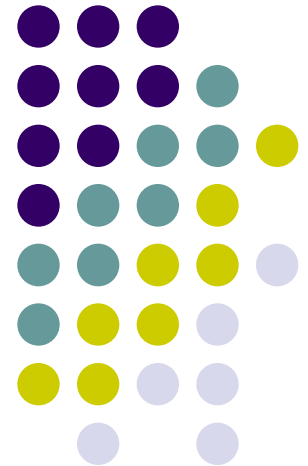
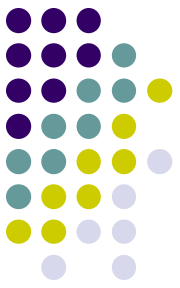


African Independence Economic Development in Reverse?





I. Motifs

A. Colonial Powers: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Portugal

B. Leaders of Newly Independent Countries who were formerly in prison under colonial rule

C. Main Settler Colonies

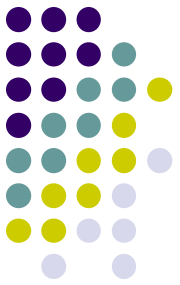
1. Algeria

2. Kenya

3. Rhodesia

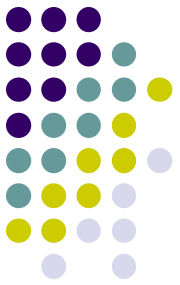
4. South Africa

Demographic Overview, 1880–1975



Africa

Year	Population est. (millions)	rate/year
1880	120	
1900	129	450,000
1920	142	650,000
mid-1940s	165	520,000
mid-1960s	300	6,750,000
mid-1970	400	10,000,000

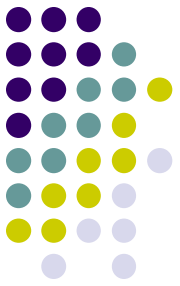


I. Motifs (continued)

D. Main Oil-Producing Countries

1. Algeria
2. Angola
3. Egypt
4. Gabon
5. Libya
6. Nigeria

II. Case Studies



A. Ghana (formerly the Gold Coast)

1. Personages

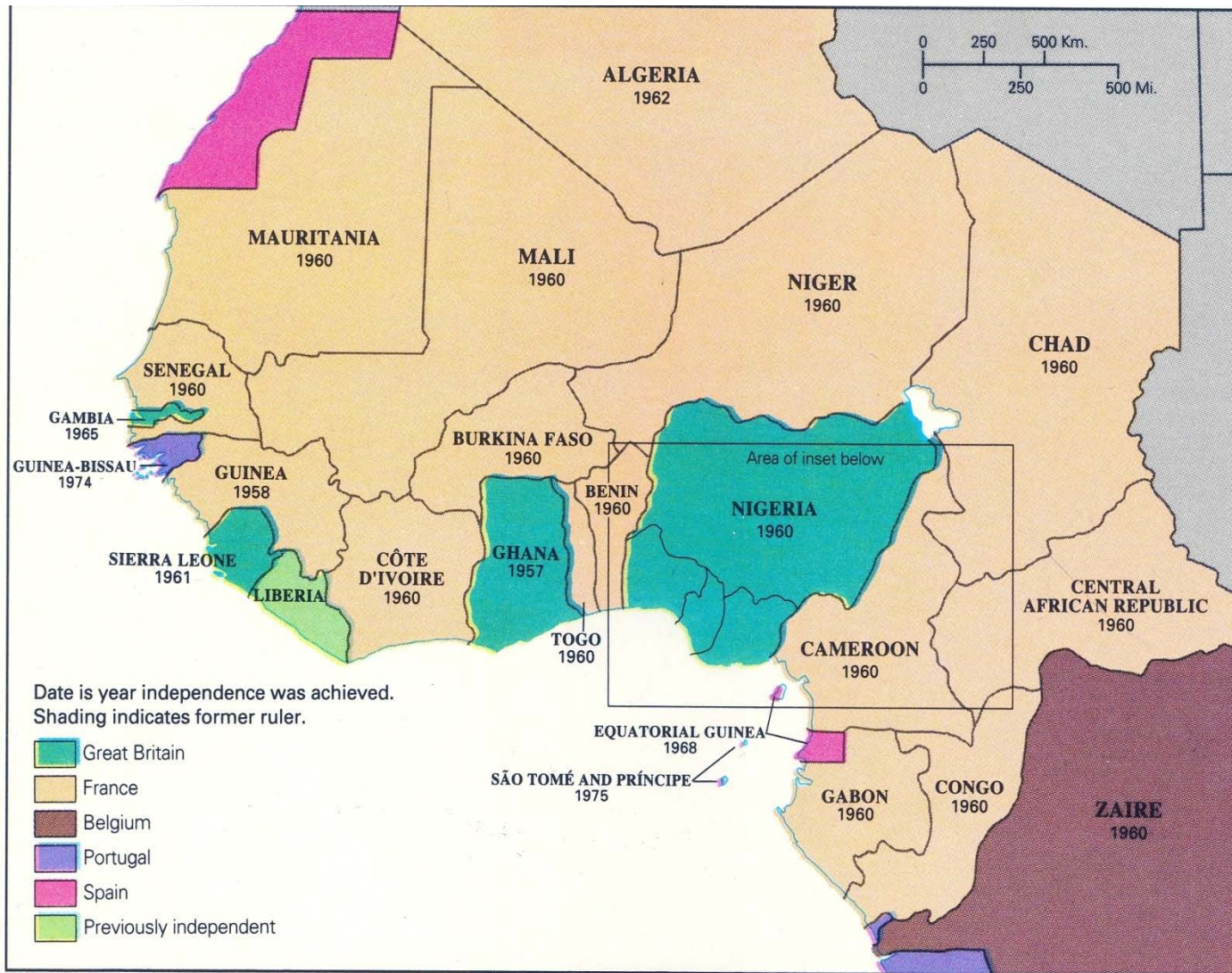
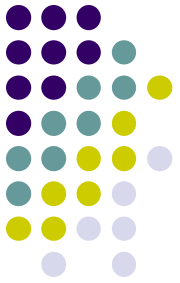
- a. Kwame Nkrumah (1909–72), Prime Minister, 1957–60; President 1960–66

