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**THE CRISES IN THE WORLD CAPITALIST SYSTEM**

The crises in the world capitalist were the major problems and conflicts which affected the capitalist production mainly in Europe and in their exploitative colonies. The crises in the capitalist were resulted from the rise of capitalism into monopoly stage. Monopoly capitalism was the highest stage of capitalism development in the world which involved the formation of the companies for the aim of increasing profit by controlling important sources of raw materials, markets and areas for investments. The crises which were occurred in the capitalist system were;

* First World War (WWI)
* Great Economic Depression (G.E.D)
* Second World War (WWII)

**FIRST WORLD WAR (WWI)**

First World War was the imperialist war that involved the major capitalist powers in the world. The war involved two major military camps, namely the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The war started from 1914 and ended on 1918.

**Causes of the First World War**

The causes of the war were divided into two main groups, namely;

1. Long-term causes
2. Short-term causes
3. **Long-term Causes**
4. **The imperialist activities in different parts of the world**. The imperialist activities in Africa and the Far East created grounds for the outbreak of the First World War. Berlin conference resolved some conflicts over spheres of influence, but other grievances remained unresolved. This created various hostilities and crisis because the European powers struggled for investment opportunities and strategic areas in Africa and other parts of the world
5. **Ambition to acquire and annex new territories**. The European nations also intended to use the first World War as a means of acquiring and annexing new colonies. They rushed to get new territories in order to promote their economic interest and expand their national influence beyond the European boundaries. For example, Germany wanted to use the war to annex colonies from Great Britain and France
6. **Formation of military alliances**. This was the military collaborations that were formed by the European nations in order to uphold imperialist gains against members of the opposite camp. The military alliances increased aggressiveness as some European powers felt more superior than the others. The main military alliances were Triple Alliance which involved Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy and Triple Entente which involved Britain, France and Russia
7. **Militarism**. Militarism and secret alliance aong European powers were another factor that instigated the outbreak of the First World War Every capitalist nation prepared the military strength and eyed one another. The military training were observed and each nation required its people to serve the military
8. **Nationalism in Europe**. Nationalism movement in Europe, especially in the Balkan region led to the broke out of the First World War. The countries such as Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Bulgaria, Greece and Romania were colonized either by Austria-Hungary or Ottoman Empire. By 1900, the people in those countries formed the Balkan league in order to demand their independence from foreign domination. In their movement, they got support from European countries which belonged to the two rival military alliance
9. **The Balkan crises**. The Balkan countries include Bosnia, Serbia, Macedonia, etc. these countries were entered into the war between 1912 and 1913. While Balkan wars were underway, Russia supported Serbia against the Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary fought to defeat Serbia but Serbia did not surrender and they formed secret movement called the Black Hand to fight against the Austrian Hungary
10. **Short-term Causes**

These were the causes which suddenly resulted into the outbreak of the war. The most known cause was;

1. **Sarajevo Assassination**. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie Chotek of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo in Bosnia on June 28 1914 prompted the eruption of the First World War. The assassination was agitated by the desire of Bosnia and other Balkan states to achieve freedom from Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. Following the assassination, Serbia was given three ultimatums. First, she was ordered to stop encouraging nationalist propaganda against Austria-Hungary. Secondly, she was ordered to allow Austria officials and police into Serbia to help crush revolutionary movements. Thirdly, she was ordered to dismiss and punish all those who were involved in the murder of the Archduke and to prevent the crossing of arms and explosives from the Bosnia border. The Serbians accepted all the conditions, but did not let Austrian officials and police into their country. the refusal angered Austria-Hungary, therby attacking Serbia on 28th July 1914, one month after the assassination

**The Spread of the First World War**

1. **Different attacks prompted others to join the war**. The attack on Serbia prompted Russia to join the war to support Serbia against Austria-Hungary. Germany joined to support Austria-Hungary also Britain and France declared war against Germany. All these led to the spread of the First World War
2. **Advancement of military technology**. The use of modern weapons and technology in fighting like bombs facilitated the First World War to spread worldwide. It involved the uses of high technological fighting techniques and modern weapons such as bombs
3. **Military alliances**. The military alliances influenced the spread of First World War worldwide because military alliances caused heavy enmity in military among the European imperialist nations. Through these alliance, the conflicting nations used propaganda to influence people’s thinking and shape public opinion on the war
4. **Participation of African colonies**. The participation of African colonies precipitated the rapid spread of the war in the world. All African colonies were involved in the war to help their respective colonial masters.

**Impacts of the First World War on Africa**

1. **The German colonies were taken over to new colonial masters**. German and her allies were defeated in the war. So in Versailles Peace Treaty held in Paris, the German colonies such as Burundi, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanganyika and Togo were handled over to new colonial masters. Togo was given to France, while Cameroon was shared between France and Britain. Namibia was handled over to South Africa under Boers. Tanganyika was handled over by Britain, while Rwanda and Burundi became Belgian colonies. These colonies became mandate territories under the League of Nations
2. **It caused depopulation in Africa**. Many African soldiers who were sent to help their colonialists in the war were died in the fighting, and their remains such as bones were brought to be buried in Africa. This caused depopulation in Africa.
3. **It increased intensive exploitation in Africa**. The First World War increased intensive exploitation of the African resources such as land alienation, forced labour and increased taxation in order to compensate the war destruction in Europe.
4. **It changed pattern of colonial production in Africa**. There was also a changing pattern of colonial production in Africa during the First World War in Africa. for example, German colonial state insisted on the production of various goods such as rubber, tyres, benzene, ropes, alcohol, jam, boots and cigarettes. These goods had to be produced and consumed within the German colonies because importation of goods from Germany was impossible because of the war
5. **It resulted in starvation, misery and hunger**. The First World War resulted in starvation, misery and hunger in many parts of Africa. After the war, the entire economy was geared towards peasants crops production. The grain and cattle were forcibly taken to feed soldiers and porters
6. **It led to collapsed of infrastructure**. All over the Africa, the First World War led to the collapse of infrastructure such as railways, roads and buildings. For example, in Tanganyika, the British destroyed the German army stores which had been left behind during the war

**Impacts of the First World War in Europe**

1. **Formation of League of Nations in 1919**. After the war, the European nations decided to form League of Nations as the instruments that would supervise peace and security in the world. They realized that, First World War occurred because there was no instrument which supervised peace and security in the world.
2. **Destruction of properties**. Within the Europe, there was the destruction of properties like buildings and industries in Europe. This destruction led to the decline of production in industries
3. **Collapsed of old empires in Europe**. The war led to the declined of old empires in Europe which were very strong militarily and political. For instance Austria was one of the strongest empire that decline after the first world war.
4. **Los of lives**. There was the occurrence of death among the people in Europe especially the soldiers. This led to the depopulation in Europe because large number of people both soldiers and citizens were killed.

**GREAT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION (G.E.D)**

Great Economic Depression (G.E.D) was a complete and prolonged economic decline, which started in the USA and affected the whole world from 1929 to 1933. The depression reached its peak in 1933 after touching almost every sector of the economy. The depression had its origins in the aftermath of the WWI in 1918 which left the Europe in great economic hardship. Initially, USA invested heavily in industries to increase production and supply of goods to the nations affected by the war. The governments in Europe borrowed money from American banks. Also the selling of shares in the Stock Exchange Market increased. The USA loaned European government and adopted protectionist policies in order to limit the flow of goods from Europe to America so as to protect her domestic markets and industries.

**Causes of Great Economic Depression**

1. **Overproduction in industrial and agricultural goods**. The period between 1920 and 1926 there was an increase of production of goods in industries and agriculture in USA for the purpose of maximizing the profit. As a result, by 1929, the American farmers and industrialists had realized greater production than the market demanded, thus leading to the decline in prices
2. **Unequal distribution of income in USA**. The fall in demand was partly due to unequal distribution of income among the American people. Many people lost interest in buying new consumer goods, while others could not afford them
3. **The effects of the First World War**. The aftermath of WWI became a factor for G.E.D; the war had destroyed infrastructure, industries, farms and social services. However USA was not affected by the WWI, but she produced and supplied firearms, food and other items to European fighters. In Europe there was inflation, low production in industries, unemployment and low purchasing power among the people. This situation worsened after the USA had decided to stop giving loans to European nations
4. **Imposition of high protective tariffs**. The introduction of the tariff barrier system in the USA escalated the G.E.D. The USA government did that to protect its industries and domestic markets against competition with foreign imports from Europe. This situation also was applied by the European nations against USA goods. So the businessmen found it difficult to sell their goods abroad.
5. **The fall of stock exchange in U.S.A**. The prices of shares rose between 1926 and 1929 because Americans were buying many shares in order to sell them and make profits. In this, the businessmen failed to buy and sell their shares in companies which produced goods. Many businessmen were no longer buying shares and others withdrew their money from industries, banks and farms companies had no capital to continue with production and sales

**Effects of Great Economic Depression in Africa/Colonies**

1. **Increased of colonial exploitation***.* Colonial governments in intensified the exploitation of African resources more than before in order to recover their declining economies. Example land alienation was doubled, new taxes were introduced, forced labor and low wages, and this aimed at compensating the financial crisis that had affected their economy.
2. **Emergence of co-operative unions and social welfare association.** The Great depression contributed socio-economic hardship among Africans. This made the to form co-operative unions and social welfare association in order to address their demands from the colonial government.
3. **Fall in workers’ wages.** Colonial government reduced the salaries and wages of workers such as migrant labourers, dockworkers and railway workers. For example in Kenya the worker’s wages fell from 36/=Kshs to 10/= Kshs in 1930. This led to the occurrence of strikes and riots among the Africans.
4. **Declined 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.
5. **Fall of price of raw materials.** There fall of price of agricultural crops due to the fall of price in Europe. Many of the Africans sold their export crops at a reasonable price. This situation made Africans go on strikes.
6. **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

**Effects of Great Economic Depression in Europe and USA**

1. **It caused unemployment among the people**. People lost their jobs and employments because the companies and industries were closed due to the decline of production
2. **Failure of purchasing power to the people due to unemployment**. The Great Economic depression reduced the purchasing power the workers due to the fall of wages and high rate of unemployment. There were too much goods which could not be bought.
3. **Closed of banks**. The Great Economic Depression led to the closed of Financial institutions especially banks due to the lack of money for deposit. Great Economic Depression affected the people to continue with the business. The number of banks closed their doors.
4. **Rose of dictatorial states in Europe**. It led to the growth of military and dictatorial states in Europe, for instance Germany under Adolf Hitler with Nazism ideology and Italy under Benito Mussolini with Fascist ideology. These government promised people to provide food, employment and eradicate the depression by opening industries
5. **Rose of economic freedom**. Economic freedom emerged which formed by industrial countries, for example in 1932 USA started New Deal policy whereby, the government had to provide money and many forms of assistances to help the farmers, industries and banks in order to continue with production

**SECOND WORLD WAR (WWII)**

The Second World War was another imperialist fighting which was fought in Europe from 1939 to 1945. The war was basically fought between two groups, one side included Axis power with Italy, Germany, and Japan. On other side was Allied power with Britain, France, Poland, China, Russia and America. The war finally spread worldwide such African continent and Asia. Some of the African soldiers were recruited to participate in the war to offer the assistance of their colonial government.

**Causes of the Second World War**

1. **The rejection of Germany against the terms of Versailles peace treaty**. Germany rejected the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty and adopted a political philosophy based on extreme nationalism and rearmament because she claimed that the terms were unfair. The Versailles Peace Treaty was signed by Britain, France and the USA in Versailles France in 1919 as a permanent solution for world peace, order and justice.
2. **The ambitious and aggressive behaviour**. The increase of aggressive behaviour of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini led to the outbreak of WWII. Adolf Hitler withdrew Weimar government which accepted the terms of Versailles Peace Treaty. Germany under Adolf Hitler began campaigns aimed at restoring Germany to a place where it had been in 1913 by attacking and acquisition the new colonies. For example, Germany invaded Czechoslovakia and Austria in 1938 and Poland in 1939 that led to the sparked of WWII
3. **Rise of military alliances**. These alliances were Grand Alliance which consisted of Britain, France, USA and USSR. The second group was Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis, also called Axis power which consisted of Germany, Italy and Japan. Under the terms of the alliances, one nation or group of nations had to support each other militarily if one member of alliance was attacked by any other side.
4. **Rise of nationalism in German, Italy and Japan**. Excessive nationalism which rose in Germany, Italy and Japan led to the outbreak of WWII because it increased imperialist expansion. The three nations invaded various territories. German invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia and Austria. Japan invaded Manchuria in China. Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935. These invasions caused political tensions among the imperialist powers and led to the outbreak of the WWII.
5. **Spanish civil wars**. The Spanish civil wars involved the socialist government supported by USSR against Dictator General Franco Francisco who was supported by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Germany and Italy used the war to test their weapons. As a result, Germany and Italy became confident of the efficiency of their weapons
6. **The weaknesses of the League of Nations**. The League of Nations failed to use its power to act against aggressors. It failed to prevent the growing militarism and armament of Germany, Japan and Italy
7. **Effects of the Great Economic Depression**. This economic slump caused unemployment among the people in Europe. This led to the rise of dictators, a good examples were Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini who promised people to bring relief aid such as employment and the development in the country
8. **The failure of appeasement policy**. This was the diplomatic policy of making political and territorial concessions to the aggressive powers in order to avoid the conflicts by giving way to their demands. This agreement finally was violated, because the aggressive powers such as Germany made various attacks which ultimately rose of the Second World War.

The Second World War ended on 1945, and the Axis power was defeated by Grand alliance. It ended after many Axis power members lost their strength in fighting, for instance in August 1945, USA bombed Japan in Nagasaki and Hiroshima with nuclear weapons

**Effects of Second World War on Africa**

1. **Depopulation in Africa.** This was because 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 to participate in the war. Large number of them died during the war something which led to depopulation in Africa.
2. **Rise of African nationalism.** The Second World War led to the rise of mass nationalism in Africa, following 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. Also Second World War led to the formation of United Nations which replaced the League of Nations. The UN Decolonization committee encouraged Africans to seek for decolonization in their countries.
3. **Increased of colonial exploitation**. 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. **Establishment of import substitution industries**. The Second World War led to the establishment of import substitution industries in Africa to manufacture soap, beverage, beef and butter because the war blocked the supply of the consumers goods from the metropolis to Africa for the colonial officials
5. **Establishment of agricultural schemes in Africa**. The colonialists encouraged agricultural schemes to produce cash crops and intensify the exploitation of migrant labourers. Some of the agricultural schemes in Tanganyika included the Nachingwea, Urambo and Kongwa groundnuts schemes.
6. **Formation of the United Nations in 1945** to supervise peace and security in the world. UN was formed to replace the League of Nations.

***QUESTIONS***

1. ***“****Rome was not built in one day.” As an expert in world Historical events, use six points to show the relevance of the statement with the First World War.*
2. *The outbreak of First World War of 1914-1918 was resulted from the rise of capitalism in Europe. By using six points, show how this war circulated worldwide?*
3. *“The development of capitalism in Europe brought chaos among the imperialist nations which led to the outbreak of the First World War”. By using six points, show how the capitalist nations were affected with the war?*
4. *The first world war of 1914-1918 was inevitable due to the number of reasons. Use six points to explain how the African societies were affected with the war?*
5. *European imperialist nations faced the world economic slumps due to the effects of the first world. As a historian, account six factors for the outbreak of this event in the world history.*
6. *The Great Economic Depression affected both European imperialist nations and U.S.A? Use six points to show the validity of this statement.*
7. *In their book called History for secondary schools which was published in 2022, Tanzania Institute of Education write that “The Great Economic Depression had certain socio-economic effects on African societies.” To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points.*
8. *The outbreak of the Second World War was just a continuation of the first world war of 1914-1918. Use six points to verify this statement.*
9. *In 1920, European imperialist nations formed the League of Nations as the reaction in maintaining the world peace and security after the First World War. In six points, assess how the weaknesses of this organization led to the outbreak of the Second World War?*
10. *The Africans were drawn into the participation of the second world war of 1939-1945 which was of no interests to them. As historian from East Africa, use six points to show how the African societies became the victims of this war*

**NATIONALISM AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA**

**Concept of Nationalism**

Nationalism is the sense of awareness among the people of a certain nation to defend their own identity, sovereignty and self-determination against foreign rule. Nationalism usually is based on the political willing and ideas of the people in a given country to form their own government by removing opposing the foreign domination.

**THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM**

African nationalism was the struggle of Africans against European colonial domination in which the Africans had the desire for self-governance. In Africa, nationalist movement started soon after the colonial invasion. The Africans resisted colonial intrusion in order to protect their political and economic sovereignty.

The origin of African nationalism is traced back during the period of African resistance against colonialism. The Africans resisted because they opposed the existence of colonialism in their areas. Various resistances were applied by the Africans. Therefore, the African nationalism was the means which were opted to oppose and criticize the colonial government in their countries

**Phases of African Nationalism**

The nationalism in Africa categorized into two phases, namely;

1. Proto (early) forms of African nationalism (before 1945)
2. Mass (proper) nationalism
3. **Proto (Early) forms of African nationalism (before 1945)**

This was the early or initial anti-colonial movements in Africa which mainly started from 1900’s-1940’s before the Second World War. During this period, there was no mass nationalism for the whole nation rather than making the reformation from the colonial government. The Africans had no intentions of removing colonialism instead they wanted colonial government to regardfulness the interests of the Africans such as wages, good provision of social services as well as better prices of their products. The main causes of early nationalism were due to the existence of forced labour, land alienation, low price, loss of control over trade, colonial oppression and injustice, imposition of heavy taxes, and many others

**Characteristics of Early Nationalism**

1. **Due to the existence of colonial exploitation**. Early nationalism rose due to the existence of colonial exploitation and oppression. They were emerged to oppose colonial exploitation and oppression
2. **They were formed due to the influence of Pan-African movement**. Pan-African movement wanted the black autonomy in the world. The radical ideas brought the consciousness to Africans
3. **They were varied in form of their organizations**. Early anti-colonial movements were formed and varied according to their organizations included associations, religious movements etc
4. **They demanded the participation in the colonial government**. Early African nationalism demanded only participation in the colonial government because some African elites were part of colonialism, so it was difficult for them to take dramatic changes
5. **They experience the lack of mass support**. Early anti-colonial movement that operated in Africa lacked mass support due to their variation into different classes and also most of the political organizations were ethnic in nature.
6. **Some of them went beyond of their territory to organize parties, campaigns etc**. This occurred in some part of West Africa. For example, the conducting of National congress of British West Africa in Accra in 1920

**Causes of early forms of African nationalism**

1. **The existence of colonial exploitation in Africa**. The Africans were exploited, so they wanted to be free from exploitation done by the colonial government. Such exploitation included land alienation, forced labour, poor working conditions, long working hours and low wages
2. **Denying the rights to the Africans**. The Africans were denied the political and civil rights by the colonialists. The Africans wanted to enjoy these rights in their territories by removing the colonial governments
3. **Rise of awareness among the Africans**. The Africans became conscious against the evils done by the colonialists. Such evils included racial discrimination in the provision of social services to the Africans
4. **Existence of segregation and oppression in Africa done by the Europeans**. The African were segregated and oppressed in all social, political and economic aspects. In all these aspects, the white men were given first priorities
5. **Absence of political freedom in African**. Within the African territories, the Africans did not have the political freedom as they have before colonialism. All political powers were handled by the colonial government.

**Importance of early forms of African nationalism to the struggle for independence of Africa**

1. **Created political awareness among the Africans**. African nationalism was a means by which Africans showed political awareness against the exploitation done by the colonialists
2. **Created unity among the Africans**. African nationalism united the African ethnic groups through the formation of political movements to fight for their freedom
3. **It dismantled the evils of European capitalism on African continent**. African nationalism remove some evils which were done by the European colonialists in Africa.
4. **Increased African patriotism among the Africans**. African nationalism taught the Africans that, the efforts to liberate themselves lay within their hands and the Europeans only valued their own interests
5. **African nationalism opposed the colonial occupation**. African nationalism made the African to hustle and therefore enabled them to achieve their political independence

**Forms of Early Nationalism in Africa (1900-1940)**

The African nationalism emerged in the formation of various associations which were grouped into two groups, namely;

1. Social and Welfare Associations
2. Rise of religious protest (independent churches)
3. **The rise of Social and Welfare Association**

Social and welfare associations were the voluntary organizations which were formed up by the Africans who worked in various sectors of the colonial system. They were peasants and workers groups that were formed to protest against the colonial exploitation and oppression. The social and welfare association were many forms such as

1. **Workers Associations**

These were the associations formed by both skilled and unskilled workers for the purpose of addressing specific grievances such as low wages and poor social services. These groups involved civil servants such as teachers, clerks, drivers and educated personnel in urban areas. Examples of workers associations were

* Tanganyika Territorial African Civil Servant Association (TTASCA) which was formed in 1922 by Martin Kayamba in Tanga to demand more rights and better treatment for the African workers.
* African Association (AA) which was formed in 1929 in Dar es Salaam. Between 1934 and 1936, the African Association expanded by opening the branches in Zanzibar and Dodoma. By 1948 the association split into two and was renamed as Tanganyika African Association (TAA) and Zanzibar African Association (ZAA). Other association include
* African Labour Union, which was formed by dockworkers in Dar es Salaam
* Mine workers Union in Northern Rhodesia
* The North Kavirondo Association in Kenya under Jonathan Okwiriri which demanded the abolition of kipande system

1. **Trade Union**

African traders, including petty traders in urban areas, addressed their grievances including discrimination against unequal consideration in the provision of loans and other facilities between Africans and the people of other races

1. **Peasant Cooperative Union**

These were formed by peasants in the areas where there was mainly peasant production. Though, they were under colonial government, later turned against the colonialists because of the intensive exploitation and oppressions to the Africans. Some of these cooperative unions were;

* In Tanganyika there were; Kilimanjaro Native Planters’ Association in Tanganyika. The Association was formed by the Chagga coffee growers in 1925 under the leadership of Joseph Merinyo to demand a fair price and fought against land alienation. Kilimanjaro Natives Cooperative Union. Mwakaleli African Growers’ Association in Mbeya. Usambara Native Growers’ Association (1931)
* In Kenya there were Kikuyu Association which was formed in 1920 under the leadership of Chief Koinange and the Ukamba Members’ Association. Both associations had the objective of protecting peasant land against settler exploitation
* In Uganda there were Bataka Cooperative Union (Association) formed in 1921 among the Baganda to protest against land alienation
* In Ghana there were; the Gold Coast Aborigines was formed to fight against the laws that had been enacted to exploit the African land

**Reasons for the rise of social and welfare associations**

1. **Inspiration from the African soldiers who returned from the First World War**. Ex-soldiers raised the awareness to other Africans on the importance of social and welfare association to address the specific grievances from the government
2. **The role of elites, especially those trained by the colonialists in Europe**. Although African elites were trained so that they could work for the colonialists, they used their exposure to raise the awareness of their fellow Africans on how to fight for their rights
3. **Increased of colonial exploitation of human and natural resources**. The First World War left the European nations under severe economic condition. So, they intensified colonial exploitation to compensate for the resources lost during the war.
4. **Increased of awareness of African urban dwellers on the evils of colonialism**. They started forming social and welfare association on the basis of their places of origin, religion and work. Later on, these associations grew bigger and became more influential.

