

TOPIC **2** INDEPENDENT AFRICA

How was independence realised in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s?



These slides give all the illustrations from Topic 2 of the Gr 12 History book, and they give them in colour whenever possible. However, the illustrations here are not given in exactly the same order as the illustrations in the book. The illustrations in the slides are ordered so that a teacher can follow a logical lecture format. The illustrations in the book are ordered to make an effective page layout, and often also so that the portraits accompany the first mention of a particular person.



WHAT IDEAS INFLUENCED THE INDEPENDENT STATES?



The three main African countries discussed in this topic,
with the dates that they became independent



Source: U.S. Library of Congress, George Grantham Bain Collection, Reproduction number LC-USZ61-1854. Wikimedia Commons.

Marcus Garvey



Source: www.biography.com.

W.E.B. Du Bois



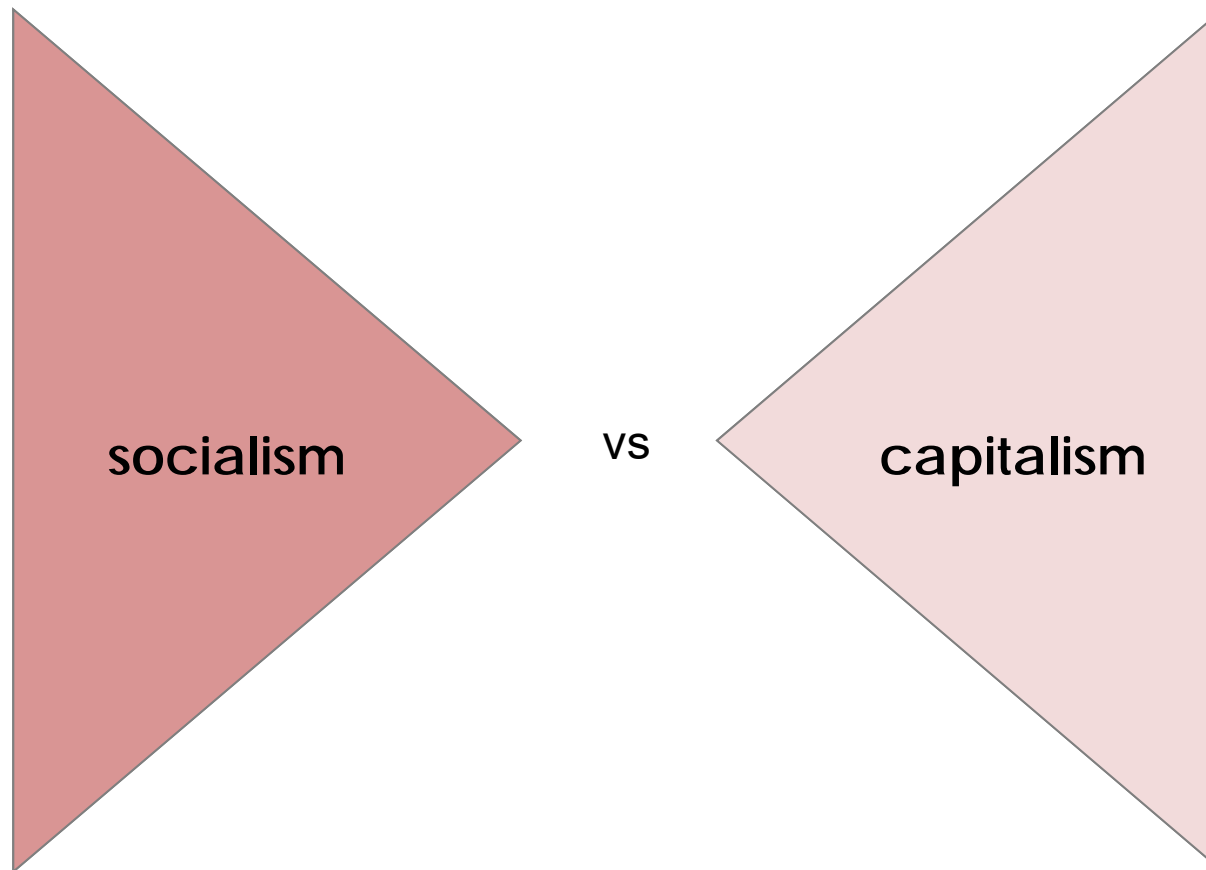
Source: Abbie Rowe. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum. Wikimedia Commons.

**Kwame Nkrumah,
President of Ghana
(1960–1966)**

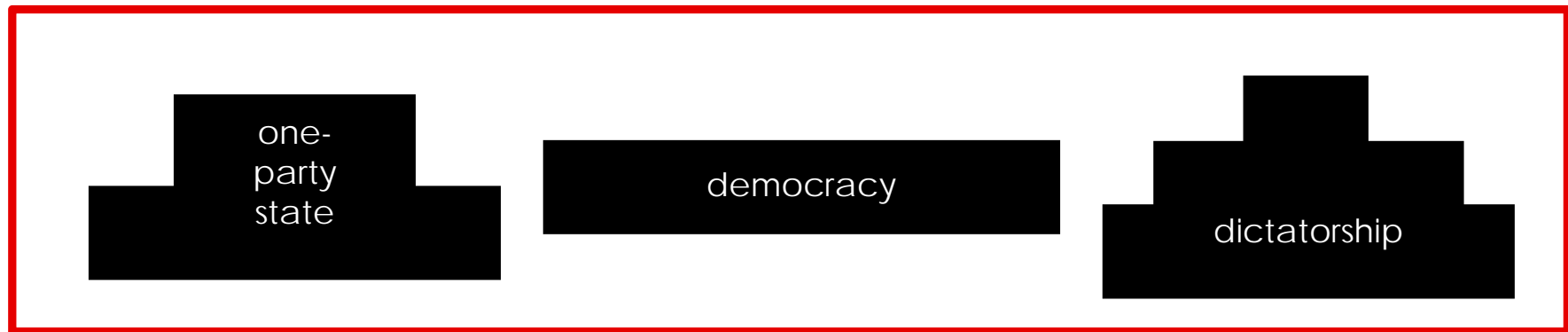


Source: <http://jdap.co.za>

**Robert Sobukwe,
President of
South Africa's
Pan Africanist
Congress (PAC)
(1959–1963)**



Economic options



Political options



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. No: 20014415. Wikimedia Commons.

**Nairobi, the capital city
of Kenya, in the 1970s**



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. 20017318. Wikimedia Commons.

A traditional homestead in Senegal



Source: Makakaaaa. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Seretse Khama
of Botswana**
(in office 1966–1980)



Source: <http://www.defenseimagery.mil>; VIRIN: DF-SC-82-05416.
Wikimedia Commons.

**President Léopold Senghor
of Senegal**
(in office 1960–1980)

CASE STUDY: THE CONGO

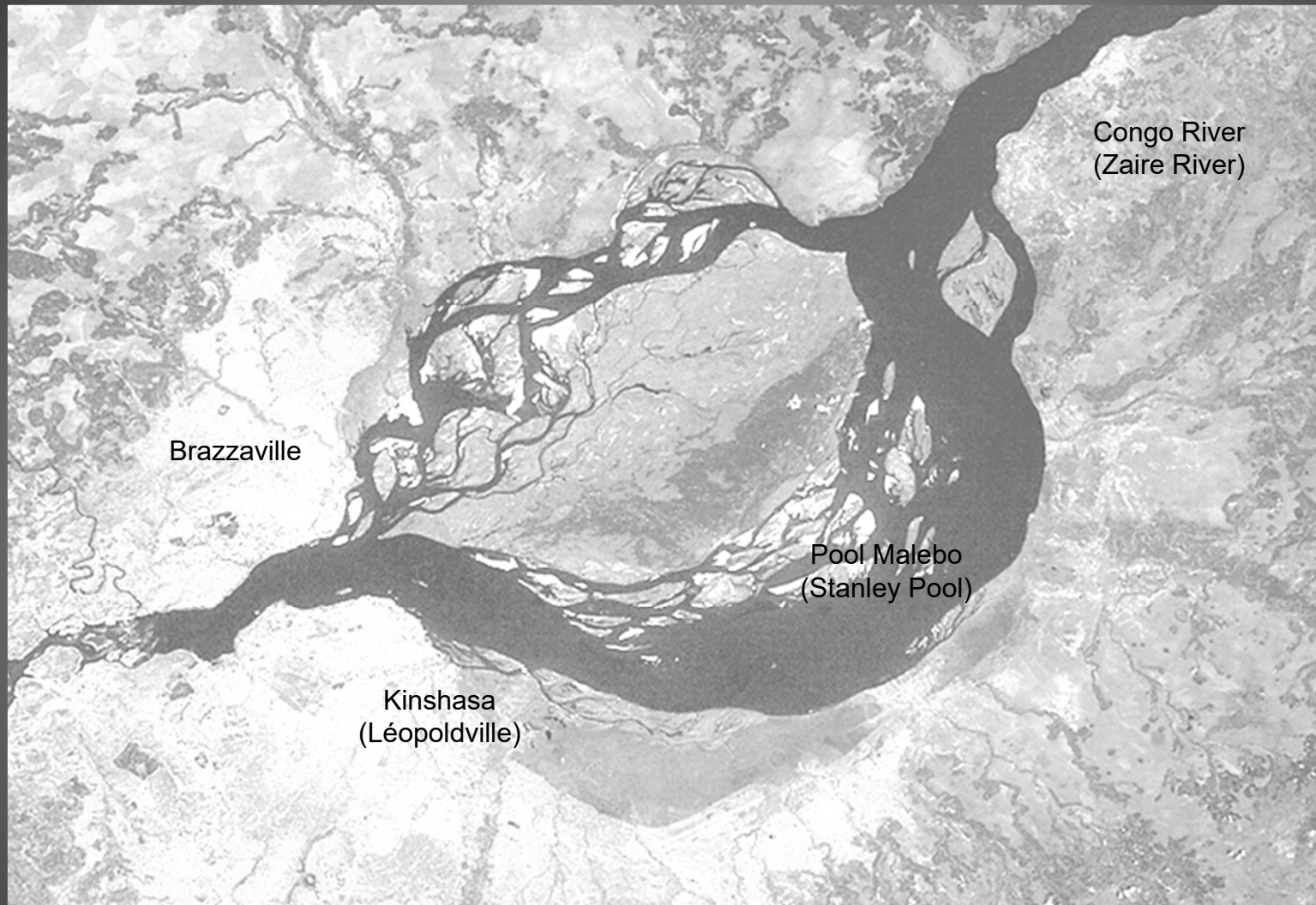


Democratic
Republic of
Congo / Zaire



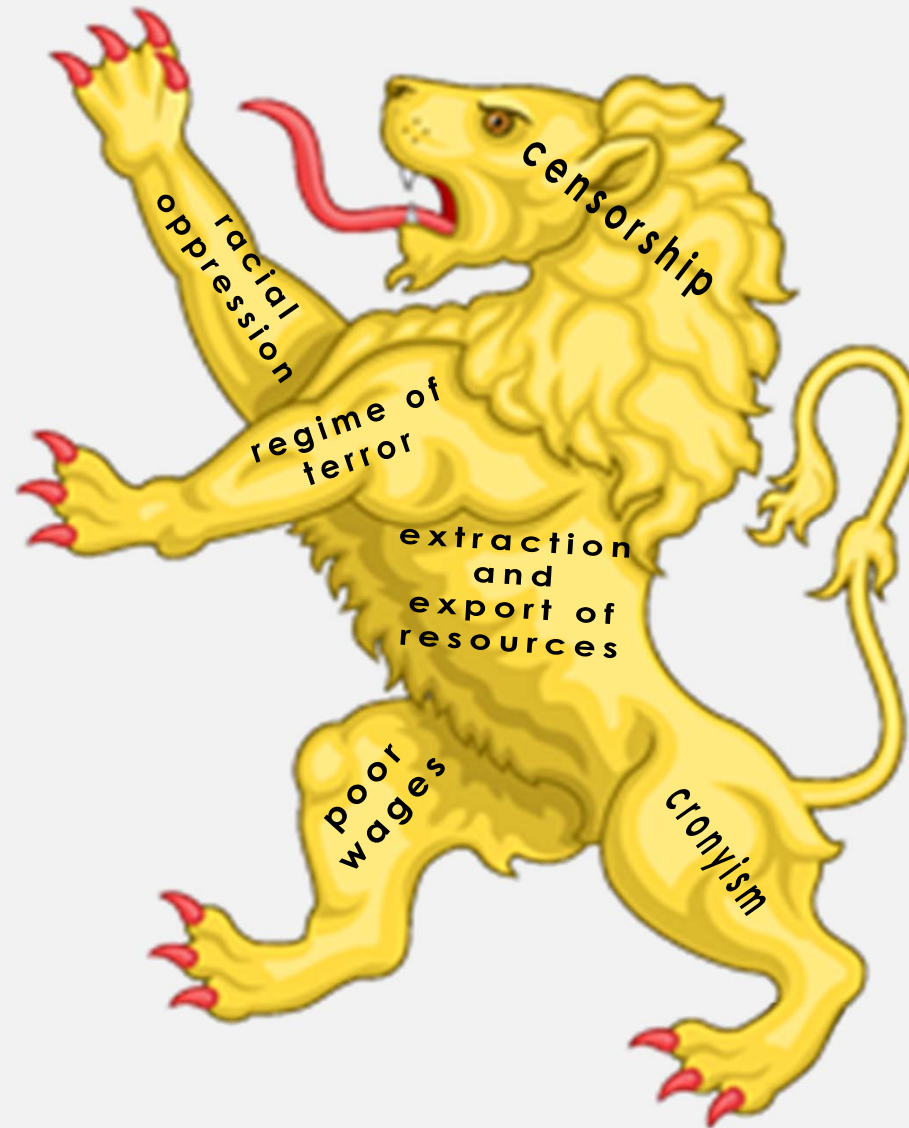
Source: Panorama du Congo (part 1: Le Bas-Congo et le Mayumbe). Publication of Touring club de Belgique. Wikimedia Commons.

