic communities and the gradual achievement o the objectives of AU.
- To enhance the development of the continent promoting research in all the fields especially Science and technology.
- To work with relevant international partners in the elimination of preventable disease and the promotion of health on the continent.

THE ORGANS OF THE AFRICAN UNION
A.U has about 10 organs, which included:

(1) **The Assembly-** It is a supreme organ of the Union. It is composed of heads of states and Government. It has to meet at least once a year in ordinary session, at the request of any member state and on approval by a two-thirds majority of member states. It is headed by a chairman for a period of one year.

 Its functions are:-
- Determine the common policies of the Union.
- Receive, consider and take decision on reports and recommendations from the other organs of the Union.
- Consider requests for membership of the Union.
- Establish any organ of the Union.

- Monitor the implementation of policies and decisions of the Union as well as ensure compliance by all members.
- Adopt the budget of the Union.
- Give directives to the Executive council on the management of conflict war and restoration of peace.
- Appoint and terminate appointments of judges of the court of justice
- Appoint the Chairman of the commission and his or her deputy and the commissioners as well as determining their functions and terms of office.

(2) **The Executive Council** - It is composed by the ministers of Foreign Affairs or such other

Ministers as decided by Member states. The Executive Council meets twice a year in ordinary session. It also has to meet in extra ordinary session at the request of any member states and upon approval of 2/3 of all members.

3) T**he Pan - African Parliament** - It is established in order to provide a chance for full participation of African people in the development and economic integration of the continent. The first speaker has been Gertrude Mongella from Tanzania since 2004. Many officials will succeed the post from the members in future.

(4) **The African court of Justice-** when it is fully established the union will give its functions and -composition.

(5) **The commission** - It is the secretariat of the union. It is composed of the chairman, his deputies and the commissioners together with other staff. The Assembly is responsible to provide the functions and regulations of the commission. The current chairman of the commission is H.E. Alpha Oumar Konare of Mali.

(6) **The Permanent Representative Committee** - It is charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of Executive council. Facts also on the instructions of Executive council. It may set up sub-committee or groups as it sees necessary

(7) **The Specialized Technical Committees** - it includes:

- The committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural matters.
- The committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs.
- The committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters.
- The committee on Industry, Science and Technology, Energy Natural Resources and
- Environment.
- The committee on Transport, Communications and Tourism.
- The committee on Labor, Health and Social Affairs.
- The committee on Education, Culture and Human resources. -

The Assembly has to restructure the existing committees and establish others. Ministers compose the body with competence of respective areas.

The functions of the committees are:

a) To prepare projects and programmes of the Union and submit it to the Executive council.
b) Ensure the supervision, follow-up and the evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by organization of the union.
c) Coordinate the projects and programmes of the Union.
d) Submit reports and recommendations on the implementations of the Act of the Union to the Executive council.
e) Carry out other functions as assigned to any of the committees.

f) **(8) The Economic Social and Cultural Council** -This is an advisory organ which is made of professional groups of the member states. All its functions have to be given out by the Assembly.

(9) The Peace and Security Council -It is a body, which will deal with peacekeeping and conflicts settlements in the member states.

(10) **The Financial Institutions** -The Union intends to have the African central Bank, the Africa monetary fund and the African Investment Bank to provide financial help to its members.

PROBLEMS WHICH THREATEN FUTURE SUCCESS OF AU

a) Lack of fund —most of its member are poor nations. It does not get enough money to run its activities.
b) Civil war in countries such as Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Sudan, and Northern Uganda seem to keep these countries far from the goals of AU.
c) Corruption such as mismanagement of public money by the leader like former president of Zambia, Mr. Chiluba discourages good governance, which is one of the interests of AU.

d) Poor infrastructure such as roads, railways and waterways continued to weaken smooth transport of raw materials from productive areas to industries as well as transport of products from towns to the rural areas.
e) Epidemics such as HIV/AIDs kill skilled labor, which would have been used by AU to develop many sectors like agriculture, industries, fishing and tourism.
f) Unfavorable economic relationship between African countries and developed nations still makes African countries fall behind than what is required in economic and social development. They export products to world market and sell them at lower price, which in turn could not develop the AU members. All these problems threaten future success of AU.

THE BENEFITS OF AU TO TANZANIA

There are so many benefits, which will be acquired by Tanzania from being a member of AU. The benefits include:

i. Tanzania would get an opportunity to unite with other African countries to solve political conflicts peacefully in several African states and the country will use AU to discuss for the presence of good relationship between Africa, Europe and U.S.A.
ii. Tanzania will make friendship with other African countries through the joint activities and programmes in social and economic sectors. This condition would reduce the number of countries, which might have intended to act as enemies of Tanzania on the continent.
iii. Tanzania will get new ideas and information that will be used to solve many problems, which exist in agriculture, industry and the 1ea4Th sectors. They will be obtained from various meetings and workshops attended by the leaders of the government.
iv. The financial institutions such as the African central bank and the African investment bank obviously would provide money as loans and grants to Tanzania. The money would be used by the country to develop agricultural production, science and technology, transport and education.
v. Tanzania gains territorial dignity through participation in the military operations

AFRICAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

The need for regional cooperation in Africa, like elsewhere in the world arose from the need to tackle political, social and economic needs of the people.