**Contribution of social and welfare association to the rise of mass nationalism**

1. **They kept African politics alive**. Social and welfare associations helped to keep African politics alive through promoting unity among various ethnic groups. These associations discouraged ethnic and religious sentiments among their members and by so doing they brought together various groups of people with similar interests
2. **They built offices and political infrastructures**. Social and welfare association built the offices and other political infrastructures which were used by the nationalist leaders during the struggle for independence
3. **Some were changed into political parties**. Some of these associations were transformed into political parties during the struggle for independence. For example, Tanganyika African Association (TAA) was transformed into Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in 1954
4. **They brought pressure to the colonial government**. The existence of these association put colonial state under pressure, thus forcing it to reduce mistreatment of the Africans
5. **They acted as training schools for the African leaders who later led the struggle for independence**. The leaders raised the political awareness to other people on the need for the unity and mass movements to achieve independence.
6. **They provided framework for the nationalist discussions**. Social and welfare association provided the framework through which different groups met and discuss the methods of fighting against colonialism

**Weaknesses of the social and welfare association**

1. **They were small groups**. Social and welfare associations were in small groups, mainly formed along the lines of working occupations such as workers and peasants. They were forced colonial state to work on their demands.
2. **They suffered from the threats of colonial government**. They were suppressed and oppressed by the colonial government. Most of the people did not join with these associations fearing colonial brutality and harassment.
3. **They faced financial problems**. Social and welfare associations faced with shortage of fund because their members made low contributions due to low amount of income they earned
4. **They had inadequately skilled and knowledgeable leaders for managing these associations**. Many of the members had low level of education, so it was difficulty in organizing and mobilizing members
5. **Problem of infrastructure**. They face the problem of infrastructures to reach the people in distant areas. Most of these association were based in urban areas
6. **Rise of Religious protest movement (independent churches)**

Religious protest movements were the churches which were formed by the Africans out of missionary churches after disassociating from missionary churches. They were organized to fight against colonial mistreatment, oppression and humiliation. These movements took the form of church protests. Africans split or broke away from the churches established by white missionaries to form independent churches. Like education, religion also was ideological instrument which was used by the colonialists to oppress the African culture.Examples of independent churches in Africa were

* In Kenya, the Independent church which was formed by Daudi Maina in 1922, Gikuyu Orthodox Church and People of God. Another was Religious Spirit Church which allowed its members to practice polygamy. Its members dressed in traditional clothes and banned its members from smoking and drinking alcohol
* In Tanganyika most independent churches were interred from Nyasaland (Malawi) because during that time Christianity was not strong. Some of the independent churches were African National Church, the church of God and the Watch Tower Church.
* In Uganda were Abamalaki church movements. Its founder was called Malaki. He quoted from the Old Testament in support of polygamy and gained support of a Baganda agent called Semei Kakunguru
* In Nyasaland (Malawi) were Providence Industrial Mission Church founded by John Chilembwe, the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Societ founded by Eliot Kamwana and Charles Domingo in 1906
* In South Africa there were Thembu National Church founded by Nehemiah Tile in 1884, Independent Ethiopian Church formed by Mangena M. Mokone. By 1913, there 30 different Independent Ethiopian churches in South Africa.
* In Zambia there was Lampu Church established in 1953 under Lenshina Mulenga

**Causes of Religious protest movement in Africa**

1. **They were formed to protect African culture**. The introduction of Christianity in Africa despised the African culture. European church leaders demanded that African Christian covert abandon their traditional and customary practices and adopt European one. Africans realized that, Christianity was seen as a destructive agent of colonialism, so they wanted to maintain their culture hence organized the religious movement against
2. **They were formed due to mistreatment of Africans by European missionaries**. Although Christianity preached equality, in reality they exploited, oppressed and humiliated the Africans. They were seen as the agent of colonialism because some of them signed land agreement which resulted in land alienation and the exploitation of African wealth. Also missionaries supported the colonial policy of taxation and forced labour
3. **They were formed as the reaction against missionaries teachings**. Africans were not satisfactory with the missionaries teaching because were against with African traditions. As such, European churches were regarded as agents of colonialism, hence Africans formed their independent churches
4. **They were formed to make Africans practiced their religion and culture freely**. Since the European missionaries churches ordered the African Christians to abandon their traditional culture, the Africans were not ready to do so because they seemed that, European missionaries despised their culture. The African decided to form their churches in order to practices their religion and culture freely in the way of warship such as drum beating
5. **They were formed as the reaction against discrimination in the missionary churches**. European missionaries organized all activities in the churches, they discriminated the Africans within their churches. In the appointment of leaders, the Africans were excluded in the churches. Hence the Africans formed their independent churches to operate their religious activities freely

**Contribution of religious protest to the rise of mass nationalism**

1. **They contributed to the rise of attention to the African grievances against colonialism**. The Africans were realized the problems that faced them due to the existence of colonial exploitation in their territories
2. **They used as the meeting centers**. The independent churches in Africa were used as the meeting centers where the nationalists discuss their plans for the nationalist struggle
3. **They carried out the liberation messages to the Africans**. During their services independent churches carried the liberation messages which brought political awareness among of the people of Africa
4. **They made critical reforms in teachings**. Unlike missionaries’ churches which their teaching despised the African culture. The teachings provided by independent churches were not against with African culture and they taught Africans about evils of the colonialists
5. **Helped to raise awareness among the Africans**. Independent churches helped to raise awareness among the Africans through demonstrations, strikes against colonialism. These movements helped to reveal the evils of European customs and practices which missionaries and colonialists used to discriminate the Africans.
6. **They led to the establishment of independent schools**. The schools were managed by Africans and increased the enrolment of African children. The children were taught about African wealth, culture, customs and the evils of colonialism. In these schools, there was the production of strong political activists who initiated the struggle for independence.

**Weaknesses of the religious protest movements**

1. **Lacked the means to remove the colonial evils**. The independent churches lacked the means to remove the evils done by the colonialists. Most of them hoped to end the evils of the European churches using the same bible.
2. **They did not have adequately trained staff who could lead their churches effectively**. The independent churches also lacked the adequately trained staff to led the churches. Most of the leaders were ex-missionaries
3. **They lacked enough fund**. The main source of funds for these movements was contributions from the church members, who also had financial difficulties.
4. **They faced constant opposition from missionary churches**. There was competition between missionary churches and independent churches for converts. Many followers joined with missionary churches rather than independent churches because in the missionaries’ churches there were gifts provided to the Africans such as clothes and shoes.
5. **Sometimes there was the rise of conflicts in African churches**. African independent church members quarreled each other over the leadership positions and recognitions
6. **Their demands were linked to the Africans within the colonial system**. The operations of independent churches were based on the colonial system. Their demands were linked within the colonial system and not self-rule

**2). The Rise of Mass Nationalism in Africa**

Mass nationalism was the formation of popular movements to demands for African independence. These movements mainly started after the Second World War in 1945. This period marked the beginning of official anti- colonial movements which resulted in the attainment of political independence. These movements were differ from the initial anti-colonial movement due to the factor that, it was not aiming at colonial reforms, it was aiming at struggle for total self rule of Africans.

**Reasons for the rise of mass nationalism in Africa**

Mass nationalism in Africa got momentum after the Second World War in 1945. There were internal and external factors that gave birth to African mass nationalism. Internal factors are those generate within African societies, while external factors refer to those related to the external environment

1. **Internal factors for the rise of mass nationalism**
2. **Increased of intensive exploitation of African resources**. The colonialists intensified exploitation in their colonies after the Second World War in order to compensate for the resources lost during the war. The colonialists forced the Africans to grow more cash crops with low price. The Africans wanted to be free from colonial exploitation hence started the movements of demanding self-rule
3. **Role played by educated Africans**. The African elites who studied abroad played a great role in facilitating mass nationalism in Africa. They formed and led the political parties which not only challenged the colonial state but also mobilized Africans to fight for their independence.
4. **Role played by mass media**. The contribution of mass media to the rise of mass nationalism cannot be ignored. The nationalist leaders used newspapers as platforms for communicating the message about independence to the people. For example, there were Sauti ya TANU in Tanganyika and Pilot and the Comet in Nigeria.
5. **Contribution made by early forms of anti-colonial movements**. The formation of early anti-colonial movements such social and welfare association and religious protest movements contributed to the rise of mass nationalism in Africa. Their demands for conducive working conditions and higher wages increased pressure on the colonialists to consider giving independence to Africans.
6. **Presence of discriminative systems of colonial administrations**. The existence of indirect rule and assimilation policy led to the discrimination to the Africans. The use of local rulers in the administration of British colonies made African chiefs to think that political powers had not slipped from their hands. As a result, many chiefs defended colonialism. Thus, the Africans who had gained political consciousness attacked such chiefs and demanded total independence.
7. **External factors for the rise of mass nationalism in Africa**.
8. **The contribution made by ex-soldiers**. The African soldiers who returned from first and second world wars contributed to the rise of mass nationalism in Africa. These soldiers realized that, the Europeans were fighting to defend the sovereignty and interests of their respective nations. These war experiences made them believe that Europeans were weak as other races. After the war, some of the ex-soldiers joined with the nationalists in the struggle for independence.
9. **The contribution made by Pan- African movements**. This was the movement of blacks people in the world aiming at creating the black liberation in the world which was led by William Eric du Bois and Marcus Gavery. This movement held the Meeting in 1945 in Manchester and started advocating decolonization in Africa. The conference condemned the exploitation of African wealth and oppression done by colonialists. Some African students who studied abroad attended the meeting such as Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Benjamin Nnandi Azikiwe of Nigeria and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi. When they returned to Africa, they organized and led political movements against colonialism.
10. **Formation of United Nation in 1945**. UN was formed to replace the League of Nations to maintain the peace and security in the world. The UN’s principle of Human Rights was against colonialism, so it facilitated the process of decolonization in Africa in order to ensure equality to all people in the world.
11. **Role of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)**. USSR had the plan to spread socialist ideology in Africa. So USSR declared to support the liberation movements in Africa. USSR provided moral and material support for the anti-colonial struggle in Africa, including supporting freedom fighters in Angola and Namibia to fight against colonial regime.
12. **Role of United State of America**. USA through with her policy of Marshal Plan and Open Door policy of 1948 played an important role in the rise of mass nationalism in Africa. USA became capitalist super power in the world after Second World War because she participated in the war as the chief supplier of materials and she supported those victims of the war. She began to advocate for the decolonization of Africa in order to increase her interest in Africa.
13. **Formation of Non-Aligned Movements and Bandung conference**. After the Second World War, there was the formation of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which was neither capitalist nor socialist bloc. The countries belong to this movement held the meeting in Bandung in 1955 to discuss their problems including colonialism and economic backwardness. The conference motivated the African countries to organize mass nationalism. Some African countries attended the meeting were Ghana, Nigeria, Libya and Egypt.

**The rise and formation of political parties in Africa under mass nationalism**

Political parties under mass nationalism were the popular movements among the Africans which were formed to organize the unity and solidarity to demand for independence. The rise and formation of political parties were led by African elites in collaboration with other African leaders, who headed social welfare association and religious movements. In Africa, the political parties were formed in different countries such as Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mozambique etc

**Contributions of political parties to the independence in Africa**

1. **They created unity among the people**. Political parties united the Africans, instilled a sense of patriotism in them and made them conscious of their grievances
2. **They mobilized Africans to demand independence**. The formation of political parties in Africa contributed to the creation of mobilization to the Africans to demand for independence through rallies, propaganda, newspapers, strikes and demonstrations.
3. **They created the political awareness to the Africans**. The political parties in Africa created the political awareness among the Africans through their clear slogan which reached to many people within a country. for example in Ghana under C.P.P had its slogan known as ‘independent now’
4. **The parties’ leaders negotiated with colonialists for demanding independence**. Most of the leaders of the political parties in African made negotiations with the colonizing powers for African independence. Some of the leaders of the parties attained independence peacefully through negotiations with colonialists
5. **They became as the training schools for the African leaders**. The political parties trained the African leaders who later became to led the nationalist movement. Most of the leaders of the political parties became the leaders of the state after independence

**Weaknesses of political parties**

1. **Lack of reliable communication**. The political parties in Africa were faced with the problem of lack of reliable communication networks for transmitting information from one place to another in order to facilitate political activities.
2. **Ethnicity and regionalization**. Some countries experienced competition between political parties based on ethnicity and regionalization. For example, in Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda, the politics based on ethnicity and regionalism which hindered unity among Africans in their struggle for independence
3. **Struggle for power among the political parties**. In many African states, there were the existence of many political parties struggled for independence. Each political party competed against other to the extent of conducting campaigns against the other instead of joining hand in fighting against their common enemy, colonialism
4. **Problem of tribalism and religion**. Some countries witnessed the existence of tribalism and religious biasness because there were political parties which tied with tribalism and religious affiliation. For example in Tanganyika chagga under Joseph Merinyo formed their own political party which called sovereignty of chagga of Kilimanjaro. Similarly, Muslims formed All Muslims National Union of Tanganyika (AMNUT) that wanted to delay the independence of Tanganyika until all Muslims had equal educational opportunities with Christians. All these slowed down the campaign for political independence.
5. **Some political parties were formed to meet the interests of few elites**. Some political parties were not created to meet the mass interest, instead they created to meet the interest of few elites. For example, Uganda National Congress (UNC) was created to meet the interest of other non- Baganda people against Kabaka Yekka of Buganda

**Challenges that faced the political parties during nationalism**

1. **Shortage of fund to organize the movements**. The political parties faced the financial problems because of the inability of their members to contribute the money required for doing various political activities
2. **Restrictions from the colonial government**. The colonialists imposed some restrictions on political parties. This made difficult for them to realize their goals. For example, the British colonial government restricted government workers from joining TANU.
3. **Imprisonment of parties’ leaders**. The colonial state imprisoned the leaders to weaken political parties during the struggle for independence. In Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah was imprisoned, in Tanganyika Julius K. Nyerere was imprisoned in 1953, in Kenya Jomo Kenyatta was imprisoned in 1950
4. **Banning of political parties in some countries**. In some states in Africa, the political parties were banned by the colonial government. For example, in Mozambique the Portuguese colonial government banned the existence of political parties.
5. **Lack of enough educated people**. In many political parties in Africa, there were lack of enough educated Africans who could organize the nationalist movements. In most of the parties, there was only one educated person who organized the movement, the rest were not have education
6. **They lacked support from other organizations**. Political parties in Africa lacked the support from other groups such as women, youths and farmers associations in their struggle for independence. This situation was caused by the low level of political awareness among of these groups.

***QUESTIONS***

1. *Briefly explain the following concepts*
2. *Nationalism*
3. *African nationalism*
4. *Social and welfare associations*
5. *Religious protest movements*
6. *Differentiate between*
7. *Early nationalism and proper nationalism*
8. *Workers association and peasant cooperate union*
9. *Some of historians in Tanzania argue with the statement that “the increased of torturing and humiliation from the colonial government against the Africans became a starting point for anti-colonial movements in Africa.” To what extent is this a valid claim?*
10. *The students were debated with the motion which stated that “African nationalism brought great significances in shaping the political development in many countries of Africa.” Which six points you think the proposers’ side explained to defend the motion?*
11. *In six points, assess the features of early Ant-colonial movement which operated in African colonies*
12. *What role have social and welfare Association played in shaping the nationalist movements during struggle independence in Africa. Give six points.*
13. *Social and welfare associations were formed as the reaction against colonial exploitation and oppression. Use five points to elaborate the weaknesses of these associations.*
14. *As an upcoming historians, accounts five factors for the rise of religious protest movements in African during the initial stage of anti-colonial movements*
15. *During the early anti-colonial period, there was the formation of religious protest movements in Africa. By using six points, show how these organizations influenced the rise of mass nationalism in Africa?*
16. *“There were many factors that weakened the religious protest movements in African as the reaction against colonial exploitation.” This statement is well known by many historians across the continent. As a form four students, give six points to support that statement*
17. *“The attainment of African nationalism was based on hand of the African themselves.” In the light of this statement, explain five internal forces for the rise and development of nationalist movements in Africa after 1945*
18. *In six points, substantiate the contention that, “nationalism in Africa got momentum after the second world war”*
19. *‘The nationalistic development in Africa was resulted from both internal and external grievances’. To what extent is this statement justifiable? Give six points.*
20. *The form four students of Magoroto secondary school were given the task to provide the reason on how the formation of political parties influenced nationalist movements during struggle for independence in Africa. What five points you think the students going to demonstrate?*
21. *Give five factors that weakened the development political parties during struggle for independence in Africa*
22. *One of the popular movements which were formed during struggle for independence in Africa were the political parties. In six points, elaborate six challenges that faced these movements.*

**DECOLONIZATION OF AFRICA**

Decolonization of Africa was the process whereby African colonies sought to be free themselves from colonial domination. During this period, the African colonized people aimed at getting rid the colonialism and form their self government. The period between 1950s-1970s witnessed many African states gaining independence from European colonial powers. The Africans devised various strategies of decolonization depending on the nature of colonial administration.

**Forms of decolonization in Africa**

In Africa, there were three forms of decolonization

1. Peaceful means/ constitution or non-violent method
2. Armed struggle/ violent method
3. Revolution method
4. **Decolonization through Peaceful Means**

This was the form of decolonization in Africa whereby the colonial authorities were willing to hold dialogue and discussions with African nationalist leaders on how independence could be granted to the respective African colonies. In this method, the discussions were hold on the agreements of many things including making constitutional amendments. Some of the colonies which achieved political independence through peaceful means were Tanganyika, Ghana and Zambia.

**Factors that facilitated attainment of independence through peaceful means**

1. **Absence of settlers’ economy**. Absence of settlers’ economy led to the less opposition from the colonial government because the colonial state had relatively little to lose in terms of foreign investments.
2. **Minimal ethnic differences**. Most of the countries that achieved independence through peaceful means had minimal ethnic and tribal differences among the people within the country. this situation facilitated the attainment of independence peaceful because it would not cause the internal disputes or disunity among the people.
3. **Good leadership**. Also in these countries there were strong and charismatic leaders with high level of patriotism. These leaders played the great role in attainment independence through peaceful means because they used persuasion and diplomacy to make the colonialist to grant independence. For example Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
4. **Lack of serious opposition from the political parties**. Also it was easy for these countries to get independence peaceful because the political parties lacked serious opposition from other political parties. The front line political parties in these countries operated their activities without hindrances.
5. **Roles of mass media**. Mass media found in these colonies played an important rule to get independence peaceful. The leaders in these countries used mass medias as the platform to spread the political awareness to the people
6. **Contribution made by United Nation (UN)**. United Nations played an important role toward decolonization in Africa. UN supported decolonization in Africa because it had the Decolonization Committee which received decolonization cases from Africa, especially from the colonies which were under trusteeship council of the United Nation

**African nations gained independence through peaceful means**

**Tanganyika**

Tanganyika got independence from British on 09th December 1961 through peaceful means. Historically, Tanganyika was German colony since 1880’s up to 1919 after the First World War. The League of Nations entrusted Britain to administer Tanganyika as a mandate territory, hence Britain became the second colonial power to colonize Tanganyika. In 1945, Tanganyika was transformed into the UN trusteeship territory following the formation of the United Nations. Tanganyika got independence under the political party called Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) under the leadership of Julius Kambarage Nyerere.

**Formation of TANU**

TANU was formed in order to struggle for independence of Tanganyika. TANU was transformed from the workers’ party called Tanganyika African Association (TAA) which comprised the civil servants like teachers, drivers and clerks. In 1948, Nyerere was elected as chairperson of TAA and he realized that, it was necessary to change TAA from workers’ party to Nationalist party. He organized TAA’s activities and in July 07th 1954 he held a meeting at Dar es Salaam to change TAA into nationalist party with mass objectives. By 1954 it became Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). TANU contributed greatly to gain independence of Tanganyika because in 1958, the colonial Legislative Council (LEGCO) held election, TANU won 29 seats out of 30, as a result five ministers from TANU were appointed by the government under Governor Richard Turnbull. On the other hand, the candidates of United Tanganyika Party (UTP) were defeated. In the same year, a group broke away from TANU and formed African National Congress (ANC). British laid constitution and in August 1960 election was held and TANU won 70 seats out of 71, one seat won from independent contestant H.J. Sarwati. As a result TANU formed the first responsible government in 1960 which was the help of the colonial government worked for the transfer of power of Africans. In December 09th 1961, Tanganyika became independent and in 1962 became republic and Julius Nyerere became the first President.

