**P210/1 HISTORY**

1. Examine the impact of urbanization in the decolonization of Africa since 1945. Approach.

* Relevant introduction.
* Contribution of urbanisation to decolonization.
* Role of other factors
* A clear stand point.
* Conclusion.

Preamble.

Urbanization is the transformation of places into trading centres, cities, towns etc.Before and during the colonial era, urban centres cropped up in Africa; e.g. Kampala in Uganda, Nairobi in Kenya, Lagos in Nigeria, Accra, Kumasi in Ghana, Cairo in Egypt, Addis Ababa in Ethiopia , Johannesburg in South Africa, Luanda in Angola, Algiers in Algeria, Stanleyville , Leopoldville in Zaire,Blantyre,Lusaka ,Kitwe etc.

1. Nurtured African unity, being cosmopolitan; a conglomerate of tribes, religions  
   educated and illiterates etc, hence unity in diversity.
2. Centres of widespread colonial oppression which ignited nationalistic sentiments e.g.  
   Pretoria, Soweto townships in South Africa.
3. Centres of anti-colonial propaganda spread through the mass media e.g. Accra evening  
   news in Accra , Uganda Augus in Kampala, Radio Cairo in Egypt, Free voice of Algeria  
   etc.
4. Exposed Africans to party politics e.g. D.P,U.P.C in Kampala, TANU in Dar es Salaam, AN(  
   in Soweto, NCNC in Lagos hence political consciousness.
5. The glaring unemployment in urban centres irritated the urban folk hence nationalistic  
   sentiments.
6. Hard hit by congestion in the suburbs /slums e.g. Nairobi, Soweto, Salisbury. Etc.
7. Demonstrations,strikes ,boycotts, a common practice of urbanised Africa e.g. Algiers al  
   Settif, Angolans in Luanda, and Catete, Guinea-Bissauans at Punk Anti,Mozambiquans  
   at Port Laurenco marques; South Africans in Soweto and Sharpeville-hence miltant  
   nationalism.

h) Urban guerillarism, that greatly weakened the colonists e.g. FLN in Algiers, Black Lions

Movement in Addis Ababa.

Political rallies and public debates in urban centres e.g. Johannesburg, Leopoldville,

Stanleyville, Kampala, Accra etc.

Urban centres as symbols of racism were the Africans were segregated against e.g., in

Algiers, Harere,Windhoek in Namibia ,hence nationalistic sentiments .

k) Independent churches rose up in urban centres.

I) Ex-service men were urban based and lived life of deprivation hence riots and uprisings m) Pan-Africanism spread faster in urban areas e.g. Accra, Kampala, Addis Ababa etc.

**Other factors.**

1. Colonialism (exploitative and oppressive, social, political, economic policies).
2. Independent church movements.
3. Independent African states i.e. Liberia and Ethiopia.
4. Influence of Japanese independence 1860.
5. 1900 Pan -Africanism /Africans in the Diaspora.
6. 1914-1918 World war 1.
7. 1917 Russian revolution.

h) 1935-41 Italo-Ethiopian crisis/Ethio-ltalian crisis/2nd Abyssinian war.

i) 1939-1945 World Warll.

j) War veterans/ex-service men.

k) 1941 Atlantic charter/Joint declaration.

I) 1944 Brazzaville conference.

m) 1945 U.N.O

n) 1945 Labour Party.

o) 1946-54 Vietnamese war of independence.

p) 1947 independence of India.

q) 1948 Apartheid /Afrikaaner nationalism in South Africa.

r) 1949 Indonesia independence.

s) 1949 Chinese Communist Victory/Mao Zedong.

t) 1952 Egyptian revolution

u) 1952-60 Mau Mau uprising.

v) 1954-1962 Algerian revolution.

w) 1955 Bundungconference/N.A.M.

x) 1957 Ghanaian Independence.

y) 1958 independence of Guinea Conakry/Sekou Toure./De-Gaulle referendum

z) 1960 Macmillan wind of change speech.

aa)19630.A.U

bb)1974 Lisbon Coup.

cc) Elites.

dd)Mass political parties.

ee) Mass media /press.

ff) Common wealth nations.

gg) Women entrepreneurs, elites, working class, rural or urban, from the Gulf of Benin, contonou, Lome financed future leaders e.g. Sylvanus Olympic of Togo, Nkrumah , et organisation like Black Sash. The Bantu women's League in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique heavily relied on women spies etc.

