**NEREB GUIDE 2022**

**P210/1 AFRICCAN NATIONALISM**

1. - Approach talk about African nationalism talk about Atlantic charter.

* Give the role of Atlantic charter in the growth of African nationalism
* a stand point is needed.
* However given other factors besides Atlantic charter;
* NB: Conclude logically
* African nationalism refers t he strong love devotion natural pride by the Africans in their continental Africa.

Atlantic charter (declaration) was an agreement reached upon by two great men Winston Churchill of Britain and Franklyn De resoovelt of USA when they met in 1941 at the Atlantic ocean they crossed I and at the end on the Canadian coast they held a meeting which declared the free human rights and independence of smaller states to be observe worldwide.

**Roles of Atlantic charter;**

* Led to the return of ex-service men from world war 11
* The charter led to the return of Africans from the Diaspora like Nkrumah
* The charter fuelled the formation of political parties by African states
* The charter led to the demand for the independence of African states.
* The charter led to the demand for the independence of African sates
* The charter favored for the formation of UNO 1945
* The charter influence for the early independence of India (1947)
* The charter laid foundation of 1955 Banduna conference that demanded for the independence of Africa.
* Laid a foundation for the calling of 1944 Brazzaville conference
* The charter stimulated the activities of WAU (West African students Association) to demand for the independence of African countries.
* The charter demanded for the declaration of total human rights this made Africans to demand more for their independence.
* The charter spirit of togetherness unity and solidarity to African elites that is why most African states after 1941 become more radical and violent.

**Other factors;**

* The role of OAU which advocated for the unity of African states and their independence.
* The 1952 – 1962 Mau – Mau rebellion
* The 1952 Egyptian revolution
* The 1954 – 1960 Algerian war of independence.
* The 1960 Harlod mac millian’s speech.
* The Brazzaville conference of 1944
* The Ifah – Ethiopia crisis 1935 – 1941
* The Ethiopia escape to colonialist 1896 adowa success
* The 1949 Chinese revolution/communist revolution in China
* NB; Conclude logically

1. - Introduce 1972 economic war.

* Show the Asian policies in the outbreak of the economic war.
* However other factors;
* a stand point is needed and conclusion

**Asian policies;**

* Asians heavily taxed Ugandans and yet they were poor.
* Asians discriminated Ugandans in factories
* Asians were arrogant towards Africans
* Asians practiced price discrimination
* Asians owned dual citizenship
* Asians were brutal and ruthless towards African
* Asians were repatriating profits
* Asians practiced forced labour
* Asians poorly paid Ugandan workers in factories.
* Asians denied sex to Idi Amin

Other factors;

* Amin’s desire to reward his supporters of 1971 coup
* Amin’s personal characters
* Amin’s desire to fulfill his dream while he was raveling to Tororo
* The influence of Gadhafi of Libya who had also chased away the foreigner in Libya.

1. - Introduce the 1980 coup in Liberia

* Show how economic factors led to the coup.
* However give other factors;
* NB: Stand point is needed and conclusion.
* 1980 coup was a military coup that was organized by sergeant Kenyan Deo against the despotic regime of William Richard Tolbart of true whigs party.

**Economic factors;**

* Corruption and embezzlement of funds
* Increased prices of rice
* Increased unemployment
* Increased poverty
* Increased inflation/escalating prices of consumer goods.
* The loss of value to the currency of Liberia
* General closure of consumer based factors.

**Other factors;**

* The greed for by sergeant Kenyan Deo
* The influence of the earlier coup
* The dictatorship of William Richard loll berf’s government
* The grievances in the army
* Continuous tribalistic nature of Toilberts governments.
* The Nepotic nature of Toilbert being a mestico light skinned.
* Failure to live to the expectation of Liberian motto “The love for liberty brought us Here”.

NB: Conclude

1. - The question is one sided

* It requires a viable introduction and
* then give the causes of 1956 Suez Canal crisis
* NB: Conclude logically
* 1956 Suez Canal crisis can be referred to trippitte aggression or I occurred on 29th October 1956 and ended on 6th November 1956.
* It was a military confrontation between Egypt on one side and Israel with her allies of Britain France

**Causes:**

* The desire to attain total independence
* The desire to nationalize the Suez canal
* The Egypt’s support to Mau – mau fighters annoyed the British.
* The immediate closure of port Aquaba
* The opposition of Baghda pact by Nasser.
* Nasser support to feyederis commandos
* The withdraw of USA from Aswan high dam completely
* The historical enmity between Egypt and Israel.
* The personal character of Nasser
* The need by France to revenge against Egypt for supporting the liberation war in Algeria the influence of cold war.
* The need to promote pan Arabism
* Nasser’s military confidence
* The formation of Suez canal free

1. - Introduce Ujaama

* after show strengths and
* then after show the weaknesses
* and the question is two sides
* A stand point is a must
* A conclusion is needed;
* Ujaama refers to brother hood or family hood. It involved the formation of collective villages and mobilization of both human labour and local resources for improved agricultural production it had aims which included attaining self reliance create a classless society to promote unity and others.

Strengths of Ujaama policy;

* Promoted land redistribution to the people of Tanzania
* Increased on food production in Tanzania
* Led to the growth of small scale industries
* Promoted National defense and security in Tanzania
* Ujaama checked against Neo – colonialism in the country
* Promoted employment opportunities to Tanzania.
* Promoted proper resource exploitation and utilization in Tanzania.
* Led to growth of urban centers
* Promoted better farming methods like a forestation, re a forestation, dairying irrigation.
* The policy made Tanzania famors al over the world.
* The policy led to the uniform rural development like feeder roads, schools, and hospitals.