**Contribution of TANU to the decolonization of Tanganyika**

1. **It condemned the evils of colonialists in the colony**. The British colonial government banned TANU’s leaders to hold campaigns for independence throughout the territory. TANU was also banned to open new branches and recruiting new members in the countryside. These obstacles forced Nyerere to present the case to the United Nations Decolonization Committee. The UN Decolonization committee sent a special commission to Tanganyika that recommended the British colonial state to stop immediately all evils and allowed TANU to hold campaigns for independence
2. **Conducted campaigns within and outside for independence of Tanganyika**. TANU conducted campaigns for the freedom of Tanganyika that went hand in hand with the opening of new branches. Julius Nyerere became the outstanding leader who frequently visited UN Decolonization Committee, seeking support for Tanganyika’s independence struggle.
3. **It encouraged and provided political direction to the trade union movements against colonialism**. A number of trade unions such as Domestic Servants’ Union (DSU), Tanganyika African Government Servants’ Association (TAGSA), Commercial Employees’ Association (CEA) and Railway African Union (RAU) formed one strong labour union called the Tanganyika Federation of Labour (TFL) in 1955 under Rashid Mfaume Kawawa as ita first secretary. The support from the trade unions simplified TANU’s quest for independence
4. **TANU took over all TAA branches and most of TAA members joined with TANU**. TANU capitalized on workers’ and peasants’ grievances to gain more membership. The nationalist leaders pointed out the evils of the colonial system to encourage more people to join the party in its struggle for independence.
5. **TANU organized meeting and propagating the liberation messages**. The TANU Youth League also proved a useful tool in organizing meetings and propagating the message of independence (*uhuru*) in both urban and rural areas. TANU’s major slogans were *Uhuru na Umoja na Kazi*
6. **TANU intensified unity among the people.** Through mass media and well use of Kiswahili language, TANU propagated the unity among the people which helped to build the national unity and the development of mass nationalist movement in Tanganyika.

**Conditions which facilitated the attainment of independence in Tanganyika through peaceful means**

1. **Support from United Nations**. Tanganyika was a mandated colony under British since 1945. Thus the UN delegation had always made follow up to ensure that Tanganyika was prepared to be self-governing
2. **The role of Richard Turnbull**. The appointment of Sir Richard Turnbull in 1958 to be Governor in Tanganyika helped to fast movement towards independence. He wanted Tanganyika not to experience what happened in Kenya during the emergence time. He gave great support to TANU leaders because he did not want another Mau Mau in Tanganyika.
3. **The wide spread of Kiswahili language**. Kiswahili was spoken by a large population in Tanganyika. Therefore, it eased communication and brought unity among the people of Tanganyika.
4. **Good leadership of J**.K**. Nyerere**. Nyerere was the chairperson of TANU and he organized and united the people to struggle for independence of Tanganyika. He also participated in the demand for the African representatives in the general Legislative Council (LEGCO). He even visited the UN in 1955 to seek support on the struggle for the independence of Tanganyika.
5. **Contribution made by mass media**. The role played by mass media such as SAUTI YA TANU Newspaper which was very much used by TANU to spread its policies and mass mobilization enable TANU to have mass support not only in the urban centres but also in the remote areas where there were some literacy.
6. **Absence of settler economy in the colony**. Tanganyika had no many settler populations that would try to maintain its position. Thus there was little European antagonism against African nationalists.

**Obstacles faced by TANU during the decolonization process in Tanganyika.**

1. **Opposition from the colonial government**. During the Governor Edward Twinning, TANU faced opposition in its process of decolonization in Tanganyika. The colonial government used delaying tactics in allowing TANU to open branches all over the country. The colonial government also introduced the voting qualification to discourage Africans from participating in the election. Also imprisonment of high ranked leaders to weakened the decolonization process in Tanganyika. For example, Nyerere was threatened with a six-month prison or fine of 3000/= shillings when he refused to address the Queen of the United Kingdom as “Our Queen” in 1958.
2. **Financial problem**. TANU faced financial constraints as its leaders depended mainly on the charity of people. Yet, the colonial government forbade civil servants to support TANU financially.
3. **Poor infrastructures**. Tanganyika territory was large and its transport infrastructure was chaotic. This obstacle sometimes prevented TANU leaders from visiting the entire territory during the campaigns for independence.
4. **Opposition from other political parties**. TANU also faced opposition from political parties in Tanganyika such as All Muslims National Union of Tanganyika (AMNUT), United Tanganyika Party (UTP) and African National Congress (ANC) whose campaigns weakened the nationalist movements in Tanganyika. For instance, AMNUT claimed that Tanganyika was not ready for independence, hence independence should be delayed till the gape between Muslims and Christians is narrowed. UTP was formed by chiefs and Europeans in 1956.. UTP claimed that independence was not necessary, but Tanganyika should continue its affiliation with the colonial power.
5. **Opposition from the chiefs**. The chiefs in Tanganyika did not support the activities of TANU. This is because, the colonial government attempted to divide the chiefs of Tanganyika at the meeting of chiefs in 1957. Governor Twinning emphasized to the chiefs that they were custodians of tradition, but accused TANU of not paying its tributes to the chiefs and traditional values.

**Ghana**

Ghana was the British colony which originally was called Gold Coast. Like Tanganyika, Ghana also attained independence through peaceful means in March 06th 1957. Gold Coast became independent taking the name of Ancient Empire of Ghana. The decolonization process in Ghana started mainly after 1945 under the political parties such as Convention People’s Party (CPP) which was formed in 1949 by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) which was formed in 1947 by J.B. Danquah

At the initial stage of decolonization in Ghana, there were many obstacles rose which hinder the development nationalist movements such imprisonment of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

In 1951, Gold Coast conducted first general election and CPP won 33 seats. With the victory of CPP, Nkrumah was released from imprisoned and he became the first prime Minister. After the election of 1954, new party National Liberation Movement (NLM) was formed to challenge CPP. The opposition of NLM to CPP made the British to call another election in 1956. Again CPP won 71 seats out of 104. The results of the election forced the colonial government to offer the independence to CPP on 06th March 1957 under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Therefore CPP won independence of Ghana after various elections conducted in Gold Coast between CPP and other political parties. In the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Ghana was the first country to attain independence in 1957.

**Reasons that facilitated the achievement of decolonization process in Ghana**

1. **Good leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah**. The attainment of independence in Ghana was facilitated by the nationalistic and charismatic leadership of Kwame Nkrumah. Nkrumah made constitutional talks with British colonial government which would enable Ghana to gain its political independence.
2. **Pressure from CPP in Ghana**. CPP pressure caused the British colonial government to introduce more constitutional changes in favour of the people of Ghana.
3. **Roles of mass media**. Nkrumah established a newspaper in Ghana called Accra Evening News which was used to spread the campaigns of CPP
4. **The role of ex-soldiers**. The ex-soldiers from the first and Second World War contributed to the decolonization process in Ghana. They used experience and exposure they acquired during the war and the courage they had to challenge the colonial authorities and demand for their rights.
5. **Roles of cocoa purchasing company**. The cocoa purchasing company contributed to decolonization process in Ghana because it propagated the liberation messages to the peasant in rural areas. This made many people in rural areas to become conscious in the liberation movements.
6. **Little tribalism in Ghana**. In Gold Coast there was little tribalism among the people in the country. Many people were united and supported CPP in the decolonization in Ghana.

**The influence of Ghana to the decolonization of other African states**

1. **Ghana hosted Pan- African congress in Accra in 1958**. In the congress, Dr. Nkrumah argued that the independence of Ghana was meaningless until all Africans had become independent. This statement gave confidence to other African nationalist leaders to fight for their independence.
2. **Independence of Ghana became inspiration to other African states**. The independence of Ghana was inspiration to other African countries to gain independence. They used Nkrumah as their role model to fight for their independence
3. **Nkrumah advocated for the African unity**. Nkrumah advocated for the United State of Africa and African unity to eradicate all forms of exploitation, oppression and humiliation. His ideas of unity gave birth to the formation of O.A.U and later AU
4. **Ghana hosted nationalistic meetings**. Accra capital city became the headquarter of many nationalists organizations that met to discuss the strategies towards independence. Ghana invited all countries which were under colonialism and gave them plan and strategies for decolonization
5. **Nkrumah supported financial support to the freedom fighters in other countries in Africa**. Dr. Nkrumah and his independent of Ghana provided financial support and inspirited morally to continue with decolonization process in countries like Nyasaland (Malawi) and Belgian Congo.

**Problems experienced during the struggle for independence by peaceful means**

1. **The obstacles from colonial government on the operations of the political parties**. The colonial government was a stumbling block during the registration and operations of the nationalist political parties. The colonial government enacted the regulations that controlled the activities of political parties and weaken their influence to the mass. Also there was the delaying tactics in registering new branches of political parties in order to contain their influence.
2. **Disunity among the Africans**. The colonial policy of divide and rule was used to weaken unity during the decolonization process. The colonialists favoured some ethnic groups against others. In this way, it reduced the possibility for alliances and unification among ethnic groups. For example in Tanganyika, Governor Edward Twinning attempted to create divisions between traditional rulers and members of the nationalist movements
3. **Lack of support from the civil servant**. Colonial government restricted and prohibited the civil servant from joining with politics. This was because most of the educated Africans were employed by the colonial states.
4. **Poor transport and communication infrastructures**. Also poor transport and communication infrastructures became a challenge during struggle for independence. This was because it made difficult for the nationalist leaders to mobilize the masses from different places to join the nationalist movements.
5. **Lack of political consciousness among the Africans**. Lack of political awareness among the masses constrained nationalism as most Africans were peasants who lived in rural areas and who did not know the objectives of the political parties.
6. **Financial difficulties**. Also financial problem became an obstacle during struggle for independence. They depended on the contribution from the peasants, where their financial assistance to political parties was very minimal. Also educated and civil servants who were employed in the colonial government were restricted to contribute in any means to the political parties.
7. **Decolonization through Armed Struggle.**

Armed struggle refers to the method of decolonization in which the Africans took up arms militarily to fight against the colonial government in demanding their independence. In other words, independence was attained through bloodshed. Armed struggle took place in the countries which they failed to get independence through negotiations. Armed struggle was the last revolt after the failure of peaceful means. However, initially the colonies organized and formed the political parties. Armed struggle in Africa was witnessed in the colonies such as British settler colonies (Kenya and Zimbabwe), Portuguese colonies (Angola and Mozambique), French settler colonies (Algeria) and Boers settle colonies. (Namibia)

**Factors that facilitated attainment of independence in Africa through armed struggle**

1. **Presence of large number of settlers**. The presence of large number of settlers and foreign investment led to the armed struggle because the colonialists could not afford to lose. The colonialists still wanted to preserve their interests especially raw materials and markets. The European settlers believed that their interests could not remain safe if the government was in the hands of the Africans.
2. **Condition of cold war that emerged after the Second World War**. Cold war had impacts in decolonization of Africa. Both USA and USSR campaigned for the decolonization of Africa to spread their political ideologies of capitalist and socialist respectively. USSR provided moral and military support to liberate Africans from colonialism. The support of USA and USSR increased the Africans’ intention to use armed struggle
3. **Roles of Manchester conference of 1945**. The Manchester conference also had some influence on the use of armed struggle in the colonies where constitutional means had failed. The main purpose of the conference was to liberate Africans from colonialism by whatever means, peaceful or violent. The conference provided Africans with courage to use force, especially in the colonies where the colonialists were reluctant to grant independence.
4. **The contribution made by ex-soldiers**. The war veterans of the Second World War played a major role in the use of armed struggle whenever constitutional means had failed. Africans soldiers came back with awareness and military skills, which they had acquired during the war. Their skills encouraged many nationalists to apply force to overthrow the colonialists, who did not want to grant independence to Africans.
5. **Unwillingness of some colonial power to grant independence in Africa**. Some of the colonial governments were reluctant to grant independence in Africa. Such unwillingness inspired the spirit of patriotism and self-confidence among the African freedom fighters to use armed forces. The Europeans who believed that the freedom fighters would not defeat them, were ultimately defeated and forced to grant independence to the Africans
6. **Increased of colonial violence against the Africans**. Some of the colonial governments in Africa created scared and banning the freedom fighters to participate in the politics. Colonial government in some colonies banned the formation of political parties and some of the high- ranked leaders were imprisoned and others were assassinated. All these made the Africans to use armed force to demand for their freedom.

**African countries that gained independence through armed struggle**

**Armed struggle in British settler colonies (Kenya and Zimbabwe)**

**Kenya**

Kenya was the British colony which got her independence in 1963 through armed struggle under the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta. The decolonization process in Kenya was dominated by the formation of several political parties and associations which were formed along ethnic lines to demand African rights. After the Second World War in 1945 opposition against colonialism increased in Kenya took the form of nationalism with African activists demanding self-government and independence. The decolonization process through armed struggle in Kenya lasted with the rise of Mau Mau uprising against the colonial government between 1952-1960. It was the last revolt of the Africans in Kenya to fight for their rights. Mau Mau uprising was organized by Waruhiu Itote (General China) and Dedan Kimathi.

**Factors that facilitated armed struggle and Mau Mau war in Kenya**

1. **The action of British government in Kenya to ban the political parties**. The decolonization in Kenya began with the formation of Kenya African Union (KAU) in 1944 under Eliud Mathu which aimed at asking the colonial government to increase African representation in the legislative council. Although the British colonial government appointed some African representatives, they banned KAU immediately. This situation angered the Africans in Kenya hence started decolonization process.
2. **The action of colonial government to pass Devonshire White Paper**. The Devonshire White Paper was passed in 1923 had some influence on the development of armed struggle in Kenya. The paper came out as a result of the grievances of Asians who demanded land in the highlands. It stipulated that the Kenya highlands were primarily the White man’s land. Africans were made to believe that Devonshire White Paper was a genuine attempt by the colonialists to grant them political concessions. However, that never happened, instead the colonial state increased land alienation and tightened its grip on political freedom in Kenya.
3. **Large number of settlers in Kenya**. The presence of the large number of settlers in Kenya influenced the armed struggle due to the increase of land alienation. Africans especially the Kikuyu had a strong feeling that the settlers had taken too much land. This situation made many Africans in Kenya became landless. The Kikuyu people believed that, the lost lands could be regained through only war
4. **Increased of violence done by the colonial state against the Africans in Kenya**. The colonial state in Kenya increased the acts of violence against the Africans. Taxation, forced labour and land alienation were increased in Kenya and Africans themselves lost the political rights. The Africans began to think that, what could not be achieved by peaceful means might be achieved by violence. So many communities in Kenya began swearing in an oath that they were ready to fight and die for their rights.
5. **Unwilling of colonial state to grant independence in Kenya**. The colonial government in Kenya was unwilling to grant independence to the Africans. The settlers in Kenya were pressing the colonial government for independence under white minority rule. Africans in Kenya started the movement because they realized that, the British government was prepared to implement progress in the constitutional changes to grant independence in Kenya.
6. **Contribution made by ex-soldiers**. The soldiers who had fought in the Second World War united and started a movement (MAUMAU). The ex-soldiers wanted to overthrow the colonial government because they had some of the grievances such as unemployment on return from the war, low standard of living and being not rewarded for their war services. Mau Mau war was increased in Kenya and by 1960 the British colonial government declared the state of emergency.

**Declaration of State of emergency in Kenya**

The state of emergency in Kenya was the measures taken by the colonial government in Kenya following the outbreak of Mau Mau war. While the Mau Mau fighters were fighting against the British, the government under the Governor Evelyn Baring declared the state of emergency. It was the retaliation measures following the destruction, killing and blocking road which were done by the Mau Mau activists.

**Measures which were taken to declare the state of emergency**

1. **Banning of political parties**. The colonial government banned the existence of political parties and their leaders were arrested. All political parties were declared illegal. Joma Kenyatta was imprisoned from 1953-1963
2. **Closed of private school**. The British government closed all private schools because they thought that, those schools were used by the politicians for destructive actions.
3. **Introduction of special taxes**. Special taxes were introduced to all the Africans in Kenya so as to compensate the destruction caused by Mau Mau fighters.
4. **Prohibited Africans to carry war weapons**. Any African carrying a fire arm or any weapon was shot on the spot, as well as those Africans suspected to cause chaos were shoted and others were hanged
5. **Assassination of leaders of Mau Mau**. The leaders of Mau Mau uprising were assassinated. For example Tom Mbotella was assassinated and Dedan Kimathi was hanged in 1957
6. **Burning of villages and forests**. Mau Mau fighters wages a successful guerrilla war against the British troops. The colonial government burnt the villages and bombed forests in suspected of harbouring the fighters

**Impacts of state of emergency in Kenya**

1. **Introduction of constitutional changes**. After the Mau Mau uprising, the new Governors who were sent to Kenya quickly introduced constitutional changes aimed at preparing Kenyans for independence. For example the law banning political activities was lifted. Kenyans were allowed to form political parties.
2. **Colonial government removed Kikuyu in Nairobi**. All the Kikuyu in Nairobi were rounded up and sent to detention camps. The colonial government removed Kikuyu in Nairobi in order to stop them from sending help to the Mau Mau fighters.
3. **Death of many Mau Mau fighters**. Many Mau Mau fighters were killed in the crises including the leaders of the movement. The colonial government made various military operations and captured numbers of Mau Mau fighters waged guerrilla war and killed them
4. **Development of political activities in Kenya**. The situation compelled the British government in Kenya to hasten the political development in Kenya. There various elections which were conducted for the preparation of independence and ultimately political independence was attained in Kenya in 1963.
5. **Increased of military force in Kenya**. The British government learned that, the colonial rule in Kenya could be maintained only by military force. So the military forces were increased in order to suppress the resistance following the outbreak of Mau Mau war.

**Armed struggle in Zimbabwe**

Zimbabwe was the British settler colony since 1890’s when the British South Africa Company (BSACO) defeated the Shona and Ndebele. Zimbabwe got her independence through armed struggle in 1980 and the struggle got momentum after the British settlers under Ian Smith declared Zimbabwe independent state (Unilateral Declaration of Independence- U.D.I) which was minority rule for the white settlers. This made the Africans in Zimbabwe to realize that, the independence granted was for the white settlers, so the Africans had to fight for their independence.

**Reasons for the armed struggle in Zimbabwe**

1. **Settler dominance in Zimbabwe**. The settlements of settlers in Zimbabwe were encouraged by British South Africa Company. The white settlers used their authority to consolidate themselves and they enacted various land Acts to exercise and owned more land in Zimbabwe. This situation angered the Africans hence took up arms against colonialism.
2. **Increased of colonial discrimination against the Africans in the working**. The colonial government put laws that favoured Europeans and discriminated the Africans in the working. The Africans were not allowed to make bargaining with their employers. Also the Africans were not allowed to participate in skilled labour. Also the white who had qualifications similar to the Africans received high wages. These colonial injustice and oppression created hatred among Africans, leading to riots and resistance against the whites.
3. **Banning of political parties in Zimbabwe**. In 1955 the Africans in Zimbabwe formed the African National Congress (ANC) and City Youth League- later African National Youth League. These associations joined together and formed the political party called Southern Rhodesia African National Congress (SRANC) in 1957 and Joshua Nkomo became its President. In 1959, the settlers banned SRANC and many of its followers were arrested. Following the collapsed of SRANC, in 1960 another political party was formed under Joshua Nkomo called National Democratic Party (NDP) which replaced SRANC. Joshua Nkomo was elected as its President, the party also was banned. After NDP other political parties were formed which were Zimbabwe African People’s Union (ZAPU) in 1962 under Joshua Nkomo and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in 1963 under Ndabaningi Sithole until he was replaced by Robert Gabriel Mugabe, these parties also were banned.
4. **The action of settlers to enact the repressive laws against the Africans**. The white men in Zimbabwe enacted the repressive laws that stopped African nationalism. The laws were enacted between1959-1960, and they were enacted in order to suppress the political advancement in Zimbabwe. The repressive laws prompted the Africans to protest against colonialism.
5. **Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)**. In 1965, Ian Douglas Smith declared independence from Britain (Unilateral Declaration of Independence- U.D.I). This independence gave special power to the white settlers to control the government and suppress the Africans. The Africans in Zimbabwe realized that, the independence granted was for whites (Minority rule) so the Africans had to fight for their majority rule
6. **Failure of diplomatic method**. At the beginning, the Africans wanted to make negotiations with whites for the independence. The white minority government treated the freedom fighters as the rebels, they were not given any chance for mutual discussion. Also in 1976 ZANU and ZAPU allied to form Patriotic Front which created unity and strengthened representation of the interests of the nationalists in their negotiation with the British and white minority rule. At the Geneva conference of 1976, however the whites were not willing to accept Zimbabweans’ terms for the negotiation of peace. The failure of the negotiation resulted in guerrilla warfare between 1977 and 1978 because Nkomo and Mugabe felt that was the only means of making the whites understand the seriousness of their demands.