Local boats on the huge Congo River in the early 1900s



Source: NASA. Mission: ISS007. Roll: E. Frame: 6305 from <http://eol.jsc.nasa.gov/scripts/sseop/photo.pl?mission=ISS007&roll=E&frame=6305>. Wikimedia Commons.

Pool Malebo on the Congo River, with a city on either side



The six elements of
imperial oppression in the Congo



Source: Stanley Browne. Wikimedia Commons.

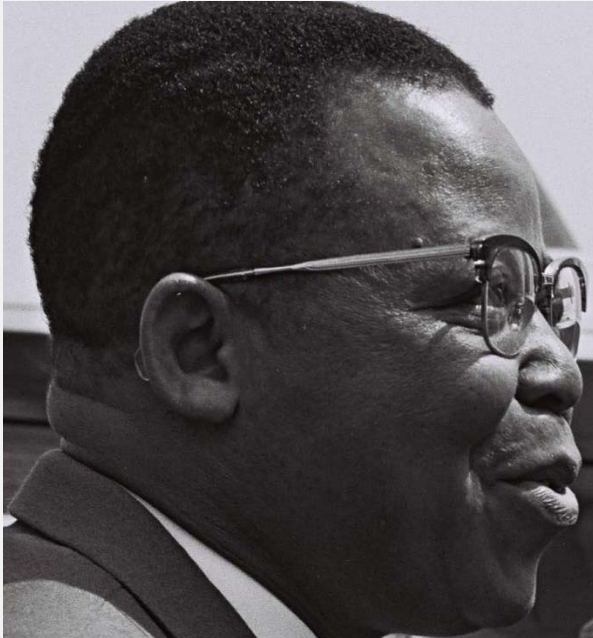
Local Congolese people gathered to welcome
a medical missionary in the 1950s



Source: CongoPresse. Archives of the Royal Palace, Brussels. Wikimedia Commons.

King Baudouin of Belgium visits a military college in the Congo in 1955

Source: Eldan David. Israel National Photo Collection D676-024.



**Joseph Kasa-Vubu,
President of the Congo**
(in office 1 July 1960 –
24 November 1965)



Source: Nationaal Archief Fotocollectie Anefo. Wikimedia Commons.

**Patrice Lumumba showing off his bandaged
arms after his release from prison, where his
arms had been shackled. He later became the
prime minister of the Congo**
(in office June 1960 – September 1960).



Source: U.S. Air Force photo. Wikimedia Commons.

**Moise Tshombe, the elected leader
of Katanga Province
and the short-lived self-declared
State of Katanga,
who later became part of the
Congo's government**



Source: http://s28.postimg.org/h3ga3ykst/Albert_Kalonji.jpg. Wikimedia Commons.

**Albert Kalonji,
leader of the attempted
secession of South Kasai**



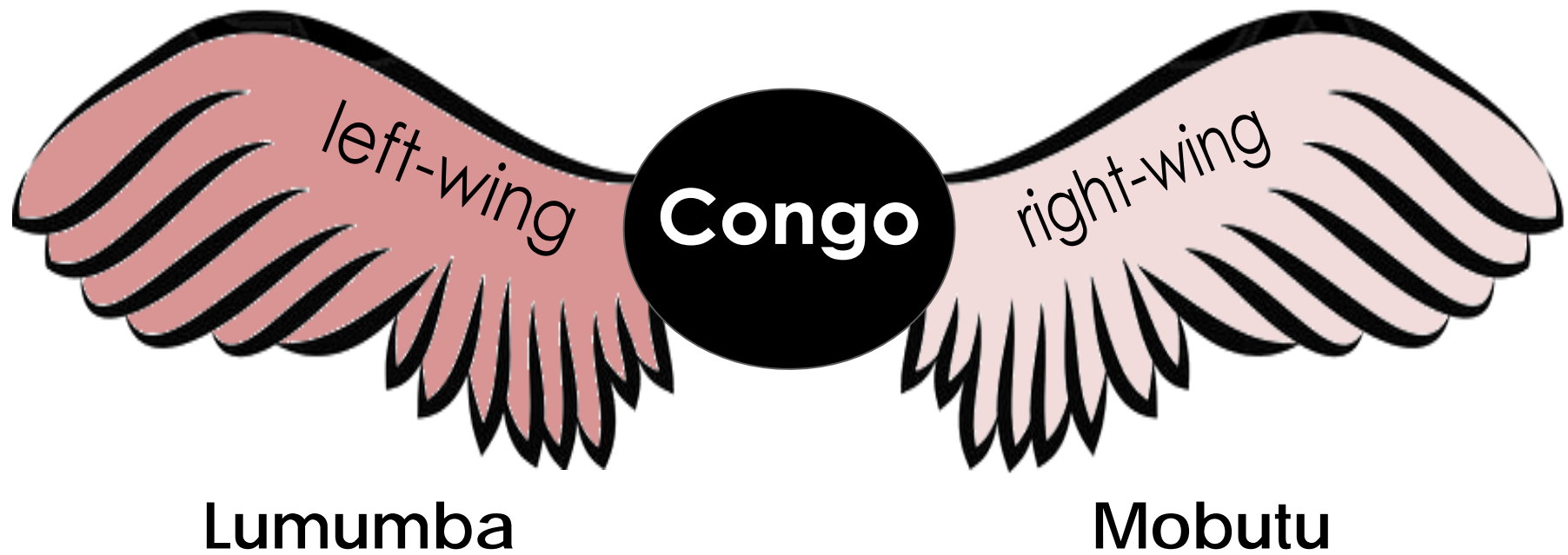
Source: Dag_Hammarskjöld.jpg: UN/DPI, Wikimedia Commons.

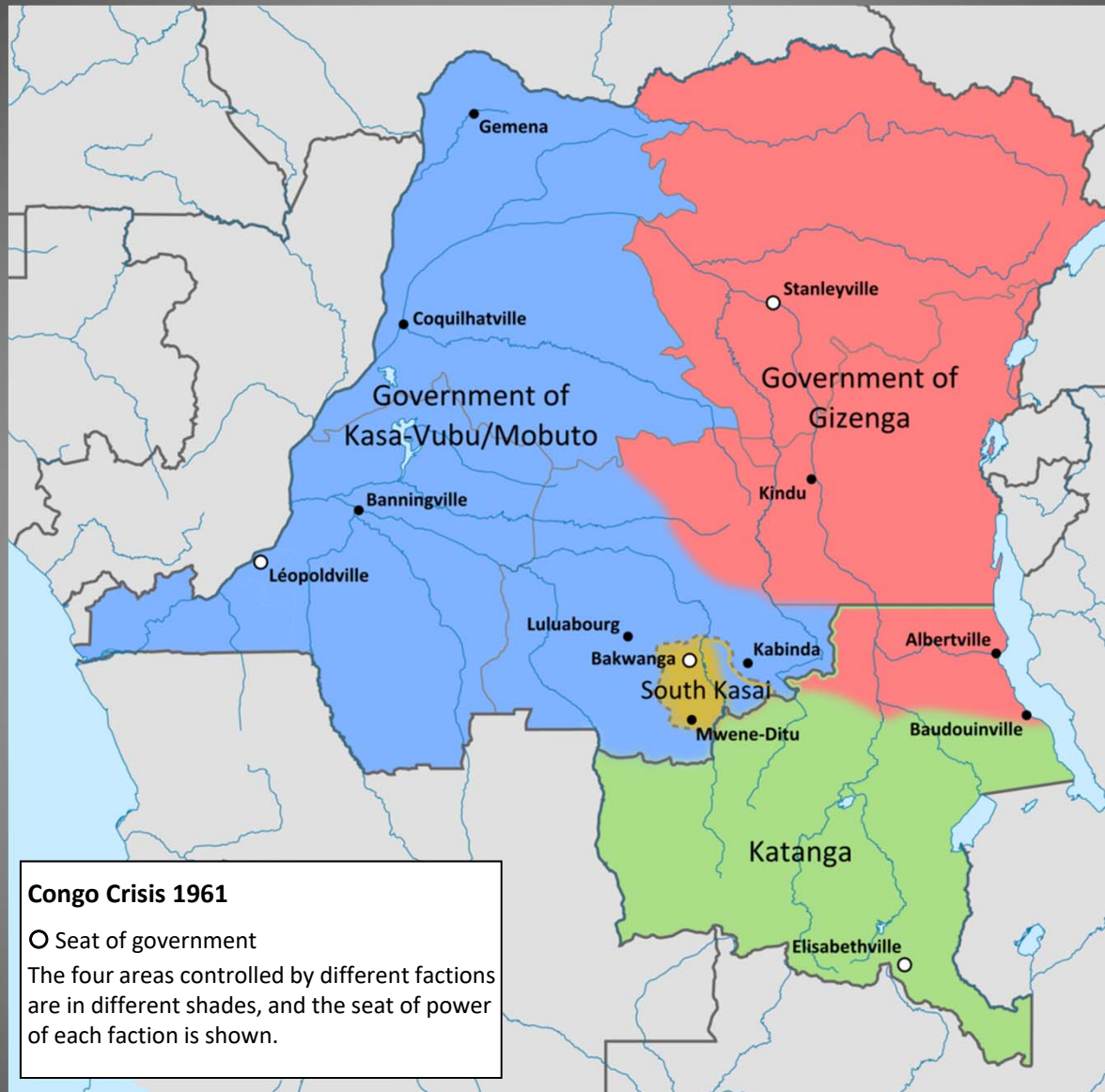
Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations
(in office 10 April 1953 – 1
8 September 1961)



Source: Nir Maor. Clandestine Immigration and Navy Museum via the PikiWiki - Israel free image collection project. Wikimedia Commons.

Joseph Mobutu





The four areas in the Congo Crisis in 1961



Source: Jac. de Nijs / Anefo. Nationaal Archief. Wikimedia Commons.