2. Products: cacao, gold, timber

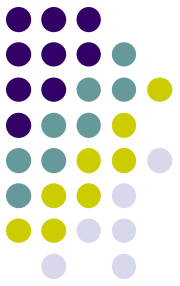
3. Projects

- a. Akosombo Dam
- b. Valco Aluminum Works

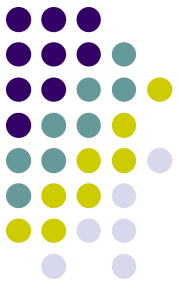
West Africa



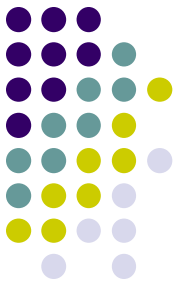
Ghana Satellite Image



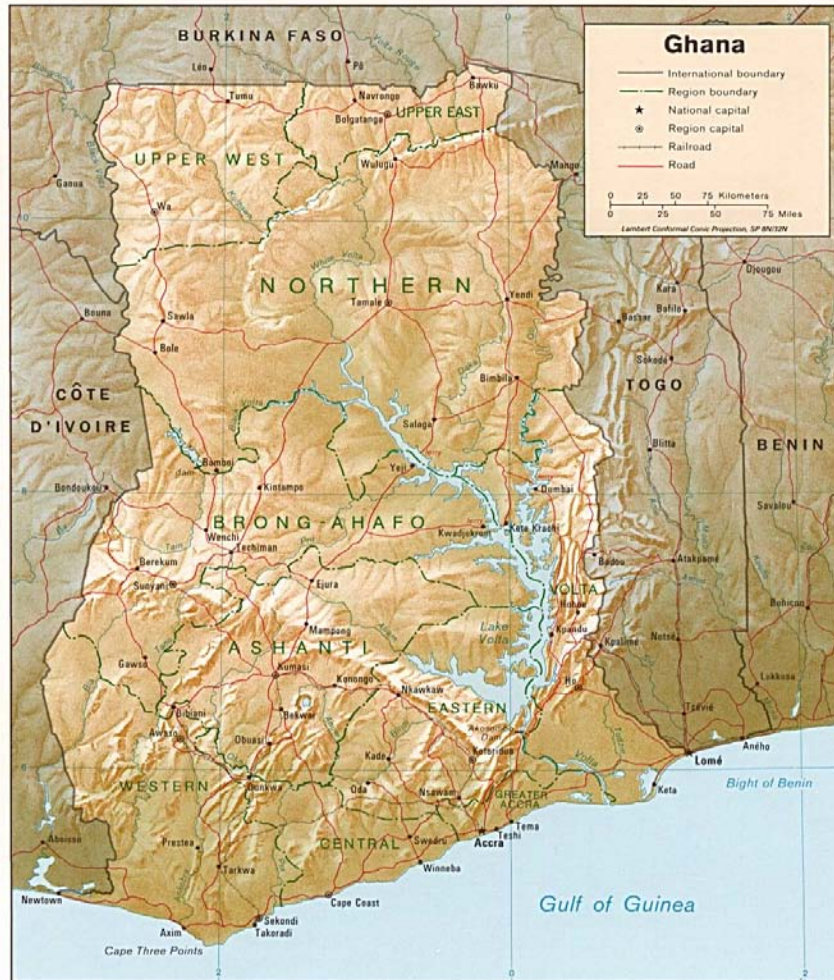
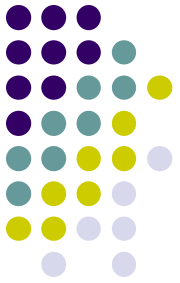
Akosombo Dam, view from the Volta Hotel