The conflict was finally resolved at the Lancaster House Conference in England in 1979. It was agreed that free elections would be held and all parties would be allowed to participate in the elections and all people would vote. In the election, ZANU-PF under Robert Mugabe won the election and in 1980 Zimbabwe was granted its independence under Robert Gabriel Mugabe

**Decolonization in Portuguese colonies**

Portuguese had four colonies in Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau. Liberation in these colonies was obtained through warfare due to the various factors. The Portuguese were the last colonialists to left in Africa and grant the independence to their colonies. The factors that led to armed struggle in Portuguese colonies were same like in the British settler colonies. But there were some of the unique factors for the armed struggle in these colonies. The famous Portuguese colonies which waged armed struggle were Mozambique under Samora Moises Machel with FRELIMO and Angola under Agostinho Neto as the first President with MPLA and both countries got their independence in 1975. However in Angola during struggle for independence, there were rival parties such as UNITA under Jonas Savimbi and FNLA under Holden Roberto. All these parties conducted operation against Portuguese garrison. Finally Angola conducted election and MPLA won the election, hence Portuguese granted independence to MPLA under the leadership of Augustinho Neto in 1975.

**Reasons why Portuguese colonies got independence through armed struggle**

1. **They believed in their strong military**. The Portuguese believed in their military ability, so they believed that the Africans could not defeat them. The Portuguese were undermined the power of their colonial subjects.
2. **They expected support from NATO**. The Portuguese believed that, they could get military support from the European international military alliance known as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Being a member of NATO, Portuguese believed that NATO could support them militarily against any nationalist uprisings in their colonies.
3. **Poorest in Portugal**. Portugal was the poor nation in Europe. She depended her existence on her colonies getting economic interests. Granting independence would mean digging her grave economically.
4. **Portuguese were conservative and illiterate**. The Portuguese failed to respond towards the winds of change in Africa. They were ignorant of what was taking place outside world. Other European nations had changed their way of exploitation to ne0-colonialism.
5. **Nature of the Portuguese colonialists**. The Portuguese regarded their colonies as their oversee provinces which were part and parcel of Portugal. This made the Portuguese to believed that the people in their colonies especially Angola and Mozambique could never unite against them, since the Africans in the colonies were greatly disunited.
6. **The Portuguese mission of civilization in Africa**. The Portuguese believed that it had an everlasting civilization mission in Africa and could not give independence until civilization mission was completed. Therefore, the struggle for independence jeopardized their mission.

**Armed struggle in Mozambique**

Mozambique was one of the Portuguese colonies in Africa which attained independence in 15th June, 1975 through armed struggle. The decolonization process in Mozambique began 1920’s and by 1960’s Mozambique had formed nationalists parties such as National Democratic Union of Mozambique (UDENAMO) formed in 1960 in Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique African National Union (MANU) formed in Kenya in 1961 and African Union of Independent Mozambique (UNAM) formed in Nyasaland in 1961. All these parties operated outside of Mozambique. In 1962, the group of Mozambicans led by Eduardo Mondlane met at Dar es Salaam and joined their parties to form one political party known as “Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique” FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) and Eduardo Mondlane was the President of the party and its headquarters was at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. The liberation movements through guerrilla war started in 1964 in Mozambique and within three years they already succeed in setting up training camps inside Mozambique and in 1968 FRELIMO had already controlled the reasonable areas. This situation alarmed the Portuguese and opted for more terror towards leaders and supporters of guerillas. As a results in 1969, the party President Eduardo Mondlane wa assassinated with a parcel bomb in Dar es Salaam. After the death of Eduardo Mondlane, the party was under Samora Moises Machel. FRELIMO concentrated its attacks in strategic areas of the Portuguese and by 1974vhad already controlled one- third of Mozambique. The same year, the Portuguese military leader in Mozambique called for peaceful settlements and promised to grant independence. Despite of many challenges in the agreements, by June 1975 the power was formally transferred to FRELIMO and Mozambique became independent under Samora Moises Machel.

**Problems faced decolonization through armed struggle**

1. **Repression measures of the colonial government**. The colonial government in most countries waged armed struggle prohibited the freedom fighters to register political parties. Some of the freedom fighter who tried to organize the political movements were jailed and exiled
2. **Disunity among the Africans**. In some countries, there were formation of various political parties which led to the split of Africans along the ethnic line. The freedom fighter also had the great problem of leadership. In some countries also there puppet leaders, example Abel Muzorewa in Zimbabwe, also in Mozambique the biggest church supported Portuguese and condemned the FRELIMO as terrorist.
3. **Financial problem**. Also the freedom fighters during armed struggle faced with the financial constraints as they mostly depended on the contributions from the front-line states which did not have enough financial resources
4. **Lack of political consciousness among of the Africans**. Lack of political awareness among the masses was also an obstacle as most Africans were in rural areas did not know the objectives of the political parties. So their contributions to the freedom fighters were too low
5. **Limited military skills and training**. Most of the freedom fighters in these colonies had no sufficient military training and they mainly consisted of militia groups that were half-trained. As such they could not fight effectively against the well- trained professional soldiers from Europe who were highly skilled militarily.
6. **The struggle for power among the leaders of the political parties**. Within the colonies who struggled for independence, there was the existence of political parties which were formed to struggle for independence. Many of the political parties lacked common stand over the leadership, something that created disputes over the succession of power from the colonialists. Even those who gained independence, there were the agreements of conducted the election in order to get the winner who could rule the state

**Reasons for the success of decolonization through armed struggle towards independence of Africa**

1. **Cooperation from the fellow African states**. Some of the independent African states supported those countries waged decolonization through armed struggle. For example Tanzania became frontline to support decolonization, since it was the headquarters of liberation committee of O.A.U
2. **The use of guerilla warfare**. The freedom fighters in these countries used guerilla war which involved forested fighting. This technique disturbed the activities of colonialists due to the frequent riding from the freedom fighters
3. **Contribution from Organization of African Unity (O**.**A.U).** O.A.U was formed in 1967 as the continental organization for all independent African states. The organization had its liberation committee which its headquarters was at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The aim of the liberation committee was to ensure that all African states became independent.
4. **Presence of good leadership in these colonies**. Good leadership facilitated the achievement of armed struggle in some countries in Africa. Good leadership became the link to organize people to participate in the nationalistic movements through sweat and blood without fearing. Good leadership educated the people on the importance of fighting for their independence.
5. **Support from the international organizations.** Some of the international organization such as United Nations and Common wealth were used during the struggle for independence. These organizations helped nationalist’s negotiations in their peace talks towards independence.

**Contributions of armed struggle to the political development of Africa**

1. **It ended the colonial exploitation in Africa.** Armed struggle in Africa contributed to the African independence which led to the end of colonial exploitation and restored the African dignity in Africa. After the independence, the Africans became free from colonial exploitation and oppression.
2. **It became a base of security and defense.** Armed struggle strengthened the development of armed forces in many of the African states. After the independence, most of the countries in Africa used the freedom fighters to ensure the security of the state
3. **It facilitated attainment of independence of Africa.** Armed struggle in Africa facilitated the attainment of independence. The military operation of African freedom fighters frustrated the daily functions of colonial activities that finally the colonialists surrendered and granted independence to the Africans.
4. **It acted as sense of patriotism to the Africans.** Armed struggled acted as the means of the Africans to show their sense of patriotism. Armed struggle advocated the sacrifices to the Africans as the means of attainment the self-rule.
5. **It became inspiration to the African unity.** Armed struggle facilitated to create the unity among the Africans. The assistance from frontline independent states to the armed struggle colonies, created unity and solidarity among the African leaders. This led to the strengthened the African unity.
6. **Helped the Africans to solve their problems.** Armed struggle helped the Africans to became independent and form their self-government. This freedom helped the Africans to solve the political, social and economic problems inherited from the colonialism.

**Decolonization through Revolution**

Revolution was the decolonization method which involve complete overthrown of an existing government or political system by those who were formerly oppressed, humiliated and exploited. It is the situation whereby the majority or a group of people decide to overthrow or replace a minority government that dominates the majority. This replacement aims at effecting political, economic and social transformations in the society.

Decolonization through revolution in Africa, occurred in the situation where the colonial government handed over to a puppet or minority regime that was not ruling according to the wishes of the majority. The Africans were forced to overthrow such regime and replaced them with popular government. In Africa, decolonization through revolutions was experienced in Egypt in 1952 under Gamal Abdul Nasser and Zanzibar revolution in 1964 led by John Okello

**Zanzibar revolution of 1964**

Zanzibar revolution was the overthrowing of the Sultan of Zanzibar and his Arab government. In Zanzibar there were economic inequalities that characterized the Zanzibar society. Arabs owned land, Indians controlled finance, Europeans controlled trade and Africans were labourers who made their living by selling their labour to the landlords. This inequalities increased economic grievances to the Africans. Historically Zanzibar was the British colony which got her independence from British on 10th December 1963. Sultan Jamshid bin Abdallah became the head of the state Mohammed Shamte as Prime Minister. This means that, the British transferred the powers to the Arabs. Africans realized that, the independence granted was for Arabs, hence African under their party Afro-Shiraz party (ASP) could struggle for their independence. Under this circumstance, Africans in Zanzibar had no other way to regain independence except revolution.

In Zanzibar there were the formations of various political parties. Africans formed political parties because there was need mobilize themselves against Arabs and the British. The political parties formed included Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP) in 1955 which represented the Arabs, Afro-Shiraz Party (ASP) in 1957 (United between African Association and Shiraz Association) under Abeid Aman Karume, Zanzibar and Pemba People’s Party (ZPPP) in 1959 and UMMA Party in 1963

**Causes for the Zanzibar revolution**

1. **Historical differences and grievances between Africans and whites**. Since the establishment of Arab rule in Zanzibar under Sultan, the relationship never became harmoniously. The Africans were sold as the slaves and most of them were working in plantation forcefully. Therefore, the Africans waged the revolution against this domination in Zanzibar.
2. **Economic inequality**. There were long- standing economic inequalities among people living in Zanzibar. Since 19th century, all the wealthiest and most privileged islanders were Arabs or Indians. In Zanzibar, the economic inequality characterized the society in Zanzibar, Arabs owned land, Indians controlled finance, Europeans controlled trade and the Africans were predominantly labourers. Africans were conscious of the scorn directed at them by the Arabs living in Zanzibar. Therefore, Zanzibar revolution was regarded as the means to bring economic equality in Zanzibar.
3. **British favoritism**. In Zanzibar, the British government favoured the Arabs by left key administrative post to the Arabs because they regarded Zanzibar as the Arab state. The Africans’ representation in the legislative council was poor. LEGCO before 1946 consisted only three racial groups; Europeans, Arabs and Indians. Even after 1946 Africans representation was kept small. This situation set a ground for the occurrence of revolution.
4. **Political humiliation**. There was the presence of political humiliation in Zanzibar done by the British government against the Africans. In various elections conducted in Zanzibar, ASP won the election but were not given the mandate to form the government. For example, the election which was conducted in June 1961, ASP won 10 seats, while ZNP and ZPPP together won 13 seats, therefore ZNP and ZPPP formed the government. ASP demanded that the June 1961 election results be nullified and they brought the evidence to prove it. Another election of July 1963 ASP polled 87,082 votes (54.2% of the electorate), but won only 13 seats, ZNP and ZPPP together polled 47,950 votes (45.79% of the electorate) but won 18 seats. This made the British to transfer power to the Arabs. Under this circumstance, ASP had only one way through which to restore political justice to the majority political power through revolution.
5. **Social segregation in education**. Africans in Zanzibar were segregated in terms of provision of education. The British government favoured the Arab community with educational opportunities and encouraged them to become part of the colonial bureaucracy. The colonial education in Zanzibar prepared the Arabs for managerial skills, Indians for merchant while Africans for the manual labour. The education system introduced by the British directly perpetuated class and racial inequalities. Hence, the revolution was an attempt to abolish segregation and discrimination policies in zanzinar.
6. **The role of John Okello**. John Okello was Ugandan citizen who lived Zanzibar since 1952 and worked as a painter, mobilized the revolutionaries men on the main island of Unguja. Many of those men were porters and stevedores who worked in Zanzibar harbour. The group met secretly and Okello promised them that he would bring changes. On the night of 12th January, Okello led the group of youth to attack the Arabs garrison, while the government leaders (Arabs) were busy for Ramadhan festival. Many people joined in the battle on the side of Okello, these included ASP leaders. After the revolution, the country was renamed as People’s Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba and Karume had been widely accepted by the people as their president.

**Challenges that occurred during the Revolution**

1. **Division approach adopted by the Arabs against ASP leaders**. In many elections conducted in Zanzibar, ASP won the election results, but were not given the power to rule the country. This was because, the ZNP tried to divide ASP by persuaded some of ASP’s leaders to join with ZNP. Also the Arabs blackmailed their tenants who formed backbone of ASP and others were evicted from their plots of land by their Arabs landlord.
2. **Oppression from the government**. The British government oppressed the political activities conducted by ASP members. The imperialists prevented the unity among the ASP members. Shiraz members of ASP were encouraged to break away on the party since it was dominated by the Africans from mainland. Under these circumstances, that Mohamed Shamte broke away from ASP and formed ZPPP in 1959.
3. **Suppression from the British and Arabs**. The British and Arabs were unwilling to grant independence because they wanted to dominate Zanzibar. They used the state apparatus to suppress the nationalist movements in Zanzibar.
4. **Shortage of fund**. Also financial constraint became the challenge towards revolution in Zanzibar. The leaders had no reliable source of funds to meet their expenditure as most of Africans were poor so they were not able to contribute the funds.

**Weaknesses decolonization through revolution in Zanzibar**

1. **Fear of insecurity among of the people in Zanzibar**. Some people in Zanzibar were unwilling to join in the movement because of the insecurity. Many people thought that, participating in nationalist movement might cause the civil war in the country.
2. **Fear of getting torturing from the colonial government**. Some people in Zanzibar did not participate in the revolution because they feared that they might be punished by the colonial government. This limited the mass support from other people in Zanzibar.
3. **Lack of clear political structure**. Lack of clear political structure for organizing the people was another weakness of political movement. Most of the political parties did not have branches in the rural areas which would have been used to create awareness and mobilizing the masses. Most of the nationalist activities were centred in urban areas.
4. **Low level of political awareness**. Most people in Zanzibar were not educated and lacked political awareness. This was a problem, since most of the indigenous Africans did not know the significance of the struggle.

**Contribution and impacts of the revolution to the political development of Zanzibar**

1. **Overthrown of Arabs rule**. The Africans in Zanzibar overthrown the minority rule (Arab rule) that gained independence from British on 10th December 1963 and form the new government (majority rule) led by Abeid Aman Karume as the first president of Zanzibar.
2. **Redressed social and economic imbalance**. The revolution of Zanzibar adjusted the social and economic imbalance left over by the colonial government. The revolutionary government introduced a nation-building program to rid Africans from the social and economic inequalities.
3. **Adoption of new political system in Zanzibar**. The revolutionary government of Zanzibar adopted socialism as the system of administration. The system nationalized all Arabs and Indians properties such as land and clove plantations. Socialism in Zanzibar was adopted in order to uphold African dignity, brought equality and promote unity and solidarity among the Africans.
4. **Enhanced the provision of social services**. The revolutionary government in Zanzibar under Abeid Aman Karume enhanced the provision of social services in Zanzibar. For instance education and health services were declared free.
5. **Development of indigenous housings.** The revolutionary government of Zanzibardeveloped the housing services to the indigenous. Many houses were built and distributed to the people in Zanzibar

**The roles of women in the liberation struggle in Africa.**

African women both educated and non-educated participated in the nationalist struggle in their countries through the following ways:

1. **They organized political activities**. The women in African played the great roles in organizing the nationalist activities in their countries by convincing people to join political parties and selling the membership cards. For example Bibi Titi Mohamed in Tanganyika travelled throughout the country to persuaded people to join nationalist activities.
2. **They created political consciousness to the Africans**. Also women in Africa brought the political awareness to the people in Africa. for example Siti binti Saad used taarab music to conscietise Africans against British colonial domination.
3. **They challenged and opposed the colonial government**. Also women in Africa challenged and opposed the colonial government in Africa. for example in Ghana, Mabel Dove Danqual was a chief editor of the Accra Evening newspaper, she used her profession to challenge and oppose the colonial government
4. **They shared the liberation messages**. The women in Africa also contributed to the liberation struggle in Africa through sharing of liberation messages. For example in the market places, women shared the messages of independence, this increased solidarity and unity and finally led to the attainment of independence.
5. **They participated in guerrilla war**. In the countries where independence was gained through armed struggle, women were recruited as guerrilla fighters. They also carried out other activities such as cooking food for the guerrilla fighters. For example in Kenya women supported the Mau Mau fighters, Zimbabwe women were active in participants in the guerrilla war because they prepared food for the survival of the troops

***QUESTIONS***

1. *By 1950’s, many of the African states started to advocating decolonization though various forms which ultimately led the attainment of total independence. As historian, give six conditions of the form that was used by Tanganyika, Ghana and Uganda to gain independence.*
2. *Despite of many obstacles and opposition from other political parties during struggle for independence of Tanganyika, TANU played the great role that facilitated the attainment of independence through peaceful means under Julius K. Nyerere. Verify this statement by giving six points.*
3. *“In 1954 TANU was established as a nationalist party to champion independence of Tanganyika but its journey was not smooth.” In the light of this statement analyze six problems which faced the party during the struggle for independence.*
4. *Convectional People’s Party (CPP) was one of the strong political party that had succeed to win the independence of Ghana. As a historian, provide six reasons for the winning of CPP against other parties.*
5. *In the countries of Sub-Sahara Africa, Ghana was the first country to gain independence through peaceful means. In the light of this statement, appraise six roles of this country in facilitating the independence of other African countries*
6. *Although some countries in African gained independence through peaceful means, but actually it was not an easy task. Give six points on the truth of this statement.*
7. *The failure of peaceful means of liberation made the use of armed struggle inevitable. Use six points to support this statement.*
8. *Take Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe as your case study, use six points to explain why decolonization through peaceful means was difficulty in these countries?*
9. *Apart from Nandi resistance in Kenya, MAUMAU uprising was one of the fiercest resistance against the British colonialists due to the number of reasons. Justify this statement with six points.*
10. *Following the rise of MAUMAU war in Kenya, the British colonial government declared the state of emergence in the country. As a historian gives six measures which were taken by the colonial government to declare the situation and what were impacts of the situation in Kenya?*
11. *The action of European settlers to use their authority to consolidate themselves against the Africans in Zimbabwe catalyzed the Africans to engage in armed struggle to gain their independence. In six points, elaborate the reasons behind towards this movements*
12. *Portuguese had four colonies in Africa and most of her colonies gained independence through armed struggle. Take Mozambique and Angola as the examples, show how these colonies got independence through this form of decolonization? Use six points.*
13. *You have been given the chance in a school debate to propose the motion which states that “Decolonization through armed struggle in Africa shaped the political development of Africa.” Which six points will you use to defend the motion?*
14. *Mr. Jumanne is one among of the expertise in the African History, he said that “Many freedom fighters in Africa who waged armed struggle against colonial government faced with many problems”. As a form four student, support Mr. Jumanne with six points.*
15. *“Despite of many challenges faced the freedom fighters in Africa through armed struggle, ultimately they succeed to attain their independence”. As a form four student, provide six reasons to verify the truth of this statement*
16. *The revolution in Zanzibar occurred as the reaction for the attainment of majority rule in Zanzibar. Use six points to elaborate the reasons for the rise of this revolution.*
17. *Despite of many achievements attained during the Zanzibar revolution, there were some factors that hindered the movements. To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points*
18. *The Zanzibar revolution of 1964remains a sign of the political development of the Africans in Zanzibar. Use six points to justify this statement*
19. *“In any achievement of a man there is a woman behind”. Relate this statement with the success of decolonization process in Africa. Use six points.*

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

**Background**

In 1960s many African states began to achieve their political independence which generally has led to the making a process of economic reconstruction. The independence of African states had the aim of overturn the negative legacy of the colonial rule. The African leaders made the huge efforts to bring about political, social and economic development after independence.

**Post-colonial changes in political, social and economic policies**.

After achieving independence, the African countries found themselves on need of political, social and economic changes. There were many challenges that made the African countries to change their political, social and economic policies after independence. For instance, African countries inherited weak economies, mass poverty, regional economic imbalance and many others. All these made the African leaders to change to reflect new demands.

**Political, ideological and administrative systems in Africa after independence**

1. **Introduction of single party system**. After the independence, there was the existence of many parties system which also participated during the struggle for independence. These parties had different ideologies and historical background. In this regard, most of the African states resorted to the single party system to avoid various political problems in Africa and enhance the unity.
2. **Changes in ideological systems**. Some of the ideological changes were adopted in Africa. For instance socialism was adopted in some of the African states to end up social and economic inequalities and to bring about equality and unity among the Africans. Socialism was adopted in African states such as Tanzania was called ***Socialism and self-reliance***, Zambia was called ***Humanism*** and Uganda was called ***common man’s* *charter***. Also capitalism ideology was adopted by some countries in Africa which was contrary to socialism.
3. **Changes in educational systems**. Political education was made compulsory in some states like Tanzania in order to make people value their unity and be loyal to their government. Also the educational reforms were introduced to strengthen solidarity among the people in Africa.
4. **Formation of political and economic integrations**. After the independence, many African states accepted to form the integration that could foster the political and economic development among the member states. For instance there were the formation of continental integration, a good example was Organization of African Unity (O.A.U) and regional economic integrations such as East African Community EAC), South African Development community (SADC) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
5. **Introduction of military rule**. There were the formation of state apparatus to enforce the laws and order. Soon after independence, many African states were under military rule due to the various military coups that overthrew the existed government. For example Ugandan president Milton Obote was overthrown by military coup under Idd Amin Dada, Ghanaian president Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown by military coup in 1966, in the Democratic Republic of Congo Mobutu Sese Seko acquired power through military coup in 1965.
6. **Introduction of new systems of governments**. After independence, many African states introduced and adopted new systems of government. In Africa, there were some system of governments were introduced. For instance presidential system, parliamentary system and federal system were introduced.