**U Thant,
Secretary-General
of the United Nations**
(November 30, 1961 –
December 31, 1971)



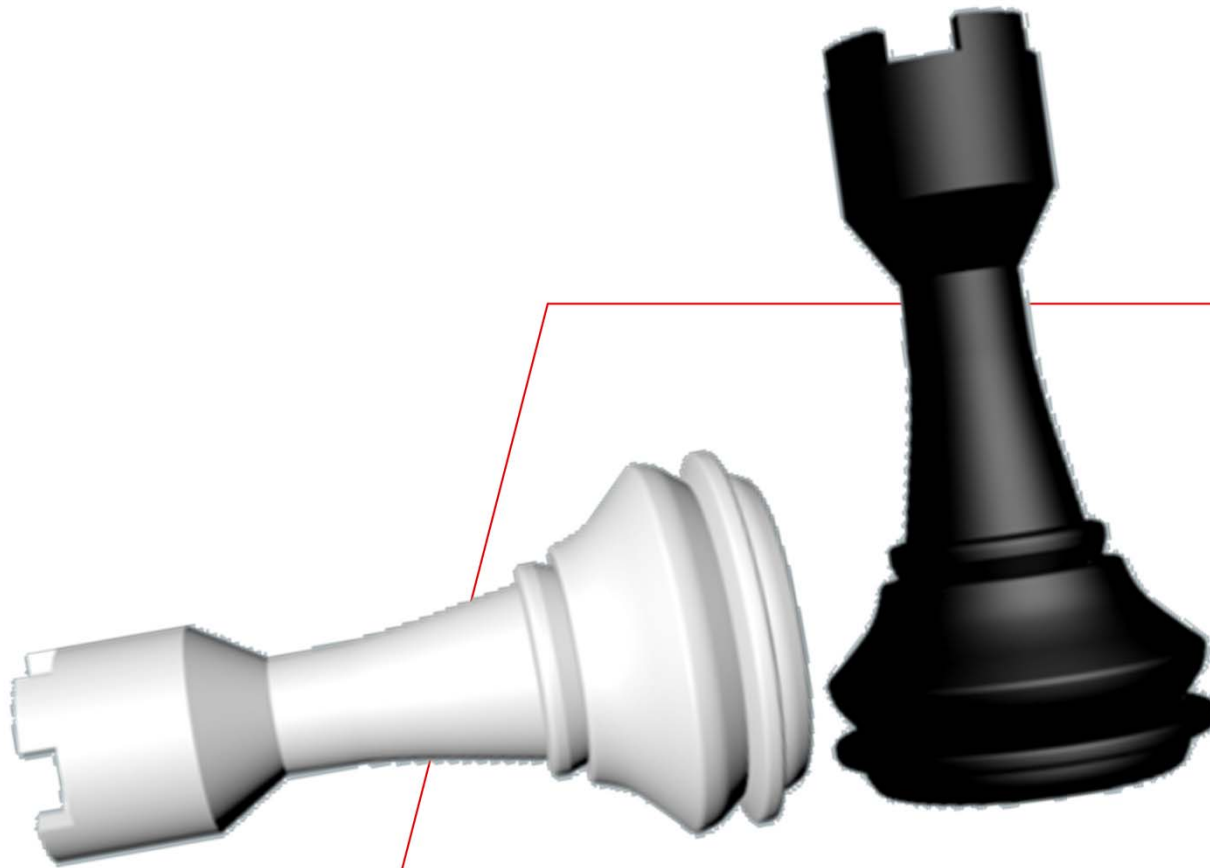
Source: Pressens Bild. Wikimedia Commons.

**A UN peacekeeper during
the Congo Crisis**



Source: <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/CARL>. Wikimedia Commons.

Rebel forces in the Congo Crisis in 1964



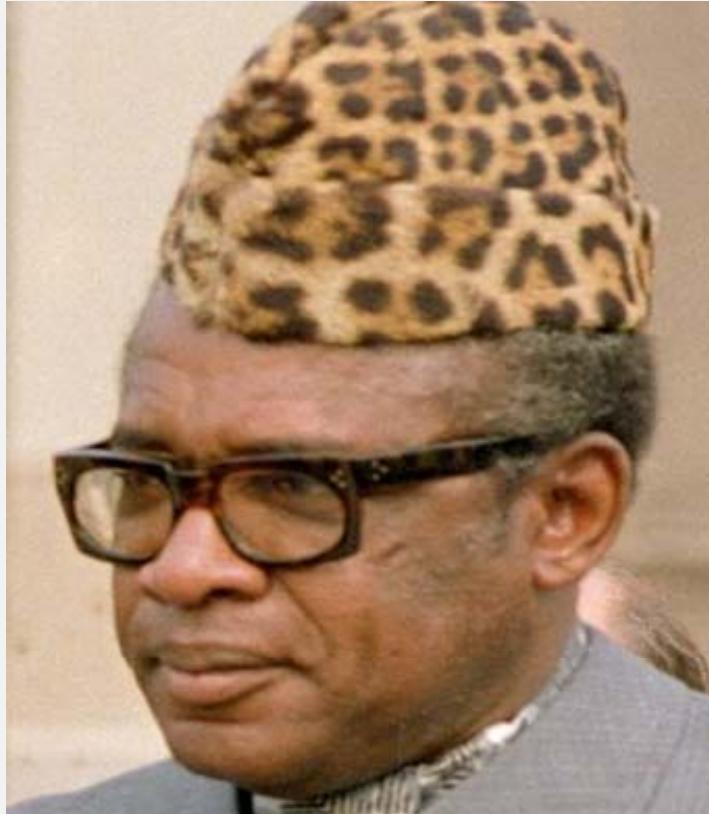
Congo

In the Congo, the Belgian colonial system was replaced by an African dictatorship (after 1 year of democracy), assisted by a new Black elite



Source: Odom, Thomas P. Shaba II: The French and Belgian Intervention in Zaire in 1978. Fort Leavenworth: Combat Studies Institute, April 1993. Wikimedia Commons.

**A Zairian soldier during the
First Shaba War**



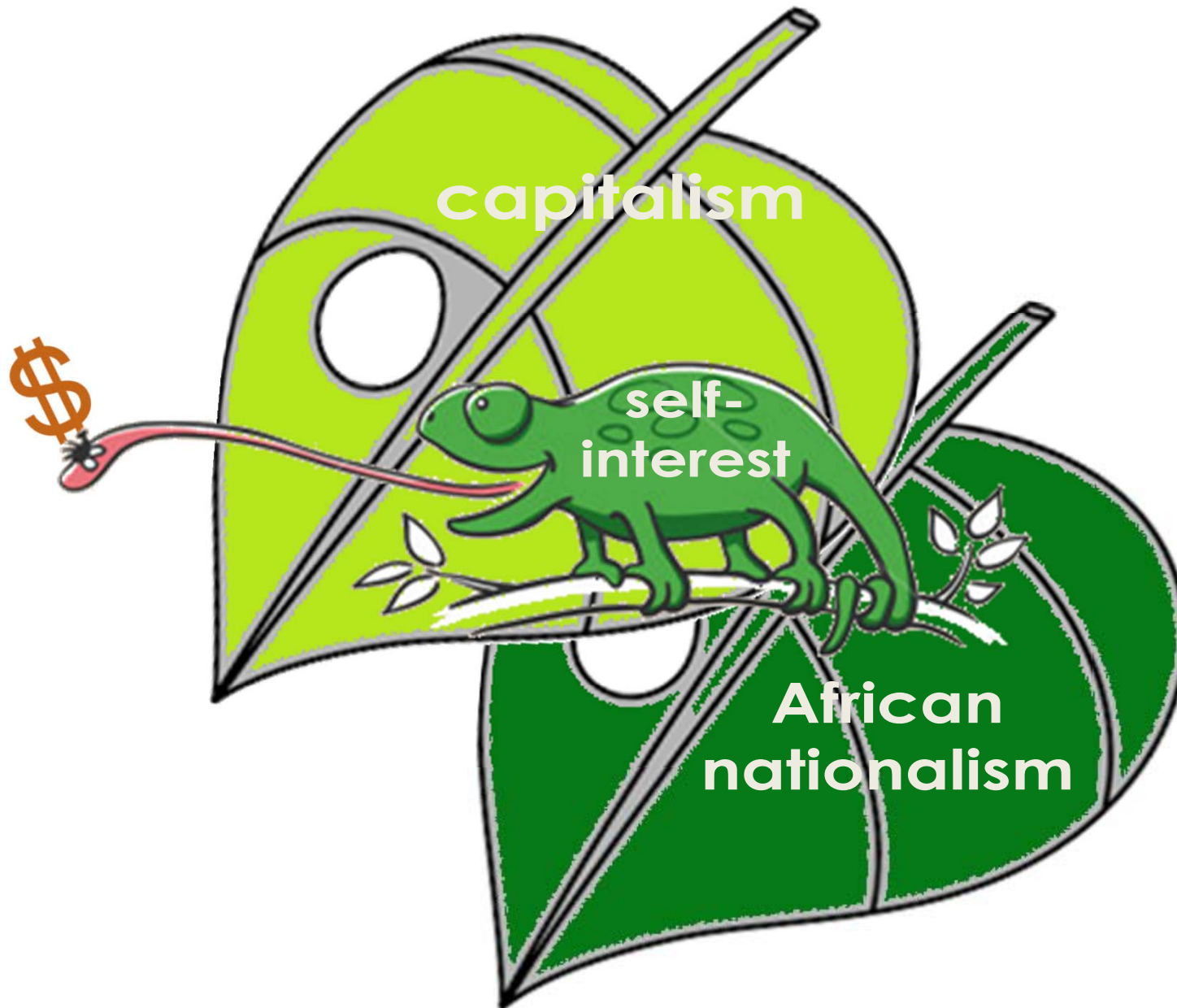
Source: Frank Hall. Wikimedia Commons.

**Mobutu Sese Seko wearing a
leopard-skin hat**



Source: <http://www.reagan.utexas.edu/archives/photographs/ranch.html>. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Ronald Reagan
of the USA
(in office 1981–1989)**





Source: Flickr: Wikimedia Commons.

**Étienne Tshisekedi,
Prime Minister of Zaire**

(in office

29 September – 1 November 1991,
15 August 1992 – 18 March 1993,
2 – 9 April 1997)



Source: Helene C. Stikkel. Wikimedia Commons.

**Joseph Kabila, president of the
Democratic Republic of Congo**
(in office since 2001)



Source: t.pcox / Trockernasenaffe. Wikimedia Commons.

**A giant bust of
Laurent Kabila**

Kinshasa in 2006



Source: <http://wikitravel.org/en/User:Davidstanley>, Wikimedia Commons.



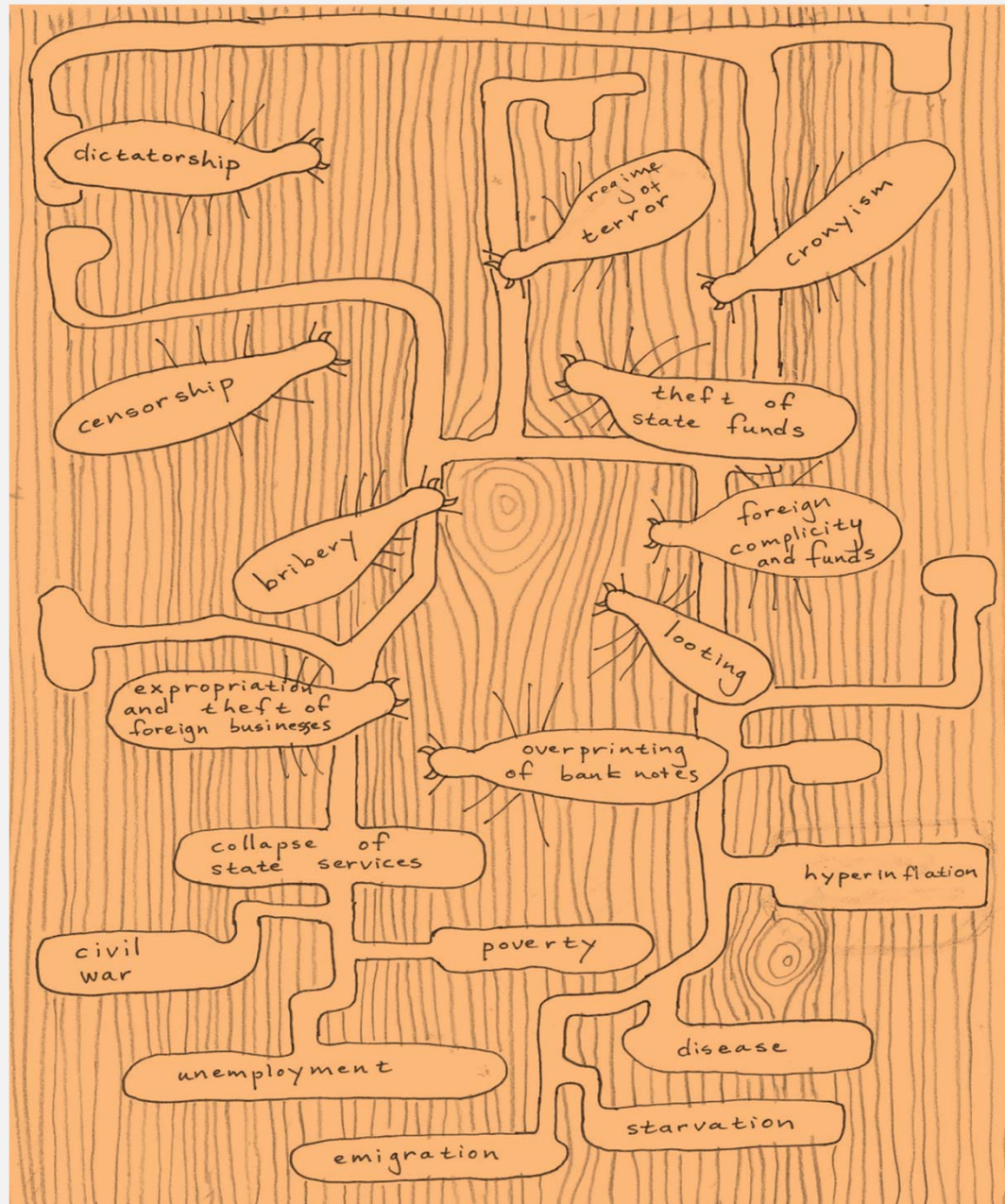
Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency. CIA World Factbook: Congo, Democratic Republic of the. Wikimedia Commons.

