

CLEAR II

Modern African History

Packet by Jeremy Hixson

1. French leaders of the phosphate-mining firm COTOMIB caused two of these events in 1974 and 1975 in order to stop the nationalization of their company by Gnassingbe Eyadema, though both failed. Ahmed Ould Bouceif's death in one of these events sparked a power struggle within the CMSN, bringing Mohammed Khouna Ould Heydallah to power. One of these events after a campaign stop in Berberati put an end to the United States of Latin Africa, when its leading advocate, Barthelemy Boganda, died. South African intelligence services have been implicated in using a false VOR to cause one of these events, which resulted in the death of Samora Machel in 1986. Impuzamugambi and their allies Interahamwe used one of these events as a pretext to expand their violent campaigns against ethnic Tutsis, after two Hutu presidents, Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, were killed in one. For 10 points, a missile outside of Kigali's airport caused what kind of event which sparked the Rwandan Genocide?

ANSWER: **Plane Crash** [accept logical equivalents; prompt on "Assassination"]

2. The 1970 Ndongmo Affair in this country saw the execution of three leaders of the illegal Communist-friendly UPC party and the exile of a Catholic bishop accused of aiding them. The 1994 Buea Declaration was issued by this country's English-speaking minority, calling for an end to francophone domination in this country, and that was followed by the Bamenda Proclamation, declaring for independence for this country's western region. Opposition political parties were legalized in this country following the success of the NCCOP's "Ghost Town Operation" of civil disobedience and the subsequent "Plan of Action", an economic blockade of this country's capital in 1991. Nevertheless, this country's ruling People's Democratic Movement party has yet to lose control of the legislature, and its current president has been in power since succeeding this country's first post-colonial leader, Ahmadou Ahidjo. For 10 points, identify this country, which is still ruled by Paul Biya from its capital at Yaounde.

ANSWER: **Cameroon**

3. Following a failed assassination attempt in the Kulungugu Incident, this leader had several of his own ministers arrested and tried, including H.H. Coffie-Crabbe, Ako Adjei, and Tawia Adamafio. He issued the seven-year "Plan for Work and Happiness" to lead his country into socialism. This man declared "[f]reedom is not something that one people can bestow on another as a gift. They claim it as their own and none can keep it from them" in his "Motion of Destiny" speech. In opposition to the Coussey Committee, this man convened a People's Representative Assembly, to which he presented plans for general strikes, boycotts, and other forms of civil disobedience that he called "Positive Action". The National Liberation Council overthrew this man while he was on a state visit to Beijing in 1966. This man, whose Convention People's Party led his country to independence, oversaw its renaming for a medieval Sahel kingdom instead of the colonial "Gold Coast". For 10 points, name this first postcolonial leader of Ghana.

ANSWER: Kwame **Nkrumah**

4. One element of the program for this conference was the dedication of a Pharos-shaped monument to the namesake of the city in which this conference was held. Among the achievements of this conference was a declaration of the end of the "Colonial Pact" and the abolition of forced labor and the Code de l'Indigenat. Charles de Gaulle opened this conference with a speech which acknowledged that "the war is not yet won", but insisted that it was "imprudent prudence" not to work so that French subjects "benefit materially and spiritually... to raise themselves to the point where they are capable of taking a hand in the running of their countries". Nevertheless, this conference chaired by Rene Pleven and attended only by colonial governors declared that "self-government must be rejected" because it conflicted with the "civilizing" aims of the French. For 10 points, identify this 1944 conference, which established the pattern of French colonization after WWII and which is named for its host city, the capital of the Republic of the Congo.

ANSWER: **Brazzaville** Conference [or **Brazzaville** Declaration; prompt on "French African Conference"]

5. One late development in this movement was the creation of the National Forum, a pro-Marxist united front with members of the Non-European Unity Movement to oppose the creation of a tricameral legislature. An external wing

of this movement was founded in London by Nyameko Barney Pityana, and Mangosuthu Buthelezi claimed that his Inkatha Freedom Party was based on this movement's ideology. The origin of this movement, which promoted use of the term "Azania" that appears in the names of many of its successor organizations, is often identified as the 1969 secession of the South African Student Organization from the multiracial National Union of South African Students. One leader of this movement, subject of the film *Cry, Freedom*, was murdered on September 12, 1977, after having been severely beaten by police. For 10 points, Steve Biko is often identified as a martyr for what anti-apartheid movement of psychological liberation and empowerment through pride in being African?