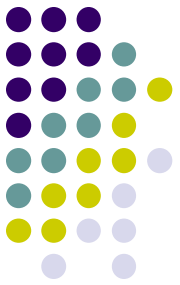
Akosombo hydroelectric plant on Lake Volta



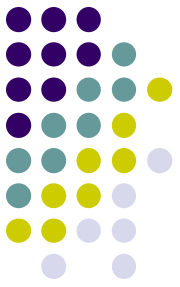
Ghana Relief Map

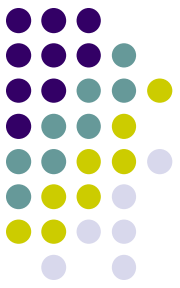


Ghana Regions



Kwame Nkrumah and Martin Luther King, Jr., 1957





II. Case Studies

B. Kenya

1. Peoples

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| a. Kikuyu | c. Meru | e. Luo | g. Kamba |
| b. Embu | d. Luhya | f. Kalenjin | h. Kisii |

2. Personages

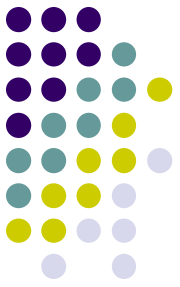
- a. Jomo Kenyatta (ca. 1894–1978), Prime Minister, then President, 1963–1978

3. Terms: *uhuru* (freedom); Mau Mau

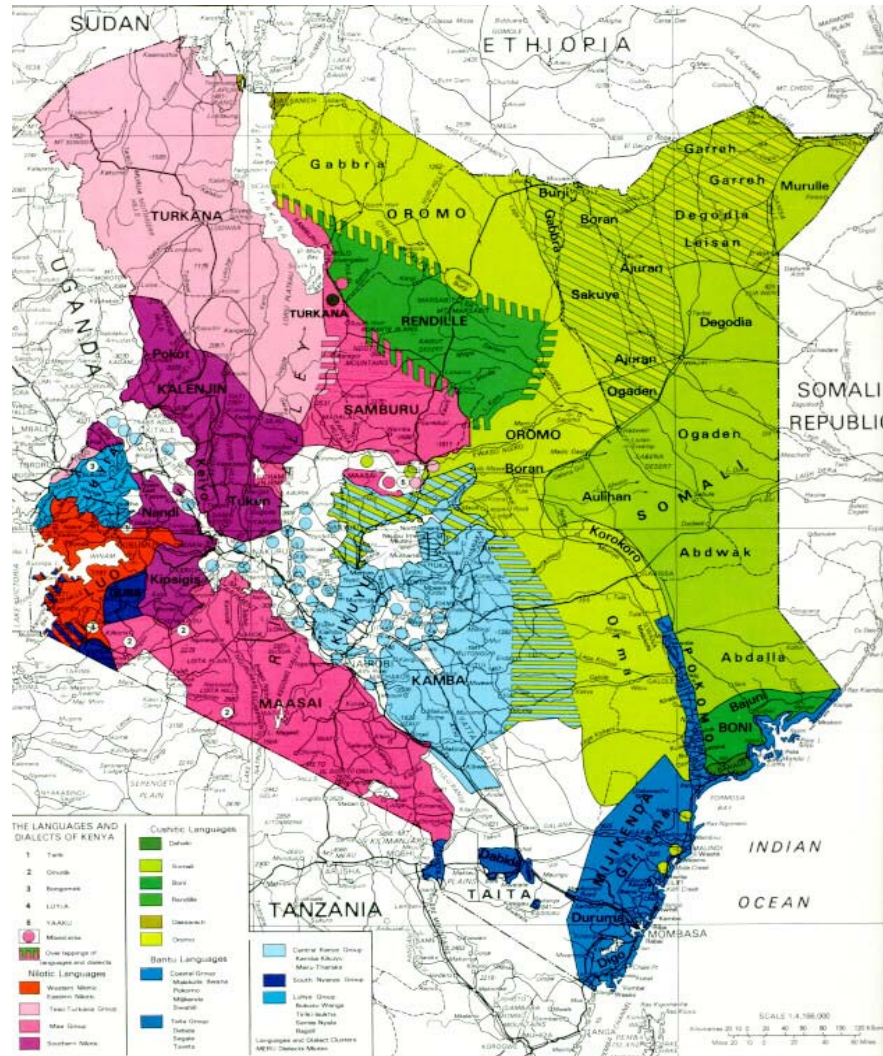
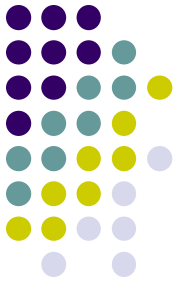
4. Organizations