This regional approach was found more beneficial given that this people in one region are likely to work more closely together due to geographical, historical and cultural advantages. Among the regional grouping existing in Africa, include the east African community (EAC) COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (E.A.C)

BACKGROUND. It was founded on 6th June 1967; the government of Tanganyika, Kenya and, Uganda signed a treaty in Kampala Uganda. Its history goes back to 1923 when the governor of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda formed the East African Governors Conference to facilitate the cooperation. In 1948 it changed to East Africa high Commission, in 1961 the East Africa common services organization was established. Arusha became the head quarters in the community in Tanzania.

AIMS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

- To promote free trade in goods and services produced among the members.
- To provide common services such as railways, harbors, posts and telecommunication.
- To provide wider and more secure market for industrial and agricultural goods
- To allow free movement of people in the region for trade recreation and other social activities.
- To achieve technological innovation and advancement.
- To conduct research activities in agriculture, population, medicine and mining for its development.
- It aims at solving region problems jointly by the heads of the member states

PROBLEMS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (E.A.C)

The problem of the distribution of different services, the distribution was more beneficial to Kenya than Uganda and Tanzania.

a) Border conflicts e.g. between Tanzania and Uganda during ldd Amin.
b) The ideological disparity between the three countries, Tanzania self-reliance and socialism, Kenya capitalist ideology, Uganda during Idd Amin fascism.
c) Uneven distribution of the community cake, Kenya took a lion share at the expense of Uganda and Tanzania.
d) The organization had its roots from colonial period nothing changed fundamentally that Britain went on benefiting through Kenya.
e) The East African Bank failed a balance development of industries in the three countries Kenya benefited more than Tanzania and Uganda in income tax and custom duties.
f) Currency differences the governments' restricted free transfer and exchange of currency. This discourages interstate transactions in goods.
g) The community experienced great losses and debts.
h) The failure of the member country to contribute the agreed annual fees

Achievements of EAC The first East African Community had the following achievement:

(i) It put the East African countries on a course of cooperation when these countries worked together on areas like post, telecommunication and railways.

(ii) It provided a chance for political leaders to discuss economic and political issues of their region.

(iii) Free movement of people, for example Kenyans and Ugandans could move easily to Tanzania.

Provision of funds to the members of state. This was possible through the East African Bank, which was made by the EAC. For example, Tanzania managed to produce aluminium sheet, assemble radio and make motor vehicles tyres and tubes. - Uganda managed to manufacture bicycles and nitrogenous

fertilizers. - Kenya made electric bulbs from the capital given by the bank

THE COLLAPSE OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

(a) The East African Community existed for a period of ten years. It collapsed in 1977 and revived in 2000 there were several reasons to its collapse, they includes.

(b)   Difference in ideologies. Tanzania used socialism and self-reliance in which the government controlled all means of production in the national economy while Kenya and Uganda were mainly based on capitalism, which allowed the existence of private owned economy, hence they could not work together.

(c) Higher growth of Kenyan economy over Tanzania and Uganda, Kenya had many industries and business companies, either member felt they could be exploited.

(d) Absence of common currency. It made it difficultly for people to fully not buy good and serves in Uganda and Kenya because their currency was not accepted.

(e) Misunderstanding between the late presidents for example Julius K. Nyerere and Idd Amin of Uganda. Nyerere did not like to work with Amin after overthrowing Milton Obote in 1971.

(f)   Shortage of fund among the East African government. The member states were less development National which could not have financial requirements for community programmes.

(g) All these reasons contributed to the collapse of the first EAC in 1977. Today the new EAC might not grow stronger because of similar ideological practices among the countries. It is implemented on 7th, July 2000.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW EAC

The principles of the New EAC are guidelines, which must be followed by the community members in realizing their goals or objectives. They include-

(a) Mutual trust between the people of EAC states

(b)   Peaceful co-existence and good neighborliness

(c) Peaceful settlement of disputes

(d) Good governance, acceptance of principles of democracy, rule of law and respect for social justice

(e) Co- operation for equal mutual benefit among the member states.