ANSWER: **Black Consciousness** Movement [or **BCM**]

6. This organization coordinated an offensive in support of one of its chief financial backers, Abukar Omar Adani against Bashir Raghe, which captured the port of El-Ma'an, marking the beginning of its territorial expansion phase, which also saw this organization defeat a US-backed loose confederacy of warlords, the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism. This organization's recapture of the hijacked ship *MV Veesham I* has been cited as evidence of its opposition to regional piracy. Some of this organization's leaders had been part of the AIAI, like Hassan Dahir Aweys, who led its militant youth wing. Both Hizbul Islam and al-Shabaab are militant groups which grew from this organization's defeat following a 2007 intervention by Ethiopia on behalf of the Transitional Federal Government, which this organization's leader, Sharif Sheikh Ahmed headed from 2009-12. For 10 points, name this Somali government, which controlled Mogadishu throughout 2006 and developed from a coalition of sharia jurists.

ANSWER: **Islamic Courts** Union [or **ICU** or Supreme **Islamic Courts** Council or **SICC** or Supreme Council of **Islamic Courts** or **SCIC** or Union of **Islamic Courts** or **UIC** or Joint **Islamic Courts** or **Midowga Maxkamadaha Islaamiga** or **al-Ittihad al-mahakim al-islamiyya**; prompt on "al-Shabaab" or "Harakat ash-Shabab al-Mujahidin" or "Xarakada Mujaahidiinta Alshabaab" before "al-Shabaab" is said]

7. **Note: Two Answers Required**

A 2007 law criminalizing this practice in this country resulted from negotiations that saw Messaoud Boulkheir shift his political support to Sidi Mohamed Cheikh Abdellahi, allowing the latter to win this country's presidency at the opening of this country's Third Republic. This practice had earlier been banned in this country following protests in Atar in 1981. A controversial 1983 Land Reform Act in this country was intended, in part, to aid former victims of this practice, known as haratines, who have been politically isolated because they speak Hassaniya Arabic like the Beydane Moors. On November 11, 2014, two prominent leaders of an organization opposed to this practice in this country, Biram Dah Abeid and Brahim Bilal Ramadane of IRAM, were imprisoned by the government of Mohamed Abdel Aziz, this country's current leader. For 10 points, both the El-Hor Movement and SOS-Esclaves, fight against what practice still widely practiced in what Saharan country with capital at Nouakchott?

ANSWER: **Slavery in Mauritania** [accept obvious equivalents; prompt on the partial answers of "Slavery" or "Mauritania"]

8. From 1985 to 1998, this country required students entering its free public universities to spend one-year in Tirelo Sechaba, a national service program. Despite limited arable land, this country has tried to establish an agricultural base around the village of Pandamatenga along its northern border. In 1976, this country launched its own currency, the pula, meaning "rain", reflecting this country's arid climate. This country's Democratic Party has been in power since independence, under the leadership of such rulers as Festus Mogae and Quett Masire. The large Orapa mine opened in this country shortly after it gained independence under Seretse Khama and this country's economy has since been tied to the Orapa and Jwaneng diamond mines. A Front Line State during the war to liberate neighboring Rhodesia, this country also was a springboard for anti-apartheid militants into neighboring South Africa, despite objections from its government in Gaborone. For 10 points, name this country.

ANSWER: **Botswana**

9. Shortly after taking power, this man enacted the Personal Status Code, which greatly expanded women's rights, particularly in marriage, and his animosity towards traditional Islam also saw him publicly break the Ramadan fast in 1960, arguing that it cost the country too many man-hours to observe. Bloody protests against this man's rule on January 26, 1978, became known as "Black Thursday". In 1980, guerrillas took over the city of Gafsa in an event that this man characterized as an attempt to destabilize his country by a neighbor; in 1974 this man had temporarily negotiated a union of his country with that neighbor in the Djerba Declaration to form the Arab Islamic Republic, before pulling out. This man's indecision about whether to execute Rashid al-Ghannushi and other leaders of MTI

resulted in him being removed from office by his prime minister for reasons of senility. For 10 points, overthrown in 1987 by Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, this is what first prime minister and president of an independent Tunisia?

ANSWER: Habib **Bourguiba**

10. One militant leader in this region authored the book *12 Days Revolution* about his time fighting as a separatist in this sub-national region. Nottingham Dick and Isaac Adaka Boro declared an independent state in this sub-national region in 1967, and militant groups currently active in this region include the Egbesu Boys. The Kaiama Declaration was issued by one people, the Ijaw to protest environmental degradation here; MOSOP is another militant group in this region, which was formerly headed by Ken Saro-Wiwa and fights on behalf of the Ogoni people of this region. Henry Okah, Godswill Tamono, and Jomo Gbomoo have all claimed to have founded MEND, whose use of kidnappings and explosions in oil fields and refineries has been intended to secure independence for this region, the importance of which prompted Umaru Yar'Adua to choose Goodluck Jonathan as his vice-president. For 10 points, name this region at the mouth of a namesake river, which has long been at conflict with governments in Lagos and Abuja.