- a. Kenya African Union
- b. “Land and Freedom”

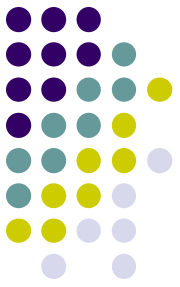
Kenya Satellite Image

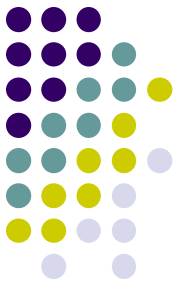


Kenya Dialect Map



Jomo Kenyatta (ca. 1894–1978)
Prime Minister, then President, 1963–
1978





II. Case Studies

C. Algeria

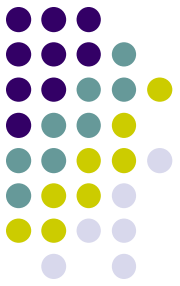
1. Personages

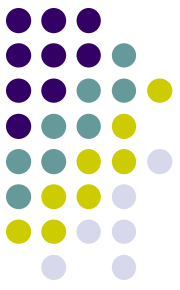
a. Ahmed Ben Bella (1916–), Premier, 1962–63,
President, 1963–1965

b. Charles de Gaulle (1890–1970). President of France
1958–1969

2. Organization: FLN (Front of National Liberation)

Ahmed Ben Bella (1919–),
Premier, 1962–63, President, 1963–65





II. Case Studies

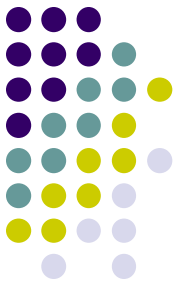
D. Democratic Republic of Congo

(formerly Zaire; formerly Belgian Congo)

(Note: not to be confused with Republic of Congo)

1. Personages

- a. Patrice Lumumba (1925–1961), Prime Minister, 1960–61
- b. Joseph Kasavubu (ca. 1917–1969), President, 1960–1965
- c. “Joseph” Mobutu Sese Seko (1930–1997), ruler 1965–1997
- d. Dag Hammarskjold (1905–1961), UN Secretary-General, 1953–1961



