

Unit 8: Global Issues/Developments in Asia, Africa, & Latin America

AIM 8.5:

**What issues and events
have shaped Africa
in the postwar era?**

Mr. Sforza

Riverdale/Kingsbridge Academy

Do Now Challenge:
Can you name Africa's
five most populous
nations?





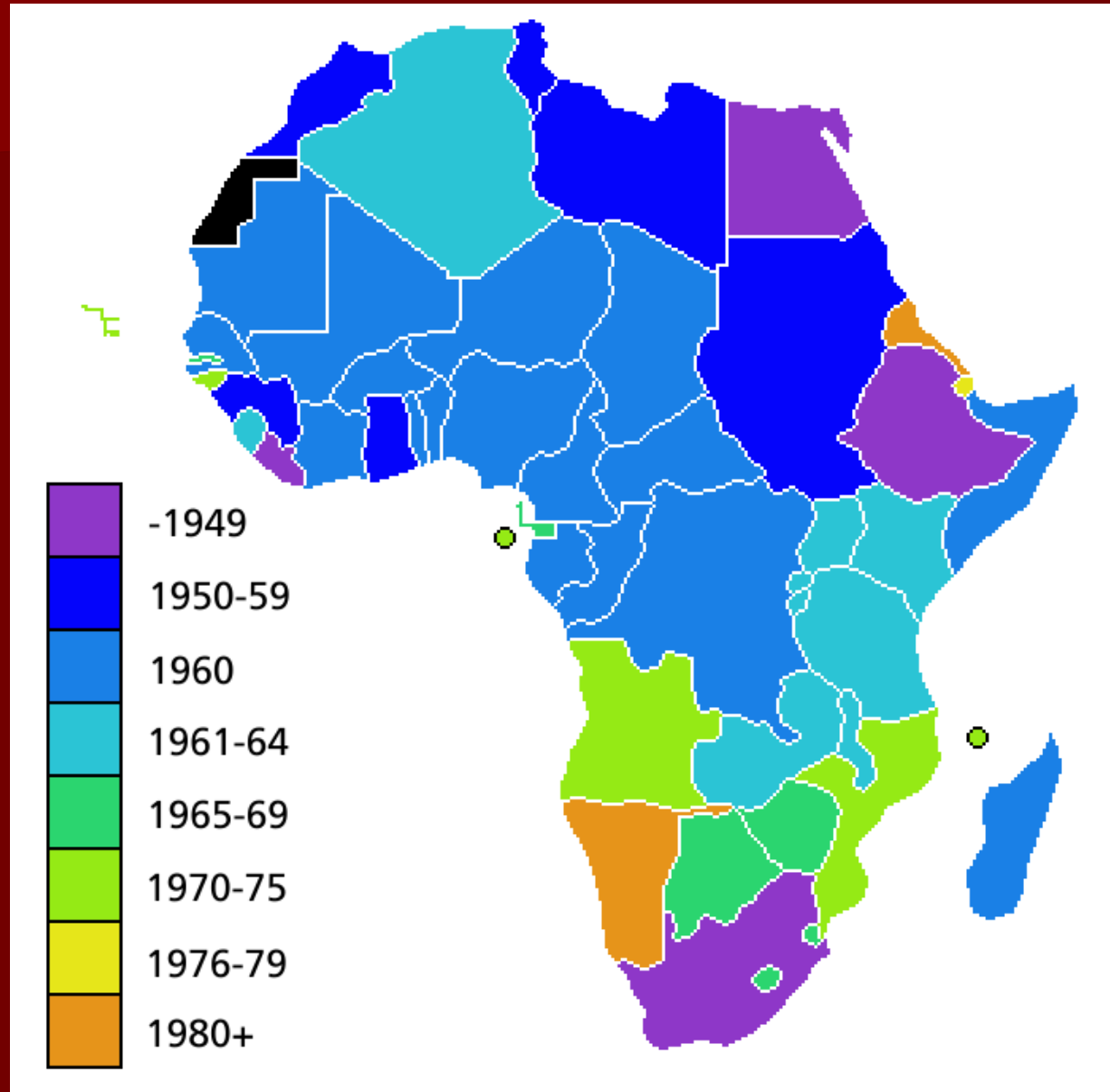
The Independence Movement (Decolonization)