ANSWER: **Niger Delta** [or **Niger** River **Delta**; accept "**Bayelsa** State" or "**Rivers** State", but prompt on "Delta State"; prompt on "Nigeria"]

11. Note: Description Acceptable

This event was preceded by feints at Farsia, Haousa, and Jdiryia, and resulted in the capture of Tah by forces which camped at Sebkhia Oum Deboaa three miles north of the "dissuasion line". This event was preceded by the ruler of one side falsely declaring that the International Court of Justice had ruled in his favor on October 16, and the call of a mahalla. This event followed a march by 350,000 men and women, mostly civilians, from Tarfaya south, led by Prime Minister Ahmed Ousman, the so-called "Green March". On November 14, 1975, the results of this event were formalized through the Madrid Agreement, which granted one-third of the territory along the southern and eastern edges to Mauritania, who ceded their claims in 1978 after two attacks on Nouakchott by the Polisario Front. For 10 points, identify this event, which resulted in territory on the northwest coast of Africa passing from Spain to a Maghreb kingdom.

ANSWER: **Moroccan Invasion of Western Sahara** [or **Moroccan Invasion of Spanish Sahara** or **Moroccan Invasion of SADR** or **Moroccan Invasion of Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic**; accept logical equivalents that include "**Morocco**" and "**Western Sahara/Spanish Sahara/SADR/Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic**"; accept "**Green March**" before "Green March" is said]

12. A group headed by Paul Bristol and Cedric Gunnery referred to the date of this event as "Black Monday", and named a youth organization for it, which published a pamphlet in response to this event, referring to it as "abdication and appeasement". Caba Sory of Guinea declared in a speech referring to this event just before passage of Security Council Resolution 134 that "bombs, guns, and bayonets will not prevail". John Windham described this event as "a diagnosis not a prescription", but Lord Kilmuir insisted that "the situation rapidly worsened" after this speech. In response to this speech, Hendrick Verwoerd insisted that "there must not only be justice for the Black man in Africa, but also for the White man", after this speech declared that a "growth of national consciousness is a political fact". For 10 points, delivered in Cape Town on February 3, 1960, this is what speech, given by Harold Macmillan that announced forthcoming political changes for British Africa, because the title subject was "blowing through [that] continent"?

ANSWER: "**Wind of Change**" Speech [or "**Winds of Change**" Speech; accept "Prime Minister Harold **Macmillan's February 3, 1960 speech in Cape Town**, South Africa" or logical equivalents that include "**Macmillan**", "**February 3, 1960**" and "**Cape Town**" or "**Macmillan**", "**February 3, 1960**" and "**Parliament of South Africa**" until "Cape Town" is said; accept "Sharpeville Massacre" before "diagnosis" is said]

13. In 1979, France and this country launched the joint parastatal SOFITEX to produce cotton here. This country is home to the Groupement NAAM, started in 1967 and based on traditional communal farming practices here called kambi-naam in the Moore language. The Six-S provides untied aid to farmers in this country and was founded in 1976 by Bernard Lebea Ouedraogo. Rioting followed the murder of popular journalist Norbert Zongo in this country in 1998 and a January 3 general strike in response to the president's expensive wedding to a 22-year-old beauty queen led to Maurice Yomeogo's 1966 ouster, despite being this country's first post-colonial leader. One military dictator of this country ruled for 27 years until his overthrow in a 2014 coup; that man, Blaise Compaore took power

after overthrowing and killing Thomas Sankara, who had changed this country's name from Upper Volta. For 10 points, name this West African country with capital at Ouagadougou.

ANSWER: **Burkina Faso** [prompt on "Upper Volta" before "Upper Volta" is said]

14. One scandal under this man's rule saw officials move their names to the top of lists for cars from the country's only manufacturer, and then resell those cars at exorbitant prices for a profit, the Willowdale Scandal. This man met secretly with British Foreign Minister David Owen and US Secretary Andrew Young to sign the Malta Accords as his foremost opponent was signing the Internal Settlement with Abel Muzorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole. This man's North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade engaged in the genocidal Gukurahundi against Ndebele supporters of another rival, Joshua Nkomo. Yet another rival of this man led the Congress of Trade Unions out of his party in 1999 and founded the Movement for Democratic Change, becoming prime minister in 2009, despite possibly beating this man in the 2008 presidential election; that politician is Morgan Tsvangirai. For 10 points, first coming to power following his country's independence from the white-only regime of Ian Smith in 1980, this is what current president of Zimbabwe?