THE GOALS/OBJECTIVE OF THE NEW EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

The objective refers to the desire ends, which will be achieved by the members. The objectives includes;

(a) Establishment of a monetary union

(b) Establishment of a common market in which there services and information technology

(c) Formation of the East African Federation

(d) To promote peace, Security and stability within the region and good neighborliness

(e) To develop policies and programs aimed at wide ring co-operation in polities, economic social defense and judicial matter for the benefit of the postures state

(f)   To promote sustainable and balanced growth and development among the members

(g) To promote the role of women in socio-economic development

(h) Achieve equitable economic development and higher standard of living for the people of Africa.

THE SOUTHERN ARICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY -S.A.D.C.

It was formed as the replacement of Southern African Development coordination Conference-SADCC formed in April I980. It was in 1993 when it was changed to SADC, with headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana. Currently SADC has a total of 15 members. The member states include Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mozambique and Tanzania. Other members are Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Mauritius, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

OBJECTIVES SOUTHERN ARICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

. To harness resources in the region for the benefit of all member states

 2. To promote economic growth and standards of living of the member states

 3. To promote environmental protection and utilization of resources

4. To promote peace and security among member states

5. To promote sustainable development through cooperation among the member states

6. To consolidate the age-old social, cultural and historical sites existing among the region

7. To enhance economic development by promoting transport and communications in the region.

PROBLEMS/ CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED BY SADC MEMBER STATES.

- Weak financial base, members rely on foreign aid and loan.
- Members produce similar agricultural goods such as coffee, sisal, tobacco which compete for market.
- All members depend on agriculture rather than industries, when the price of agricultural commodities fluctuates which leads to low earnings.
- Lack of qualified and skilled labor to run the organization, they depend on foreign experts.
- Unequal distribution of the benefits of the association discourages other states.
- Every member tries to cater her national interest first rather than those of SADC
- South Africa is seen as domineering over other member states due to her strong economy this causes a lot of anxiety to some countries.
- Political instability some of the member states experienced political instability, which has interfered with the organization operations e.g. Democratic Republic Congo.
- Differences in political ideology- e.g. Tanzania and Angola capitalism, others capitalism

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN ARICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY   (SADC)
The achievements of the SADC are:-

1. Enhancement of security in the region. For example establishment of Ecomog in the Western part of Africa.

2. Promotion of democracy and rule of law among the member states

3. SADC has facilitated the development of infrastructure among the members states, for example roads, harbor, railways etc

4. Promotion of agriculture among the member states agreed in a treaty signed in 1995

5. Member state were able to consult on matters that affect the region using SADC as the main forum

6. Sharing of water resources in the region. This was agreed in a treaty signed in 1995.

THE COMMON MARKET FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (COMESA)

Before 1993 COMESA was known as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa- P.T.A. The heads of member states met in Kampala Uganda on 61h November 1993 and signed a treaty, which created COMESA. A member of COMESA includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho Botswana, Swaziland, Mauritius, Comoro, Djibouti, Ethiopia Somalia and South Africa.

OBJECTIVES OF COMESA

- Promoting and facilitating cooperation among member countries in trade, trade, transport and communication.
- Harmonizing and coordinating development strategies, policies and plans within the region, it encourages cooperation in monetary and financial affairs in order to facilitate sub regional integration.
- It aims at establishing joint industrial and agricultural institution to raise the production capacity.
- It aims at reducing and eventually eliminating tariffs among members in order to facilitate trade
- It encourages economic independence of the region by establishing strong economic base

ACHIVEMENT OF COMESA

Member states have become more cooperative in the field of trade of trade, industry and agriculture. The organization has also established a bank known as the trade and development bank situated in Bujumbura Burundi, which finances trade and development projects.

PROBLEMS OF COMESA

- Different levels of development of member states
- Poor transport shipping facilities and communication links
- Existence of too many currencies in the region
- Weak economic base of member states i.e. dependency economies
- Civil wars, natural calamities and neo colonialism

The Reasons, Which Made Tanzania, Withdraw From COMESA:

➢ As shown earlier Tanzania withdrew from COMESA in 2002. There are various reasons, which made this country move out of the organization.

➢ Firstly, Tanzania was discouraged by political conflicts in Zimbabwe and Civil war in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. She realized there could not be effective economic co-operation with the members, which had these problems now.

➢ Secondly, the country wanted to maximize her efforts in some organizations like East African Community, which was formed in early 2000s'. The government could not be able to unite fully with other EAC if she was still a member in many other organizations.

➢ Thirdly, Tanzania withdrew from COMESA because she was avoiding duplication of regional co-operation. The country learnt that there were no new benefits the people could get from COMESA. Most of the benefits were similar with those, which were gained, from SADC and EAC.

➢ Fourthly, financial contributions to various economic organizations became a burden on the government expenditure. The country could not be able to collect and spend money in many

organizations like SADC, EAC, AU and COMESA. Withdrawal from COMESA was a way to reduce financial cost on regional co-operation

➢ Fifthly, Tanzania moved out of COMESA as a way to protect its industrial development from other COMESA members such as Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe. This country still lagged behind in industries. She feared that those countries could use many opportunities in regional co-operation to export manufactured goods, which could compete against the products from Tanzania industries. Thus, she withdrew to protect domestic industries and their markets.