A map of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), showing the current names of its cities



Source: Julien Hameis from Conakry, Guinea, Wikimedia Commons.

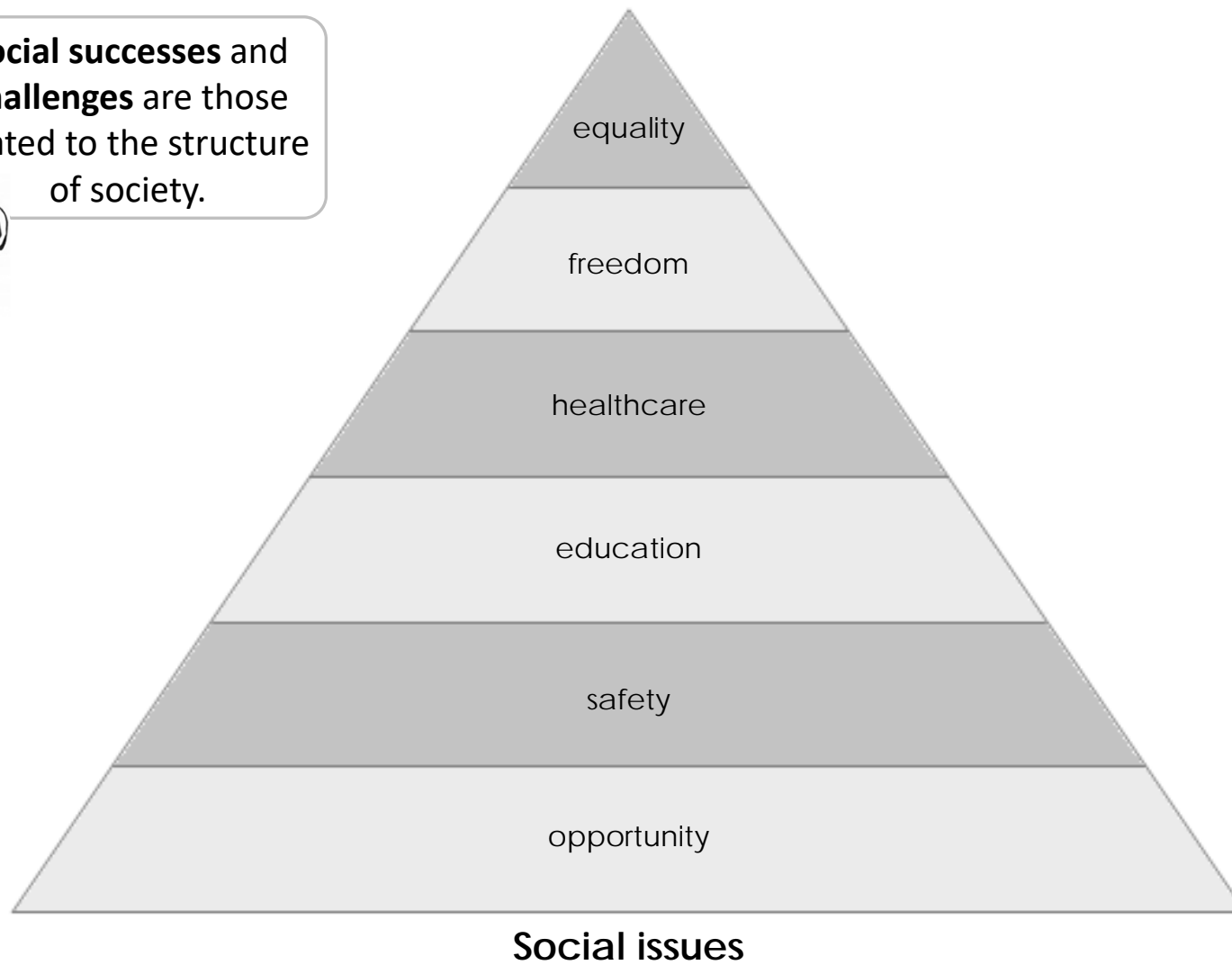
A rusty boat photographed in 2007 signalled the decrease in trade that had occurred along the Congo River.



Source: <http://www.economist.com/node/145616>. Retrieved 19 October 2015.

The TEN termites of corruption and their effects on the Congo

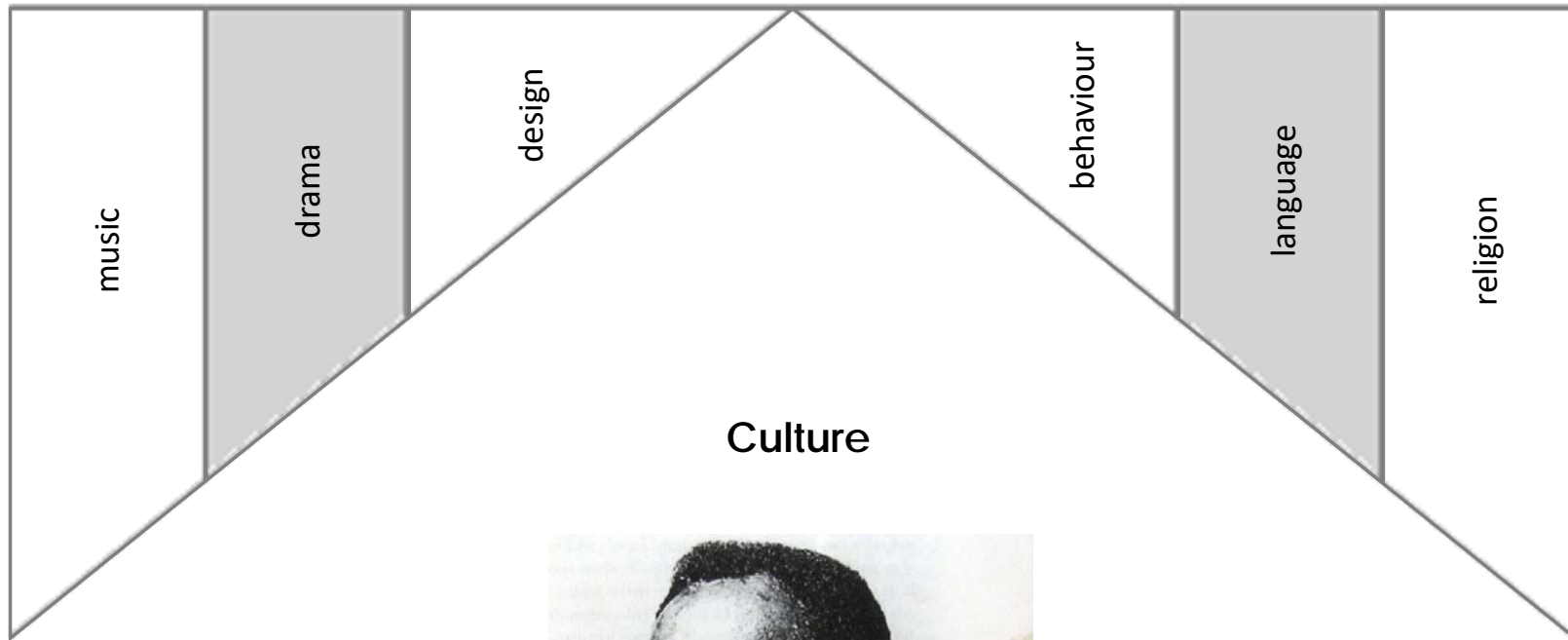
Social successes and challenges are those related to the structure of society.





Source: Ken Wiegand (USAID)

Primary school children in the DRC



Le Grand Kallé, the famous Congolese singer of 'Indépendance Cha-cha'

CASE STUDY: TANZANIA



Tanzania



www.theanswer.co.za



Source: Sammlung Walther Dobbertin. German Federal ArchivesBild 105-DOA0160. Wikimedia Commons.

Lake Tanganyika in the early 1900s



Source: Africa Through a Lens. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Walther Dobbertin. German Federal Archives. Bild 105-DOA0183. Wikimedia Commons.

Dar es Salaam in Tanganyika in the early 1900s



Source: Africa Through a Lens. Part of CO 1069/157. Wikimedia Commons.

A fisherman on the Indian Ocean coastline



Source: German Federal Archives, Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst – Zentralbild, Bild 183-R30020, Wikimedia Commons.

Stone Town on Zanzibar in the 1920s



Source: UK National Archives. CO 1069-157-101. Wikimedia Commons.

Julius Nyerere
(Chief Minister of Tanganyika
before independence,
Prime Minister of Tanganyika
between 1961 and 1962,
President of Tanganyika
between 1962 and 1964,
President of the United Republic of Tanganyika
and Zanzibar in 1964,
and President of Tanzania
between 1964 and 1985)

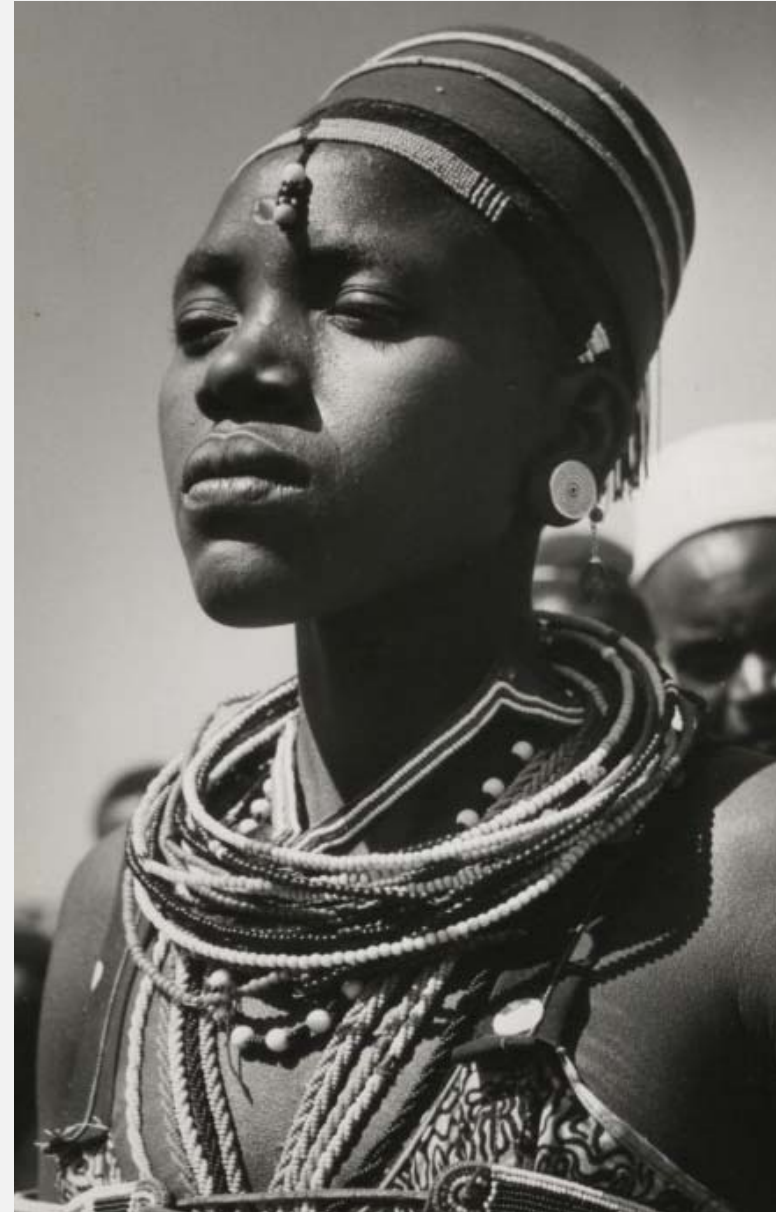


Source: Africa Through a Lens. Wikimedia Commons.

People of many races involved in
government before independence



Source: Africa Through a Lens. CO1069/159. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Africa Through a Lens. Part of CO 1069/157. Wikimedia Commons.