ANSWER: Robert **Mugabe**

15. Titles for officiants of this practice include ouddo in Somalia, daya in Egypt, and khafedha in Sudan. Nahid Toubia developed a 4-class typology of this practice, of which the "sunna" is Type I. The first attempt to map incidences of this practice came in 1979 with the first publication of Fran Hosken's namesake report on this practice. In 1996, Maendaleo Ya Wanawaka developed an alternative to this practice among the Maasai of Kenya, which is undergone "through words". At a meeting of the IAC in 2003, Stella Obasanjo declared a day of "zero tolerance" for this practice, February 6th, which is now a UN-sponsored awareness day to promote the eradication of this practice. UN efforts to abolish this practice began with a 1979 WHO Seminar on Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children in Khartoum. For 10 points, identify this practice, variants of which include infibulation and clitoridectomy.

ANSWER: **Female Genital Mutilation** [or **Female Circumcision** or **Female Genital Cutting**]

16. The *teshumara* cultural movement in this ethnic group emerged in the 1970s and '80s, due to a drought, which resulted in the displacement of large proportions of this group. At the Djanet Summit convened to discuss a revolt by this ethnic group, Qaddafi appeared in the traditional garb of this people to signify his support for them. In 1996, Alpha Oumar Kounare officiated a meeting in which members of this ethnic group ceremonially burned their surrendered weapons as a sign of peace, marking the end of five years of war in Azawad. That peace, however, was short-lived, and this traditionally pastoralist people of the Sahel again fought for independence from 2012 to '15, establishing a state with capital at Gao, in northern Mali. For 10 points, name this Berber people, known as the "blue men of the Sahara" for their distinctive indigo-dyed tagelmust.

ANSWER: **Tuaregs** [or **Twaregs**]

17. This man ordered one of his sons-in-law, Jean-Bruno Dedeavode, to murder his five-day-old grandson after that child's father, Fidele Obrou, attempted a coup against this man. This man also ordered the execution of Alexandra Banza, also charged of plotting a coup, despite Banza helping this man come to power during the Saint-Sylvestre Coup. On December 4, 1976, this man returned to the Catholic Church after his October 20 conversion to Islam, which has usually been described as a ploy to secure aid, because of the latter's timing to coincide with a visit by Qaddafi. Reports in *Le Canard Enchaîné* about gifts of diamonds from this man damaged the reputation of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who backed this man's removal from power with Operation Barracuda. Having supplanted David Dacko in 1966, this man was himself ousted in 1979, after he had more than 100 children killed for protesting school uniforms bearing this man's face. For 10 points, name this only emperor of the Central African Empire.

ANSWER: General Jean-Bedel **Bokassa** [or **Bokassa** I or Salah Eddine Ahmed **Bokassa**]

18. Fatima Massaquoi reformed a number of practices at this country's national university, including stopping the adoption of foreign surnames, and wrote an autobiography, *The Autobiography of an African Princess*, about her early life in Nazi Germany and the US before returning to this country. One female leader in this country wrote the autobiography *Mighty Be Our Power* and narrated a documentary about the success of a peace movement she helped to found in this country, *Pray the Devil Back to Hell*. WIPNET's "Mass Action for Peace" ended this country's

second civil war by forcing its president to meet with members of LURD and MODEL in Ghana in 2003, earning a Nobel Peace Prize for Leymah Gbowee and another woman from this country. For 10 points, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Africa's first elected female leader, is the current president of what West African nation, whose other prominent women politicians include Jewel Taylor, the ex-wife of warlord Charles Taylor?

ANSWER: Liberia

19. **Note: Description acceptable.**

Creation of this environmental situation has been ascribed to projects like the SEMRY rice-cultivation scheme, which included the creation of a nearly 17-mile long embankment at Maga from 1979-81, which disrupted the flow of the Logone. Exacerbation of this situation followed completion in 1974 of the Tiba and in 1992 of the Chalawla Gorge Dams, which has been tied to the rise of Boko Haram in media reports. A proposed solution for this disaster is TRANSQUA, including construction of a dam at Palambo and of an approximately 100-mile long canal between the Chari and Ubangi Rivers in the Central African Republic, for the purposes of providing additional recharge to reverse this ecological disaster, which has seen a 90% decrease in water-covered surface area in the affected location between 1963 and 2010 and increased desertification. in Niger, Nigeria, and Cameroon. For 10 points, identify this disaster, the dramatic volume decrease of an endorheic lake in a namesake landlocked country with capital at N'Djamena.

ANSWER: Shrinking of Lake Chad [accept logical equivalents like "Drying Up of Lake Chad" or "Lake Chad Becoming Smaller"; prompt on "Desertification" until "desertification" is said]

20. Declassified files indicate that this event was partially prompted due to pro-American pressure exerted by Frank Carlucci and Ambassador William Leonhart in an effort to remove the pro-communist influence of Kassim Hanga and Abdulrahman Babu, who was on a diplomatic mission to Karachi when this event occurred. A common point of contention about this event today is whether or not it was approved by the Revolutionary Council, as there are no records of approval of the treaty authorizing this event, which may have occurred, in part, as a result of threats to remove a 300-strong police force. This event followed the overthrow of Jamshid bin Abdullah by "Field Marshal" John Okello, working on behalf of the Afro-Shirazi and Umma Parties, in one country and was completed on April 22 through the signing of an agreement between Abeid Karume, representing one side, and Julius Nyerere on the other side. For 10 points, identify this event of 1964, the union of two sovereign African states to create Tanzania.