**Conditions that necessitated changing the political, ideological and administrative systems**

1. **To bring equality among the people**. The administrative structures inherited from the colonial regimes did not treat people equally. During the colonial rule, there was inequality that existed among the Africans which ultimately led to the assassination of strong leaders. These problems made many African Heads of States and Government to make several changes in political, ideological and administrative changes.
2. **To stop the opposition from other political parties within the countries**. The African Heads of State and Government decided to change political, ideological and administrative changes in order to contain unnecessary opposition from other political parties and weaken the puppets of former colonial regimes. This was done because, there were some of the political parties inherited were supported by the majority, while others were class, regional and ethnic based. There were also political parties which were planted by the colonialists. This made many countries in Africa to adopt the single party system.
3. **To promote good governance and political stability**. The African states changed their systems in order to promote the good governance and political stability. This was done due to the poor administrative systems which were left behind by the colonialists. The political system during colonial period undermined the political development in Africa, thus the African leaders made the reforms in order to eradicate all forms of discrimination by upholding the African dignity in the system of administration.
4. **To reduce social problems**. Also some of the social problems such as poverty and regional economic imbalance were resulted from the colonial system in Africa. The colonial exploitative system made people suffer from abject poverty. Therefore, the African leaders changed these systems in order to reduce the social problems.
5. **To strengthening unity and solidarity among the Africans.** The Africans changed the political, ideological and administrative system in order to look for unity among the Africans themselves. In this regard, many of the African states adopted the single- party system in order to promote and strengthened the unity among the Africans. The unity among the Africans could reduce the occurrence of the civil wars among the Africans.
6. **The desire to search for their own identities.** African states were searching for a new identity as independent nations. This situation made many of the African states to form organization of African Unity in which all its members were independent African states, also some African states joined with United Nations Organization. Being the member of UNO indicated the freedom of the states.

**Challenges to the political, ideological and administrative changes**

1. **Civil wars.** Civil wars have been a major challenge in Africa. For example, the civil war in between Tanzania and Uganda in 1978-79. Another civil war that disturbed the changes was involved Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda which resulted into the genocide in 1994 which caused the death of many people and “Biafra” war in Nigeria from 1967-1970.
2. **Emergence of military coup.** Several coup d’état occurred in the African countries which resulted into the overthrow of the government. For example, military coup witnessed in Congo DR in 1960, Ghana 1966, Nigeria 1966 (ultimately led to the rise of “Biafra” war in 1967-1970), Uganda 1971 and etc. Military coup remained the most frequent means for change of government.
3. **Neo-colonialism**. Neo-colonial influences and conditions have hindered the process of making changes to the political, ideology and administrative systems in Africa. Some leaders developed interests similar to those of the colonialists and became puppet of their colonial masters.
4. **Tribalism and ethnicity.** Some countries failed to make the changes in the political, ideological and administrative changes due to the tribalism and ethnicity that created serious disunity within their countries. For example, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi experienced disunity due the tribalism and ethnicity.
5. **Problem of dictatorial governments.** In some countries there was the rise of dictatorial governments in which the political leaders used state machinery to destroy their political competitors. The dictatorial government caused many problems such as detained their political competitors into exile and border conflicts with their neighbouring countries.
6. **Mass illiteracy.** After independence, many Africans had not attained the basic education thus they were very easy to be manipulated by any political opportunities.

**Impacts of the changes in political, ideological and administrative systems in Africa**

1. **Promotion of political stability**. Many changes promoted political stability in some of the African countries that gained political independence. The establishment of new political ideology and administrative systems improved the democracy and general involvement of the Africans in governance.
2. **Changes brought unity and solidarity among the people in Africa**. The changes that were made generally brought about unity and solidarity among the people in African countries. For example, the introduction of single party system minimized the political conflicts among the people in the countries.
3. **Enhanced trade development**. African leaders had their confidence enhanced and thus they secured room to negotiate over trade and various issues with the foreign development partners and donor countries through mutual agreements.
4. **Reduced discrimination and improved equality**. The changes reduced discrimination and improved equality in terms of ownership of the means of production among the Africans. For instance, the introduction of socialism aimed at bringing equality among the people in Africa.
5. **The brought international cooperation among the African states**. The changes brought about international cooperation among the African states. The African countries were able to cooperate and undertake various measures to advance the interests of the continent. For example, under the regional organizations and in the O.A.U, they introduced several measures to uplift the welfare of their citizens. They could co-operate with any nation of their choice with no restriction from their former colonial masters.

**The economic situation in Africa after independence**

Most of the African states faced with the numbers of economic problems soon after attaining the independence. Most of them had inherited from the colonial period in which the economy adopted favoured the colonialists at the expenses of Africans.

**Features of economic situation in Africa inherited from colonialism**

1. **Dependency economy**. The colonialists created dependent economy in Africa so as to extend their exploitative tentacles into the newly independent African states. For example, through monoculture economy Africans continued to produce agricultural products and mineral to feed the European industries and in turn imported manufactured goods.
2. **Weak and underdeveloped industrial sector**. Weak and underdeveloped industrial sector was a dominant feature of the early post-colonial African economy. Most of the industries established focused on processing and manufacturing of simple tools like hoes and machetes.
3. **Inadequate infrastructures**. Also there was inadequate infrastructures, the infrastructures available was unevenly located. Roads and railway lines were constructed in places where the colonialists established their economic activities to link the raw material- producing areas to the harbours and labour reserve areas.
4. **Uneven regional economic development**. Also post-colonial economy was characterized by uneven regional economic development. There were some regions, which were economically more developed than others
5. **Rose of socio-economic gap between the people**. The growing socio-economic gap between the rich and the poor characterized African countries after independence. Most of the people were peasants who depended on a subsistence economy and therefore could not sustain their livelihood because of exploitation and the colonial system.

**Strategies used to make economic changes in Africa**

1. **Increased of production**. The first step taken to change the economic system in Africa was to increase production. Nation-building campaigns were introduced in most African countries. For example in Ghana there was a campaigns called the feed yourself in which the farmers were encouraged to increase food production. Other campaigns included Harambee in Kenya and self-reliance in Tanzania.
2. **Setup schemes to promote agricultural development**. Different schemes were established aiming at promoting the development of agriculture. For example Chilalu Agricultural Development Unit (CADU) in Ethiopia, Lilongwe Land Development Programme (LLDP) in Malawi, the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) in Kenya and the Intensive Development Zone (IDZ) in Zambia.
3. **Nationalization of the economy**. Nationalization was also adopted in some countries to enable African masses to have full control of the major means of production. For example in Tanzania there was introduction of Arusha Declaration in 1967 to address injustice in land ownership, in Kenya the government took some of businesses and farms from white men and gave them to the Africans, in Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah emphasized on the socialist approach in the effort to grow the economy so that the Ghanaians could participate in economic production. All these changes were intended to address economic exploitation by providing equal opportunities to the Africans.
4. **Development of industrial sector**. Another economic strategy which adopted by independent African states was the development of industrial sector. The colonial de-industrialization policy had adverse effects on African industrial development because all local industries in Africa were destroyed by the colonialists. Though colonialists after the Second World War established import-substitution and processing industries, but such industries were limited. After independence, African states introduced policies and strategies so that the government could control the existing industries for the benefit of Africans. For example, in Tanzania there were establishment of various industries such as Musoma Textile Industry (MUTEX), Mwanza Textile Industry (MWATEX). Other industries included Tanzania Cigarette Company (TCC) which was established in 1961 as Tobacco industry and was nationalized in 1975. Wazo Hill Cement Company was established in 1966, Tanzania Motor Corporation (TAMCO) in Kibaha which dealt with the assembling of Scania vehicles and General Tires Factory in Arusha produced tires.
5. **Establishment of regional economic integration**. Another attempt to foster economic development involved the establishment of regional economic integration. Different economic communities were established for co-operation purposes in the commercial, industrial, transport and communication sectors. Such communities help African states to establish friendly and mutual relations among themselves, and address domestic problems without foreign influences. Examples of regional integration are East African Community (EAC), Economic Communities of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Communities (SADC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and many others.
6. **Establishment of African Development Bank**. The African Development Bank (ADB) was established to promote and facilitate economic activities in Africa. The ADB provides loans to African countries for the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors in an attempt to solve the economic challenges facing African countries.
7. **Establishment of Parastatals**. The government in many of the African states established the bodies in order to curtail the control of the African economies by foreigners. Such bodies performed various duties to serve the people in the countries. For example in Tanzania the established bodies include telecommunication, TANESCO, postal, railway etc. all these bodies perform its duties to serve the people.

**Strengths and challenges of the economic policies adopted in Africa**

**Strengths**

1. **Facilitated economic growth in the countries**. Post-colonial economic policies have facilitated fast economic growth in some African countries
2. **Reduced the rate poverty**. The economic policies which were adopted in many African states including Tanzania reduced the rate of poverty in the countries.
3. **Promoted socio-economic development**. The policies which were adopted promoted socio-economic development in the countries. For example the construction of infrastructures and hydroelectric power stations have promoted socio-economic development at the national and individual level
4. **Increased foreign investments**. Economic policies which were adopted in Africa increased the foreign investments. Socio-economic growth in Africa increased foreign investment that has created more employment opportunities for the Africans.

**Challenges**

1. **Hard conditions of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs)**. The attempts to strengthen African economies to some extent were stagnated by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1980s. African countries were obliged to adhere to the hard conditionality attached by SAPs. The conditions of SAPs destroyed the African developing economies through various economic policies which were put forward by the developed countries.
2. **Inadequate financial resources**. Most of African countries had inadequate financial resources for implementing the economic projects initiated. Thus they depended on aid and loans from the world financial institutions such as World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF)
3. **Inadequacy of industries.** Inadequacy of self-sufficient industries became a challenge of post-colonial economic policies in Africa. The economies of African countries still depend on foreign countries, which make it difficult to end neo-colonialism.
4. **Problem of land ownership.** Land ownership is still a challenge as only few rich people own large tracks of land in countries like Kenya at the expenses of majority. Some of the rich people are Africans who were able to purchase the land and farms from white settlers. This situation denied the majority of Africans access to land. This situation created inequality among the African indigenous people.

**Social policy changes in Africa after independence**

Social policy changes were made to ensure availability and accessibility of services like education, health care, clean water and electricity in Africa. This was done to improve the quality of services and to reduce illiteracy in the newly independent African countries.

**Reasons for the changing social policies in Africa after independence**

1. **To enhance equal right of provision of social services in Africa**. Independent African countries inherited most of the colonial structures for providing social services which did not favour Africans. For example, only few Africans accessed primary education and the majority did not have it. Despite of denying Africans the rights to education, the colonial education itself was not intended to address African problems in general.
2. **To enhance equal distribution of the services**. At the independence, all African states inherited a chaotic system of electricity, water and housing services. There was uneven distribution of these services between urban and rural areas.
3. **To curtail social problems left by colonialists**. The colonial government in African colonies not intended to develop the African. Despite of denying Africans the rights to education, the colonial itself was not intended to address African problems in general.
4. **To encourage social improvement in rural areas**. After independence in Africa, there was the problem of uneven distribution of services between urban and rural areas. The people in rural areas hardly had any access to social services such as electricity, education, infrastructures and health service. All these problems hindered the development in rural areas, hence made the social reforms to address the problems.
5. **To create the social unity among the Africans**. After independence in Africa, there was the need to harmonize the social unity among the people of Africa. This situation made the African leaders to initiate and establish football association in Africa called Confederation of African Football (CAF). Through this association, there were many football tournaments established in order to create social unity among the Africans. For example, the establishment of African Cup of Champions Club in 1963 currently is known as CAF Champions League (CCL), CAF Cup and CAF Winners Cup which currently is known as CAF Confederation Cup (CCC) and establishment of African Cup of Nations (AFCON). Also CAF allowed the establishment of regional football associations such as Central and East African Football Association (CECAFA), Confederation of South African Football Association (COSAFA), Union of North African Football (UNAF) and West African Football Union (WAFU). All these contributed to create unity among the Africans.

**Changes in educational policies in Africa**

Changing the educational policies was necessary for empowering human resources in Africa because the Africans inherited colonial education which had several numbers of weaknesses. For improving the formal education system in their countries, the Africans constructed new primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities as well as maintained those educational institutions which were left by the colonialists. Those educational policies were made to address the weaknesses of education in Africa.

**Objectives of education in Africa after independence**

1. **To transmit and improve the knowledge and skills to the Africans**. The Africans changed the education policies in order to improve the knowledge and skills to the Africans. New education policies aimed at improving people’s knowledge, skills and competencies that could help them to address their problems.
2. **To acquire the knowledge for fighting with the common enemies**. With quality education, Africans were expected to fight effectively against the common enemies which are poverty, diseases and ignorance.
3. **Aimed at promoting equality among the Africans**. Education was a tool for creating equity and equality among people in African societies.
4. **Aimed at eliminating intellectual arrogance**. Also in Africa after independence, education was also regarded as a tool for eliminating intellectual arrogance that made some educated Africans look down upon others.
5. **Aimed at ensuring quality education for all**. Though African countries had different policies but common goals were quality education and access for all and there was much emphasis to this policy.
6. **Aimed at providing education relevant to the African context**. The syllabus of the colonial education was based on foreign environment and did not focus on the African environment. After independence, many African countries reviewed their curricula to do away with the Eurocentric views which had been imposed to them and putting emphasis on embracing Africanism.

**Measures which were taken to change the education in Africa after independence**

1. **There was much emphasis on increasing access of formal education**. After independence, African states put emphasis on increasing access to formal education. This went hand in hand with the building new educational institutions such as primary schools, secondary schools and colleges as well as rehabilitation of old educational infrastructures. For example in 1978 primary education in Tanzania was made compulsory to all children.
2. **Enacted the laws to foster the educational development**. Immediately after independence, there were various laws enacted in many of the African countries to foster the development of education in Africa. For example, Tanzania introduced the “Universal Primary Education” (UPE) Act of 1974. In these circumstances, school fees were abolished and primary and secondary school education was made free to all Tanzanian children
3. **Changing educational curriculum**. Also emphasis was put on changing the curriculum to suit the African context. Many African countries reviewed their curricula after independence to do away with the Eurocentric views which had been imposed on them and focus on Africanism. For example Tanzania incorporated the indigenous social values and pattern of African life into national curriculum in 1967.
4. **Removed racial discrimination in schools**. This was another attempt taken to change education policy in Africa. For example in Tanzania education Act No. 37 of 1962 was introduced to remove social inequalities and any other form of discrimination. The law was a replacement of 1927 Education Ordinance Act which propagated social inequalities and discrimination in education during colonial period.
5. **Established the Ministry of Education**. The Ministry of National Education was introduced and given authority to manage all educational activities. In Tanzania for example, the Education Act of 1969 was enacted so as to establish the Ministry of National Education and all educational issues were put under government. Under the Educational Act of 1969, all schools were required to use the same curriculum and students sat for national examination after completing each cycle for certification. These changes also were made in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia.
6. **Introduction of adult education programme**. In Tanzania for example, adult education program was introduced in order to educate the illiterate adults. They were taught writing, reading and arithmetic. Different radio programmes were also introduced for providing education to them

**Achievements of post-colonial educational changes**

1. **It increased enrollment numbers of the pupils**. Educational changes in Africa increased number of pupils enrolled in primary, secondary schools and tertiary level. For example by 1980 Tanzania had already enrolled 3,361,228 pupils for primary education, 67,396 students for secondary education and 7,468 students for tertiary education. This situation also was observed in Kenya and Uganda.
2. **It increased the number of education institutions**. These policy changes have also increased the number of schools at both primary and secondary education. Universities were established after tertiary education in Africa. For example, the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Makerere University in Uganda and the University of Nairobi in Kenya.
3. **It produced education experts in Africa**. By the 1980s, the changes had produced educators and experts in different fields such as medicine, engineering, accounts, law and economics. Illiteracy levels or rates were greatly reduced.
4. **It increased the expansion of education facilities in Africa**. The education programs and strategies employed helped to expand the education facilities in many of the African countries after independence. There was the expansion of primary, secondary and higher learning institutions.

**Weaknesses of the changes in educational policies**

1. **It inherited the structure of colonial education**. The changes of educational policies in Africa focused on overhauling the inherited colonial education structures and legacies through reviewing and restructuring the entire education system.
2. **There was shortage of teaching staff**. There were shortage of teachers as well as teaching and learning facilities like books, libraries and laboratories.
3. **The use of English in learning became problem**. The use of English in secondary schools as a medium of instruction became great challenge to most African students because they did not have a good foundation in language
4. **Stagnated of educational programs and infrastructural facilities**. Several educational programs and infrastructural facilities in African countries were stagnated by internal and external political and economic crises. For example, the oil crises in 1980s hindered the success of the newly established education policies in Africa.
5. **Adoption of Structural Adjustment Program (SAPs) became a great challenge**. The economic upheaval forced the African countries to adopt the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in the 1980s which made Africans’ dependence on the capitalist nations. The adoption of SAPs created an opportunity for the private sector to invest in education. This led to the re-introduction of school fees. Many parents could not afford the school fees because of poverty.

**Changes in health services after independence**

Improvement of the health services was necessary for creating a healthy society that could constantly be involved in day-to-day economic production activities. Africa leaders retained the health centres left behind by the colonialists; however, more efforts were made to improve them to meet the needs of the societies.

**Objectives of changing health services after independence**

1. **To reduce mother-infant mortality rate**. The aim of changing health services in Africa after independence was to reduce mother-infant mortality rate. This was done through the increase of provision of health services to mothers and children
2. **To improve the quality of health services**. Also the changes in health services in Africa after independence were intended to improve the quality of services. This was done through allocation of more funds to the health sector.
3. **To improve people’s health standard**. Also the aim of changing health services in Africa after independence was to improve people’s health standard. This was done through improvement of the quality of infrastructures in the health centres and dispensaries.
4. **To prevent the spread of diseases**. Also changing in health services was intended to prevent the diseases. This was done through introducing various campaigns to prevent diseases such as sanitation campaigns in Tanzania.
5. **To create equal rights among the people**. Also changing in health services in Africa was intended to create equality in provision of health services among the people regardless of their races, social status or religion. The aim was to make sure that, health services should be accessible to all people in rural and urban areas.

**Efforts made to improve health services after independence**

1. **Increased the number of hospitals and dispensaries**. More dispensaries were opened, especially in rural areas. District and regional hospitals as well as referral hospitals were also opened.
2. **Recognized the role of private sectors in provision of health services**. Private companies, individuals, religious organizations and voluntary groups also participated in the provision of health services in Africa after independence.
3. **Initiated different campaigns to prevent spread of diseases**. Different campaigns were introduced to prevent the spread of diseases. For example sanitation campaigns were introduced to counteract the spread of diseases.
4. **Increased the training of doctors and nurses**. The training of more medical doctors and nurses was given first priority so as to increase their numbers. All over Africa there has been a steady expansion of training number of doctors, nurses and pharmacists.
5. **Allocation of more funds to the health sector**. More funds were allocated to the health sector to improve the quality of health services. Funds were used in employing the medical staff such as doctors and nurses, also were used in buying medical facilities.
6. **Improved the quality of infrastructures**. The improvement of quality of infrastructures was made through repairs. Also the provision of human resources and medicine to the government hospitals and dispensaries was intended to improve people health.

**Strengths of the changes in health services**

1. **It decreased risky and diseases**. The changes led to the decrease in the number of risky and diseases such as measles, leprosy and small pox among children
2. **It reduced mother-infant mortality rate**. The establishment of mother and children clinics in the government hospitals led to the reduction of mortality rates among maternal women and children.
3. **It reduced dependency on expatriate personnel**. Changes in health services after independence reduced dependency in medical personnel. This was due to the increased the training of medical staff such as medical doctors, nurses and pharmacists to take charge of the health sector in their countries.
4. **It reduced the spread of epidemic diseases**. The provision of vaccines has enabled countries to eradicate many epidemics existed in Africa for many years. Many vaccinations have been done in co-operation with international agencies to control epidemic and reduce communicable diseases.

**Challenges of changes in health services**

1. **Financial problem**. Lack and shortage of funds for purchasing medical equipment and hiring skilled personnel made it difficult to improve the quality of health services. This led to the provision of low quality services
2. **There was uneven distribution of health service centres**. Although the number of health centres has risen, they remained very uneven distributed. The African leaders intended to improve the quality of rural health centres; they did not provide quality health services.
3. **Malnutrition among young children**. Malnutrition among young children in rural and urban areas still affects people because sufficient education concerning the health of children has not been provided. Malnutrition was caused by low protein intake
4. **Shortage of trained personnel**. The number of trained doctors was very low in most of the African countries. According to UN figure, in 1970s most African countries had around 15000 people per doctor. Also the growth of private institutions has taken many qualified doctors out of the government health services.
5. **Rapid growth of population**. The growth of population and failure to organize family planning became an obstacle in provision of health services. The rapid population growth created more difficult in provision of quality medical services on time due to the increasing number of people.

