

Country: Zanzibar

Years: 1961-1963

Leader: Shamte Hamadi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Hamadi's affiliation as Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (ZPPP) and Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP).

Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) writes "Zanzibar... In 1963 the sultanate regained its independence, becoming a member of the British Commonwealth. In January 1964 a revolt by leftists overthrew the sultanate and established a republic. The revolution marked the overthrow of the island's long-established Arab ruling class by the Africans, who were the majority of the population. In April the presidents of Zanzibar and Tanganyika signed an act of union of their two countries, creating what later in the year was named Tanzania" and "In November 1960 the British Parliament approved a new constitution for Zanzibar. The first elections to the Legislative Council then established were held in January 1961 and ended in a deadlock. Further elections, held in June... Ten seats were won by the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), representing mainly the African population; 10 by the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP), representing mainly the Zanzibari Arabs; and 3 by the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (ZPPP), an offshoot of the ZNP. The ZNP and the ZPPP combined to form a government with Mohammed Shamte Hamadi as chief minister... Internal self-government was established in June 1963, and elections held the following month resulted in a victory for the ZNP-ZPPP coalition, which won 18 seats, the ASP winning the remaining 13."

References:

*Britannica Academic*, s.v. "Zanzibar," accessed September 13, 2020,

<https://academic-eb-com.proxy.uchicago.edu/levels/collegiate/article/Zanzibar/78248>.

Rulers. 2019. Tanzania. <http://rulers.org/rult.html#tanzania> (last accessed on October 22, 2019).

World Statesmen. 2019. <https://worldstatesmen.org/Tanzania.html> (last accessed on October 22, 2019).