ANSWER: Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [accept logical equivalents; accept "Creation of Tanzania" before "Tanzania" is said]

1. Identify the following about some of the ideological and intellectual underpinnings of Pan-Africanism, for 10 points each.

[10] This term, coined by Marimba Ani from a Kiswahili word meaning "catastrophe", names the African holocaust, the past and ongoing destruction of African peoples and cultures by slavery, imperialism, and neocolonialism.

ANSWER: Maafa

[10] In *No Future Without Forgiveness*, Desmond Tutu defined this philosophical term, an Nguni word meaning "humanity", as meaning that the essence of a human comes from his shared existence with other humans. It became an important political term in South Africa, Zimbabwe and elsewhere.

ANSWER: Ubuntu

[10] This man pursued the African Socialist and Pan-Africanist philosophy of *harambee*, a Kiswahili word meaning "to all pull together" as the leader of his namesake East African country. This Kikuyu leader was succeeded by Daniel arap Moi and his son Uhuru currently rules that country.

ANSWER: Jomo Kenyatta

2. The story of these refugees, whose common name is a reference to Peter Pan, was related in such works as the autobiography *They Poured Fire on Us from the Sky* and the documentary *God Grew Tired of Us*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these refugees, most of whom were children, who fled to Kakuma Camp in northern Kenya during the Second Sudanese Civil War; 3700 were allowed into the US, but of those, only 89 were girls or women.

ANSWER: Lost Boys of Sudan [or Lost Girls of Sudan or Lost Children of Sudan]

[10] Some of the Lost Boys belong to this ethnic group, whose "White Army" allied with Riek Machar and Omar al-Bashir and was noted for its use of children soldiers. They were notably studied by E. Evans-Pritchard.

ANSWER: **Nuer**

[10] Some of the Lost Boys were refugees from this 1991 massacre, which saw Machar's SPLA-Nasir and the Nuer White Army kill over 2000 Dinka in the namesake capital of Jonglei, displacing more than 100,000 people.

ANSWER: **Bor** Massacre

3. This revolutionary helped to found FRAIN in Tunis to fight for freedom for all Portuguese African colonies and the MPLA in Angola, as well as the PAIGC, which he led until his assassination in 1973. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this man, who wrote such works on the theory of revolution and the role of national culture in revolution as "National Liberation and Culture", "Tell No Lies, Claim No Easy Victories", and "The Weapon of Theory".

ANSWER: Amilcar **Cabral**

[10] The PAIGC fought to free Cape Verde and this West African country. Luis, Amilcar's half-brother, was its first post-colonial leader and it is distinguished from a similarly named country to the south with capital at Conakry by the inclusion of its capital in its name.

ANSWER: **Guinea-Bissau**

[10] Cabral's *The Weapon of Theory* posits that in a successful national revolution, the bourgeois must perform this action, by educating the people to lead and being reborn as "revolutionary workers, completely identified with the deepest aspirations of the people to which they belong".

ANSWER: Class **Suicide**

4. Though originally intended to take five years, this "fossil water" project begun in 1983 is still incomplete, not helped by the NATO bombing of a factory building the pre-stressed concrete pipes in Brega in 2011. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this water supply project, intended to bring water discovered by Occidental Petroleum in 1966 from the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer by way of wells at oases like Kufra and Tazerbo and underground pipes to coastal cities hundreds of miles away.

ANSWER: **Great Manmade River** Project

[10] This country is home to the Great Manmade River Project, which was intended by Muammar al-Qaddafi to supply water to the coastal cities of Benghazi and Tripoli.

ANSWER: **Libya**

[10] The Great Manmade River Project included construction of two reservoirs outside Benghazi and named for this Cyrenaican who led resistance to the Italian invasion. His name was frequently cited by Qaddafi, who also funded the movie *The Lion in the Desert* about him starring Anthony Quinn.

ANSWER: Grand **Omar Mukhtar** Reservoir

5. Identify the following about communism in Africa, for 10 points each.

[10] This term, meaning "committee" in Amharic, is often used to describe Mengistu Haile Mariam's Communist government in Ethiopia from the overthrow of Haile Selassie in 1974 until the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in 1987.

ANSWER: **Derg**

[10] On November 30, 1974, Mathieu Kerekou's junta declared this state Communist; to mark the occasion one year later, they changed its name from Dahomey to its current moniker, which it has retained despite the end of Communism in 1989.