**Water and housing services in Africa after independence**

The policy of water and housing services was aimed at improving people’s living standards, both in rural and urban areas. This was because, the water and housing services inherited from colonialism was very inadequate and disorganized. African countries at the time of independence made various strategies to improve water and housing services

**Strategies made to improve water and housing services in Africa after independence**

1. **Introduction of water service programmes**. The newly independent African countries introduced water service programmes such as tap water and bore holes or wells in rural areas so that people would not walk long distance and spend many hours in search of water. For example, in Five-Year Development Plan (1969-1974), the government of Tanzania adopted the villagelization programmes to improve the quality of social services such as water and housing.
2. **To encourage the establishment of self-help schemes in rural areas**. Another strategy deployed was to encourage the establishment of self-help schemes to make the rural population dig wells, water channels and small dams and build modern houses. In Kenya for example such self-help schemes were called Harambee
3. **People were mobilized to build modern houses**. Mass education was given to them on the importance of building modern houses. One of the important arguments was that a modern house would help to contain some communicable diseases. For example, people were told that a house with poor ventilation and sanitary facilities would cause diseases such as tuberculosis and spinal cerebral meningitis.
4. **Provision of loans**. Also in Tanzania for instance, the government established a national bank known as Tanzania Housing Bank, which provided loans to those who wanted to build modern houses
5. **The government built houses for the people**. Also another strategy was the government to built the houses for its people. For example in Tanzania the government built houses for its civil servants in Magomeni and Kinondoni. In Tanga, the government built the houses for the people who faced with flood in Amboni area and the street called Mafuriko. In Zanzibar president Abeid built several buildings for the homeless.
6. **Introduction of National housing schemes**. Also another strategy was the introduction National housing schemes. In towns such as Harare-Zimbabwe, Mombasa- Kenya and Dar es Salaam-Tanzania, National housing schemes were introduced.

**Results of the changes in housing and water services**

1. **Development of modern houses**. Many African governments succeeded in changing people’s traditional attitude and taboos and taught them about the importance of living in modern houses.
2. **Reduction of diseases resulted from using unsafe and clean lineless water**. People were motivated to drink clean and safe water to contain water-borne diseases. By the 1980s, over 45% of Tanzanians had abandoned thatched houses and were living in houses roofed with corrugated iron sheets.
3. **Increase the availability of water in rural areas**. Through self-help schemes, the rural population built water wells, boreholes and water channels. By 1973, about 2.04 million people had access to tap water.
4. **It led to urban development**. The housing schemes led to urban development and creation of modern residential areas in towns and rural areas.

**Challenges of changes in housing and water services**

1. **Financial constraints**. The government could not meet the need for modern houses by all people due to the financial constraints. Building materials such cement, corrugated iron sheets and ceiling boards were very expensive.
2. **Destruction of some infrastructures**. The pilot water projects implemented by the government collapsed due to the people’s negative attitude towards the self-help schemes. They did not want to dig water wells or channels in their villages. In some cases, some of the completed water projects did not last long because villagers stole water pumps or water pipes and stopcocks.
3. **Lack funds for rehabilitating the projects**. Most of the construction projects were planned by the government and handed over to the villagers after being completed. Most of the social service provision facilities were destroyed by the villagers. The government did not provide funds for rehabilitating the projects that had been destroyed.
4. **Rapid population growth in urban areas**. The ever-increasing population in urban areas posed a great challenge to the provision of social services. There was increase in squatter settlements in urban areas in most countries in Africa after independence. For example, the migration of people from rural to urban areas caused a crisis in the provision of water services in towns.
5. **Lack of competent personnel to repair the social service provision facilities**. Some of the survived water projects did not last long because of mechanical faults and were not repaired. This was because, many local government lacked competent personnel to repair and install facilities to supply water to residents.

***QUESTIONS***

1. *During post-colonial period, the African countries decided to change their social, political and economic system after independence. Give six reasons to explain, why the changes were inevitable?*
2. *Soon after the independence, the African states decided to change the political, ideological and administrative systems. Prove this statement by identifying such changes which took place in Africa after independence*
3. *The first President of Tanzania the late Julius Nyerere said that, “it was necessary for Tanzania to change the political, ideological and administrative system in our country”. His Prime Minister the late Edward Sokoine explained six conditions that necessitated for these changes. As a historian, assess six conditions that were explained by Prime Minister.*
4. *During Post-colonial period, many African states succeeded to change political, ideological and administrative systems in their countries. However, these changes never became smooth in running the government activities, there were many challenges that faced the countries. Justify this statement with six points.*
5. *Political independence which was gained in Africa was based on flag independence. Use six points to verify the nature of this political system existed in Africa after independence*
6. *Mr. Kitanzi is a Regional Director of economic development programs. In his speech he said, “Inherited problems from colonial past are major hindrance to development of Africa after independence.” Support Mr. Kitanzi with six points.*
7. *Many of the African state after independence took the necessary measures to changes the economic system after being badly affected by the colonialists during the colonial economy. In the light of this statement, identify six economic strategies which were adopted in Africa after independence*
8. *Many countries in Africa took various measures to change their economic system after independence. As a historian, give six points to assess the strengths and challenges of the economic policies that were adopted in Africa.*
9. *After the Independence, most of the African states changed the social policies for the wellbeing of the Africans. Use six points to elaborate the reasons for these changes that were took place in Africa.*
10. *Mr. Kihwela is the educational expertise in Africa, he said that, “inherited of the educational problem from colonialists, made the Africans to apply various measures to change the educational system in their countries”. As a form four student, use six points to support Mr. Kihwela.*
11. *In post-colonial era, African countries used different measures to make the changes in educational policies in order to empower and improve the development to the Africans. Use six points to explain the achievement and weaknesses of these changes.*

**THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

**African national military**

Post-colonial African states inherited the colonial military. For example in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda there was the King’s African Rifles (KAR) which was under the British. The African states after independence had the major task of providing instruments for safeguarding their nation’s security and integrity. Therefore, the establishment of the national military was necessary for safeguarding the African interests. However, the colonial military system and structures were not significantly changed. Instead, the military institution was Africanized through the adoption of new names.

**Objectives of national military in Africa after independence**

1. **To make the military national in outlook**. This could make Africans develop trust and positive attitude towards their military institutions and thereby promote their ideological and material interests.
2. **To end the exploitation and oppression existed during colonial military**. The post-colonial military institutions were aimed at ending exploitative and oppressive practices which characterized the military during the colonial era.
3. **To achieve the specific purposes**. The new military was aimed at achieving specific purposes. Institutions such as the National Services and Militia Unit helped to strengthen the national security system in the country and safeguard the regime.
4. **To revive the African culture**. Also the establishment of national military in Africa was necessary for reviving African culture that had been destroyed by the colonial governments.
5. **To prepare the soldiers for the protection of the country**. Also the national military was established in order to ensure the protection of the country. Some soldiers were sent in different countries in the world for further training to strengthen their skills and knowledge.

**National military institutions in Tanzania**

In Tanzania there are various national military that performs their functions effectively. Some of the military institutions include; Tanzania People’s Defence Force (TPDF), The Police Force, Immigration department, Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service (TISS) department and the Prison

**Tanzania People’s Defence Forces (TPDF)**

The Tanzania People’s Defence Forces was established in 1964. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania is the Commander-in-Chief of TPDF and all armed forces in the country. TPDF has specialized sections namely the Air Force, the Navy and the Infantry Unit. The head of military force is the Chief of Defence Force (CDF) who is appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Functions of Tanzania People’s Defence Forces (TPDF)**

1. **Protecting the country from external enemies**. The TPDF in the country has many specialized sections that perform their duties effectively. These units have the task of protecting the country from external enemies.
2. **To maintain law and order in the country**. The TPDF also reinforces the Police in the maintaining law and order in the country.
3. **Participate in internal and external security**. Also TPDF provides assistance in times of national emergencies and is involved in international peace-keeping missions in various countries such as Sudan and democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
4. **Contributed in the struggle for independence of other African countries**. The TPDF contributed to the struggle and achievement of independence of other African countries. For example, this army was involved in the armed struggle for the independence of countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.
5. **To assist the public during the national emergencies**. The TPDF has also been actively involved in the provision of services during natural hazards such as the construction of bridges when the old ones have been swept away by floods. It also assists in evacuating civilians in times of calamities such as floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or fir outbreaks.
6. **Participate in national building activities**. The TPDF also participate in national building activities such as construction of Presidential Palace, constructing schools, hospitals and provision of education and medical services to the societies living in remote areas.

**The Police Forces (Tanpol)**

Unlike the TPDF, the Police Force did not undergo major transformation after independence. Tanzania inherited the Police Force from the British colonial government. The Police Force in Tanzania is in many categories such Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Field Force Unit (F.F.U), Fire Brigade and Rescue Force and Traffic police. The head of Police Force in Tanzania is Inspector General of Police (IGP) who is appointed by President. All these categories perform various functions in the country.

**Functions of the Police Force**

1. **Maintaining law and order**. The Police Force is responsible to maintain law and order by arresting all who break laws such as thieves and other criminals. They normally conduct patrol in order to capture criminals
2. **Ensures internal and international security**. The Police Force provides internal security to people and their properties. It also co-operates with the International Police (Interpol) in dealing with international crimes such as drug trafficking.
3. **Detecting and prevent crimes**. The Police forces investigate crimes and arrest suspected criminals. They frequently conduct patrol to prevent crimes related activities in the society. They prevent crimes, arrest criminals and detain some of them where necessary
4. **Ensures safety on the road**. The traffic police officers inspect motor vehicles and ensure safety on the road. They also ensure road users properly observe the rules and regulations.
5. **Provide the emergency services to rescue the society**. The police forces provide emergence services to rescue the public in order to bring the relief aid. The people who suffer from various problems such as flood, fire, road accidents and many others are given assistance from the Police forces. For example, Fire and Rescue Force and Traffic police provide the assistance to the public during the accidents.

**The Prison**

Tanzania also inherited the Prison structure from the British colonial government. New policy to guide prison administration was introduced. This policy focused on utilizing prison labour on nation-building and revenue-earning activities. Through Africanization campaign, Africans were recruited as prison officers. The prisons accommodate criminals whose case have been heard and judged in the court of law. The prisons also help in rehabilitating people with deviant behavior. The head of prison in Tanzania is Commissioner General of Prison who is appointed by President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Strength of the national military institutions**

1. **They have active in defending national peace and security**. Tanzania national military institutions have been active in defending national peace and security. Tanzania is bordering with eight neighbouring countries and some of the countries are characterized by political conflicts and frequent civil wars. Because of the tactics used to defend the country, Tanzania has continued to be a safe and stable county.
2. **They promote the national socio-economic development**. To a great extent, the Tanzania military institutions have helped to promote the national socio-economic development by providing assistance to various government institutions and citizens.
3. **They participated in liberation struggle**. Tanzania troops also participated in the national liberation struggles of Southern African countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe were assisted by the Tanzanian troops to achieve independence.
4. **They participate in peace keeping missions**. The Tanzania military forces participated in peace keeping missions in various countries under the umbrella of the Commonwealth, African Union and the United Nations. For example, they helped in peace keeping missions in Rwanda, Burundi, Congo (DR), Ivory Coast, Sudan and the Central Africa Republic
5. **They participated in nation-building activities**. The military institutions in Africa have been participated in nation-building activities such roads and bridges construction. Also military institutions became the helpful to the civilians in case of emergence time such as natural calamities and constructing the tunnel during the wars in the countries.
6. **They ensure the state security**. The national intelligence unit deals with state security and identifies those who may be a threat to state peace, stability and rule of law. Most people who belong in this group are not known by the society and perform their functions in secret.

**Weaknesses of the national military institutions**

1. **Presence of nepotism (biasness).** The national military institutions in Africa suffered from nepotism. These institutions inherited the seeds of ethnic bias sown by colonialists. In most independent African states, recruitment and training of people in the armed forces involved all ethnic groups, but promotion to higher ranks was sometimes done along ethnic lines.
2. **They involved in military coup.** In some parts of Africa, armed forces have been involved in military coup attempts or have actually overthrown their government. Most of the military leaders who took over the government used violence. There were several independent African states such as Nigeria, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mauritania experienced military coups
3. **Inadequate financial resources.** The African military institutions had inadequate financial resources. As a result, they lacked important supplies like uniform, arsenal and food. This situation made some African countries failed to develop military technology and buy the modern weapons.
4. **Military dependent from developed countries.** Many independent African states were military dependent on assistance from the developed countries. Because of poor military technology, many countries had sought military assistance from developed countries such as U.S.A, Britain, Germany and France. For example, the Francophone countries in West Africa still depend on the French military whenever there are civil unrests.
5. **Rise of indiscipline cases in some of the military institutions.** Some of military institutions in Africa were hampered by issues such as indiscipline. In some countries they have been accused of looting and raping the civilians. Also some of the military institutions had poor relationship with public due to harsh treatment used to the people.

**National legal institutions**

The national legal institutions are the instruments of law in the country that are under the control of Judiciary. They include the Special Constitutional Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, Resident Magistrate’s Court, the District Court and the Primary Court. This is the court system that concerned with the administration of justice through the court of law.

**Functions of national legal institutions**

1. **They settle the disputes in the country**. National legal institutions settle the disputes in a state between individuals and institutions in general. The aim is to protect the constitution rights and freedom of individual
2. **They promote justice and protect the rights of citizens**. Also the major function of the legal institutions is to promote justice and protect the rights of each individual citizen. Legal institutions make sure that, the rights and freedom of citizens are maintained and any citizen who break the law of the state is punished according to the laws
3. **They enforce the law in the country**. the legal institutions enforce the law, not only to the citizens but also on government leaders so that they can discharge their functions fairly and responsibly
4. **They encourage international co-operation on legal matters**. The legal institutions in the African states encourage international co-operation between the countries in the various legal matters such as production, exchange and dissemination of information on law and other legal issues.
5. **They protect national constitution**. National legal institutions in many of the African states, protect the national constitutions by ensuring that everything in the country is done within the constitutional provisions in each country

**Strength of national legal institutions**

1. **They have been offering the legal services**. The national legal institutions in many countries in Africa have been offering the legal services to serve the people in the countries. They respect and work together with local and traditional African institutions that have been offering legal services. For instance, in the countries with large population of Muslim, Islamic courts are given room to handle cultural and religious matters in African legal system.
2. **They have resolved the conflicts**. The national legal institutions also resolved the conflicts. Since independence, the national legal institutions have resolved conflicts in various societies. For example, local councils have handled several land conflicts and disputes.
3. **They have been providing services to all people without biasness**. The legal institutions in many countries in Africa have been providing services to all citizens regardless of their races, socio-political affiliations or one’s economic status. This was contrary during the colonial period, the colonial legal institutions offered services on the basis of people’s race, religion, gender and economic status.
4. **They have successful in protecting the constitution**. The national legal institutions have been successful in protecting national constitutions by making citizens respect them through coercive apparatus such as the police force and prison.

**Weaknesses of the national legal institutions**

1. **Lack of cooperation with other state machineries**. Although legal institutions are regarded as independent entities, they face constant interface from other state organs during the execution of their functions. Such interference affects the efficiency of the legal institutions in dealing with cases.
2. **Shortage of fund**. Also the national legal institutions facing financial problems in their operations. Inadequate of funds prevent them from making follow-ups and conducting proper, in-depth investigations of cases
3. **Little knowledge of citizens on legal matters**. In most of the African state, most of the citizens have little knowledge of legal matters, something that affects the legal institutions,
4. **Shortage of legal personnel**. In most of the African countries, the limited personnel in the legal institutions impaired the provision of services to the people
5. **Corruption practices done by the legal officials**. In most countries in Africa, legal institutions are affected with corruption. The integrity has been undermined irreparably. In Kenya, many magistrates and judges lost their jobs in 2003 following allegations of corruption

***QUESTIONS***

1. *Post- colonial African state inherited the colonial military to ensure peace and security in the country. As a form for student, explain six objectives of national military institutions that operated in Africa after independence.*
2. *Soon after independence, Tanzania established People’s Defence Force (TPDF) in order to ensure peace and security in the country. Use six points to analyze the functions of this military force in the country.*
3. *National military institutions were developed in Africa after independence in order to ensure defence and security in many of the African states. In the light of this statement, use six points to assess the strengths and weaknesses of these institutions in Africa.*
4. *The president of Tanzania blamed the military institutions of being unfair to the citizens. Suppose you are Chief of Defense Force of Tanzania, suggest measures and changes that should be made to improve the functions of the military institutions*
5. *Many of the African states inherited, adopted and developed the military and legal institutions in their countries. Use six points to analyze the objectives of developing these institutions in post-independent Africa.*
6. *The achievement of defense and security in post-independence Tanzania was greatly contributed with well functioning of national military and legal institutions. Use six points to support this statement.*
7. *Use six points to justify the statement that, “the colonial military and legal institutions were different from the national military and legal institutions in Africa after independence.”*

**FORCES HINDERING DEVELOPMENT IN INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES**

Since independence, the African states have been experiencing many problems and some of those problems are rooted in the colonial past and others originate from within the African countries. Although the African countries made the efforts to solve those problems, yet there are still problems that hinder the achievement of desired development in Africa.

**Internal forces hindered development in Africa after independence**

1. **Emergence of dictatorial leadership in Africa**. The adoption of single- party system created the sense of dictatorial leadership in some of the African states during 1960s-1970s. Single-party system narrowed democratic system and sometime the government did not accept criticism for the evils committed by their officials. Some of the state leaders accumulated much power that they even abuse it. Those who criticized the government were secretly killed, imprisoned, forced into exile or disappearance without trace.
2. **Ideological differences among the independent African states**. Ideological differences caused disunity among the independent African states. For example, Kenya and Tanzania developed unhealthy political and economic relations due ideological differences something that made the two countries to close their borders in 1977. This situation led to the collapsed of East African Community (EAC) in 1977 something that affected economic development of East African countries.
3. **Rise of military coup**. Military coups were hindering development in many African states. for example, the military coup which took place in Uganda in 1971 led by General Idd Amin to overthrown Milton Obote something that caused inter-territorial conflicts between Tanzania and Uganda and ultimately led the rise of Tanzania-Uganda war in 1978-1979. Another military coup occurred in Ghana in 1966 in which Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown from his power and lived in exile in Romania until his death.
4. **Absence of social cohesion among the people**. Post-colonial Africa, absence of social unity was another problem hindering development among the given nation. Some of the African states gained political independence while their social cohesion and harmony were a bit complicated. Good examples were Rwanda and Burundi who gained their independence but ethnic feelings were so strong between Tutsi and Hutu who both of them were unwilling to share political power. This situation caused the civil wars in Rwanda and Burundi.
5. **Civil wars**. Civil wars have also greatly hindered development in some African countries. The major causes of civil wars in Africa included power struggle among the military, religious and ethnic leaders. Nigeria, Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone are good examples of countries which have been affected by civil wars.
6. **Prolonged drought**. Some African countries have not achieved suitable development because of prolonged drought. Ethiopia is a good example of a country where drought has been causing famine, which affects many people, especially children.
7. **Eruption of diseases**. Another threat to the well-being of the African people is the problem of diseases such as malaria, diarrhea, anaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and respiratory infections included pneumonia and tuberculosis. All these diseases delay and hindered national development in many countries

**External forces hindering development in Africa after independence**

1. **Neo-colonialism**. Neo-colonialism has adversely affected African development because soon after independence, colonial policies still haunted its development strategies through neo-colonialism. Africans became victims of indirect and penetrating foreign domination through political, economic, social, military and technical means
2. **Increased of foreign debts**. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have also been used to destroy the economies of African countries. They provide loans under difficult conditionalities which affected the African economy and Africans became economically dependent
3. **Foreign investment**. Foreign investments have similarly been used as an avenue for looting African wealth and resources. Neo-colonial relations are also manifested through price control at the world market. African countries have become receivers of prices, while developed countries set the prices.

**Measures taken to address the problems faced African countries after independence**

1. **Increased of positive economic relation with other nations**. African leaders have been pressing co-operation with other nations in order to solve their problems. For example, between 1970 and 1982, African countries were receiving large amount of money in the form of soft loans and financial aid from Western Europe. Through this relation, the European nations established an organization called Official Development Assistance (ODA) to coordinate the financial support and to ensure that, African countries received aid from recognized agencies.
2. **Recognized the support from UN Specialized agencies**. African leaders have been working closely with various specialized agencies of the United Nations to solve their problems. For example, in times of food shortage and famine, African countries have worked with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to ensure that they receive food assistance on time.
3. **Introduction of multi-party system**. Most of the African states have reintroduced multi-party system in order to provide the opportunity for the citizens to compete in the political activities. Multi-party system could help the government to be more accountable to its citizens and limit the powers of the leaders. Multi-party system helped to make constitutional reforms that limited the terms of the leaders to a maximum period, usually two terms
4. **Establishment of development partnership among the African states**. In October 2001, African leaders launched the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). That move was seen as one of the steps towards solving the seemingly unending social, political and economic problems that have been facing the continent. Under NEPAD, a key strategy for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century was outlined, including the priority sectors of infrastructure, water and sanitation, information and communication technology (ICT), human resource development and economic development.
5. **Enhanced African political and economic cooperation**. African leaders enhanced the African cooperation through transformed Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU) in 2001. Also they enhanced economic cooperation through forming and enhanced the regional economic integrations. For example, the revival of East African Community (EAC) in 2001. In these organizations, African leaders have been using the conferences to discuss possible ways of solving common development problems.
6. **Establishment of revenues collecting bodies**. African states made the efforts in revenues collection in order to become economically strong. This has been done through the establishment of revenue-collecting bodies. For example Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)

**Positive outcomes (success) of the measures taken to address problems in Africa**

1. **They improved African economy**. The measures taken helped African states to improve their economic performance and the welfare of the people in the continent. For example in Ghana, the economic and structural changes introduced, have increased the production of cocoa and giving greater benefits to peasants.
2. **They increased inflow of foreign aid and investment**. The measures taken to address the problems have resulted in a massive inflow of foreign aid and foreign investment from developed countries. The measures taken to combat corruption and the emphasis placed on good governance have helped to stimulate further investment in Africa. Foreign aid and investment have helped to address problems resulted to health, education, electricity, water and physical infrastructures.
3. **They contributed to the expansion of democracy**. The adoption of multiparty system in the 1990s has contributed to the expansion of democracy in Africa. This transformation has opened the door for African states to hold democratic elections and has improved the image of the continent as a favourable destination for capital investment.
4. **They raised business sector**. The measures taken to address the problems in Africa have been gain in the business sector following the improvement of the trading environment. Involvement of the local people in the internal and external trade has increased both personal and national wealth
5. **They improved educational system in Africa**. The measures taken to address the problem in Africa have been improved the educational system. There were the various education policies which were introduced to fight for the illiteracy in the society. For example, Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Education For All (EFA)
6. **They contributed to the political achievement in Africa**. the measures taken to address the problems in African contributed to political achievement in the continent. The African Union (AU) has played important role in enhancing

**The challenges that still face Africa**

1. **Political instability**. Despite of the efforts taken to solve political conflicts and civil wars, African countries still experience political instability. Many of the African states experience political violence that are caused by the number of factors such as social differences, weak economic base, existence of military regime, borders conflicts, corruption and violence of human rights. Countries like Congo DR, Somalia, Sudan, Burundi etc have experienced such a chaotic political atmosphere.
2. **Problem of refugees**. Refugees are still increasing in the continent due to the political conflicts especially over electoral outcomes. Many countries experienced this problem. For example, Tanzania hold the refugees camp in Kigoma region from Burundi and Congo DR.
3. **Corruption and mismanagement of public resources**. Corruption and mismanagement of public resources have not been completely wiped out in many of the African states. Corruption and mismanagement of public resources contribute to deterioration of many development projects in the countries that were intended to bring the development to the citizens.
4. **Diseases and natural calamities**. The eruption of diseases and natural hazards still affect the African states. These problems killed the number of people in the continent and disturbed the economic projects in many of the African countries. For example HIV/AIDS, malaria, Ebola and many others killed many people in Africa
5. **Economic dependency**. The African states still suffer from the problem of economic dependency. There were various measures which were initiated by the capitalist nation that opened the door for direct foreign investment in Africa and exposed African economies to the control of donor countries.