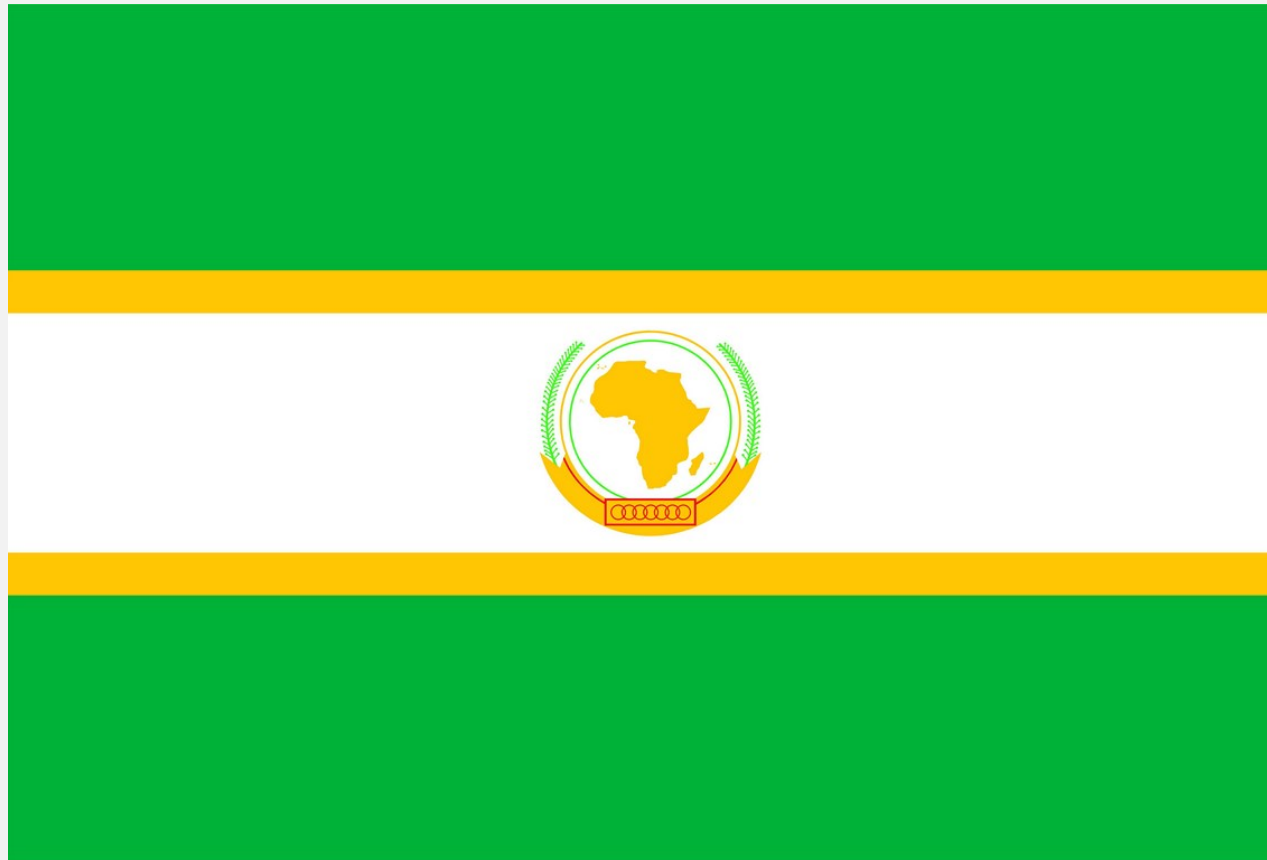
Tanganyika had a wide variety of cultures.



Source: <http://www.un.org/humansecurity/content/frene-ginwala>.

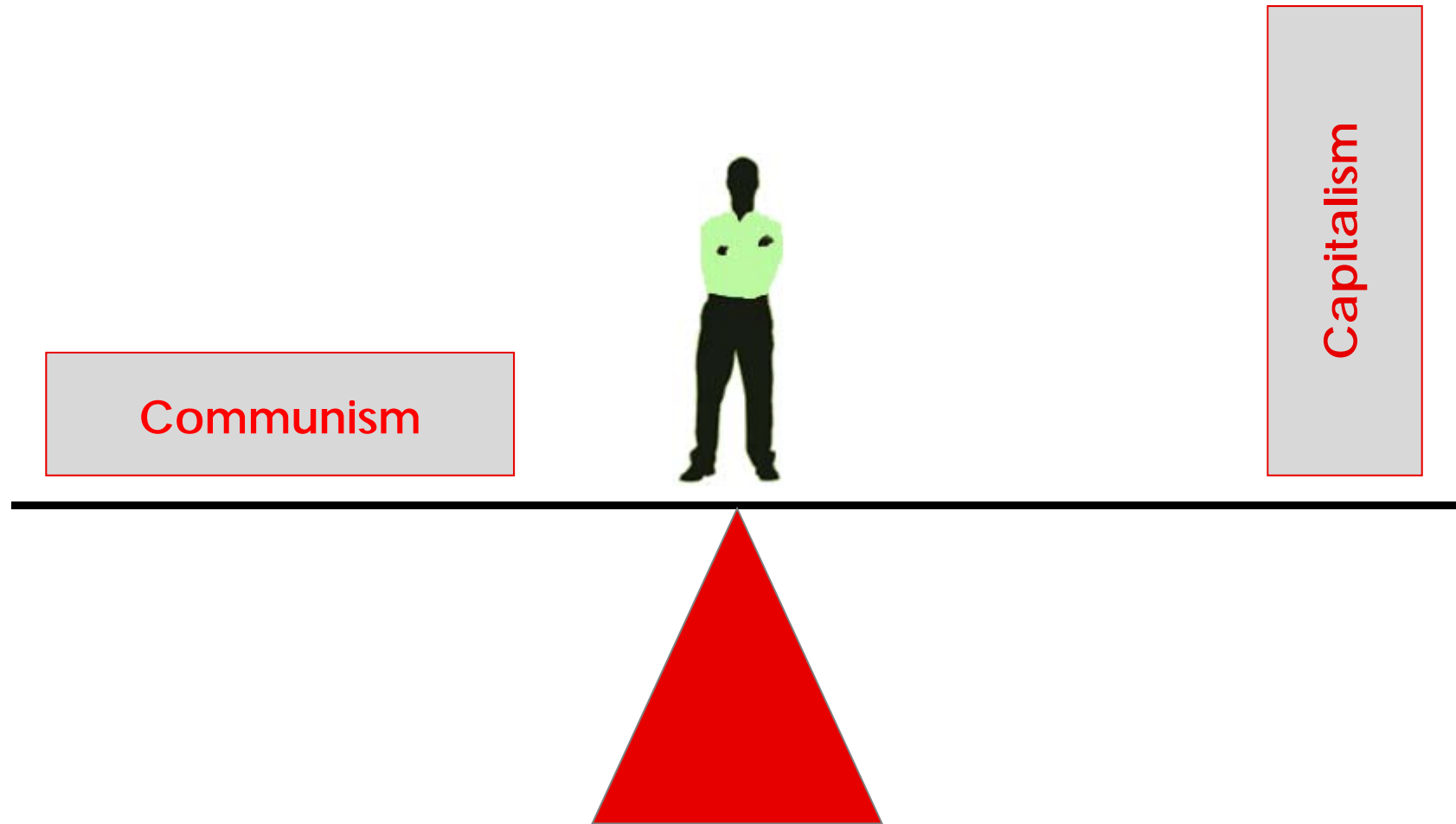
**Frene Ginwala, Managing Editor of
Standard newspaper in Tanzania (1960s)
and ANC MP and Speaker of Parliament
(1994–2004)**

The flag of the Organisation of African Unity



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

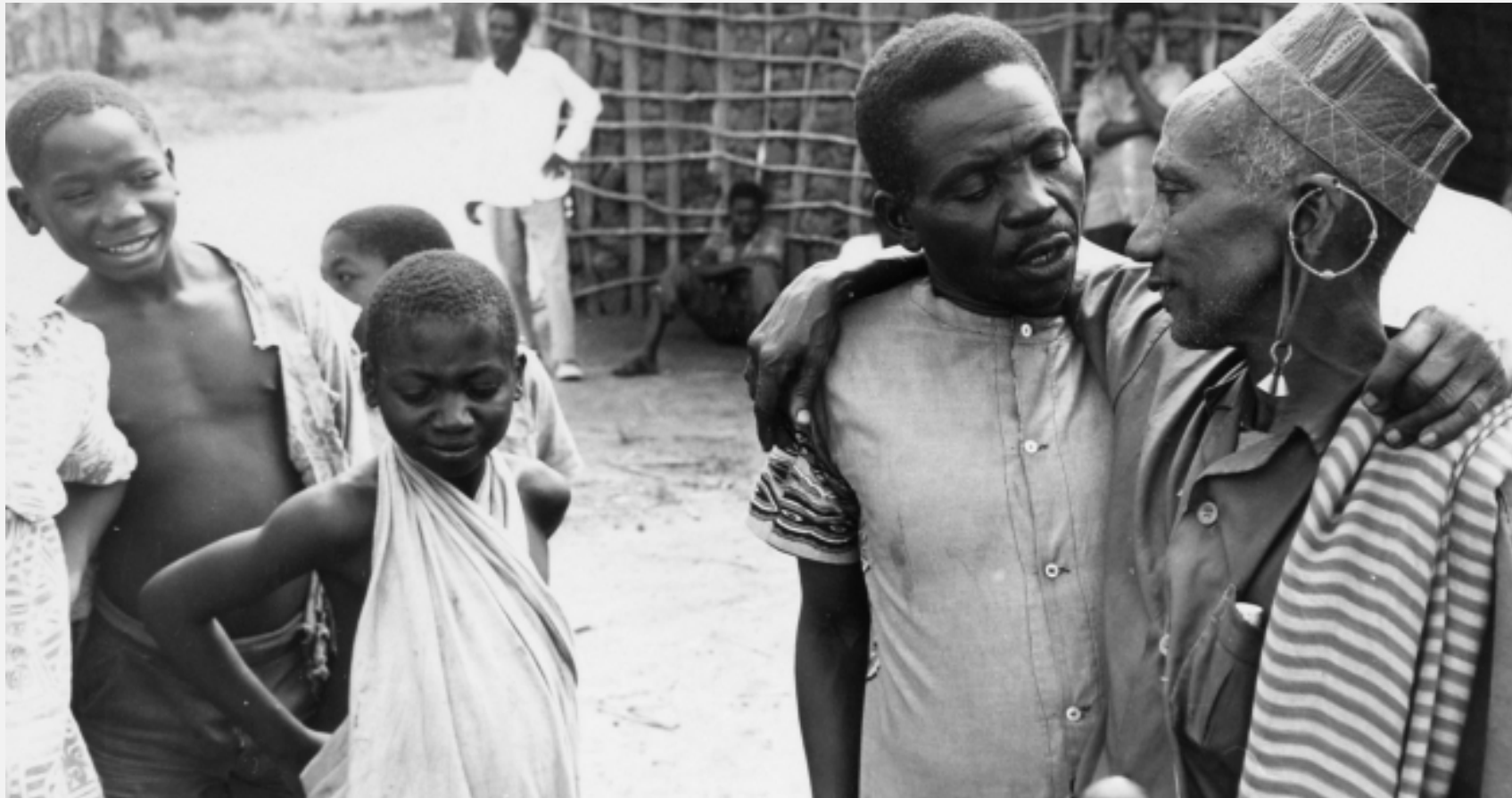
Nyerere's balancing act during the Cold War





Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Wikimedia Commons.

A farmer hoeing a plot



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Wikimedia Commons.

People in an Ujamaa village



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Wikimedia Commons.

Tanzanian farmers planting and watering tobacco crops by hand in 1976



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Wikimedia Commons.