- **Pan-Africanism**
(began in 1920s)
 - A movement to unify Africans and gain independence from European powers
 - Most nations did not gain independence until after 1945



The Independence Movement

- Most of west, east and central Africa had gained independence by 1965



Why Did Independence Happen?

- Britain and France in debt after WWII
 - unable to invest much \$ in keeping colonies
- Nationalist movements continue to fight
- Changes views about morality of imperialism
 - Africans had fought for European powers in WWII
 - UN charter includes idea of self-government



Case Study: Ghana

- “Gold Coast”
- Britain offers gradual independence ('48)
- *Kwame Nkrumah* rejects proposal
 - Uses strikes and boycotts to fight British
- Independence gained ('57)
 - Nkrumah first prime minister
 - Also founded the Organization of African Unity (OAU)





Volunteer Reader Please!

I saw that the whole solution to this problem lay in political freedom for our people, for it is only when a people are politically free that other races can give them the respect that is due to them. It is impossible to talk of equality of races in any other terms. No people without a government of their own can expect to be treated on the same level as peoples of independent sovereign states. It is far better to be free to govern or misgovern yourself than to be governed by anyone else.

– Kwame Nkrumah, 1957

1) Tough vocab?

2) Main idea(s)?

I saw that the whole solution to this problem lay in political freedom for our people, for it is only when a people are politically free that other races can give them the respect that is due to them. It is impossible to talk of equality of races in any other terms. No people without a government of their own can expect to be treated on the same level as peoples of independent sovereign states. It is far better to be free to govern or misgovern yourself than to be governed by anyone else.

- Kwame Nkrumah, 1957

Flag of Ghana



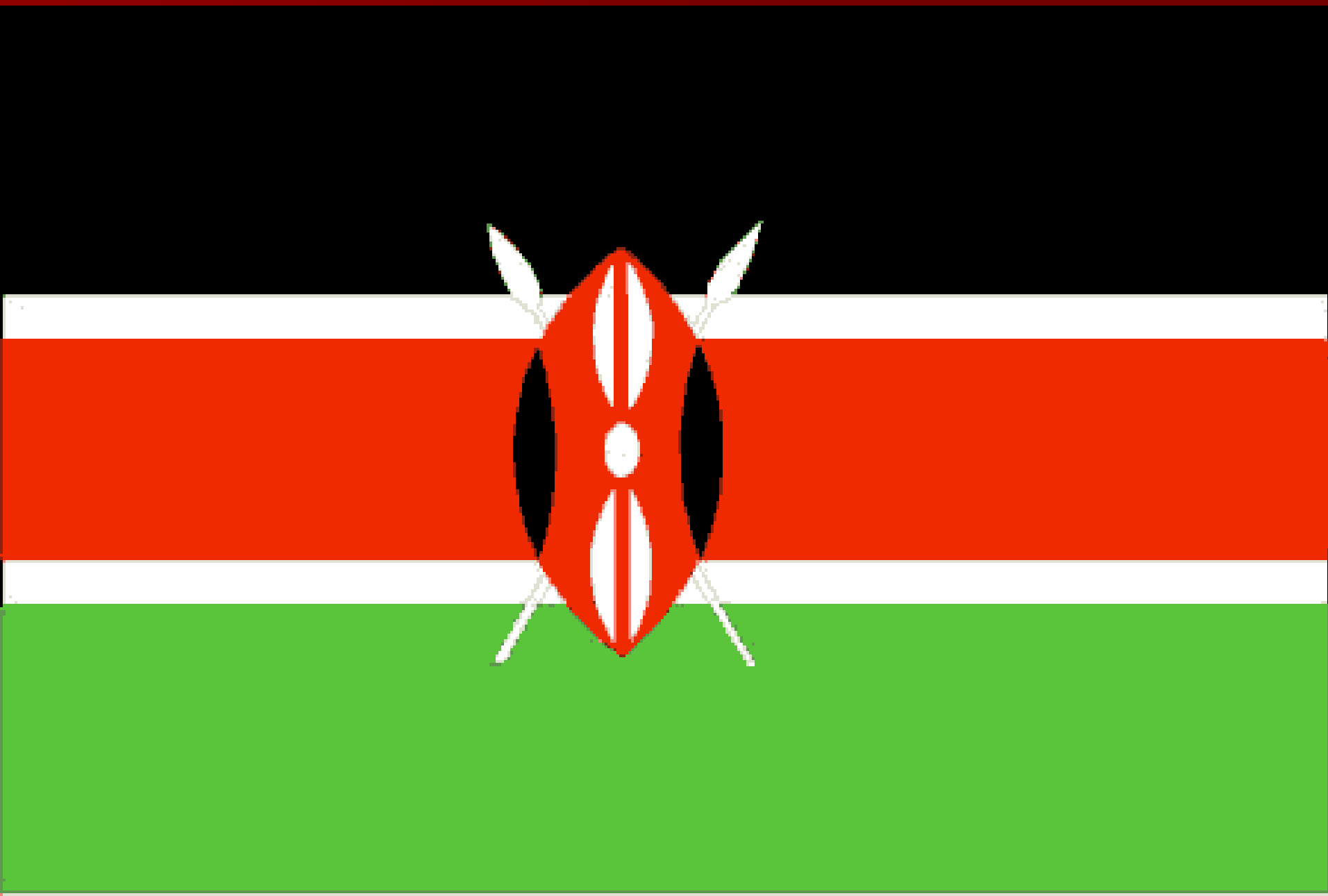
What do you think
the colors of the
stripes represent?