All the points given above could explain the possible reasons, which made Tanzania, move out of COMESA in 2002

THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS is an organization, which was formed by English, French and Portuguese speaking countries West Africa under the Treaty of Lome on 28th May 1975 to bring unity for economic development in fields such as industries, transport, telecommunication, energy, agriculture monetary and commerce

Its members*.*

It has about 16 members such as Burkinafaso, Benin, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cape Verde, Nigeria, and Guinea cannonry, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Mali, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon

AIMS OF ECOWAS.

(i) ECOWAS aimed at removing barriers and allowing free movement of people services and capital for the development of the member states.

(ii) It aims at developing industries, agriculture and mining by using good and applicable policies.

(iii) To remove custom duties between the members states to as to make West Africa a free trade area

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ECOWAS

(a) It brought unity among West African states by printing conditions in which two different countries could carry out joint projects such as food and transport cooperation between Nigeria and Niger after 1975.

(b) ECOWAS formed a military force known as ECOMO the force helped to defeat a military regime which over thrown civilian government in Sierra Leone in 1990's

(c) It set up a fund in 1986 by getting loan from financial institutions in Western Europe and America. The fund improved agriculture, industries, transport and telecommunication in 1929.

(d) It made the movement of people between the member states easier since 1979. The member states agreed to eliminate obstacles, which prevented people from moving for various activities in the summit held in dalcar, Senegal.

(e) It provided a winder market for the member states commodities.

(f) The organization has managed to set energy resource development fund for oil mining industry in the region.

(g) There have been agriculture and communication development of the whole part of the region this has been through special fund to develop the projects and through joint ventures between members.

a) **PROBLEMS OF ECOWAS.**

i) Each member wants to benefit more than the other members of the community according to their interests do.

ii) Political instability affects member states, there have been civil wars and coup d'état in 'the region e.g. Nigeria, Sierra Leon, Liberia, Ivory Coast etc.

iii) Poor communication network system in many parts of the region hinders organization activities to all places

iv) Language differences, other members are using English others French, this causes communication barrier between members.

v) Lack of a single currency creates the problem of the rate of exchange between the member states.

vi) The problem of members to have a membership in more than one organization, all the organization have demands in terms of contributions i.e. it is difficult to contribute membership to all the organizations due to poverty.

vii) Poor infrastructure such as roads still exists in many West African States. This situation hinders easy movement of goods, services and labor.

viii) . Bilateral and triple cooperation, which began before the formulation of ECOWAS, appear as obstacle to the realization of its objectives. For example Liberia and Sierra Leone had mano River project in 1973 to work in joint economic development, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania started the organization for the Development of the Senegal river to construct dams since 1973

ix) Some of the member states failed to remit contributions to the organization as required, and this make the running of the organization very difficult

x) Some of the smaller economics among the member states find the immerse military and economic power of major economies such as Nigeria overwhelming.

xi) Ideological differences especially between the capitalist countries and socialist countries. For example cote d'ivore under Felix Houphout –Boigny-capitalist and Burkinafaso under under Thomas Sankara- socialist

xii) Border quarrels for example Nigeria and Cameroon had to go to international court in the Hague for arbitration over the ownership of the Bakazi Region.

xiii) Foreign interference in the affairs of the member state. For instance, the stationing of French troops in Cote d'ivoire since the 1960's which made the neighboring states including Guinea very uncompromising.

xiv) The vast geographic region makes it difficult for affairs of the organization to be coordinated well.

AFRICA IN THE WORLD INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The world international organizations are referred as co-operation between the countries, which exist in the world between various continents. This sub-topic intends to examine the origin objectives and the way African countries have joined and benefited from the world international organizations popularly mentioned as the United Nations, Common wealth of Nations, the French Community and Non —Aligned Movement (NAM).

Most of African states gained political independence in the 1960's long after, most of the global organizations like United Nations had been established, thus nevertheless played an important role in Global affairs.

OBJECTIVES OF PARTICIPATING IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR

The following are some of the objectives of Africa participating in international affairs

(a) To show solidarity with other states of the world especially during emergencies

(b) To give the continent a forum through which thus could discuss the continental affairs

(c) Increased participation in the United Nations General Assembly meant that Africans would henceforth receive more international attention than was the case before.

(d) To demonstrate their sovereignty through participation in global affairs

(e) To enhance Africa's development for example the participation in the common wealth of Nations intended to develop Africa though English – speaking states that are more developed.

(f) African participation in Non-Aligned Movement was to put the continent in a strategic situation in the struggle for between the Eastern and the Western block during the cold War.