***QUESTIONS***

1. *Up to the 21st century, all African states had independent from the external dominations. Despite of their freedom, still suffered from internal and external factors that hindering the development of Africa. Use six points to validate the truth of the statement*
2. *Mr. Nyandu is a famous historian in Katarama ward, always he conducts the discourse with the group of youth of the village. One day he explained various factors on the measures which were taken by the African states to address the challenges hindering their countries. Suppose you are the one of the youth, what six points you think Mr. Nyandu explained?*
3. *Suppose you are a student of Mtakuja secondary school and you know various historical facts of African states. Use the knowledge you got from the History to identify six factors that signify the successful of the efforts taken by the African state to solve the problems hindering development of their states.*
4. *Currently, there were many challenges that face the African states despite of their achievements. Use six points to verify the truth of this statement.*
5. *Despite of political independence attained by the African states, still the political instability in some countries remain as a great challenges for the African development. Use six points to assess the root causes of this problem in Africa. How the African communities are affected with this problem?*

**AFRICA IN CONTINENTAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

Africa’s participation in continental, regional and international affairs was one of the strategy adopted to address the problems faced the African states. After independence, many of the African states decided to form the organizations that could help them to develop in social, political and economic systems. The African states formed various organizations that operated continental wise, regional wise and international wise. Those organizations include; Continental co-operation, Regional Integration and International Affairs

**The African Union and quest for continental co-operation**

Continental co-operation is the coming together of nations within a particular continent in order to achieve economic, social and political development. One of the strategies adopted by African countries for this purpose is continental engagement through the African Union (AU), formerly the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

**Establishment of Organization of African Unity (OAU)**

The OAU was established on 25th May 1963 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The pioneering leaders included President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Emperor Haille Selasie of Ethiopia. The first chairperson of OAU was Emperor Haille Selasie of Ethiopia. OAU had the following **objectives:**

* To promote unity and solidarity among the member states
* To make efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa
* To settle disputes involving African states across the continent
* To defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of all African states
* To promote political and economic co-operation among independent African states
* To speed up the decolonization of the rest of Africa
* To promote international co-operation in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
* To uphold the principle of non-interference with the internal affairs of the member states.

**Structure of OAU**

OAU had main four bodies as follows;

* **Assemblies of Head of States**. This was the supreme organ which comprised of heads of states and government of the member states. Its members met once every year, unless incase of extra- ordinary circumstance to discuss various issues concerning the Africa.
* **Council of Ministers**. This was comprised all ministers of foreign affairs of the member states. they met twice annually, though there was extra-ordinary meeting
* **General Secretariat**. This body was headed by the General Secretary who was appointed by the Heads of the states to serve a term of four years with the provision for re-elected. Since its started, the secretaries were; Kifle Wodajo of Ethiopia (1963-1964), Diallo Telli Boubakar of Guinea (1964-1972), Nzo Ekangaki of Cameroon (1972-1974), Eteki Mboumuo of Cameroon (1974-1978), Edem Kodjo of Togo (1978-1983), Peter Onu of Nigeria (1983-1985), Ide Oumary of Niger (1985-1989) and Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania (1990-2000)
* **Specialized commission**. These commissions included; the council of mediation, conciliation and arbitration which dealt with the settled the disputes between member state, Liberation Committee which dealt with the coordination the liberation movement for African independence. Its head quarters was at Dar es Salaam Tanzania and it was broken un in 1994 when South Africa became independent, Organization of Africa Trade Union (OATU) which promoted unity of workers in Africa and Pan-African News Agency (PANA) which sent news to national new Agency of the member state

**Formation of African Union (AU)**

African Union (AU) is the organization of all African states which was formed in 2002 in Durban South Africa as the implementation of the Lusaka summit of 2001. OAU existed for 39 years, during the summit held in July 2002 in Durban, the African leaders recognized OAU and the name was changes to the African Union (AU). The first chairperson of AU was the President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki. The headquarters of AU is at Addis Ababa Ethiopia. African Union was formed in order to meet with the following **objectives;**

* To reflect African leaders’ desire to achieve rapid and greater development
* There was need to re-focus attention for African liberation because all African countries had gained their political independence. The last countries to get membership of AU is Southern Sudan in 2011 and Morocco re-join in with AU in 2017 after she was de-associated from OAU in 1984
* It focuses on increased co-operation among the member states
* To achieve Africa’s economic growth and development.

**Principles of African Union (AU)**

* To respect sovereign legality of all the member states
* Non-interference of internal affairs of a member states
* Respect sovereign and territorial integrity of each member state
* Recognition of principle of peaceful resolution of the conflicts
* Promotion gender equality
* Condemnation and rejection of political assassination
* Condemnation and rejection of unconstitutional changes of governments
* Respect for democratic principles and rule of law.

**Organs of the African Union (AU)**

The activities of the AU are carried out through several decision-making organs and bodies such as

* **Assembly of Heads of States**. It comprises of all Heads of States who meet once a year to discuss and make the decisions of the Union.
* **The Executive Council**. It comprises of all Ministers of foreign affairs of the member states and twice a year to make decisions and policies
* **Permanent Representative Committee**. It comprises the Ambassadors from each member states who are responsible in preparing the work of Executive Council. It acts as the Instruction of the Executive council
* **Specialized Technical Committee**. These are the committee of AU which are responsible in sectoral issues at the ministerial level
* **Peace and Security Council**. It is responsible for monitoring and intervention in conflicts. An early warning system on threats to security alerts members so that they can take quick intervention
* **African Union Commission**. It comprises of chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight member staff. It serves as the Secretariat of the Union which is responsible for administering the projects of AU and carrying out the decision made by Assembly and Executive Council of the Union
* **African Court of Justice**. The power and function have not been established. It should assist in settling legal disputes between member states and help to secure justice against Human right abuse
* **Pan-African Parliament**. It was established in order to provide a chance for full participation of Africans in development and economic integration of the continent. The first speaker was Getrude Mongella from Tanzania in 2004

**Also** there are many other organs such as the African Commission of Human and People’s Rights, Commission on International Law, financial institutions and other advisory organs



*Current member states of African Union*

**Strategies which are taken by AU for achieving its aims**

1. It uses the Agenda 2063 as a strategic framework for achieving Africa’s long-term socio-economic and integrative transformation. This agenda was formally adopted in 2013 as a roadmap for Africa’s sustainable development and will remain in place over the next 50 years. The Agenda 2063 deals with anticipating various problems and encourage the socio-economic development in Africa
2. Involving the promotion of common policies on trade and foreign relations. To that end, the AU has developed continental frameworks and flagship projects. Such frameworks and projects are for adding value to African commodities, reducing and removing barriers to intra-African trade and creating a large market for African goods and services.
3. The member states signed a landmark agreement in March 2018, namely the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA). The agreement requires the member states to remove tariffs on 90% of goods in order to boost free trade and services in Africa. this initiative was taken for the purpose of making Africa the largest free trade area in the world, with a large number of consumers and high Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
4. African leaders have shown commitment in industrializing the continent. The industrialization efforts are operationalized in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and other development partners. Through such collaborations, the AU developed a strategy for implementing the industrial program, trade, agriculture and energy in order to increase production in these sectors.
5. Established the centre of excellence to build the capacity of African scientists, engineers and researchers. Through the African Union Development Agency and New Partnership for Africa’s Development (AUDA-NEPAD), the AU established centres of excellence to build the capacity of African scientists, engineers and researchers. The intention was to enable them to work more intensively on artificial intelligence and quantum computing in order to accelerate the structural transformation of African economies.
6. AU cooperates with international community through United Nations agencies like the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The aim was to enhance the development of human resources, increase in economic productivity and improvement of the livelihoods and welfare of African people.
7. Enhancing investment and economic development through establishment of financial institutions. In this regard, financial institutions such as the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Central Bank (ACB) and the African Investment Bank (AIB) have been established. These banks support the economic initiatives of the African countries by providing them with funds in form of loans and grants for the various development projects.
8. AU mobilized its member states to create regional economic blocs in order to support their social, political and economic activities within their regions. Such blocs include the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC)

**Achievement of the African Union (AU)**

1. **The AU provides an opportunity for African nations to speak with one voice** on international issues. Through its various organs and agencies, African heads of states get the opportunity to discuss various problems facing the continent and work out solutions for the benefit of all
2. **The AU helped to the growth of economy through the promotion of industrializatio**n in Africa through the removal of trade barriers. This helped to fix fragmented regional economies that for a long time positioned Africa as a supplier of raw materials in exchange for manufactured from industrial countries. The increased industrialization in African countries helps to add value to export products, hence increasing the price of products and profit margins.
3. **The AU offers material and psychological support to the refugees**. The AU works with the United Nations and its agencies like UNHCR and WHO to offer material and psychological support to the refugees from various countries which have been facing civil wars. Such countries include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan and the Central African Republic.
4. **The AU played a great role in conflict resolution in various member states**. AU play an important role in settling the disputes among the member states, like post-election disputes in some countries in Africa such as Kenya in 2007, Zimbabwe in 2008 and Ivory Coast in 2011. Sometimes, AU is forced to deploy armed troops from the member states and conduct military operations in order to maintain peace and order in different parts of the continent. For example, Kenyan troops were sent to Somali to fight the Al-shabab terrorist group. The troops worked under the supervision and close monitoring of the AU
5. **The AU has improved health and education services** in different parts of Africa through AU human development program. The improvement in public health have led to the reduction of maternal-infant mortality rates and prevent against diseases such as HIV/AIDS
6. **The AU encourages African countries to improve their educational system** and raised access tohigh quality education. Illiteracy rate have been reduced in African countries because of the encouragement from AU. The number of children enrolled in educational institutions has increased tremendously. Through the improvement of education in Africa, the gender gap in education between male and female has been decreased.
7. **The AU promotes friendship and unity among the heads of states**. Through AU, African leaders have been attending meetings, workshops and forums, thereby improving their capacity to manage and solve political conflicts. Also international friendship has been improved within the continent through joint activities and programs in social and economic sectors
8. **AU finance development project in Africa**. With regard to the financial sector, the African Development Bank (ADB) and other financial institutions support African development projects. This support is given in the form of soft loans with low interest rates and easy borrowing conditions. Such loans have been invested in different development projects across the continent.

**Problems facing African Union (AU)**

1. **Problem of political boundaries which were created during partition of Africa**. The partition of Africa was done during Berlin conference without Africans; consent. The partition did not consider the ethnic groups who share the common culture because there were some ethnic groups who share the common culture were split into more than one country. this situation caused the conflicts over boundaries between the neighbouring of African states
2. **Ideological differences**. Ideological differences among African states challenged the functioning of the AU. Some African countries believed in socialism and others in capitalism. Sometimes such differences made it difficult for the AU member states to have a common agenda and thus weakened the collective efforts to achieve the AU’s objectives
3. **Financial problem**. The AU’s strategies and initiatives suffered inadequacy of funds to meet the target. The AU’s main sources of income are contributions from the member states in the form of membership fees which is not sufficient.
4. **Neo- colonialism**. Neo-colonialism interferes the functioning of the AU in many ways, particularly by imposing capitalist interests on some African states. For example, the former French colonies have continued to maintain close link with their former colonial master including building military base.
5. **Another problem relates to the nature of the organization itself**. The AU membership is not compulsory to all African states. it is voluntary organization and not a sovereign entity. The AU does not have the power to impose and enforce its decisions and policies on the member states. The implication of this is that each state has the liberty to join or not join or some countries may join the AU where necessary, but may withdraw their membership when they feel that their interests are being jeopardized.
6. **Multi-membership of the AU members**. Some of the AU member states are members of other regional grouping whose interests conflicting with those of the AU. For example, Afro-Arab countries like Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Sudan and Somalia which are members of the Arab League, tend to co-operate more with Arab countries in the Middle East than with their fellow African states of south of the Sahara. The only exception was President Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, who worked very closely with all African leaders.
7. **Civil wars**. Different African countries such as Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Congo, and Chad have experienced civil wars which have made it difficult for them to promote and maintain peace and security. In certain parts of the continent, civil wars have disrupted harmonious relations between neighbouring countries hence adversely affecting economic development in such countries.
8. **Immoral practices done by some African leaders**. Some African leaders are involved in immoral practices such as corruption, maladministration, nepotism and mismanagement of public funds. All these affect the credibility of the AU, since the same leaders are part of its decision makers.

**African regional co-operation**

African regional co-operation was the establishment of the regional political and socio-economic organizations which were formed in order to increase political and socio-economic growth which ultimately would promote the cooperation among the member states. The idea of establishing African regional cooperation was conceived by the AU, formerly OAU to address social, political and economic problems facing newly independent African states. Thus, regional organizations centred in specific geographical areas such as East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, Central Africa were formed.

1. **The East African Community (EAC)**

The East African community (EAC) was an organization that was formed in 1967 to coordinate some political and socio-economic affairs of the three countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The headquarters of the community was in Arusha Tanzania. The East African Community was rooted during the colonial era in British formed organizations which were East African Governors Conference (1923), the East African High Commission (1948) and the east African Common Services Organization (1961). The EAC membership was voluntary and each member state had to be part of the East African region.

**Objectives of forming East African community**

1. The East African community was formed to promote economic co-operation among the member states. This fostered free trade and wide market for the goods produced in the region.
2. The formation of the East African community was intended to strengthen social and political ties between the member states. This was intended to facilitate the free movement of people and understand among East African members.
3. To enhance co-operation and growth agricultural and industrial production. This was intended to create the possibility of technological advancement and innovation among the member states.
4. To provide the forum for the Heads of the States to meet and discussing various political, social and economic issues concerning their countries.
5. To conduct research in various areas for the development of the member states. Different research organs were established to promote social and economic development. The organs included East African Natural Resources Research council which conducted research in various issues such as fisheries and forestry

**Organs of the East African community (EAC)**

Various institutions were established to ensure proper functioning of the community. The most important ones included

* The east African Authority, which was the community’s supreme organ consisting of the Heads of the States
* The East African Legislative Assembly, whose main function was to make laws concerning the common services provided by the community
* The common market tribunal
* The EAC had different councils such as finance, communication, common market, economic consultative and planning, research and social councils. The functions of each council were coordinated by the central Secretariat in Arusha
* The Court of Appeal for East Africa whose function was to hear appeals from the courts in each member states.

**Achievement of East African Community (EAC)**

1. **It promoted the living standard of the people**. The East African community promoted the people’s standard of living by creating employment opportunities and establishing important services through its facilities, institutions and corporations.
2. **It established East African development Bank that financed various economic projects**. The East African development Bank sponsored six projects worth $ 1.2 million, which facilitated the establishment of new industries in the member states. The industries included the aluminum corrugated iron sheets industry (ALAF), a radio assembling industry and motor vehicle tyre and tube industry in Tanzania; a bicycle and chemical fertilizer industry in Uganda and an electric industry in Kenya. These industries provided employment to the people.
3. **It created social and economic co-operation among the people in the region**. The EAC facilitated smooth movement of people and goods in the region and in turn, stimulated the growth of trade and commerce. Such interactions also facilitated the development of good relations and co-operation among the citizens of the member states.
4. **It facilitated the access of quality education among the member states**. the East African community established common ventures in the areas of education, research, science and technology. For example, the formation of common policies in the field of higher education was facilitated by the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA). Also there were various researches conducted in the region.
5. **It created the employment opportunities among the people in the region**. The East African community became important source of employment among the member states and it stimulated the provision of various socio-economic and diplomatic services.

Despite of its achievements, EAC faced problems which led to its collapse in 1977

**Problems and collapsed of East African Community**

1. **Dissatisfaction among the member states**. Most of the problems resulted from the dissatisfaction among the member states with the nature of its operation. For example, the community did not have technical mechanisms in dealing with unequal distribution of benefits among the member states.
2. **Failure to implement the transfer tax**. The transfer tax which was set to protect industries could not be implemented. The member states did not abide by the conditions of the transfer tax. As a result, the duplication of industries and competition in industrial production continued as usual. For example, each of the three countries established steel mill industries.
3. **Absence of common monetary policies**. There other differences in the monetary policies of the EAC member States. The differences included inequality in the purchasing policy and differences in the number of restrictions imposed. Kenya benefited in this situation because she had many industries and she exported large quantities of industrial goods to Tanzania and Uganda. Kenyans developed prejudices towards the industrial goods produced in Tanzania and Uganda, so they largely bought the goods produced in their own country.
4. **Failure of the East African Development Bank to function properly**. The bank did not provide enough funds for establishing new industries in Tanzania and Uganda so that the two countries could meet their industrial needs as well. This situation was caused by the political disturbance in Uganda in 1971 to 1977.
5. **Political conflicts between Tanzania Uganda**. Idi Amin’s seizure of power became an obstacle to the prospects of EAC. Julius K. Nyerere who was chairperson of EAC during that time, refused to recognize Amin’s leadership. Nyerere refused to sit at the same table with Amin to discuss matters concerning the community. This situation created border conflicts between the two countries which led to rise of civil wars between Tanzania and Uganda in 1978-1979.
6. **Ideological differences among the member states**. The growing ideological differences between Kenya, which was pro-capitalism, and Tanzania which was pro-socialism played a major role in weakening the EAC. Such differences caused tensions that prevented Kenya and Tanzania from co-operating well

**The revival of the East Africa Community**

The efforts to revive the East African community started in 1993. On 30th November 1993, the President of Tanzania (Ali Hassan Mwinyi), Kenya (Daniel Arap Moi) and Uganda (Yoweri Kaguta Museven) met in Arusha and signed treaty that revived the East African Community. Since that day, there were many efforts which were handled effectively to revive the community among the three member states. These efforts culminated in the re-establishment of the East African Community. On 7th July 2000 new EAC began and on 15th January 2001 the three member states celebrated the new EAC at Sheikh Amr Abeid stadium in Arusha Tanzania.

Currently, the East African Community has seven member states, namely Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda (joined 2007), Burundi (joined 2007), South Sudan (joined 2016) and Democratic Republic of Congo (joined 2022)

**Objectives of new East African Community**

1. **To promote peace, security and stability in the region**. The new East African community was formed with a view to promote peace, security and stability among the member states.
2. **To promote economic development in the region**. The other aim of forming new East African community was to promote the economic development among the member states.
3. **To promote higher standard of living**. New East African Community aimed at raising the living standard for the people found among the member states
4. **To promote the common market within the community**. The new East African Community aims at promoting a common market by creating free movement of people in the trade activities.
5. **To facilitate the development of industries**. Also the new East African Community aims at facilitating the development of East African industries in order to help them compete with other industries in Africa and outside Africa.

**Benefits of the new East African community to member states**

1. **It facilitates free movement of people**. The formation of new East African community has facilitated free movement of people within the region without many restrictions at the borders.
2. **It stimulated the growth of trade within the region**. Also new East African community stimulated the growth of trade among the member states and the exchange of goods and services. This was achieved due to the creation of custom union which promotes inter-east African trade.
3. **Development of economic sectors**. The new East African community facilitated to the growth of other economic sectors such as agriculture and tourism. This was achieved due to the establishment of common market that promoted to the growth of different sectors within the region.
4. **It increased employment opportunities**. The new East African community has also increased employment opportunities and created a forum for collective security among the East African countries
5. **It facilitated to reduce the crime in the region**. The co-operation in handling crime through Interpol and the exchange of criminals for legal action has reduced crime and enmity among the member states.
6. **It increased political and socio-economic co-operation**. The East African member states co-operate in several other areas, including disaster management, transport, health and education.