Case Study: Kenya

- *Jomo Kenyatta* challenges the right of the British to own the best farmland (1940s)
- The *Mau Mau* (terrorist group) begins raiding European-owned farms
- Kenyatta jailed ('53) but raids continue; British agree to gradual shift to self-rule
- Kenyatta elected first prime minister (1963)



Flag of Kenya



From a Regents Multiple Choice Question:

“Kenyatta explained the flag. ‘Black is . . . for black people. Red shows . . . [that] the blood of an African is the same colour as the blood of a European, and green shows . . . [that] when we were given this country by God it was green, fertile, and good.’ What he . . . must mean . . . [is] that our lands could only be regained by the blood (red) of the African (black).”

— Karari Njama

Problems After Independence – “Lingering Effects of Colonial Rule”

Political	Economic	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Existing boundaries ignored ethnic or cultural divisions; leads to conflicts- Difficult to establish national identity- Instability; difficulty achieving democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cash crop economies- Lack of skilled workforce to take on new jobs- Small middle class- Dependence on other countries for manufactured goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Family and community life disrupted- Some Africans moved far from families for work- Illiteracy

Case Study: Nigeria

- 3 major ethnic groups (Hausa, Yoruba, & Igbo)
- Divided into 3 states after independence (1960)
- War between Hausa and Igbo (Igbo secede) ('67-'70)
 - Over 1 million Igbo died; military rule
- Another military takeover in 1983
- First election in 20 years held in 1993
 - *Olusegun Obasanjo*
 - Recent economic growth
 - Still, faces problems such as:
 - violence, corruption, hunger



South Africa

- First colonized by the Dutch (1600s), then British
- Gained independence from Britain (1931)
- Constitution gave all power to whites and denied rights to black majority



The Policy of Apartheid

- *Apartheid* = complete separation of the races
 - Started by the National Party (1948)



Apartheid Policies

- No social contact between blacks and whites
- Segregated schools, hospitals, and neighborhoods