Cattle at a dam

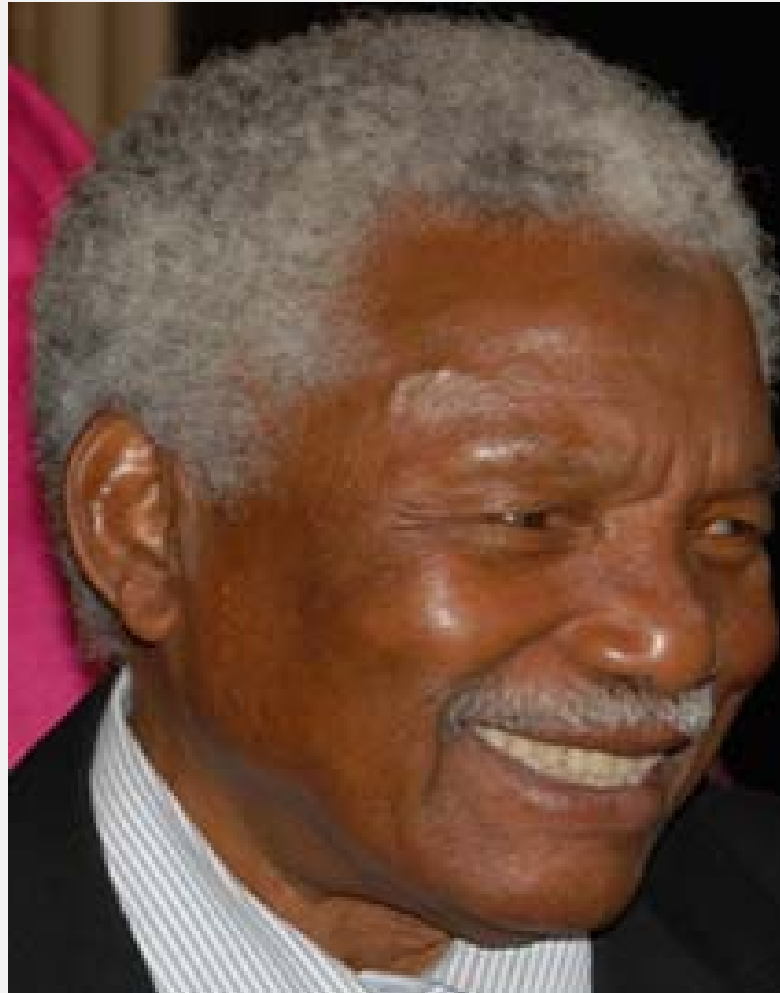
A visual summary of the political and economic situation in Tanzania under Nyerere





Source: www.ccm.or.tz. Wikimedia Commons.

The logo of
Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)



Source: Apollo Temu. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Ali Hassan Mwinyi
of Tanzania**
(in office
5 November 1985 – 23 November 1995)

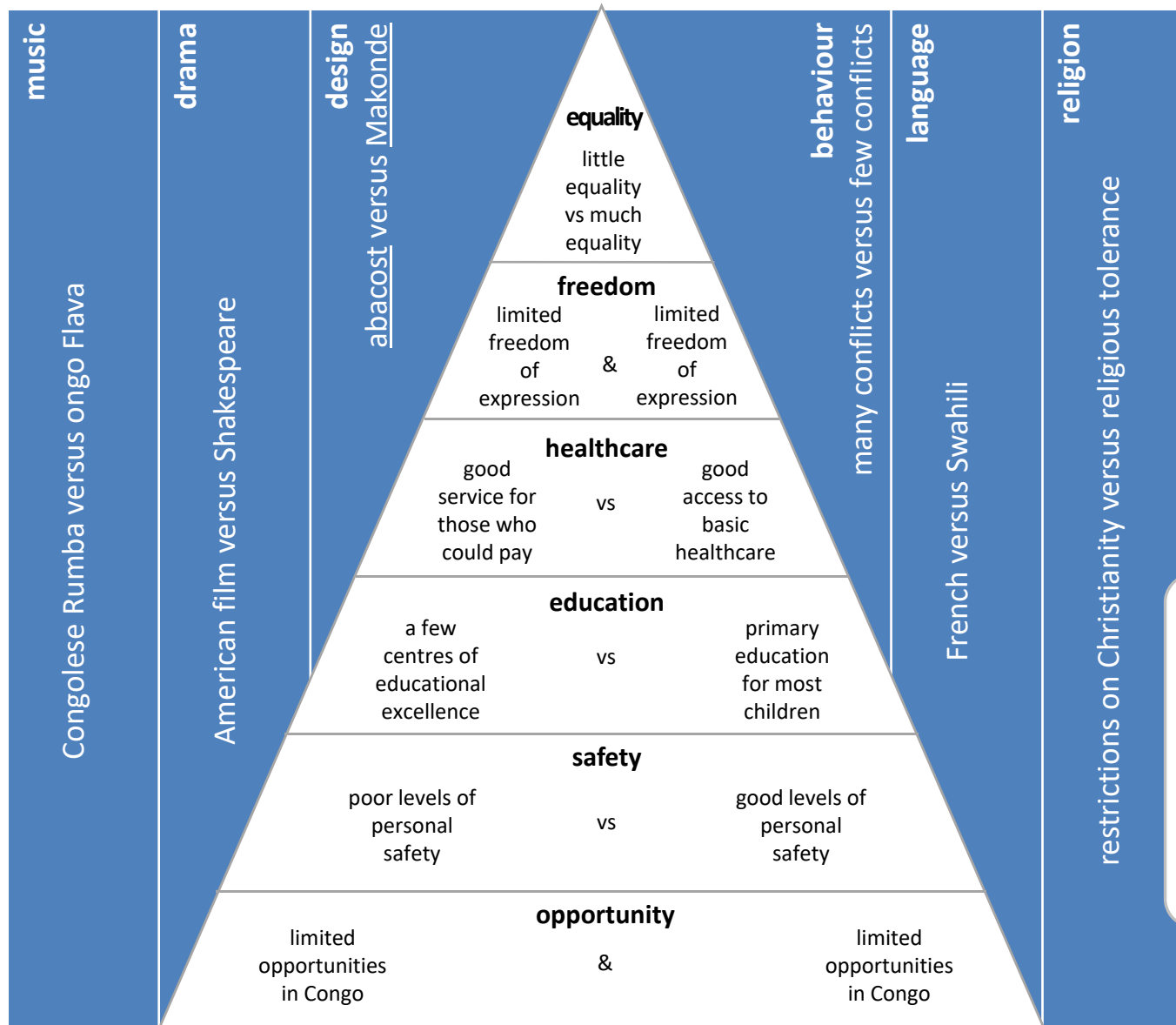


Source: rjones0856, Wikimedia Commons.

A coffee plantation in Arusha, Tanzania



The Congo's most notable success was in the realm of music, where creative people developed the area's diverse cultural roots.



Tanzania's most notable success was the government's attempt to create an equal society.

Comparing social and cultural issues in Congo and Tanzania



Source: Daniel Zaas. Wikimedia Commons.

Serengeti National Park in Tanzania



Source: Fanny Schertzer. Wikimedia Commons.

**Primary-school
children in Tanzania**



Source: Rune Stoltz Bertinussen / Justis- og politidepartementet

**Asha-Rose Migiro,
born into a rural
family, is one of
Tanzania's success
stories, and was
Deputy General of the UN
(2007–2012).**



Source: Moongateclimber.
Wikimedia Commons.

A Makonde sculpture showing people playing bao (mancala)



Source: Cesare Pippi. Wikimedia Commons.

George Lilanga, and an example of one of his paintings in the Tingatinga style.



Source: Peter Bennett / ZIFF.
Wikimedia Commons.

Diamond Platnumz performed the hit song 'Number One'

INTERNAL FACTORS THAT HAD AN IMPACT ON AFRICA DURING THE 1960s, 1970s and 1980s



Source: DFID - UK Department for International Development. Wikimedia commons.

Congolese refugees leaving for Uganda in 2013



Source: Esculapio. Wikimedia Commons.

A shop on the island of Zanzibar in 1996



Source: ThartmannWiki. Wikimedia Commons.

**A Moroccan camel
in the Sahara Desert**



Source: Ferdinand Reus from Arnhem, Holland

**Malian men carrying straw for
their animals in the Sahel**



Source: CDC /Dr. Lyle Conrad Wikimedia Commons.

Refugees from the Nigerian Civil War



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Nr. 200 10525. Wikimedia Commons.

A petrol station in Sudan



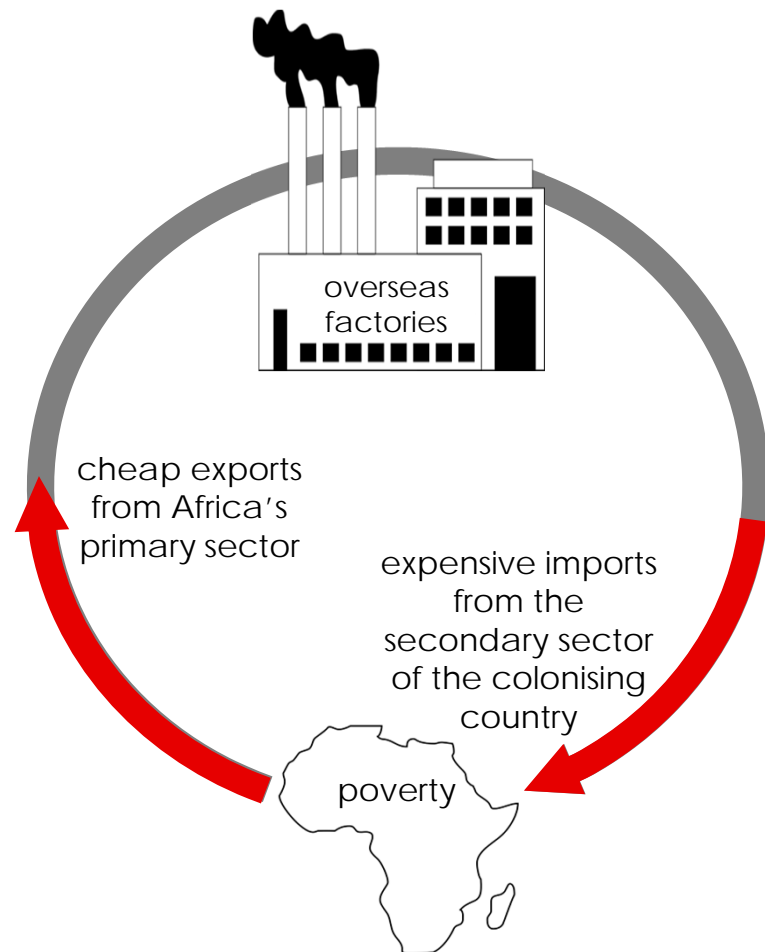
Source: Bert Verhoeff / Anefo. Bestanddeelnummer 928-7269. Wikimedia Commons.

**Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State
between 1973 and 1977,
had a lot of influence on America's foreign
policy regarding Africa.**

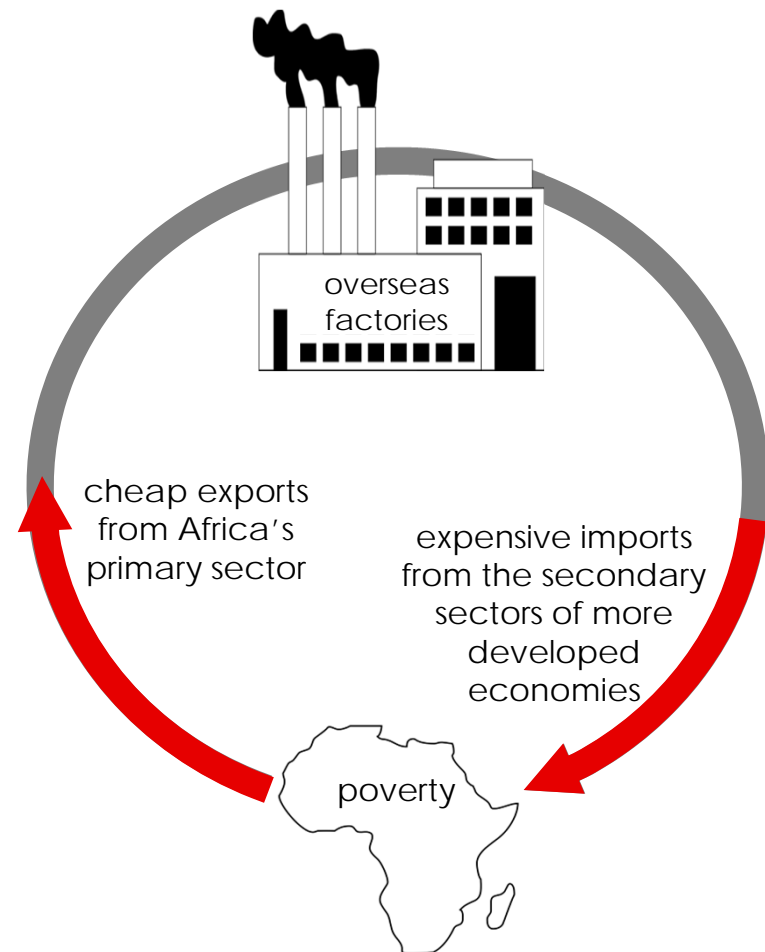


Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen.Nr. 20014104. Wikimedia Commons.