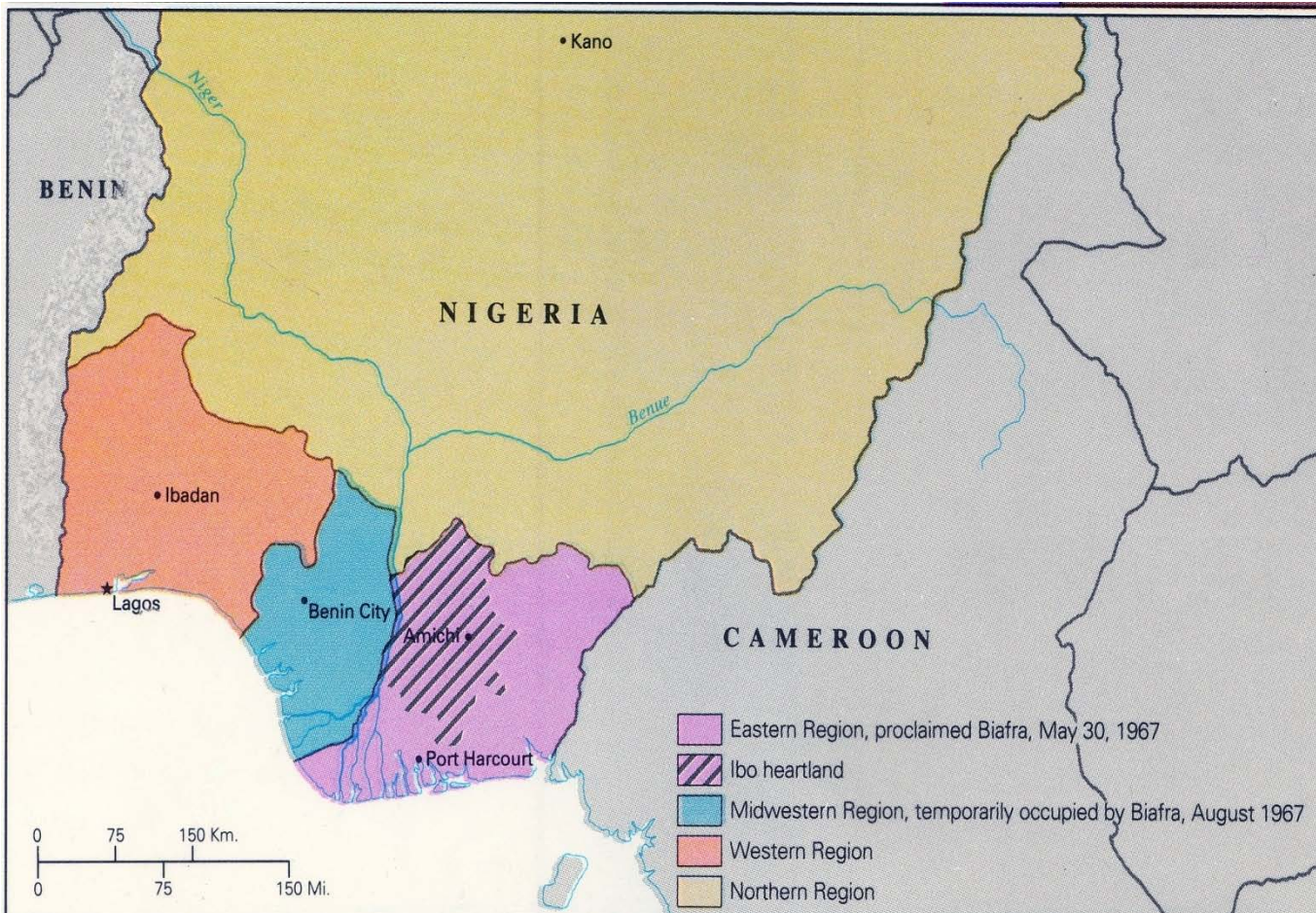
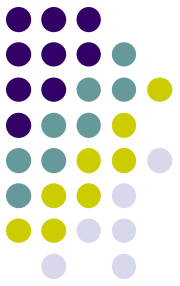
II. Case Studies

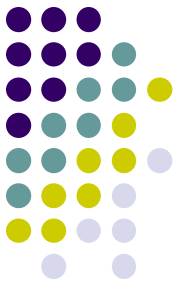
E. Nigeria

1. Peoples

- a. Hausa (in the north)
- b. Ibo (in the east) > Biafra
- c. Yoruba (in the west)

Nigeria

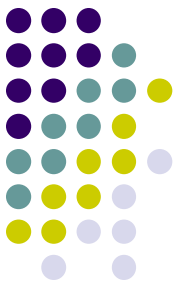




II. Case Studies

F. Mozambique

1. Organization: FRELIMO (Mozambique Front of Liberation)



II. Case Studies

G. Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia; formerly Southern Rhodesia)