EUROPEANS

BLANKES

- **Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (1949)**
- **Immorality Act (1957)**



Homelands Policy



Homelands Policy

- Blacks make up 75% of the population, but only get 13% of the land
- Whites kept the best land



Blacks were forbidden to live in white areas unless they worked as servants or laborers for whites



Blacks Protest

- African National Congress (1912)
 - Organized strikes & boycotts
- Leader Nelson Mandela captured and imprisoned (1962)



Soweto Riots (1976)



Soweto Riots (1976)

- Riots over school policies
- Over 600 killed



Protest Leader Stephen Biko



- Beaten to death while in police custody (1977)
- Leads to more protests
- Government declares state of emergency (1986)



“Biko” by Peter Gabriel (1980)

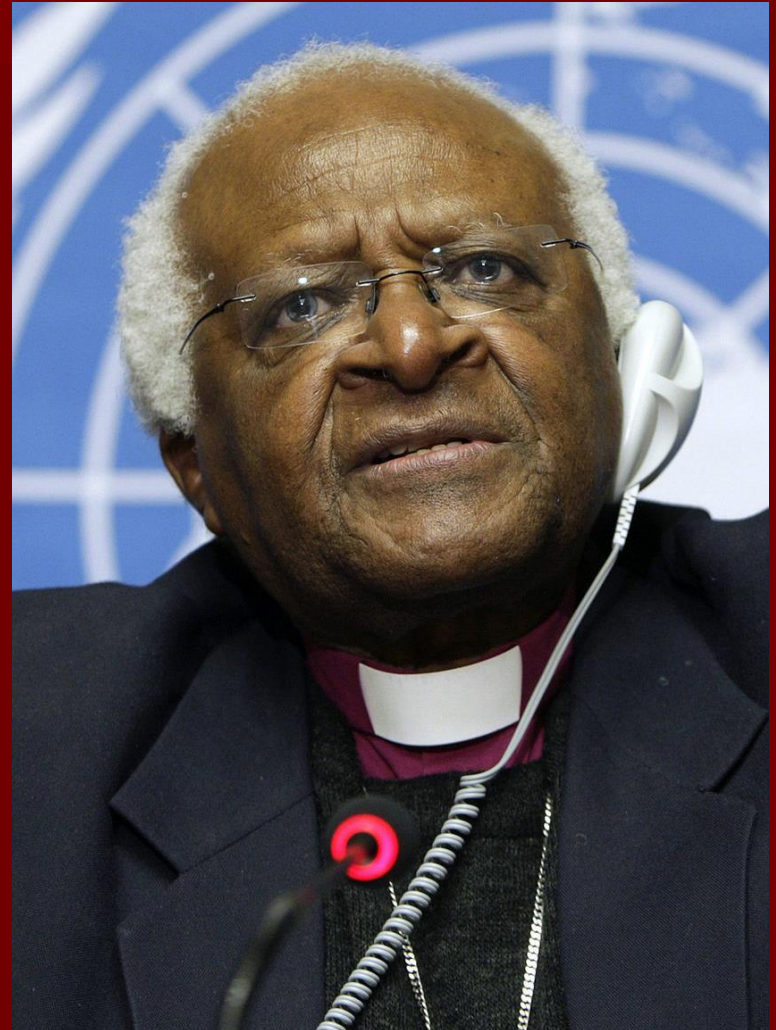
- 1. Which lyrics stood out to you the most? Why did they stand out?**

Turn & Talk: Discuss Questions 1-3!

1. Which lyrics stood out to you the most? Why did they stand out?
2. Can you think of any examples of musical artists today who speak out against the government in their songs?
3. Do you like the song? Why/why not?