2. How successful was Emperor Haille Sellasie in the modernisation of Ethiopia between 1930 and 1974.

**Approach.**

* Relevant introduction.
* Success story of Haille Sellasie in modernisation drive (political, social and economic).
* Failures of Haille Sellasie (Political, social and economic).
* A clear stand point.
* Conclusion.

Preamble.

Emperor Haille Sellasie was born on the 23/07/1894; in Harar province in French mission, served as Ras (governor) of Sidamo.Later Harar province .In 1916, partipated in the overthrow of Lif Eyau .In 1928 ,became regent of Lady Zaudit .Crowned Emperor of Ethiopia at St George Cathedral, Addis Ababa taking up a title of "Haille Sellasie" Mignity of the Trinity", Negus Negusta, king of kings , the conquering Lion of Judah, one of the greatest feats ever credited to black moors.

Haille Sellasie ruled Ethiopia under a monarch between 1930 and 1974, unchallenged ascendency in Ethiopia with a central gov't reliant on the crown for policy and direction until toppled in a coup by the Dergue led by Mengistu Haille Mariam.

Success towards modernization. Politically,

1. Constitutional reform in 1931 with a two chamber parliament revised in 1955 for  
   efficiency and democratization.
2. Military training, military academy at Holate experts from USA, Belgium, Britain, France  
   and others sent abroad for training.
3. Professionalization of army and police, equipped with modern weapons.
4. Ethiopia as member of League of Nations and founding member of the UNO in 1945,  
   improving the negotiating power and sovereign status of Ethiopia.
5. International relations between Ethiopia and rest of the world enhancing diplomatic  
   manouvering, Ethiopian embassies in USA, Britain, Soviet Union, Italy etc.
6. Addis Ababa became head quarter of O.A.U putting Ethiopia at forefront of Pan-  
   Africanism.

g) Modern political structures .e.g opening different ministries e.g. finance, agriculture etc  
h) Foreigners in ministries e.g. legal adviser Swis, technical adviser Americans foreign

affairs, Swedish etc.

**Socially,**

1. Abolition of slavery and slave trade through the decree of 1934 freeing over 4000  
   slaves in 1934.
2. Abolition of feudalism.
3. Improved education , primary schools, secondary, technical, agricultural, commercial,  
   teacher training colleges e.g. Rastafarian Makonneh school, Haille Sellasie , ISS,  
   ordewingtate S.S., Haille SeHasie Universal in Addis Ababa .
4. Scholarships to study abroad .g. Arab and European countries.
5. Improved health standards, dispensaries health units, hospitals; encouraged immunization against killer diseases.
6. Research into local herbs, medicine in universities, hygiene etc.
7. Games and sports in Ethiopia, with a ministry in change e.g. football, netball, athletics a  
   star international arena of sports.

h) Ethiopian cultural values intertwined with compatible western habits /styles.

i) Religious tolerance, though Christianity state religion.

j) A branch office for the international Red Cross Symbolized humanitarian capabilities of

Sellasie by 1935 . k) Promotion of Tourism.

**Economically**

I) The fiver year development plan symbolized prioritization.

m) Modern currency, i.e. paper money and coins which replaced the Maria Theresa dollar.

n) Banking e.g. bank of Ethiopia in 1933 the new bank banned import and export of the

Maria Theresa dollars.

o) Ministry of finance, trade, commerce, with fiscal reforms,

p) Re-organized customs stations for new and higher tariff; revenue poured into Addis

Ababa from taxes.

q) Opened Ethiopia to the world economy, by 1932.

r) A whirlwind of economic projects, activity rods e.g. the Addis Ababa-Jima road via Omo

river by mid-1934 Herar-jinja ; Mojo -Sidamo extended to mega enhancing travel from

Addis Ababa to Nairobi.

s) Civil service sector given new shape under different ministries,

t) Industrialization.

u) Diversified economy, agriculture-coffee, cotton etc, tapping foreign exchange, v) Civil aviation Ethiopian airline most efficient in period.