1. Personages

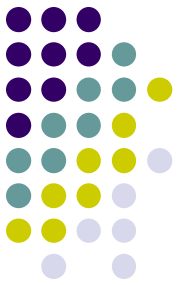
- a. Ian Smith (1919–2007), Prime Minister 1964–1979
- b. Robert Mugabe (1924–), Prime Minister, 1980–

2. Organizations

- a. Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
- b. Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)

3. Term: Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI)

Zimbabwe Regions

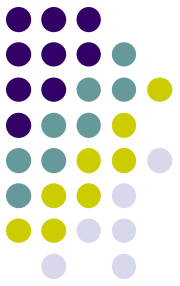


Zimbabwe Satellite Image



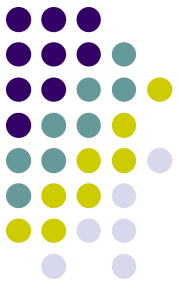
Ian Smith (1919-)

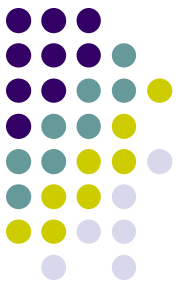
Prime Minister 1964-1979



9. Douglas Smith

Robert Mugabe and Canaan Banana



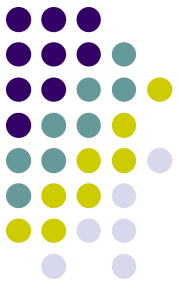


Idi Amin Dada (1925–2003)

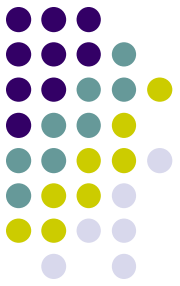
President of Uganda, 1971–1979

- killed 300,000 to 500,000 Ugandans
- Chairman of the Organization of African Unity 1975–1976
- Entebbe Raid
- In 1973, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Patrick Melady recommended that the United States reduce its presence in Uganda. Melady described Amin's regime as “racist, erratic and unpredictable, brutal, inept, bellicose, irrational, ridiculous, and militaristic.”
- 1979, Amin fled to Libya, then Saudi Arabia

Idi Amin Dada (1925–2003)



II. Case Studies

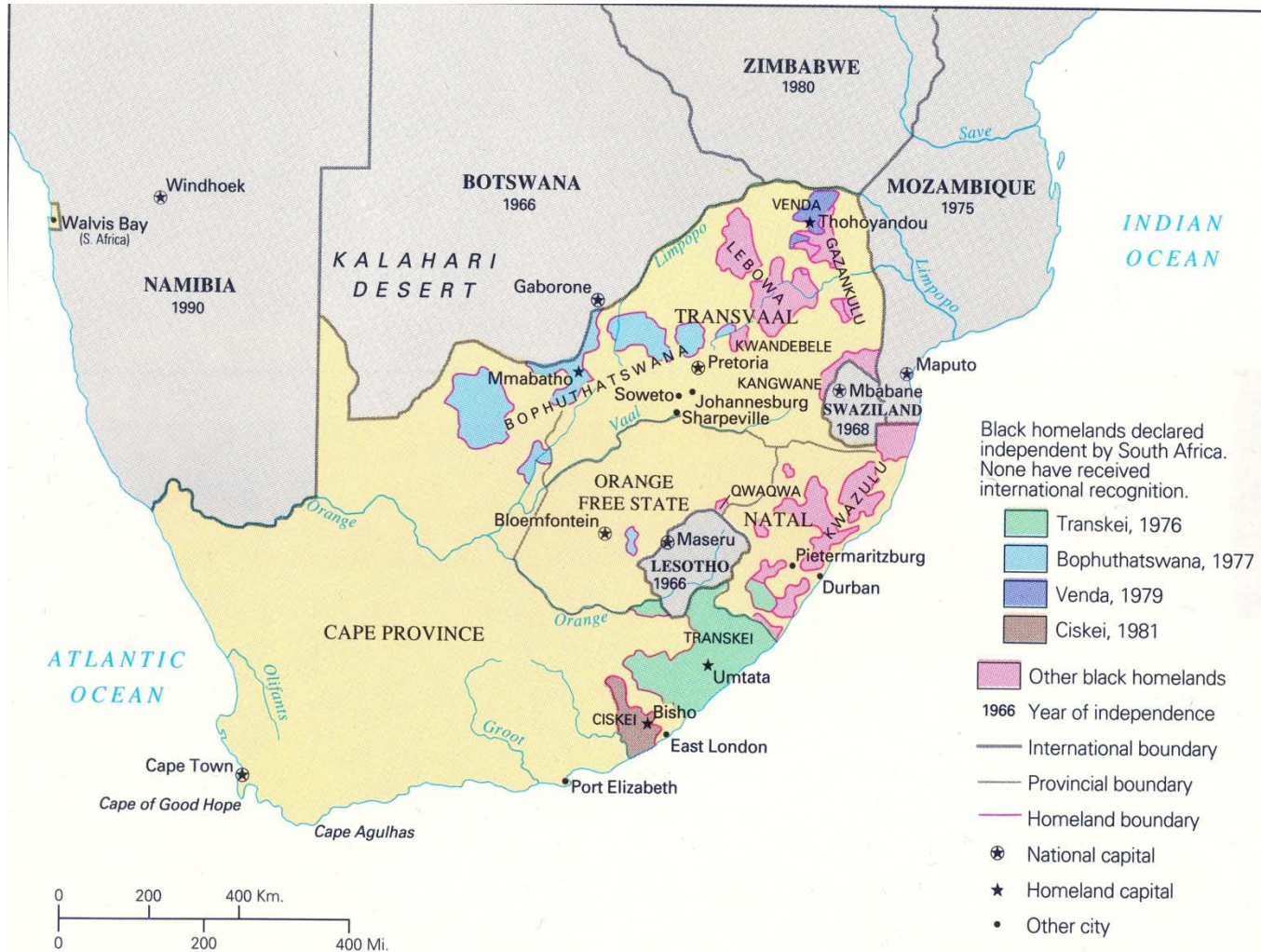
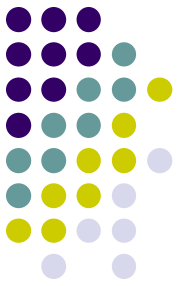