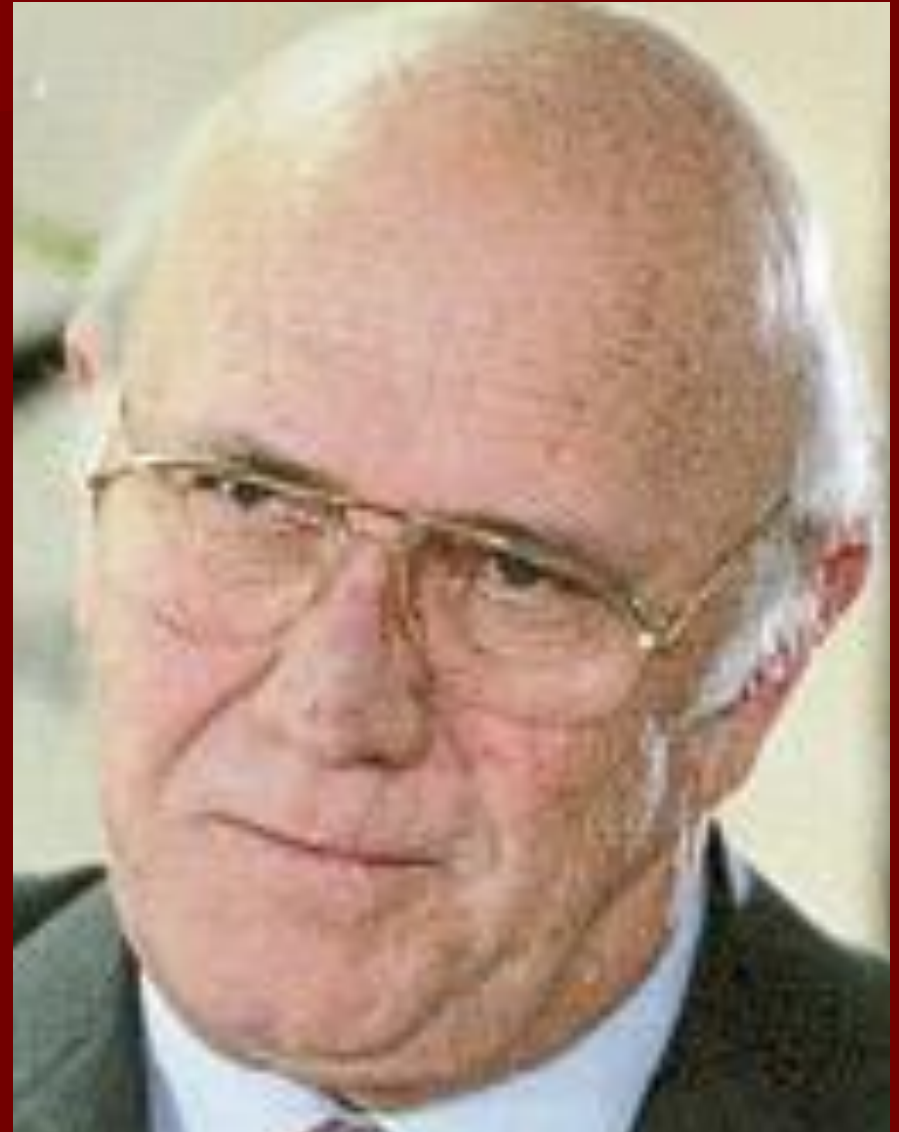
Pressure for Change

- Bishop *Desmond Tutu's* economic campaign against apartheid
 - Asked nations not to do business with S. Africa
 - Many nations imposed trade restrictions
 - S. Africa banned from Olympics for 21 years
 - Won Nobel Peace Prize



F.W. de Klerk ('89-'94)

- Legalized ANC and released Mandela from prison (1990)
- Apartheid laws repealed
- Agrees to first universal elections (1994)



Nelson Mandela Elected President (1994)

- New constitution passed (1996)
 - Guarantees equal rights for all citizens





Volunteer Reader Please!

“I have walked that long road to freedom. I have tried not to falter; I have made missteps along the way. But I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. I have taken a moment here to rest, to steal a view of the glorious vista that surrounds me, to look back on the distance I have come. But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom comes responsibilities, and I dare not linger, for my long walk is not ended.”