**Failures. Political.**

1. Dictatorship, unchallenged; denied freedom of press assembly, outlawed party politics  
   hence sole fountain of authority.
2. A look nature of constitution; legalized hereditary leadership.
3. Nepotism and tribalism /favoring Amharic.
4. Poor welfare of army hence 1974 coup.
5. Endless wars with Eritrea and Somali rebels.
6. Maintenance of feudalism.

g) Neo-colonialism.  
h) Corruption.

i) Controlled flow of information /news withheld.

**Social**

j) Religious intolerance; 1955 constitution declared Christianity state religion.

1. Social backwardness/illiteracy
2. Gender inequality

**Economic**

k) Ethiopians remained unemployed.

I) Feudal land policy.

m) Hyper inflation/depression

n) Poverty, law wages and salaries.

o) Wanting food reserves/famine which claimed lives.

p) Illiteracy.

**3. "The Bantustans were the height of apartheid in South Africa" Discuss. Approach.**

* Relevant introduction.
* Role of the Bantustans
* Role of other instruments of apartheid.
* Conclusions.

**Preamble.**

Apartheid meant racial segregation, apartness separate development between the whites and non—whites, a Dutch policy statement since the days of the Great trek, though officialised in 1948 by the purified Nationalist party under Daniel Francois Malan.

Bantustans were the black homelands, reserves, isolated territories , along tribal lines, under African leadership to keep whites and Africans apart e.g. Transkei and Ciskei for thi Xhosa , Gazankulu for the Tsonga and Shangane, Venda ,Swazi,NdEBELLE, Kwazulu Natal; Lebowa for Sotho, Boputha -Tswana,Basotho qwaqwa etc.

**Bantustans as height of apartheid.**

1. Created physical separation between whites and blacks.
2. Routed out black spot in white areas of abode.
3. Dumping areas of unwanted labour e.g. old.
4. African exploitation especially labour
5. Enhanced operation of apartheid laws/Acts.
6. Limited African movement; communication and political awareness.

g) Africans suffered poverty as envisaged by apartheid,  
h) Semi-autonomous, hence delayed liberation.

i) Increased tribal tension.

i) Enhanced exploitation of resources.

k) Massive land grabby whites, robbing Africans of vast areas whence they roamed freely

I) White cultural dominance enhanced.

m) Blindfolded critics of apartheid. Semi autonomy

**Other instruments that heightened apartheid in the field of land, education, politics, marriage, labour/employment etc.**

n) 1911 mines and work Act.

o) 1913 Land Act.

p) 1923 Urban areas.

q) 1924 Industrial Act.

r) 1926 Colour bar Act.

s) 1930 Group areas Act(1950) population registration Act(1950).

t) 1936 Native Trust and Land Act.

u) 1936 representation of native Act.

v) 1948 Asiatic Law amendment Act.

w) 1949 prohibition of mixed marriages Act.

x) 1949 unemployment Insurance Act.

*y)* 1950 Immorality Act.

z) 1950 Suppression of Communism Act.

aa) 1952 Passbook Law.

bb) 1952 Extension of Universities Act.

cc) 1953 Bantu Education Act.

dd) Separate Amenities Act.

ee) 1953 Native Labour Act.

ff) 1953 Public Safety Act.

gg) 1953 Native resettlement Act.

hh)1955 Criminal procedures Act.

ii) 1956 Industrial conciliation Law.

jj) 1957 Nursing Act.

kk) 1957 Worship Act.

II) 1959 Prisons Act.

mm) 1960 Unlawful organisation Act.

nn) 1962 General Law Act.

oo)1963 No trial Act.

pp)1963 Undesirable Publications Act.

qq) 1964 Bantu Laws Act.

rr) 1970 Bantu homelands citizenship Act.

ss) 1974 State was at Liberty to deny Africans foreign funds.

tt) 1976 police powered to detain suspect for unlimited time.

4. To what extent did the land question lead to the outbreak of the Mau Mau uprising 1952 -1960 in Kenya?

Approach.