Similarly, the French community was meant to coordinate cooperation of the francophone and their former colonial masters

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

United Nation (UN) is an organization of the world independent countries, which was formed to promote and maintain international peace and security after the failure of the League of Nations in the prevention of the rise of the Second World War of 1939-1945.

The representatives of 50 countries in San Francisco USA on 26th June - 1945, originally drew the charter of the formation of UN. However, the representatives made the charter based on the ideas and proposal given out by the delegates from China, USSR, UK and U.S.A in 1944. After its formation, Poland immediately signed the charter and became one of the original 51 member states of the UN.

The UN officially came into existence on 24th October —1945 when the charter was formally approved by China, France, the Soviet Union (USSR) UK (Britain) and USA and by a majority of other countries. Its headquarters today are in New York USA and the United Nations day is always celebrated on 24thOctober each year.

OBJECTIVES OF UNITED NATIONS

Objectives of UN are all the desired ends, which UN intends to achieve as the members work together as world independent states. Objectives are:
❖ Maintain peace and security internationally.
❖ Develop friendly relations among nations.
❖ Encourage international co-operation in solving economic, social, political and humanitarian problems.
❖ Promote international respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
❖ UN becomes a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attainment the objectives

THE PRINCIPLES OF UN
The principles are guidelines of UN as it works to achieve its goals. The principles are:

➢ All its member states are sovereign and equal.
➢ All its members have to fulfill in good faith the charter obligations
➢ All its member countries have to solve international conflicts peacefully without jeopardizing peace, security and justice.
➢ Members must avoid the threat or use of force against other states.
➢ Members should provide any help in the action it takes.
➢ Members should not give help to any nation being under punitive measures.

> ➤ Non-members have to act according to these principles in order to maintain world peace and security.
>
> ➤ UN should not interfere in internal matters of any nation:

THE ORGANS OF UN

There are important organs through which UN performs its duties such organs include.

a)   The UN General Assembly: -

This is an organ made by all member states. All member states always have one vote regardless of size and powers. Decisions on issues require two thirds of members' votes. It functions are: Recommends on the world peace, security, disarmament and regulation of armament discuss any matter, which endangers peace and security. Elects non-Permanent members of Security Council and Judge of International court of justice jointly with the Security Council. The latest UN General Assembly took place in September, 2004, in New York, U.S.A

b)   Secretariate

It is an organ, which is headquartered in New York, USA. It contains international civil servants under the leadership of the General Secretary who is appointed by the General Assembly based on recommendations by the Security Council.

There have been several General Secretaries since the creation of this organ. These officials by their names included:

- Trygve Lief of Norway from 1946-1952.
- Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden from 1953-1 961.
- Thant Myanmar (Burma) 1961-1971.
- Kurt Waldheim of Austria from 1972-1981.
- Javier de Perez de Cuellar of Peru from 1982-1991.
- Boutros Boutros -Ghali of Egypt from 1992-1996.
- Kofi Anan of Ghana from 1997-2006
- Ban Ki-Moon of South Korea from 2007 to the present until the appointment of new secretary.

The Secretariat carries out important functions such as:

- It administers peacekeeping operations in many countries, which have wars and conflicts.
- It implements the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.
- Informs the world's communications media about the work of United Nations.
- It mediates international disputes.
- Interprets speeches and translate documents into the UN's official languages.
- It draws annual budget of the UN

c)   The Security –

It an organ, which makes decisions that, bind all other UN members. Before 1963 the council had only eleven members of which 6 members were elected by the General Assembly for two years terms and there are also five permanent members.

After 1963 the number of members increased to fifteen including the permanent members such as Britain, USA, France, USSR and China and Ten Non-Permanent members continued to be elected for two years terms.

THE FUNCTIONS OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL ARE:

- Maintain international peace and security in line with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.
- To investigate any conflict or situation which can lead to international war
- To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armament.
- To persuade members of UN to fix sanctions on the aggressive states.
- Takes military actions against the aggressors.
- Recommends the admission of new members.
- Recommends the appointment of the secretary - General to the UN General Assembly.
- Works with the General Assembly to elect the judges of International court of Justice.

d) International court of Justice

This is a court of 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly and Security Council. It has headquarters at Hague, Netherlands. Its judges are elected for 9 years. The court normally deals with all matters of the UN charter. However, the decisions only advise the General Assembly and the Security Council.

f) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

It is an organ which works through UN specialized agencies and other autonomous bodies in the UN system. It promotes high standard of living, economic and social development as well as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

There are several UN specialized agencies under ECOSOC. Some of those institutions include:

1. FAQ - (Food and Agriculture organization) was founded in Quebec, Canada on 16th October, 1945
2. ILO- (International Labor organization) - It was firstly formed under the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. It allied with UN as specialized agency to rise up the living standard of the workers.
3. UNESCO - (The UN International Children and Education Fund). It was founded in December1946 to provide care for children.
4. WHO - (The World Health organization). It was founded on seventh –April-1947 as autonomous organization to improve health for all people in the world. Its head office is in Paris, France. It has worked under ECOSOC to eliminate health problems in the world.
5. UNHCR - (The UN High Commission for Refugees). It started in 1951 to help people who are forcefully shifting their nations as refugees.
6. UNCTAD - (The Conference on Trade and Development). It began on 20th December, 1994 to promote international trade
7. UNDP - (The UN Development Programme it was formed in 1965
8. UNIDO - (The UN Industrial Development Organization) it was made in 1967 to promote industries.
9. GATT - (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) it was made in order to make the developed world fix lower tariffs and fair prices of products from developing countries.
10. Trusteeship Council -It was an organ, which was formed in 1945 to supervise the administration of the Trust territories .taken from the Mandate status of the League of Nations .The aim of the trusteeship council, was to prepare the trust territories such as Tanganyika, Rwanda Burundi and Namibia for their self- government and independence.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF UN

Since the creation of UN there have been several achievement reached by this organization. They included:

a) UN has assisted many countries in the struggle for independence. Many countries, which are members of UN, were helped by the organization in the elimination of colonialism. UN worked tirelessly in ending apartheid in South Africa. It put economic sanctions, arms embargo to the white regime. The United Nations General Assembly even called apartheid a crime against humanity.

b) Though UN has proved failure in maintaining peace in many parts of the world, it has attempted to make peace by negotiating many peaceful settlements, which ended regional disputes. For example, the UN succeeded to end Iran - Iraq war, the withdrawal of soviet from Afghanistan and an end of civil war in El Salvador.

c) UN has tried to promote development of people in the member states. For instance, the United Nations Development programs (UNDP) and other agencies of UN carries out projects for agriculture, industry, education and environment.

d) The United Nations has been able to provide humanitarian aid to the victims of conflict in Sudan, Somalia and other states. There so many refugees who receive aid from the UN High commissioner for Refugees since 1951. It eliminates scourges of war or conflicts from the Africans.

PROBLEMS FACING THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations faces many problems in its daily activities. The most significant problems include:

a) Non-compliance of UN decisions is a problem. Some members especially developed countries like USA and Britain sometimes do not comply with the decisions, which prevent these countries from taking action against the other states. For instance, UN disapproved US invasion of Iraq but the USA and Britain could not respect the decisions. They invaded Iraq in 2003.

b) UN's veto among the five permanent members of the Security Council hinders just decisions and course of action. When one of its members cast a veto vote, all the decisions get blocked. This has been used by the big powers to serve their own interests as opposed to the general interests of the members.

c) There have been inter-states and civil wars among the members. For example, the war between Tanzania and Uganda in 1979 destroyed many properties. Civil wars have occurred in Rwanda in 1994, Liberia in 1997 and Southern Sudan for a long period. Many people have lost their life.

d) Though the UN give humanitarian aid to improve the living standards of people, the organization still has mainly third world countries, which suffer from poverty, which endangers peace and security in the world.

BENEFITS OF UNITED NATIONS TO AFRICAN STATES

1. African states benefit from being members of the United Nations. The benefits, which can be, shown below are:

2. Many African states, which do not have enough food for their people in some parts of their countries, receive food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP) of the UN. This assistance has been given to the people in Somalia and Sudan.

3. African states normally attempt to improve health standards of their people through vaccination services, which are conducted by the World Health Organization under the United Nations. In the present UNAIDS gives fund to fight against HIV/AIDS in African states.

4. African states receive financial help from UNDP to invest in sectors of education and water services.

5. The UN Security Council always sends forces to keep peace, order and end violence in areas, which have civil wars. For example, UN peacekeeping forces have been sent to Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo to keep peace in these countries between 1995 and 2005.

6. UNO provides a platform to African states to air out their grievances against the mistreatments, which are done over the people by the developed world. It can be used to influence policies of big powers to Africa.

Conclusion: The United Nations is very important organization for the countries in the world. However, it provides aid to African states and other countries outside Africa many member states complain against the UN. They see it as an organization, which mainly works in favor of USA and European countries. UN has been found to take very slow action to solve problems in Africa. It neglected the civil war in Rwanda where about 800 000 people were killed by the rebels in 1994. Even the General Secretary, Kofi Anan admitted that UN had no active measures to end civil war in Rwanda.

It normally carries out quick actions to end the crises in European countries. It cannot be effective organization unless the UN treats all its members equally and conducts its functions fairly in all its organs.

COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS

Common Wealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states mostly formed by the UK (Britain) and its former colonies. The members of common wealth recognize Queen Elizabeth II as the head of the common wealth.