– Nelson Mandela

Turn & Talk...

1) Tough vocab? 2) Main idea(s)?

3) Relate to your own life!

“I have walked that long road to freedom. I have tried not to falter; I have made missteps along the way. But I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. I have taken a moment here to rest, to steal a view of the glorious vista that surrounds me, to look back on the distance I have come. But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom comes responsibilities, and I dare not linger, for my long walk is not ended.”

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1) What do you see?



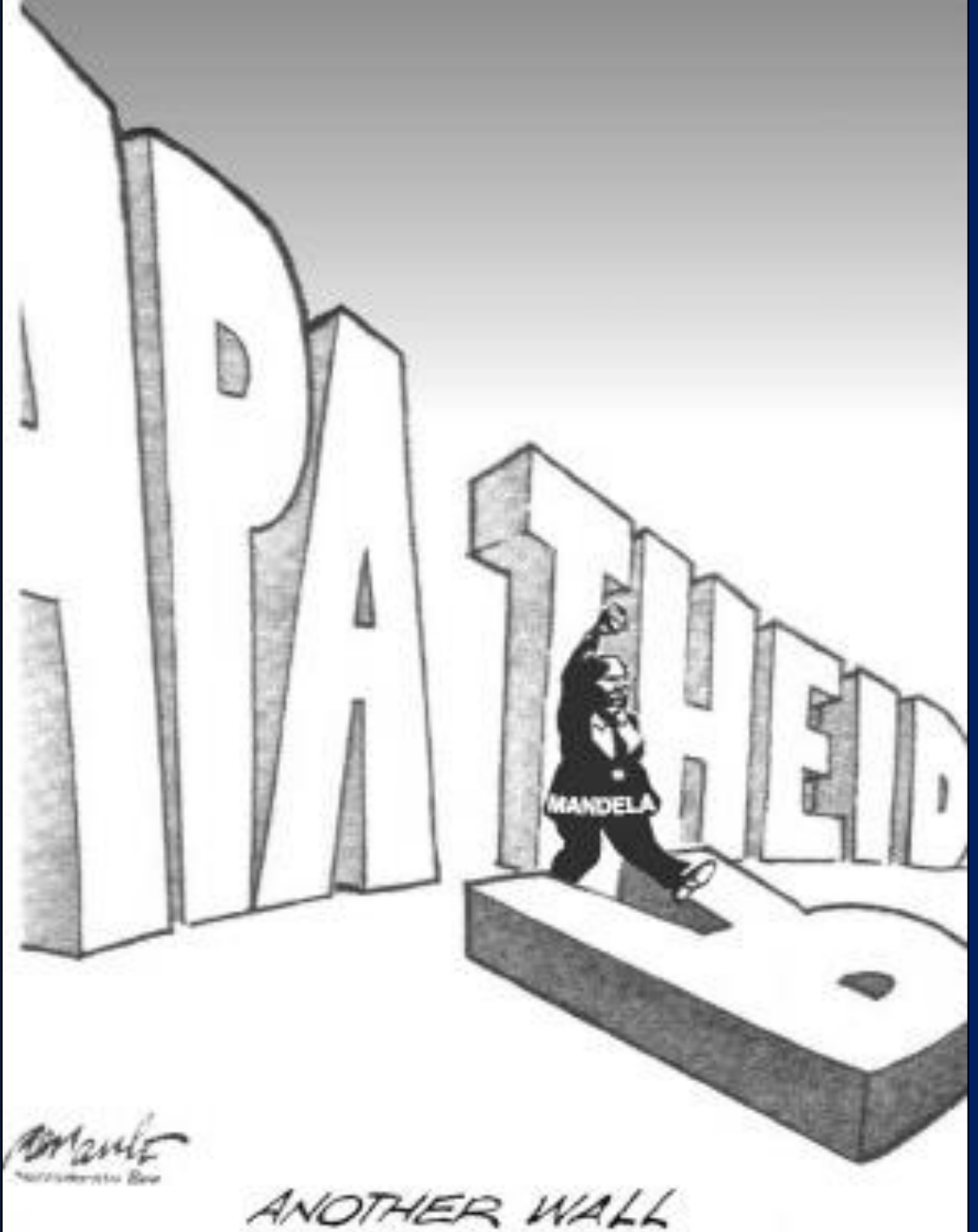
2) Symbols?