1. Relevant introduction.
2. Role of land question.
3. Other factors.
4. A clear stand point.

Preamble.

Mau Mau a Kikuyu word meaning 'go' 'go' Swahili meaning 'Mzungu Arudi waya Mwa Afrika Apate Uhuru/ hatched in 1948 as a radical wing of K.A.U verus the British led by Wairubiu ltote(General China) Dedan Kimanthi, Fred Kubai, Jomo Kenyatta etc.

Role of land question.

1. Kikuyu land lost to white settlers.
2. Squatters' status of Africans on the fringes of absentee landlords' farms.
3. Africans grazed and reared in reserves /infertile lands.
4. Forced soil conservation in overcrowded areas.
5. Denial to grow profiteering cash crops e.g. coffee and pyrethrum
6. Widespread poverty due to lack of land.

g) Unemployment due to lack of land,  
h) Rural-urban drift e.g. Nairobi.

i) Failure to carry out land reforms in 1940's j) Crime due to lack of land.

Other factors.

k) Kikuyu secret ambition to control Kenyan politics.

I) External influence e.g WASO

m) Colonial oppression/chiefs.

n) Racial discrimination.

o) Ex-service men.

p) Failed peaceful /constitutional means of struggle.

q) Formation of militant groups

r) Egyptian revolution.

s) Conducive terrain for guerrilla warfare.

t) Desire for independence

u) Poor representation in Legco.

v) Asian dominance of commerce.

w) Christianity versus African traditional religion.

x) Personality of Jomo Kenyatta.

**5. How did colonial legacy lead to the outbreak of the Sudan Civil war since 1955? Approach.**

* A relevant introduction.
* Show how colonial legacy led to the civil war
* A relevant conclusion.

**Preamble.**

Sudan civil was shortly after independence was between the Arab north predominantly Moslems and the christened black south provinces of Upper Nile, Equatorial and Behel El-Ghazel. First war phase fought by Anyanya led by John Lagu up to 1976 while the second phase was SPLA-John Garang led.

Colonial political, social, economic policies led to the civil war under the wrath of Turko-Egyptians and British.

**Politically,**

1. The policy of divide, rule, conquer and confuse by the British.
2. Unequal representation of the southerners in pre-independence parliament.
3. Anglo-Egyptian rule in Sudan pursued different policies, Egypt in Arab North, Britain in  
   Black South.
4. Unfair pre-independence constitution which was biased against black south.
5. The British supported party politics in the north, a share denied south.
6. Failed secession of south .
7. Appointment of Arab administrators in black south.

h) British hand over of political power to the northerners.

**Economically,**

i) Unfairness of the civil service, j) Slave trade, k) Unequal development.

**Socially,** I) Racism.

m) Cultural superiority of northerners, n) Religious divide.

o) Banning of intermarriages between north and south, p) Introduced Christianity in south to counter Islam.

**6. Assess the role of African socialism in the development of Tanzania between 1967 and 1985.**

**Approach.**

* A relevant introduction.
* Contribution of African socialism.
* Other factors.
* A clear stand point.
* Awareness of the aims of African socialism.

**Preamble.**

On 5th February, Julius K. Nyerere introduced socialism through the Arusha Declaration as the government blue print adopted by TANU. He termed it "Ujaama," family hood/brotherhood aimed at self reliance, rural development, and unity etc.1967-1985

**Politically,**

1. Created a sense of nationalism and patriotism.
2. Grass root democracy through peoples participation.
3. Political stability.
4. Creation of a peoples army the TDDF backed by local defence units.
5. Popularised TANU, CCM and Tanzania in general.
6. Groomed leaders.
7. Checked neo-colonialism.

**Economically**

h) Reduced capitalistic exploitations of peasantry,

i) Cooperative societies,

j) Small scale industries were promoted

k) Increased agricultural production e.g. 1978 Maize

I) Income resource re-distribution.

m) Self reliance.

n) Condemned laziness, to fight unemployment.

0) Nationalised production means,  
p) Diversification.

q) Infrastructural development e.g. Tanzam line.

r) Land rights restored.

s) Uniform rural development.