It's Origin. The Common wealth originated from the Imperial Conference of the late 1920's which recognized the colonies, which had self-government within the British Empire. Such colonies were Canada, Australia and New Zealand. They were considered as equal in status with Britain. In 1931, Britain made a statute of West Minster to establish Common wealth as an association of free and equal states and membership based on common allegiance to the British Crown. Many countries joined after Independence though many think it is after British imperialism.

Its Principles

• The principles were given out by the Declaration of Commonwealth in the summit held in Singapore in 1972.The principles are:
• They believe and accept that peace and order are essential to the security and success of humankind.
• They put beliefs in liberty of individuals and equal rights for all people.
• Recognize discrimination as an evil in the member countries.
• Oppose all forms of colonial exploitation and discrimination in the members.
• They believe absence of equality in wealth create social tensions. Therefore, they are committed to development and improve the living standard.
• Attain free flow of international trade for all countries.
• Promote international co-operation and tolerance.
• Maintain the security of each member from foreign aggression.
• Promote the exchange of knowledge, ideas on education, culture, economic and legal matters.

It's Organs. Common Wealth has 4 organs including:
a) **The Secretariate-**
It was made in 1965. It has been based in London. Secretary General elected by heads of the government heads it. Since it started, secretaries such as have headed it: Arnold Smith, Shadrack Raphael, Emeka Anyaouku from Nigeria and Don Mackinnon, from New Zealand in 2004.
The secretariat is the main body far the exchange of information among the members and solving

various problems. It functions through several branches such as:

International Affairs —, which deals with matters like democratic practices in many countries.

Economic Affairs Division - which is concerned with trade, finance, and industrializing the members.

Science and technology -It tries to promote rural technology and energy.

Food production and rural development.

Export market Development — helps less developed nations to secure markets and improve their goods.

Arts and sports—deals with regular performance of the dancers from all members of Common Wealth in London. It also organizes all Common wealth Games.

Education - members co-operate in areas like teacher training and book production.

The common Wealth fund for technical co-operation provides fund to train personnel in sectors like agriculture and transport.Others are Youth, Health, Law and Information.

b) **Common wealth heads of Government Meeting-**
It contains presidents or prime ministers. They meet for a week after every two years to discuss political problems and economic affairs. Then establish consensus on various matters.

c) **Ministerial Meeting**-
It is composed of ministers of member states. They meet to consult on issues. The foreign ministers meet before heads of state. Ministers of Finance meet annually. Ministers of Education Health and law also meet to discuss matters of co-operation.

d) **High Commissioners-**
They work as ambassadors to countries they are posted.
Members of common wealth-

Many ex-British colonies are members with exception of Mozambique which was ruled by the Portuguese but joined Common wealth in 1995. Zimbabwe was firstly suspended in 2002 over concerns with unfair elections and land reform policies of Robert Mugabe's ZANU — PF. The Government of Zimbabwe left completely in 2003 after Britain Australia and other members condemned its policies. United States,

Egypt and Israel do not show interest in joining the common wealth in spite of being ex-British colonies.

Most of the members share similar culture such as the use of English language, the common law system and wigged judges in courts. British system of administration and driving on the left side of the roads. Currently there are 59 members in the world.

THE BENEFITS OF COMMON WEALTH TO TANZANIA

a) Tanzania expands markets and sources of foreign currency because normally members charge low tariff on the export from common wealth.
b) It provides a chance to Tanzania to join international forums for discussion of social, economic and political problems.
c) Tanzania gets aid and services of the division of the secretariat of Common wealth. For example economic affairs division deals with industrial problems in Tanzania while common wealth Youth programs help to train some youth leaders and officials in Community development.
d) Tanzania sportsmen, women, and those who participate in different games get a chance to promote their talents by participating in common wealth games. They can also get some money for their own life.

PROBLEMS IN THE COMMON WEALTH

- Some problems are facing common wealth countries. These problems include:

- Civil war in Sierra Leone in 2000 led to the loss of lives. The war still made it impossible for Sierra Leone to unite with others against political, social and economic problems.
- Poverty especially in African and Asian states create situations in which majority the people cannot get adequate income education, water and health services.
- Britain's domination over other members has prevailed since the creation of Common Wealth. Britain has had much power in making decision and determining major actions by the members. All the members conduct their ways of life according to the British culture; former colonial master.
- Poor leadership has existed in many member countries. Many leaders especially in Africa tend to mismanage the economy of their nations by using the national income for their private personal gains. An example of such leaders is Mr. Chiluba the ex-president of Zambia was accused of the misuse of money during his rule.
- Multiple memberships among the member states such as Tanzania have membership in SADC, EAC and AU. Members like Tanzania can stressfully participate in this organization.