3) Meaning/
Message?

1) What do you see?

2) Symbols?

3) Meaning/
Message?



Rwanda

- Former Belgian colony
- Independent in 1962
- Two main ethnic groups: Hutu (majority) and Tutsi (minority)

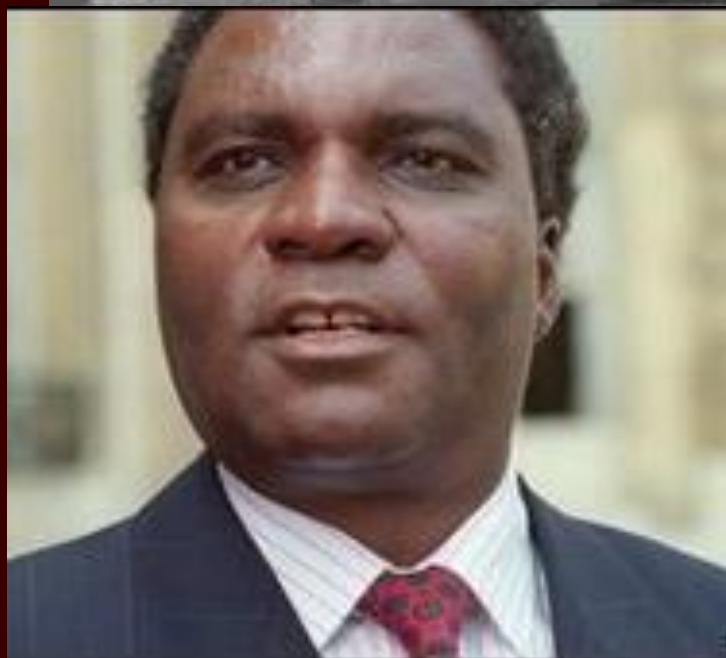


Video Questions

1. According to the video, how did the Belgians exacerbate (make worse) divisions between Hutu & Tutsi?
2. What happened on April 6, 1994 that sparked the violence?
3. According to the video, why did the United Nations not intervene sooner to stop the genocide?
4. How did the violence end?

Assassination of President Habyarimana

April 6,
1994



Video Clip: Hotel Rwanda (2004)



Genocide in Rwanda (April-July 1994)



Genocide in Rwanda (April-July 1994)