H. South Africa

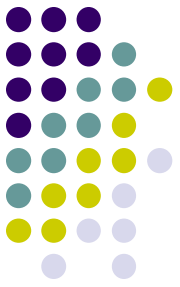
1. Personages

- a. P[ietre] W[illem] Botha (1916–2006)
Prime Minister, 1978–1984; President 1984–1989
- b. F[rederik] W[illem] de Klerk (1936–)
Prime Minister, 1989–1994
- c. Nelson Mandela (1918–), President, 1994–1999

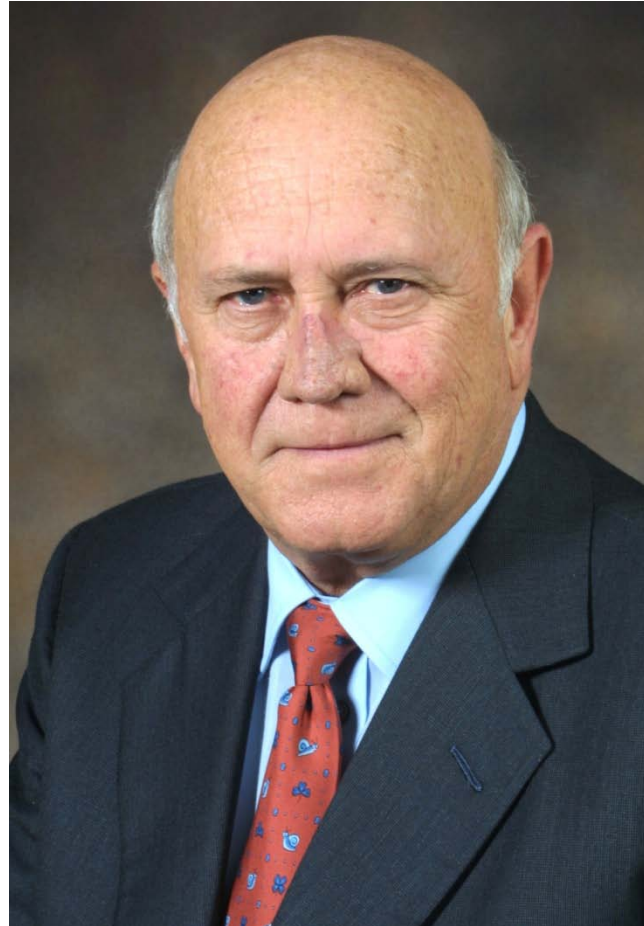
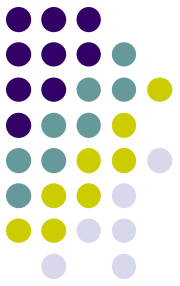
South Africa and Black Homelands, 1960s