**Socially,**

t) Free health services.

u) Swahili as a language of national unity.

v) Improved literacy through compulsory education.

w) Unity and brotherhood.

x) Human freedom and equality.

Other factors.

1. Good and able leadership. E.g Nyerere
2. Peace and stability.
3. National unity /role of Kiswahili.
4. Strategic location of Tanzania i.e. coastline.
5. Foreign grants/donations.
6. Tourism.
7. Infrastructure e.g. Tanzara line.

h) East African community enhances hugei customer basi

1) Missionary factor-schools, hospitals, roads.

**7. Discuss the contribution of Kenneth Kaunda in the history of Zambia since independence.**

**Approach.**

* A relevant introduction.
* Identify positive contributions.
* Failures(negatives)
* A clear stand point.
* Conclusion.

**Preamble.**

He led Zambia to independence

**Politically,**

1. Had Great leadership qualities comparable to fellow first generation leaders like Jomo  
   Kenyatta, Nkrumah, and Nasser etc.
2. The democratic nature of Kaunda, principled with ethics of a teacher, promoted peace  
   leading to dev't.
3. Political stability fostered trade and commerce.
4. National unity led to dev't .Over 73 tribes speaking different languages, used  
   negotiations to save Zambia blood bath.
5. Zambia turned one party state with UNIP as only legal party promoted unity that led to  
   social -economic transformation.
6. Secretary of NAM 1970-1973 after Nasser of Egypt and Houri Boumedienne of Tunisia.

g) Lusaka peace Accord 9th September 1974 between Portugal and Mozambique,  
h) Zambia as haven of anti-apartheid struggles.

i) Multi-party elections in 1991/democratization.

j) Ties with socialist bloc/China.

**Economically,**

I) Nationalisation /planned development secured investment in infrastructure and

.manufacturing /Zambianisation. m) Tanzam railway line over 1860 kilometres.

n) Concessions from BSACo on eve of independence and got favourable rights, o) Scientific socialism to fight excessive materialism, p) Industrial development -copper mining.

**Socially**

q) Provision of education requirements like books, pens, pencils.

r) Opened university of Zambia in Lusaka 1966, through Zambian medical school at Kitwe

institute of Technology; business studies, industrial, environmental, vocation training

etc.

s) Tribal unity,

t) Religious tolerance.

u) Health services

v) Charity work

**Failures(negatives) Politically,**

1. Banned party politics in 1968, save UNIP.
2. Failed impression in struggle versus apartheid.
3. Cordial differences with US President Ronald Reagan and Margaret Hilder Thatcher for  
   blind eye on apartheid.
4. Strained relations with Malawi's Banda over territory.
5. Increased creation of a personality cult e.g. Kaunda as sole candidate in first ever  
   elections.
6. Constitutional misharps e.g. the Mainza Chona commission which reduced the nation to  
   a one party state.

g) Dictatorship -1964 onwards, KK developed a clearly authoritarian character,  
h) Intolerant to opposition, 1968 inter-party violence and crackdown.

i) Failed to control party cadres e.g. Simon Kapwepwe found rival party leaving UNIP , i.e.

the United Progressive Party . j) Ammosity between UNIP and Lumpa church over voting UPD members, over 2000 foiled

his philosophy of humanism and socialism, k) Ties with socialist bloc/China, Saddam Hussein attracted mixed reactions.

**Economically,**

I) Unsuccessful agricultural improvement programme.

m) Economic crisis following the 1973 oil crisis causing a slump in export revenues.

n) Expropriation of foreign company business.

o) B.O.P crisis.

p) Debts with IMF hence crisis management, by 1980 Zambia was leading global debtor, severing ties with IMF in May 1987.

q) Devaluation of the Kwacha, price controls, reduced government spending, r) Increased prices for farm produce, sparking riots and disorder, s) Failed 1988 economic recovery programme hence new IMF understanding in 1989. t) Huge economic burden of the anti white Minority insurgency conflicts of Southern African on Zambia.

u) loss or marKei ana trading panners or tne wnne minority regime.

v) 1990 policy shift to partially privatise parastatals.

w) Blatant expending e.g. 1974 50th birthday amidst economic crisis.