**Challenges facing the new East African community**

1. **Political instability**. Political instability is still a challenge in the community as some of the member countries experience the political conflicts resulting from internal political problems. for example, in 2007 Kenya experienced political violence during the election, also civil wars in Congo DR, and South Sudan are among of the major political disputes.
2. **Absence of common currency**. The absence of common currency causes challenges because each country uses its own currency in trade, thus complicating commercial transactions. The use of different currencies disrupts the flow of trade and causes financial instability.
3. **Shortage of highly skilled and qualified manpower**. Lack of highly skilled and qualified manpower for establishing big projects like the construction of bridges and roads affects the EAC’s capacity to implement the projects. The member states sometimes forced to hire qualified personnel from outside East Africa, something that increases cost of constructing projects.
4. **Robbery and terrorist attacks**. Robbery and terrorism like the presence of Al-Shabab in Somalia who repeatedly attacks Kenya causing insecurity among the member states.
5. **Natural disasters**. The occurrence of natural disasters in East Africa like floods, drought and famine affects the attainment of EAC objectives.
6. **Eruption of diseases**. The outbreak of pandemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Covid-19 has also been a major challenge to the regional economy and people’s livelihood. The outbreak of Covid-19, for instance, resulted in lockdowns in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. This has largely reduced trade volumes among the member states.

**Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

Southern African Development community (SADC) is an economic regional co-operation which was formed in 1992 and it comprises sixteen member states which are Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Congo (DRC), Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The headquarters of SADC is at Gaborone, Botswana.

SADC originated from Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which was formed in Lusaka Zambia in 1980 to help the political struggle against apartheid in South Africa. However, in 1992, the Heads of States in the region agreed to transform the Southern African Development Conference Co-ordination (SADCC) into Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

**Objectives of Southern African Development community (SADC)**

1. **To achieve development and economic growth**. SADC focuses more on fostering economic development among the member states through promotion and maximization of production.
2. **It focused on the effective utilization of the natural resources in the region**. SADC encourage effective utilization of the natural resources on the basis of collective self-reliance.
3. **It aimed at alleviating poverty in the region**. SADC focused on the poverty alleviation among the member states.
4. **It aimed at promoting and defending peace and security in the region**. SADC were agreed each other to make the efforts in promoting and defending peace and security among the member states.
5. **It aimed at improving living standard of its people**. SADC focused on enhancing the living standard and quality of life of the people in the region and to support the socially-disadvantaged groups through regional integration.
6. **It aimed at developing transport and communication**. SADC members focused on the development of transport and communication systems among the member states in order to strengthen the process of integration.

**Achievements of SADC**

1. **It achieved to maintain peace and security in the region**. SADC made the region to enjoy unparalleled peace, political stability and security since its formation. The principles and guidelines governing democratic elections have also boosted the image of the region and reduced conflicts, before, during and after election.
2. **It succeeded to put in place a regional program of action**. The community has formulated a programme of action which covers all sectors so as to achieve its objectives. The programme is a key in promoting deeper integration of SADC into the world economy. The notable example is the TAZARA railway line, which runs Zambia to Tanzania.
3. **It succeeded to develop economic policies**. SADC has developed many policies and all the countries in the region have adopted market-oriented economic policies. Most of the member states have liberalized their economies, brought down budget deficits and improved overall macro-economic policies.
4. **It enhanced the welfare of the people in the region**. SADC has also formed different social, political and economic protocols to enhance the welfare of the people in the member countries. There were many protocols which were signed among the member states such as protocol on combating illicit drugs of 1999, the protocol on education and training of 2000, the protocol on trade of 2000, the protocol on wild life and conservation of 2003 and the protocol on health services of 2004
5. **It succeeded to promote political relationship among the member states**. SADC has managed to promote political relationship among the member states. this is due to the frequent interactions in matters related to politics such as solving political conflicts in different countries and conducting common military training of SADC army.

**Challenges facing SADC**

1. **Multi membership of some members of SADC**. Some of SADC members belong to other organizations with the same economic targets as SADC. This hinders the development of the community since member countries face the challenge of having divided loyalty as well as commitments to different organization.
2. **Adoption of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAPs)**. The adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme in the 1980s and 1990s affected economic development in Africa as majority of countries liberalized trade. The free market economy has contributed to the collapse of industries and has increased unemployment.
3. **Absence of food security in the region**. Food security is one of the major concerns in the region. Environmental disasters such as drought and floods have been affecting the entire region, destroying crops and livestock and thereby driving up the price of grain, leaving millions of people hungry.
4. **Political instability**. Political instability has also affected the achievement of the objectives of the community. Some of the member states have faced riots and boycotts caused by political problems. Most of these misunderstandings happen during elections because of power struggle.
5. **Financial problems**. SADC lacks enough capital to utilize its natural resources as well as running organization. This is due to the fact that most of its member states are poor economically.

**Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

ECOWAS is a political and economic organization which was formed to encourage the development in West African states. It was formed on 28th May 1975 by the treaty of Lagos, Nigeria. The community initially had sixteen member states, but in 2000 Mauritania withdrew from the community, and currently there are fifteen member states which are; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo. The headquarters of ECOWAS is in Lagos Nigeria.

**Objectives of ECOWAS**

1. **It aimed at ensuring economic development and unity**. ECOWAS member states planed to create higher economic development and unity among the member states
2. **It aimed at achieving economic and industrial development**. The ECOWAS members planed to achieve economic and industrial development by setting up a custom union among the member states. Industrial development is coordinated to prevent duplication of resources and capital.
3. **It aimed at promoting cooperation and integration among the member states**. ECOWAS aims at promoting co-operation and integration in economic, social and cultural activity. This led to the establishment of an economic and monetary union
4. **It aimed at facilitating economic growth in the region**. ECOWAS aims at facilitating the growth of economy through foreign investment and project financing.
5. **It aimed at promoting free movement of people**. ECOWAS aims at facilitating free movement of people and their properties through abolishing Visa and other restrictions

**Achievements of ECOWAS**

1. **It promoted peace and cooperation in the region**. ECOWAS has promoted peace and co-operation in West Africa, thus enhancing the carrying out of joint projects.
2. **It improved various social and economic sectors**. ECOWAS mobilizes funds from internal and external sources for financing and improving agriculture, transport, industries, telecommunication and other sectors
3. **It succeeded to deal with militant groups among the member states**. ECOWAS has established a military force in 1990 known as Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). This force has helped to deal with militant groups which have overthrown civilian’s governments. Also the force intervene the civil war that rose among the member states.
4. **It created free movement of people between the member states**. ECOWAS member states agreed to eliminate restrictions that limit free movement of people in the region. Visa and entry permit were abolished and all ECOWAS citizens may enter in any member country without visa and reside for a maximum of 90 days. The only requirement for ECOWAS citizen is valid travel document and international vaccination.
5. **It provided the wide market for the goods produced among the member states**. ECOWAS has widen the markets between the member states by improving the transport system in the region aimed at linking up transport and communication infrastructures among the member states in order to transport commodities easily.

**Problems facing ECOWAS**

1. **Economic differences among the member states**. The economic differences among the member states pose a big challenge to the proper functioning of ECOWAS. Some of the member states, for example Ivory Coast, Senegal and Nigeria are more developed than the other states in the region.
2. **Financial problems**. ECOWAS suffers from financial difficulties because some of its member states do not pay their annual contributions as agreed, thereby affecting the implementation of the community’s plans. Insufficient of fund forces ECOWAS to seek loans from developed countries under difficult conditions.
3. **Dependency economy**. Many ECOWAS member states are still dependent on developed nations and their domestic economies are externally oriented. This means that they produce raw materials for the industrialized nations and import expensive industrial goods.
4. **Poor infrastructures**. ECOWAS faces with the problem of poor infrastructures such as the absence of quality roads, harbours and airport hinders the exchange of goods and services within the region.
5. **Differences in official languages**. Lack of common language is a major impediment to smooth communication in the community. West African states were dominated by different colonial masters, particularly British and French. For that matter, the states that were colonized by British speak English while those which were colonized by French speak French language
6. **Neocolonialism**. Neo-colonialism also hinders proper functioning of ECOWAS. For example, France has been influencing her former colonies to give each other trading privileges without extending them to the ECOWAS member states, especially former British colonies such as Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia

**Other Regional Co-operations are;**

1. **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

This is an organization which was established to take advantage of large market size to share the region common heritage and destiny to allow greater social and economic cooperation which will create economic community. COMESA was established in 1994 to replace Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and southern Africa (PTA) which has been existed since 1981. The headquarters of COMESA is Lusaka, Zambia. The current members of COMESA are Libya, Burundi, Comoros, Congo DR, Djibouti, Egypt, Rwanda, Eritrea, Seychelles, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Tunisia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Somalia. Former members which withdrawals from COMESA are Lesotho 1997, Mozambique 1997, Tanzania 2000, Namibia 2004 and Angola 2007

1. **Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**

This is the trade bloc in Africa which was formed by the eight African states found in the Horn of Africa, Nile valley and African Great Lakes. Horn of African states includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, Nile valley states include Sudan and South Sudan and African Great Lake countries include Kenya and Uganda. IGAD was established in 1996 and its Headquarters is at Djibouti City

1. **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)**

This is an Economic community that was formed to promote regional economic cooperation in central Africa. it was established in 1983 and its headquarters is at Libreville, Gabon. It has eleven member states which are Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Congo DR, Congo Republic, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe.

1. **Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)**

This is the trade agreements aiming for economic and future political unity among Arab countries in North Africa. Its members are Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia. The union was established in 1989 in Marrakech, Morocco.

**Africa’s participation in international affairs**

African countries also participate in international affairs for social, political and economic reasons. They participate in the areas of climate change, world trade, migration, security, terrorism and disease control through the United Nations and its agencies.

**The United Nations**

The United Nations Organization, commonly abbreviated as UNO or UN, is an international organization formed in 1945 after the Second World War to replace the League of Nation which was formed after the First World War. Its headquarters are in New York, in the United States of America. Currently, UN has 193 members.

**Objectives of the United Nations**

1. **To maintain international peace and security**. The United Nations was established to promote and guarantee the peace and security worldwide.
2. **To resolve the international conflicts**. The United Nations (UN) provides a special forum whereby inter-state conflicts are amicably discussed and resolved. It was formed to create cooperation in solving international problems and promoting fundamental freedom
3. **To safeguard the rights of individuals and nations at large**. The United Nations was also established to promote justice, democracy and independence of all nations in the world.
4. **To promote international friendship among the nations**. The United Nations was established in order to develop friendly relation among the nations based on the respect of further principle of equal rights
5. **To promote economic, social and cultural progress**. The United Nations was established to encourage the progress in economic, social and cultural affairs through removing the causes of conflicts among the nations in the world.

**Structure of the United Nations (UN)**

The United Nations is made up with the following principal organs;

1. **General Assembly**. This is the most supreme organ of UN. It meets once a year. It made up with all independent member states of the world. It undertakes all major discussions and decisions about UN actions
2. **The Security Council**. The Security Council is the most powerful body in UN. It is responsible for maintaining international peace and for restoring peace when conflicts arise. Its decisions are binding on all UN members. The Security Council has the power to define what is threat, to determines how the UN should responds and enforces its decisions. Security Council is composed of fifteen (15) members, five of them are permanent members which are; china, Russia, France, United kingdom (Britain) and U.S.A
3. **The Secretariat**. This is the UN’s executive branch that oversees the administration of UN’s programmes and policies and carries out day-to-day operation. The head of the Secretariat in UN’s Secretary General and other civil services. The current Secretary General of UN is Antonio Gutterez from Portugal
4. **The Economic and Social Organization**. This is made up of 54 member states elected by the General Assembly to serve for a term of three years. The ECOSO serves as the UN forum for coordinating of economic and social issues.
5. **International Court of Justice (ICC)**. This is the highest judicial organ of UN which handles the diplomatic issues. It consists of 15 judges who serve a term of 9 years with a possibility for re-election. It based in The Hague, Netherlands.
6. **The Trusteeship Council**. This is the UN’s organ that was established to ensure that trust territories, former mandates of the League of Nations have all attained self-government or independence. Currently, The Trusteeship Council does perform any duties, it was suspended its operation on 1st November 1994, but under the UN’s charter it continues to exists on paper for future role

**United Nations’ specialized agencies**

1. **International Monetary Fund (IMF).** IMF is the international economic organization whose purpose is to promote international monetary cooperation to facilitate the expansion of international trade and stabilize currencies. IMF provides financial assistance to various nations in the world in the form of short- and long-term loans and subsides. . Its headquarter is at Washington DC in USA
2. **The World Bank (WB).** The World Bank is also known as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Its main functions are to explore local conditions, offer planning assistance and fund some development projects in various nations. The headquarters of the World Bank are in Washington DC in the United States of America.
3. **World Health Organization (WHO).** W.H.O is the UN agency that deals with health issues in the world. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. This agency is responsible for promoting human health and preventing the outbreak of diseases. Also it helps different nations to improve their public health services by planning and coordinating international efforts.
4. **The Food and Agricultural Organization.** FAO is another important UN agency. Its headquarters are in Rome, Italy. This agency is responsible for promoting agricultural activities in the world. Its mainly seeks to increase production on farms, and in forest and fisheries, and to improve the distribution of food services in the world.
5. **United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).** UNHCR is an agency dealing with issues pertaining to refugees. It has recourse to the former United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) which was formed by the League of Nations. UNHCR concerns with refugees’ welfare, thus it provides support to refugees. For example distributing tents, blankets, food and cooking utensils to war victims. UNHCR co-operates with the Red Cross in protecting and preventing the abuse of human rights among women and children refugees.
6. **The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).** UNICEF is also an agency of the UN that concerns with children’s welfare, particularly with nutrition and health. Its headquarters are in New York, USA. UNICEF fights childhood diseases and helps government to ensure food security for children and malnourished pregnant and lactating women
7. **The United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organization (UNESCO).** This is a specialized agency of UN in which its headquarters are in Paris, France. UNESCO promotes international co-operation in education, science and culture. Thus it supports research and various activities related to education by providing expertise and fostering partnerships to strengthen national education leadership and the capacity of countries to provide quality education.
8. **International Labour Organization (ILO).** ILO is the UN agency in which its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. The agency was established to take care of the interests of government, employers and workers together. Its major functions include setting labour standards, developing labour policies and promoting decent work for all people.

**Benefits that Africa gets from United Nations (UN)**

1. **UN facilitated attainment of independence in some of the African countries**. Through Trusteeship Council, the UN facilitated the independence of Tanganyika, Cameroon, Togo, Namibia, Rwanda and Burundi. The UN agencies worked with freedom fighters in these countries so that the countries could gain independence. Also it supervised the general election for independence in countries such as Angola, Zimbabwe and Morocco.
2. **It solves various conflicts in Africa**. Through its agencies, the UN plays a great role in solving conflicts in Africa. For example, it participated in the resolution of civil wars in Angola and Mozambique in the 1990s that faced political problems soon after independence. The UN stepped in and facilitated the holding of democratic elections in Angola in 1992 and Mozambique in 1994
3. **It supervise peace and security in Africa**. The UN sends peacekeeping forces to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Somalia to maintain peace and bring civil wars to an end. The act of sending troops to the African states is a indication that UN promotes peace and security in Africa.
4. **It formulates plans for settling social, political and economic problems in Africa**. The UN and its agencies have conducted technical and scientific studies on Africa. The studies and reports written have helped to get a comprehensive picture of Africa’s level of development as well as the existing challenges and problems. The reports helpful in formulating plans for setting social, political and economic problems in Africa.
5. **The UN’s agencies use their resources to combat socio-economic problems facing the Africa**. The UN’s agencies such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNHCR and UNICEF used their financial and human resources to combat illiteracy, epidemic, famine and other socio-economic problems in Africa. For example, UNICEF has funded various health and medical programmes to promote the African child-mother health by educating the masses on the importance of vaccines, adequate nutrition, safe water, family planning, basic sanitation and prevention of diseases with the cooperation with W.H.O.
6. **It helps the African states to increase food production**. In collaboration with FAO, the UN has established the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The IFAD’s target is to help African states to increase food production and to improve nutritional level by funding small-scale farmers on the continent and encouraging them to grow more food crops. Also FAO with the cooperation with UNICEF provide food to millions of malnourished mothers and children in various countries in Africa.
7. **It facilitates the availability of quality education in Africa**. The UN’ agency, UNESCO has funded many African states so that they can review their educational curricula. It has offered guidance to African education experts in choosing topics and syllabi relevant to African realities and needs. Also it funded the production of textbooks, training staff and higher education.

**Problems resulting from Africa’s participating in the United Nations**

1. **Unfair policies imposed by IMF and World Bank to the African states**. IMF and World Bank provide loans with difficult conditions, thus hindering the development of Africa. The SAPs which were introduced in Africa have affected the economies of African countries. Also the policies of currencies devaluation, cost-sharing in health and education services and permission given to foreign investors to take away unconditionally all the profits they make in Africa. All these affect the African states.
2. **It lacks instruments of coercion in armed forces that led to the increase of civil wars in Africa**. The UN lacks instruments of coercion, especially an army; therefore, it is unable to end civil wars in certain African states. The UN relies on troops provided by willing member states. Such troops are usually dispatched after persuasion and pressure from the international community that made some African countries experienced political instability.
3. **It created economic crises in Africa**. Some of the UN’s agencies such as UNDP, WB and UNCTAD contributed much to the economic crises which faced Africa between the 1970s and 1980s. These agencies denied support to countries which did not conform with the UN’s economic conditions leading to the deterioration of Africa’s trade in the world. For example, Tanzania under Julius Nyerere, Guinea under Ahmed Sekou Toure, Angola under Augustino Neto, Ethiopia under Haile Sekasie and Mozambique under Samora Machel were denied financial assistance because they had chosen socialism as the ideological system in their countries.
4. **It failed to end up political turmoil in some African states**. In 1994, the UN did very little to end the genocide in Rwanda which began following the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda. Many people in Rwanda were killed. Also the UN proved very weak when it failed to end the political turmoil in the former Zaire (now DRC) in 1997/1998
5. **The use of veto power to intervene the African issues**. Africa states have also complained of not being treated equally like other continents in the UN. In the early 2000s, the African Union accused the capitalist nations of using the UN through the International Court of Arbitration to issue a summon demanding the arrest of President Omar Al Basher of Sudan. In June 2011, the UN’s Security Council asked NATO forces to go to Libya to protect the lives of Libyans who were protesting against the government of Muammar Gadaffi. The forces joined with rebellions who fought against Gadaffi’s government to remove him from the power. The forces killed Gadaffi on 20th November 2011

***QUESTIONS***

1. *After the independence in Africa, most of the African leaders had the dream to form the continental organization that could foster the development of their countries. As a historian, use six points to address the objectives of that dream of the African leaders*
2. *The dream of the African leaders to unite the Africa was successful achieved in 1963 by forming Organization of African Unity (O.A.U). As a historian, give six motives of forming this organization in Africa.*
3. *The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U) was formed in order to inculcate the sense of unity and solidarity among the Africans. As a historian elaborate the achievement attained by this organization and show how the Africans benefited from it*
4. *African Union (A.U) was formed in the early 2000’s that it replaced Organization of African Unity (O.A.U). Give six objectives of this new organization*
5. *African Union (A.U) has the principles that set up by the African leaders since they formed O.A.U. these principles were laid down in order to ensure mutual co-operations among of the member states. As historian, elaborate those principles of this organization*
6. *African Union (A.U) through its leaders were set up various strategies in order to achieve its goals and objectives. Use six points to elaborate the strategies that were put to achieve that goals.*
7. *The strategies which were put forward by the leaders of African Union contributed to achieve some goals of the organization. Use six points to justify this statement.*
8. *Despite of many achievements attained by the African Union (A.U), but the organization still suffer from the internal and external problems. Use six points to validate the statement.*
9. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania was asked by the journalist from Azam media during her press conference. She was asked why most of the African states have joined with various regional co-operations after independence. What do you think were six reasons described by the Minister?*
10. *In 1967, East Africa was the first region to form its regional co-operation among of its member states. As a historian, what were the objectives of forming this organization? Use six points.*
11. *East African Community (E.A.C) existed for only 10 years, it collapsed in 1977. Explain the reasons behind that led to its declined. Use six points.*
12. *In the early or 21st century, the Shekh Amri Abeid stadium in Arusha was used to celebrate the re-formation of new East African Community (E.A.C) which still exists up to date. Use six points to elaborate the objectives of this new organization.*
13. *Suppose you are a form four student of Umoja secondary school and your history subject teacher provided the task to all form four students to find and come up with six points on the achievements of the new East African Community. Which points will use to demonstrate to your subject teacher?*
14. *“Although the people of East Africa get many achievements obtained from the organization of East African Community (EAC), but still the organization faces many challenges.” This statement was said by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya. As a one of the leader of the member state, use six points to support the Minister.*
15. *South African Development Community (SADC) is the organization which was formed to foster the development to the Southern African countries. Use six points to assess the objectives of forming this organization.*
16. *Among of the regional organization in Africa, South African Development Community (SADC) is the one that facilitates the economic development in southern region of Africa. Consider yourself as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania, assess the strengths and weaknesses of this organization in facilitating the development of the member states in the region.*
17. *The Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) was formed to facilitate the political and socio-economic development to the West African region. As the historian, give six points to explain the objectives of establishment of this organization.*
18. *One of the strong regional organizations in Africa is Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which facilitates the development in the region. In the light of this statement, assess the strengths and weaknesses of this organization.*
19. *Soon after the Second World War, the imperialist nations decided to form the United Nation (UN) in order to supervise peace and security in the world. As a form four students, show your brother of form two on the objectives of forming this organization in the world*
20. *Use six points to show, how the African states benefited since became the member of the Discuss the United Nations (UN)?*
21. *African states face with many problems since became the members of the United Nation (UN). As expert in the world history, use six points to prove this statement*