ANSWER: **Benin**

[10] This man came to power after a coup caused by his arrest by Alphonse Massamba-Debat in 1968 and formed the People's Republic of the Congo in 1970. He was assassinated by a suicide squad in 1977, a murder for which one of his successors, recently reelected President Denis Sassou-Nguesso is still blamed.

ANSWER: Marien **Ngouabi**

6. This organization moved its operations to Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul to exploit the diamond mines there, after the New York Accords removed their primary financial backer in 1988. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this political and military organization which fought against the Communist-supported MPLA from its base in Jamba during the Angolan Civil War under the command of Jonas Savimbi.

ANSWER: **UNITA** [or **Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola** or **National Union for the Total Independence of Angola**]

[10] After the Angolan Civil War came to a deadlock again in 1991, UNITA and the MPLA signed this agreement, which paved the way for multi-party elections to be overseen by the Joint Political-Military Commission.

ANSWER: **Bicesse** Accords

[10] Despite UN declarations that the 1991 elections had been "generally free and fair", both sides began to arm again after the MPLA won a majority, but could not secure the presidency, leading to a massacre of UNITA and Bakongo named for this holiday.

ANSWER: **Halloween** Massacre

7. His government was criticized by the Catholic faith-healer Emmanuel Milingo, he crushed the revolt of Alice Lenshina's Lumpa Church in 1964, and was removed from power after Frederick Chiluba's election in 1991. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this man, known by the nickname KK, who introduced his country's ideology, its namesake "humanism", a form of African socialism in 1968, the same year as his Mulungushi Declaration began a process of nationalization.

ANSWER: **Kenneth Kaunda**

[10] Kaunda was the leader of this country, formerly Northern Rhodesia, from independence in 1964 to 1991 and he wrote an autobiographical tract, the title of which declared that this country *Shall Be Free*.

ANSWER: **Zambia**

[10] Kaunda's UNIP led this non-violent campaign against British rule; it takes its name from a song by Le Grande Kalle celebrating the Congo's independence and its name was reportedly chanted by the crowd listening to Kaunda's July 9, 1961, speech announcing this plan.

ANSWER: **Cha-Cha-Cha** Campaign

8. <<READER NOTE: Skip this bonus if Tossup 13 has already been read.>>

Kosi Kedem is one of the latest writers of this ethnic group to push for their reunification, which is often known as the "Ablode", meaning "freedom", after they were split in a 1957 UN-backed plebiscite. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this West African people, speakers of a Gbe language related to Mina and Fon. Sylvanus Olympio, the first post-colonial leader of one country, was a member of this people, as was the leader of another country, Jerry Rawlins.

ANSWER: **Ewe**

[10] The Ewe are the largest single ethnic group in this country, which became independent under the Ewe Olympio and which was formed from the French half of a former German colony split with the British after WWI.

ANSWER: **Togo**

[10] In 1901, a group of four men from Tuskegee, led by James Calloway, began teaching the Ewe about cultivation of this crop, long a staple of Alabama, which today is the third-largest, after coffee and cacao in Togo.

ANSWER: **Cotton**

9. Identify the following about feminism and efforts at gender equality in Egypt, for 10 points each.

[10] This founder of the journal *Bint al-Nil* and its namesake political party led 1500 women in storming parliament in 1951 and she led a hunger strike to ensure women's suffrage was included in the 1956 Constitution.

ANSWER: Doria **Shafiq**

[10] "Jihan's Law", which granted women more rights in divorce proceedings, was named for a prominent feminist and the second wife of this dictator who oversaw its passage in 1979. He succeeded Nasser and signed the Camp David Accords with Menachem Begin.

ANSWER: Anwar al-**Sadat**

[10] One of the most prominent of contemporary Egyptian feminists is this physician and author, whose works include the novels *God Dies by the Nile* and *Woman at Point Zero* and the non-fiction work *Woman and Sex*.

ANSWER: Nawal El **Saadawi**

10. Alemseged Tesfai's *Two Weeks in the Trenches* is a collection of essays, stories, and plays based on the author's own experiences in the war of independence for this country, which lasted from 1961 to 1991. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this country on the Red Sea, which saw its Christian-dominated namesake People's Liberation Front secure its independence from Ethiopia in 1991.

ANSWER: **Eritrea**

[10] This man has led Eritrea since independence and was a leader of the EPLF from its founding in 1970. On September 18, 2001, he ordered the arrest of the G-15, signers of open letter calling for democracy and then shut down all private newspapers.

ANSWER: Isais **Afewerki**

[10] The turning point in the EPLF struggle against Ethiopia came with the failure of this campaign launched by the Derg in 1982. It attempted to combine overwhelming military pressure on the Eritrean trenches with reconstruction of war-damaged infrastructure in Ethiopian-controlled Eritrean territory.