**Socially,**

x) Religious intolerance banning of the Lumpa church following the Lumpa uprising which claimed lives.

y) Drinking dangerous driving crime on high end. z) Labelled Malawian due to father David Kaunda's Nyasaland birthplace; briefly stripped of citizenship in 1999 though overturned in 2000.

**8. Examine the goals of the Pan African movement and show how they have been achieved.**

**Approach**

* A relevant introduction.
* Identify goals.
* How achieved.
* Conclusion.

**Preamble.**

Pan-Africanism as black intellectual movement for joint effort to fight against slavery, racism, domination, exploitation and colonialism. An expression of a sense of unity of the black people everywhere in Africa, North America, West Indies, Europe etc.

'Pan', a Greek word for all an idea from the Diaspora among Negros in West Indies, North America, Caribbean Island by black intellectuals like W.B. Dubois, George Padmore, Marcus Gurvey etc.

Under went two (2) phases, 1st between 1900 to 1945, second 1945 Manchester congress to present.

1. To promote unity among Africans in the world over.
2. To restore black dignity and respect.
3. To end enslavement; European domination and exploitation.
4. To promote African leadership.
5. To build strong loyalty to Africa.
6. To end interstate conflicts, civil war, refugee crisis.

g) To promote international cooperation,  
h) To establish a strong black voice.

i) To ensure respect of African sovereignty.

j) To promote technological transfer.

k) To end apartheid.

I) To end slave trade.

m) To ensure women emancipation.

**How achieved.**

1. The concept rapidly spread to Africa and by 1945most educated Africans had fully  
   embraced it e.g. Nkrumah.
2. 1958 Nkrumah organised the first ever Pan-African congress on African soil at Accra.
3. The holding of several Pan-African Congresses first in 1900, 2nd in Paris 1919,  
   Manchester 1945 helped to cause unity of blacks.
4. Racial boost and pride to the Negro people hence black solidarity around globe.
5. Idea translated into a practical reality on forming the National Association for the  
   Advancement of Coloured peoples hence Negro civil rights in USA.
6. The back to Africa policy of Marcus Gurvey influenced millions of blacks to relate with  
   Africa e.g. Sierra Leone and Liberia.
7. The educated vocation of blacks in the Diaspora picked up seeds of Pan Africanism in  
   the New world back home.

h) Emotional feelings and ideas translated into social-Political actions.

i) Groomed leaders e.g. Nkrumah of Ghana, Azikiwe, Banda, Kenyatta.

j) Pan-Africanism evolved into an organization with aims, objectives and targets to

achieve.

k) Formation of O.A.U in 1963. I) Formation of regional blocks for African political Union e.g. EAC, ECOWAS, SADCC, PT/ KBO, COMESAetc.

m) Solidarity exercised at different fora e.g. UNO hence non-alignment spirit of PAM.

n) Individual loyalty to Africa, hence birth of Supra-nationalism.

o) Political decolonisation of Africa,

p) Physical enslavement of the black people stopped due to pressure of P.A.M in the Nev

world.

q) Restored black dignity.

r) Emergence of the concept of African personality i.e. identity and dignity,

s) Caused the idea of Negritude i.e. essential unity of black people,

t) Achieved unity between Arab north and Black south,

u) Defeated racism in South Africa in 1994.

9. Explain the problems of the colonial education system in any one of post -

independent state in North Africa (Maghreb region). Approach.

* A relevant introduction.
* Problems of colonial education system.
* Conclusion.  
  Preamble.

A form of education initiated by colonial masters and continued after, it involved provision of formal education

Barbary States /piratical states e.g. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, were French colonized while Libya was Italian colony.

Examples of colonial schools.