A rubber factory in Cameroon



**Africa's trade
dynamics under
colonialism**



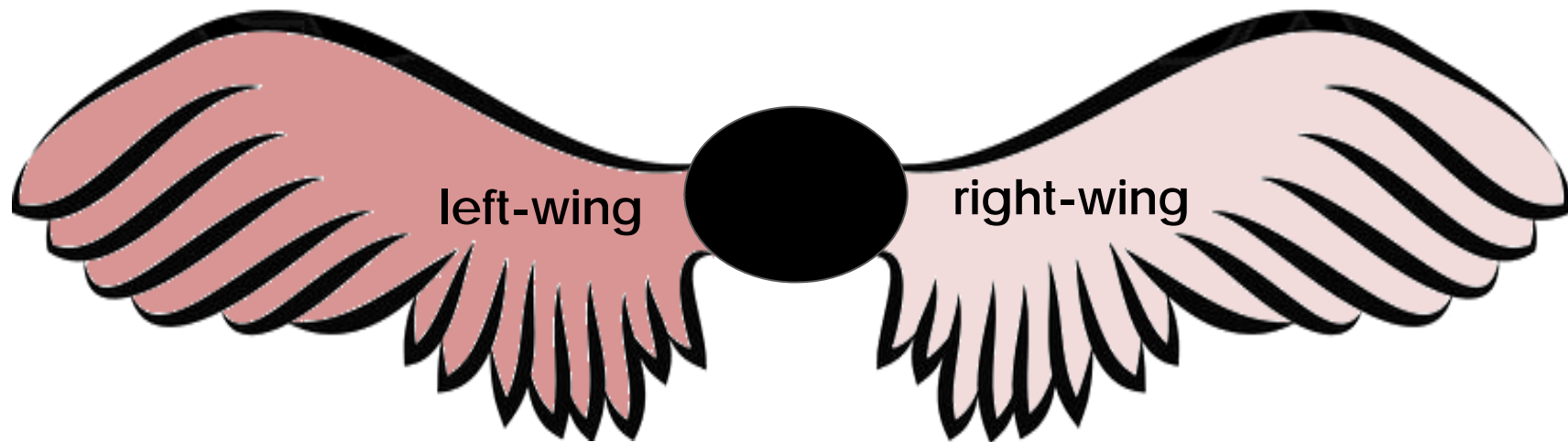
**Africa's trade
dynamics under
neo-colonialism**



Source: Collectie Stichting Nationaal Museum van Wereldculturen. Nr: 20010649. Wikimedia Commons.

A leather processing factory in Burkina Faso

AFRICA IN THE COLD WAR: USSR, USA, CUBA, CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA



supplied with **AK-47s**

supplied with **M14s**



Source: Af.mil.
Wikimedia Commons.

The **M14** was a US-produced rifle,
with a rectangular magazine.



Source: http://www.olive-drab.com/od_other_firearms_rifle_ak47.php3.
Wikimedia Commons.

The **AK-47** was a Soviet-produced rifle,
with a magazine that curved forward.



Source: Smilect. Wikimedia Commons.

Members of the South African Defence Force (SADF)



PRC Printing Office. Wikimedia Commons.

**Mao Zedong, the leader of the
communist forces during China's civil war,
and the first leader of the
People's Republic of China (PRC)
(1949–1976)**

CASE STUDY: ANGOLA



Angola



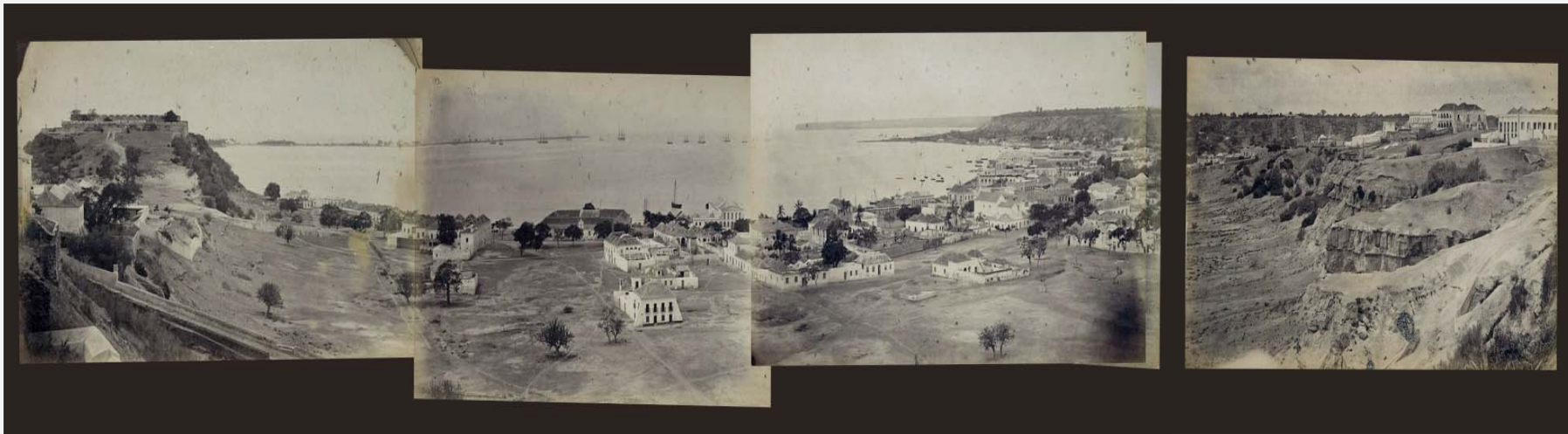
Source: Paulo César Santos. Wikimedia Commons.

**The Kalandula Waterfalls
on the Lucala River**



Source: Dguendel. Wikimedia Commons.

A canyon in the Huila Plateau



Source: Henrique Augusto Dias de Carvalho. Album da expedição ao Muatianvua. Wikimedia Commons.

A panorama of Luanda from 1884

The MPLA



Source: E2m. Wikimedia Commons.

The MPLA's flag



Source: Mieremet, Rob / Anefo. Fotocollectie Anefo. Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, bestanddeelnnummer 927-8518. Wikimedia Commons.

Agostinho Neto,
leader of the MPLA

The FNLA



Source: E2m. Wikimedia Commons.

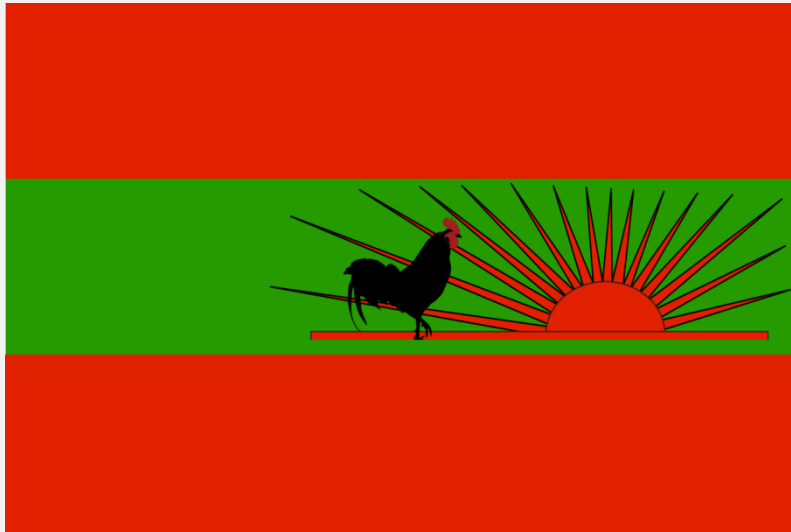
The FNLA's flag



Source: Mieremet, Rob / Anefo. Fotocollectie Anefo. Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, bestanddeelnummer 926-7765. Wikimedia Commons.

Holden Roberto,
leader of the FNLA

UNITA



Source: Ceresnet. http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Unita.jpg.

UNITA's flag



Source: E2m. Wikimedia Commons.

Jonas Savimbi,
leader of UNITA



A map showing where Angola is in relation to South Africa, and the regional power bases of each of the three Angolan liberation organisations



Source: Mieremet, Rob / Anefo. Wikimedia Commons.

FNLA soldiers undergoing training at a base in Zaire (DRC) in 1973

Two pictures showing different aspects of Luanda in the early 1970s: a market and the city centre



Source: Sérgio Telles Acervo. Museu do Senado. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Ángel Sáez i Pedrero. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Hans Stieglitz, Wikimedia Commons.

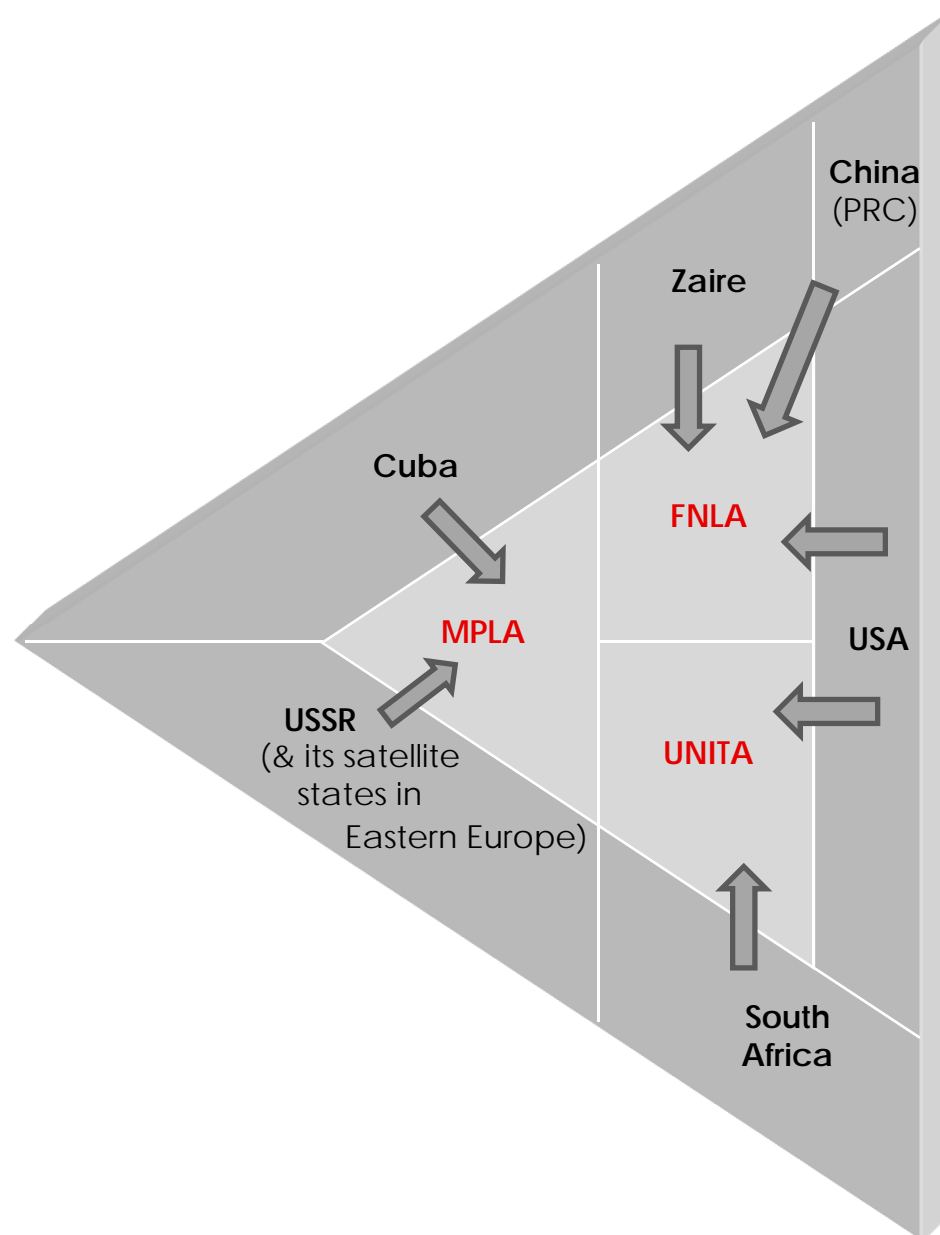
**The Kunene River,
which forms part of Angola's border with Namibia
(previously South-West Africa)**



Source: Luis Korda, Wikimedia Commons.