ANSWER: **Red Star** Campaign

11. Identify the following about ritual and medicine murder for 10 points each.

[10] This group, who have a complete to partial lack of skin pigmentation, has been identified as particularly vulnerable to medicine murder, especially in East African countries like Burundi and Tanzania.

ANSWER: **Albinos** [or People with **Albinism** or **PWA**]

[10] Peter Sanders and Colin Murray wrote about several specific instances of *liretlo* murders in this country, which saw two principal chiefs, Bareng Griffiths and Gabashane Masopha, hanged by British colonial officials for the act.

ANSWER: **Lesotho** [or **Basutoland**]

[10] A number of cannibalistic murders were recorded in the first half of the 20th century from Sierra Leone to Nigeria and tied to a society named for this predatory animal, which the members reportedly emulated, as with the Idiong Society exposed by Usen Udo Usen in Ibibioland.

ANSWER: **Leopard**

12. In 2000, the first legislature of this country's Fifth Republic approved a gender quota, allotting a minimum of 10% of all nominations for election and all officeholders be women. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this majority-Muslim nation, which celebrates its national women's day on May 13, because of protests organized on that date in 1991 won women limited representation in the National Convention held by Colonel Ali Saibou to form this country's Third Republic.

ANSWER: **Niger**

[10] In August, 1999, Niger signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women while under the rule of this man, who led the coup that killed Ibrahim Bare Mainassara and headed the National Reconciliation Council that formed the Fifth Republic.

ANSWER: Daouda Malam **Wanke**

[10] Despite being signatories to CEDAW, Niger has not signed this African Union agreement promoting women's rights, which is named for the capital city of Mozambique and which, unlike CEDAW proposed a minimum age for marriage and demanded protection of abortion rights.

ANSWER: **Maputo** Protocol [or The **Protocol to the African Union Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa**]

13. An agreement for this project was signed in 1986 by P.W. Botha and Metsing Lekhanya of the Military Council, which had overthrown Leabua Jonathan after a South African embargo of Lesotho partly to force passage of this project. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this project, the construction of a series of dams in the mountainous west of Lesotho to deliver water to South Africa and hydroelectric power to Lesotho. Phase II of this project, the largest binational water transfer scheme in history, is still underway.

ANSWER: Lesotho **Highlands Water Project** [or **LHWP**]

[10] The LHWP chiefly provides water for the metropolitan area of this largest South African city, found in the province of Gauteng.

ANSWER: **Johannesburg**

[10] The Lesotho Lowlands Water Supply Scheme is a similar project intended to feed additional water from the Highlands into this river, a tributary of the Orange River named for Scotland, in order to supply Lesotho's capital Maseru.

ANSWER: **Caledon** River

14. Identify the following about infectious diseases in Africa, for 10 points each.

[10] Prior to control efforts beginning in 1974, this filarial disease, caused by a nematode passed from human-to-human by bites from blackflies of the *Simulium* genus, depopulated areas around rivers, particularly along the Voltas, in West Africa.

ANSWER: **River Blindness** [or **Onchocerciasis**]

[10] In West and Central Africa, PATTEC is a program designed to eradicate this disease, which comes in the chronic Gambian and the acute Rhodesian varieties, and its protozoan-carrying vectors, the tsetse fly.

ANSWER: **Sleeping Sickness** [or **Rhodesian Trypanosomiasis** or **Gambian Trypanosomiasis** or **African Trypanosomiasis**]

[10] More than 80% of the 240 million people infected with schistosomiasis are found in Africa, where infection occurs via free-swimming larval trematodes, which had undergone intermediate development in these invertebrates.

ANSWER: **Snails**

15. This group, which appeared in 1961 after the failed Algiers Putsch, was divided into the far right-wing Whites, led by Robert Martel and Jean-Claude Perez, and the comparatively moderate Blues of Jean-Jacques Susini. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this pied-noir terrorist group, which opposed the Evian Accords and what it saw as de Gaulle's treasonous surrender of Algeria. One of its members, Jean-Marie Bastien-Thiry attempted to assassinate de Gaulle in August 1962.

ANSWER: **Organisation de l'Armée Secrète** [or **OAS** or **Secret Army Organization** or **Organization of the Secret Army**]

[10] On June 7, 1962, the OAS's Delta Commandos performed this action at the University of Algiers. Sinhalese rebels performed this action at Jaffna in 1983, but the most famous occurred in Alexandria, possibly at the hands of Christians led by Theophilos.

ANSWER: **Burning a Library** [accept logical equivalents]

[10] On March 15, 1962, Delta 5 and Delta 9 squads of the OAS conducted a raid against a meeting of the FLN that killed this Kabyle author of the novels *The Poor Man's Son* and *Land and Blood*.