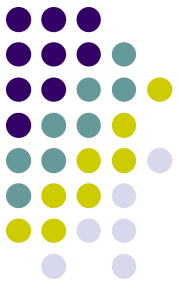
P[ietre] W[illem] Botha (1916–), Prime Minister, 1978–84; President 1984–89



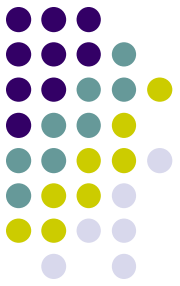
F[rederik] W[illem] de Klerk (1936–), Prime Minister, 1989–1994



The Young Nelson Mandela



Nelson Mandela (1918–), President, 1994–1999





II. Case Studies

H. South Africa

1. Personages (continued)

d. Oliver Tambo (1917–1993)

President of ANC, 1967–1991

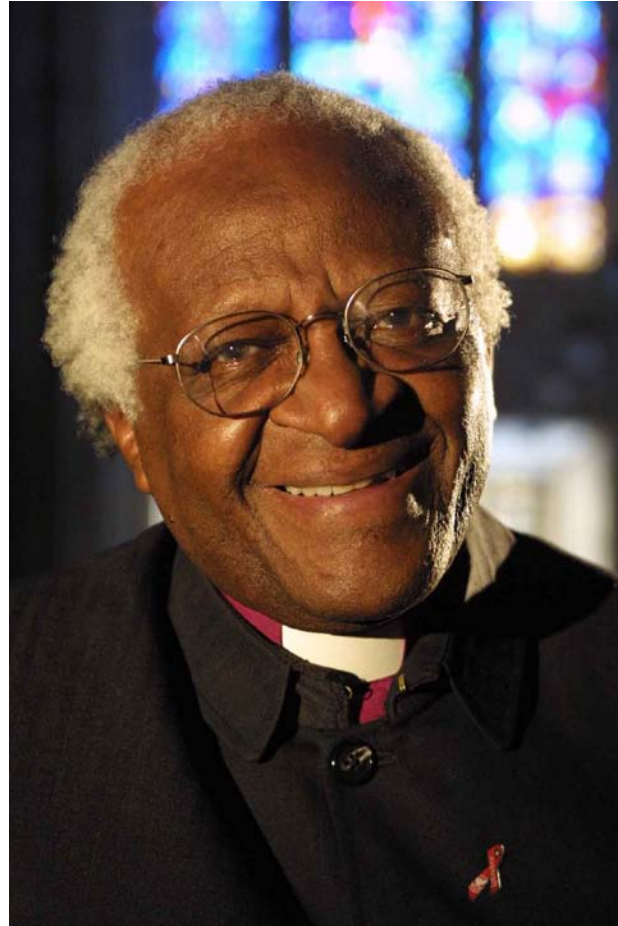
e. Bishop Desmond Tutu (1931–)

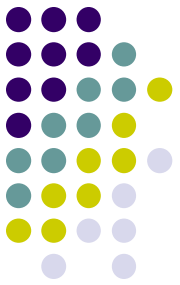
(1) archbishop of Capetown (1986–1996)

(2) Nobel Peace Prize

- civil rights for all
- common system of education
- abolition of internal passports
- cessation of deportation to “homelands”

Bishop Desmond Tutu (1931-)





II. Case Studies

H. South Africa

2. Terms:

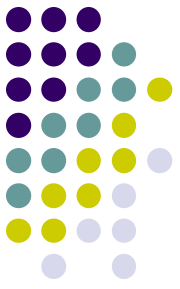
a. Apartheid

c. “Bantu”

b. Afrikaner

d. “Truth and Reconciliation”

3. Organization: African National Congress (ANC)



II. Case Studies

H. South Africa (continued)

4. Events

- a. Sharpeville Massacre (1960)
- b. Rivonia Trial (1964)
- c. Overthrow of Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola (1975)
- d. Defeat of South African forces in Angola (1976)
- e. Soweto School Boycott (1976)