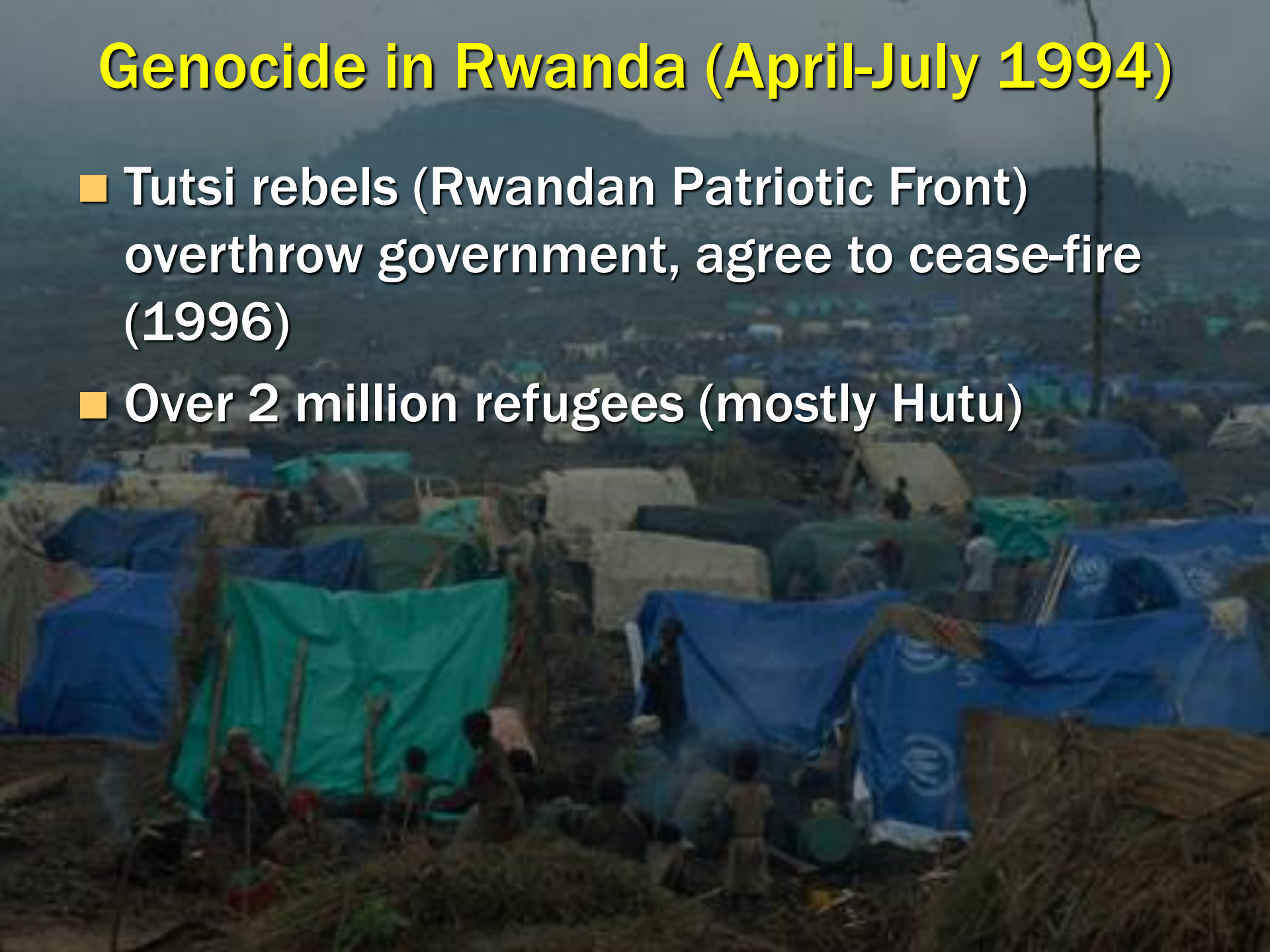
- \approx 800,000 Tutsis killed by Hutu
 - Led/organized by extremist group Hutu Power





Genocide in Rwanda (April-July 1994)

- Tutsi rebels (Rwandan Patriotic Front) overthrow government, agree to cease-fire (1996)
- Over 2 million refugees (mostly Hutu)



International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

- Some have been found guilty of crimes against humanity

WANTED FOR GENOCIDE



FELICIEN KABUGA



AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA



ARRESTED

JEAN-BAPTISTE GATETE



ARRESTED

AUGUSTIN BIZIMUNGU



ARRESTED

THARCISSE RENZAHO



IDELPHONSE HATEGKIMANA



AUGUSTIN NGRABATWARE



IDELPHONSE NIZEYIMANA



PROTAIS MPIRANYA



CALLIXTE NZABONIMANA

YUSUF JOHN MUNYAKAZI, RYANDIKAYO, CHARLES SIKUBWABO, ALOYS NDIMBATI

INDICTED

Rewards of up to U.S. \$5,000,000 are offered for information that leads to the arrest of persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for serious violations of international humanitarian law and their transfer to Tribunal custody. If you have information about any of the above persons, please contact Rewards for Justice through the telephone number or email below.

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