ANSWER: Mouloud **Feraoun**

16. Several reports indicate that throughout the 1980s and '90s, this man sold the rights to dump toxic and radioactive waste on the island of Annobon, which had been partially depopulated to provide forced labor on Bioko. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this current dictator, who came to power in a 1979 coup in which he overthrew and killed his own uncle. He has greatly enriched himself since the increased exploitation of his nation's oil reserves beginning in the 1980s.

ANSWER: Teodoro **Obiang** Nguema Mbasogo [prompt on "Nguema"]

[10] Obiang is dictator of this African country, the only former Spanish colony in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its capital is currently at Malabo on the island of Bioko, but will move to Obiang's purpose-built city of Oyala on the mainland.

ANSWER: **Equatorial Guinea**

[10] Most of Obiang's and Equatorial Guinea's oil revenue comes from this oil giant, which was charged with paying money directly to Obiang's personal bank account, along with Hess. It was sued by Kivalina, an Inupiat village due to climate change and was the subject of Steven Coll's book *Private Empire*.

ANSWER: Exxon **Mobil** Corporation [or **Mobil** Equatorial Guinea Incorporated]

17. The Bledisloe Commission established African opposition to the union of this polity with the Rhodesias, but Sir Roy Welensky and Godfrey Huggins argued for it, succeeding in their desire in 1953. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this state, which left the Central African Federation after the Marlborough House Conference in 1963 allowed for its own independence. Its capital is at Lilongwe.

ANSWER: **Malawi** [or **Nyasaland**]

[10] This man negotiated Nyasaland's withdrawal from the CAF and independence. His rule as Malawi's first prime minister saw the 1964 Cabinet Crisis, in which 5 ministers fled abroad, and lasted an additional 30 years.

ANSWER: Hastings Kamuzu **Banda**

[10] Banda's rule was facilitated by this heavily armed youth wing of the MCP, which the Malawian army disarmed during Operation Bwezani in an effort to overthrow Banda in 1993. They share their name with the youth arm of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

ANSWER: Malawi Young **Pioneers**

18. Samsudeen Sarr and Ebrima Chongan have written first-hand accounts of the 1994 coup that brought this man to power, and this man survived a 2014 coup attempt by American-based interests, including Cherno Nije and Papa Faal. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this president, whose Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction continues to rule his country. He is better known in the US for his claims to be able to cure AIDS with herbs and bananas and for his country's increasingly harsh anti-LGBT legislation.

ANSWER: Yahya Abdul-Aziz Jemus Junkung **Jammeh**

[10] Jammeh currently leads this small West African country. His Vision 2020 and Gateway projects were intended to turn this country, which occupies a tiny strip along its namesake river entirely surrounded by Senegal, into the "Singapore of West Africa".

ANSWER: The **Gambia**

[10] Jammeh's 1994 coup overthrew this leader, whose PPP controlled Gambia from independence in 1964 to 1994, despite a failed 1981 coup, which prompted this man to enter the Senegambia Confederation from 1982 to 1989.

ANSWER: Dawda Kairaba **Jawara**

19. In 2002, this man, one of only two owners of a Stutz Royal ever, declared approximately 11% of his country into protected national forest, despite his country's history as a major logging nation. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this long-time dictator of Gabon, who ruled from 1967, after succeeding Leon Mba, until 2009. He changed his name from Albert-Bernard after converting to Islam in 1973 shortly before a state visit to Libya.

ANSWER: Omar **Bongo** Ondimba

[10] In 1972, Bongo's security forces claimed to have uncovered this Communist plot, involving four employees of the recently opened university and some of their students. Of those arrested, two, Joseph Rendjambe and Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe organized the PGP when political parties were legalized in 1990.

ANSWER: **Professors' Plot**

[10] Bongo's strong personal alliance with France was due, in part, to his country supplying much of this element to France. In 1972, the first known natural nuclear fission reactor was discovered at Oklo, Gabon, in a mine of this element.

ANSWER: **Uranium**

20. Joseph Raseta and Joseph Ravoahangy were sentenced to death after being wrongly convicted of participating in a 1947 revolt in this colony, though that was commuted and both served in this country's first government in 1960.

For 10 points each:

[10] Name this country, which saw that 1947 to '49 revolt against French rule primarily along its eastern coast, where the population had been displaced in favor of French-run cash-crop plantations, though it failed to move into the Merina-dominated center.

ANSWER: **Madagascar** [or **Madagasikara** or **Malagasy** Republic]

[10] This man founded JINA, one of the radical groups that organized the 1947 Revolt, and organized the Rotaka, a farmers' and students' rebellion which brought down Philibert Tsiranana.

ANSWER: **Monja** Jaona

[10] The swift and heavy suppression of the Malagasy Revolt in 1947 was partly because of France's engagement in a war against Ho Chi Minh and other communist and nationalist forces in this other colonial possession in Southeast Asia.

ANSWER: French **Indochina** [prompt on "Vietnam", "Cambodia", or "Laos"]