**Fidel Castro was
Prime Minister of Cuba
(in office 1959–1976)
and President of Cuba
(in office 1976–2008).
He was a keen
supporter of the MPLA.**

The international support received by each of the three liberation movements at the outbreak of the Angolan Civil War





Source: The World Factbook, US CIA, Wikimedia Commons.

The MPLA decided on a flag for Angola that was based on the MPLA flag. A half cog and a machete were added in a way that referred to the Soviet flag. The half cog represented the industrial workers and the machete represented the agricultural workers and the struggle for independence.



Source: Fabio Rodrigues Pozzebom/Agência Brasil

**President José Eduardo dos Santos
of Angola**
(in office since 21 September 1979)



Source: U.S. National Archives. Wikimedia Commons.

**An East German military advisor
in Angola in 1983**



Source: SmiVect. Wikimedia Commons.

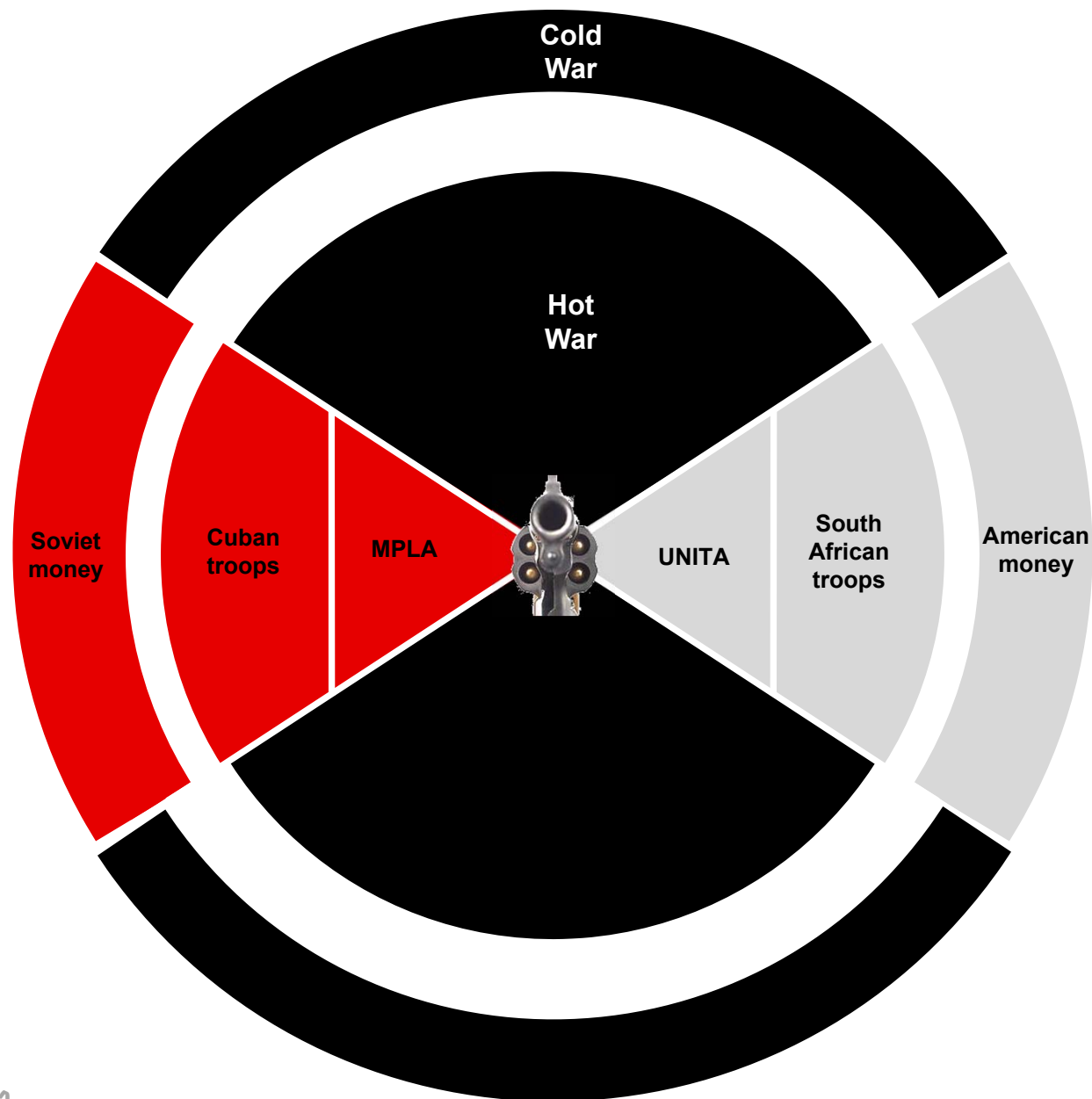
**SADF soldiers training
in 1982**

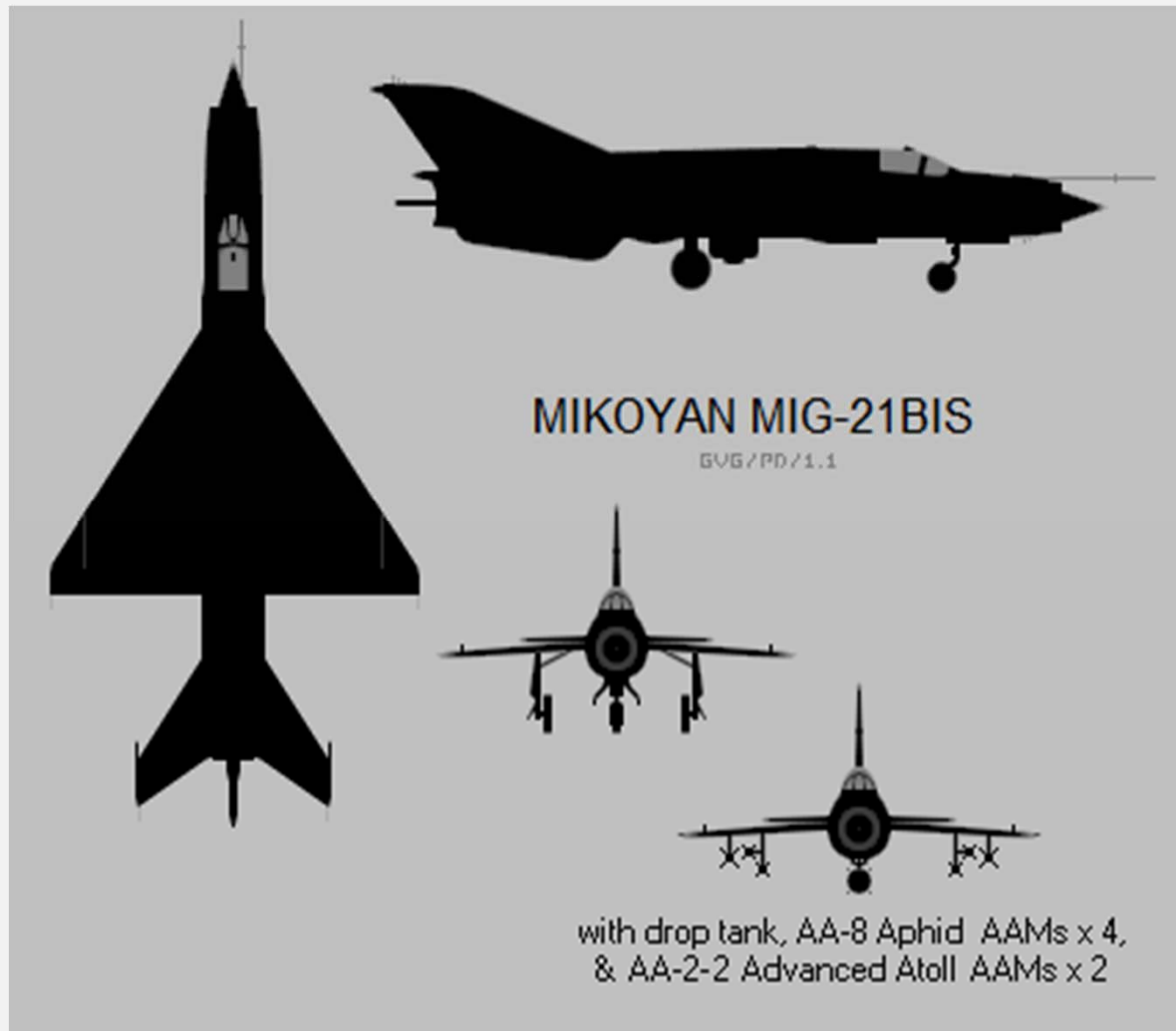


Source: Rob Mieremet. Dutch National Archives, ANEFO. Wikimedia Commons.

Angolan refugees in Zaire (DRC)

A visual summary of the Angolan Civil War around 1986, when it was a key Cold-War battlefield

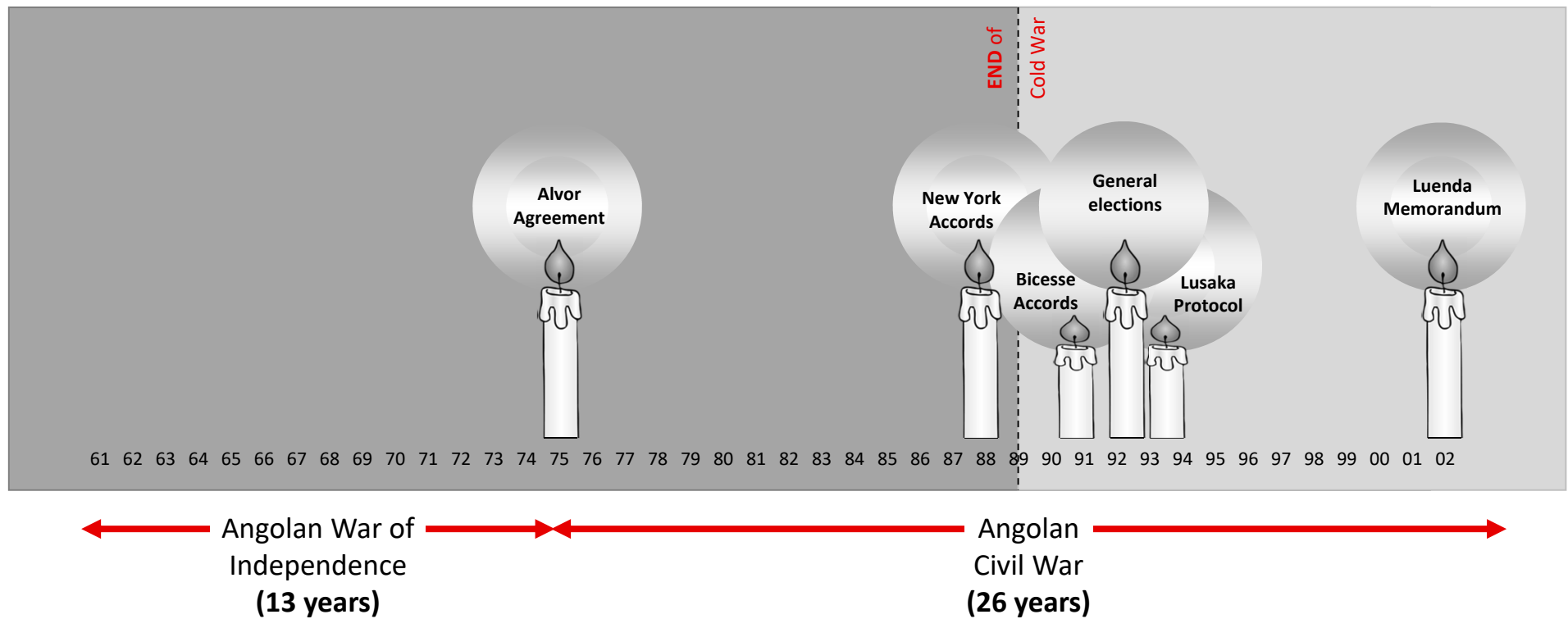




Source: Greg Goebel. <http://www.vectorstite.net/>. Wikimedia Commons.

The Soviet MiG that was used
in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale

The six main causes of hope during the period of war in Angola





Source: Erik Cleves Kristensen, Dr Brains.
Wikimedia Commons.

A panorama of Luanda from 2010



Source: Beth Balboni from Sao Paulo, Brazil

A woman living in a Luanda slum,
which is called a '*musseque*'



Source: Rafaela Printes. Wikimedia Commons.

A school in a partially destroyed
building in a rural area

TOPIC 2 QUESTIONS



From: <http://warforslowreaders.blogspot.com/2012/04/fnla-offensive-stalls-mercenary-leader.html>.
Accessed on 20 March 2014.