However it had weaknesses;

* The policy led to the outbreak of famine
* The policy led to los of land
* The policy led to forced labour
* The policy led to environmental degradation.
* The policy failed to improve on the living standards to the people of Tanzania especially the local people.
* The policy paved a way to Neo-colonialism
* The policy failed to control the entry of capitalism and it negative effects.
* The policy led to the 1973 – 1974 economic depression in Tanzania which left the Tanzania economically weak.

**NB:** Conclude

1. - Introduce 1954 – 1962

* Algerian wars of independence
* Show how the French policies caused the war.
* However other factors;
* NB: Conclude
* 1954 – 1967 Algeria war of independence war a liberation war staged by Algerian elites like farhet Abas, Ahmed, ben bella and Beckrim Karim against the harsh French role in Algeria.

**French policies include;**

* The French forced labour policies
* The unfair tax system of French
* The French arrogance towards Algerians
* The French declaration of Algeria as a French colony
* The French corruption and embezzlement of funs.
* The French policy of assimilation
* The French policy of banning movement of Algerians in their country
* The French policy of controlling education
* The French policy of controlling education
* The French policy of forced cotton growing.
* The increased French population coming to Algeria
* The poor payment policy of the French to Algerian
* The French undermining of African culture.

**However;**

* The desire for independence by Algerians
* The influence of strong charismatic leaders like Ahmed Beri Bella
* The support from Egypt under Nasser

**NB:** Conclude;

1. - The question is two sided

* Introduce Katanga succession of 1960
* How the economic factors led to Katanga secession.
* However give other factors;
* NB: Conclude logically
* 1960 Katanga succession was an act of Katanga breaking away from the central government of Congo it occurred 1960 when Congo was under the leadership of Joseph Kasavubu and his Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. When they were locked up in power struggles due to differences in ideology this gave an opportunity to Moise Tshombe of Katanga to Declera the Katanga seccession.

**Economic factors;**

* The GDP that Katanga contributed to Congo 64%
* The infrastructural developments like roads railways.
* The mineral wealthy of Katanga i.e had copper, gold, geranium,
* The sufficient labour of Katanga
* Katanga had fertile soils for agriculture
* Katanga had ports like Matade which could handle imports and exports.
* Katanga’s strategic location which facilitated trade activities
* The education level of Katangese well educated and therefore could early manage them new states
* Urbanization of Katanga.

**However other factors;**

* Personal differences between Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba.
* The rumour that Kasai and Kivu had succeeded
* The greed for power by Moise Ishombe
* The weakness of the Brussels constitution
* Lack of Pan africanism spirit
* The influence of Belgian while settlers who groomed Ishombe
* He weakness of UNO

**NB:** Conclude

1. First priority you need to give a reference / case study.

Then introduce

Unemployment

Give the causes of unemployment with good example of that region for have selected.

**NB:** Good conclusion

In east Africa:

* Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and the recent states that have joined
* Just select one of your choice
* Please failure to do so then it will lose meaning
* Unemployment Is process where the available population is in need of jobs but they are not available.
* Low levels of technology
* The capital intensive techniques
* Limited information about the prevailing jobs
* Tribalism
* Low levels of education
* Lack of job qualifications
* The distance where the jobs are
* The theoretical type of education
* The negative attitudes towards work
* The weather changes/climatic changes in agriculture
* Low wages to the prevailing jobs.
* Retrenchment of works
* Outbreak of a pandemic.

NB: Conclude

1. - Introduce the military regime in 1972 in Ghana

* Show its role in the development of Ghana/modernization of Ghana
* However show other factors that led to development of Ghana.
* **NB:** Conclude
* 1972 – 1978 was a government that was established in Ghana by Ignetius Kutu Acheompong after overthrowing the government of Doctor Kofia Busia
* Promoted infrastructural development like roads, schools
* Modernization of the army
* Carried out reforms in agriculture
* carried out reforms in industries
* Promoted pace and stability which favored investment
* Promoted law and order in Egypt
* Promoted games and supports
* controlled on the inflation
* Promoted patriotism

Other factors;

* Tourism
* Mining
* Lumbering
* Fishing due to lakes and rivers
* Strategic location of Ghana
* The nature of Ghanaian are hardworking

**NB:** Conclude

1. - The question is;

* Three sided
* Need to introduce
* 1959 Rwanda revolution
* Then give causes of the revolution
* Then give positive effects and negative effects of the revolution
* NB: A stand point is needed on the effects please;
* Examine the causes and effects of the 1959 Rwanda uprising.

**Causes of Rwanda uprising 1959**

* The Tutsi-Hutu competition for authority
* The competition overland
* The Tusti brutalization of the Hutu
* Social segregation
* The Tutsi monopoly of education
* Rivalry for access of salary be employment
* A circular letter of Bishop Perudin
* The death of Mwani Mitara
* The inability of the Belgium government to control the extreme state of tension
* Ideological difference
* Pre-independence elections
* Production of Hutu manifesto by Hutu catholic elites in 1957.
* The formation of rebel movements by Tusti called “cockroaches”.

**Positive effects**

* The Tutsi monarchy was abolished
* A Hutu provision government under Kayibanda and Jovenile Habyarumana was formed in October 1960
* In 1961, a reputation constitution was written for Rwanda granting equality for all.
* There was refugee exodus into neighboring countries
* It accelerated the independence of Rwanda.

**Negative effects**

* Tusti chiefs were replaced with Hutu peasants
* The Tusti moved with large herds of cattle into neighboring countries e.g Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire
* It led to loss of lives
* The war led to destruction of property
* The war led to the misery and suffering of the Tusti

**END**