1. Irrelevance to Maghreb states.
2. The controversy of French versus vernacular (Arabic) language education.
3. Condemnation of principles and practices intended to guide education in the Maghreb
4. Mental slavery, corrupted thoughts and sensibilities, de-Arabized and alienated from  
   needs of environment.
5. Intellectuals of Euro centrism who criticize Afro-centrism-failing to produce  
   intellectuals with Afro-centric philosophy/grounding, to raise Africa to greater heights  
   of independence.
6. Academic corruption and hypocrisy. I.e. telling African philosophies with western  
   meaning.
7. Class stratification which leads to neo-colonialism.

h) Arab elite created to perpetuate neo-colonialism in post independent periods;

academics of neo-liberal western thinking that pride on westernization,

i) Linked to material gain, education for subordination, exploitation, mental confusion,

and development of underdevelopment.

j) creates individualism

k) Creation of military elite that became dictators in post-independence era.

I) Colonial educated Arab -Africans .Most alienated on continent .At each stage of

education, they succumbed to the white capitalist system with a salary affording them

sustain life imported from outside.

m) Culturally alienated; irrelevant to Arab life, vision etc/identification crisis,

n) Manhood compromised in class rooms, long hours of tutoring, testacles smashed with huge books, houses turned dark forest of books,

o) Moral crisis.

p) Theoretic nature of colonial education/ unemployment

q) Expensive.

**10. The collapse of Civilian rule in Liberia in 1980 was inevitable "Discuss. Approach.**

* A relevant introduction.
* Factors for the collapse of civilian rule.
* Conclusion.

**Preamble.**

On the 12th April 1980, a bloody coup was staged by army personnel under the leadership of a little known Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe executing president William .R. Tolbert and a dozen officials mostly Americo-Liberian descent.

**Politically,**

1. Slave trade
2. The shabby past of Liberian history, animal house for more than a century, kept people  
   in bondage for long, ship loads of natives enslaved and sold, hence collective madness.
3. Lawlessness in Liberia, many killed for looks, religion, wristwatch or tribal affiliation.
4. Weakness of Tubman
5. Corruption.
6. Neo-colonialism-American influence, a staffed US embassy in Liberia, over 500 people.
7. Over stay of true whig Party in power 1847 to 1980, as only established party,  
   effectuating one party status of Liberia.

h) Limited civil liberties with a judiciary legislature, subservient to the executive.

i) Dictatorship /banning of political parties e.g. P.A.C. humiliation and oppression which

bred hate.

j) Americo-Liberian dominance of politics since 1847.

k) Overwhelming ambition of Samuel Deo Sergent Thomas Quiwonkpa, Thomas Weh-Syen etc.

I) Military grievances 18 armed men of military forces of Liberia, later formed the peoples

Redemption Council.

m) Courts decision to recognise opposition party calling for overthrow of Tolbert.

n) Arrest of opposition party members in March 1980 e.g. Gabriel .B. Mathews.

o) Nepotism, favoured Americo-Liberians.

p) Reforms by Tolbert caused Chagrin among Americo-Liberians who accused Tolbert of

letting peasants into the kitchen,

q) Slow reforms on part of peasants.

r) Lack of Democracy

s) Abandoning Tubmans strong pro-west foreign policy, to promote Liberia's

independence.

t) Inviting opposition to Legco from True Whig party.

u) Return of a two party system in 1978 when the Progressive alliance of Liberia (PAL) of Gabriel Baccus Mathew was court recognised.

v) Diplomatic relations with Soviet Union, peoples Republic of China, Cuba, Libya etc

scared U.S. /Capitalistic bloc.

w) Severed ties with Israel during the Yom Kippur war in Oct.1973 in support of Palestine, x) Rice riots followed Minister of Agriculture Florence Chenoweth's proposed rice prices

from $22 per 100 pound bag considered self serving in early April 1979.

y) Peaceful demonstration in Monrovia versus rice prices in April 1980, 2000 activists

began to March towards the executive mansion joined by over 10,000 street boys,

disorderly mob of rioters damaging Tolberts credibility,

z) Violent suppression by police, all on watch of the army.

**Economically**

a) Depressed rubber prices pressure on Liberian economy, audited Firestone Company and

forced taxes in millions, old agreements and rights re-negotiated,

b) Bankruptcy of a country richly endowed with resources,

c) Deep economic disparities between sectors of the populace.

**Socially**

d)Ethnocentrism, Americo-Liberians versus Krahn, Mandingo etc.

e) Racism