NON - ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM):

It was a movement, which was mainly formed by Afro-Asian states and Yugoslavia in order to protect themselves against any exploitation, oppression and pressure from either the capitalist camp led by USA or socialist camp led by USSR during the cold war and any other imperialist nations after 1945. NAM officially started under Tito to as the chairperson in 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia after efforts, which had been made in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955 expressing the need for unity between Afro -Asian states.

OBJECTIVES OR GOALS OF NON - ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

- Promote economic balance between developed and developing nations.
- Oppose any policy, which violates human rights and self-awareness of all over the world.
- Oppose segregation or discrimination based on race.
- Solve conflicts peacefully between nations.
- Oppose military alliances and pacts such as NATO and Warsaw Pact led by U.S.S.R
- Oppose establishments of foreign military base in the third world countries.

In September 1998, NAM members had XII summit in Durban, South Africa. In this summit, they seem to have added new objectives to the original objectives. They introduced those objectives because they experienced new problems such as terrorism, famine, AIDS, poverty, environmental destruction, changing world from two to single super power and globalization in which the rich countries require the weak nations to open boundaries for foreign investments.

THE NEW OBJECTIVES INCLUDED NON - ALIGNED MOVEMENT

- Emancipation of women and respect for the rights of people such as children, Elders and disable persons.
- Creation of jobs and increase of education, health and water for the people.
- Eliminate corruption, and promote good governance in member countries.
- Co-operate in order to remove the burden of debts on developing countries.

- Maintain peace in the members and oppose terrorism in the world.

THE PRINCIPLES OF NON - ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)
- Attain solidarity and oppose all actions, which endanger independence.
- All members have the right to participate in international relations on equal basis.
- Members have to give support to the efforts of disarmament.

- Work together with regional organizations such as SADC, COMESA, and ECOWAS.

PROBLEMS OF NON - ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

- It had members, which still abused human rights for example in Uganda under Idd Amin in 1970's many people was killed.
- Poor economy among the members still exists to the present.
- Civil war in many countries such as Pakistan and Indian weakened unity between the members.
- Un-equal terms of trade between the members and the developed nations in the world market. Developing nations normally sell their products at low prices.

BENEFITS OF NAM TO THE MEMBERS (NAM)

- They secure larger markets for products from agriculture and industries.
- They were able to make neutral decisions, which were not imposed by U.S.A. or USSR.
- It helped the members to reduce dependence on western capitalist nations.
- It united the developing nations in the struggle against any mistreatment from powerful nations during the period of world war.
- It helped some nations such as Namibia to get her independence from the Boers.

Conclusion: Though NAM was formed by the states to protect themselves against the super powers and other imperialist nations, the movement is still needed at this moment where the U.S.A acts as a super power of the world. The states face many problems such as unequal terms of trade with big countries, poverty, low level of technology and production in agriculture

Even the period before the late 1980's many of the NAM members were allied to the socialist camp at the same time tried to practice non-alliance. However, the situation today is worse because all members are openly linked with USA-policies. They do not have to call themselves Non-Aligned countries.

END OF TOPIC 4.

SAMPLE QUESTION

1. *Examine eight challenges of Non Aligned Movement (Necta, 2011, Q no. 8)*

HOW TO ANSWER HISTORY ESSAY QUESTIONS

When answering history essay type questions you should adhere to the following procedures;

1. Read the asked questions thoroughly so that you can detect what exactly the said questions demand. In order to know exactly what the demand of the question try to observe the terminologies used in the question.
2. Make a recall on the points necessary in answering the given questions.
3. Start writing your essay by providing introduction: Normally, an introduction should clearly define the key words, giving periodisation, as well as other relevant issues based on the asked questions.
4. Then, create a coherent (linking) words/statement in order to draw attention to the one who will be reading your essay.
5. Put your points at the beginning of every paragraph; never hide your points by putting it at the middle of your paragraph. Normally the given point has to be well explained followed by relevant and plausible examples basing on the asked question.
6. Create a relevant conclusion, when concluding avoids making repetition of the given points, you should give your general comment/judgment. Most of the students fail to score in this part since they provide conclusion, which do not qualify in academic writing.

7. Make sure that you maintain tidiness and cleanliness by having good handwriting, using simple and well grammatical English so that your work can be more attractive to anyone who sees it.
8. Be precise in choosing the right question. Sometimes a question carries two sides for example, a candidate may be asked to discuss the causes and effects of First World War. In this regard, the allocation of marks will base on causes and effects thus do not put much focus on only one side rather both. Alternatively, if there are other questions that you may opt it is potential to skip a question that has two sides and instead attempt a question that direct ask a candidate to produce only points basing on one side example, Explain the roles of agents of colonialism to the colonization of Africa.

To enable your competences in writing good and scholarly essays, read the given sample essays to guide you.

PREPARED BY YOUR HISTORY TEACHER@2020

All the best