

ACCELERATED LEARNING PROGRAM

SOCIAL STUDIES

LEVEL 4



SECRETARIAT OF EDUCATION
NEW SUDAN

ACCELERATED LEARNING PROGRAM

SOCIAL STUDIES

LEVEL 4

Secretariat of Education
New Sudan

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SUDAN BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

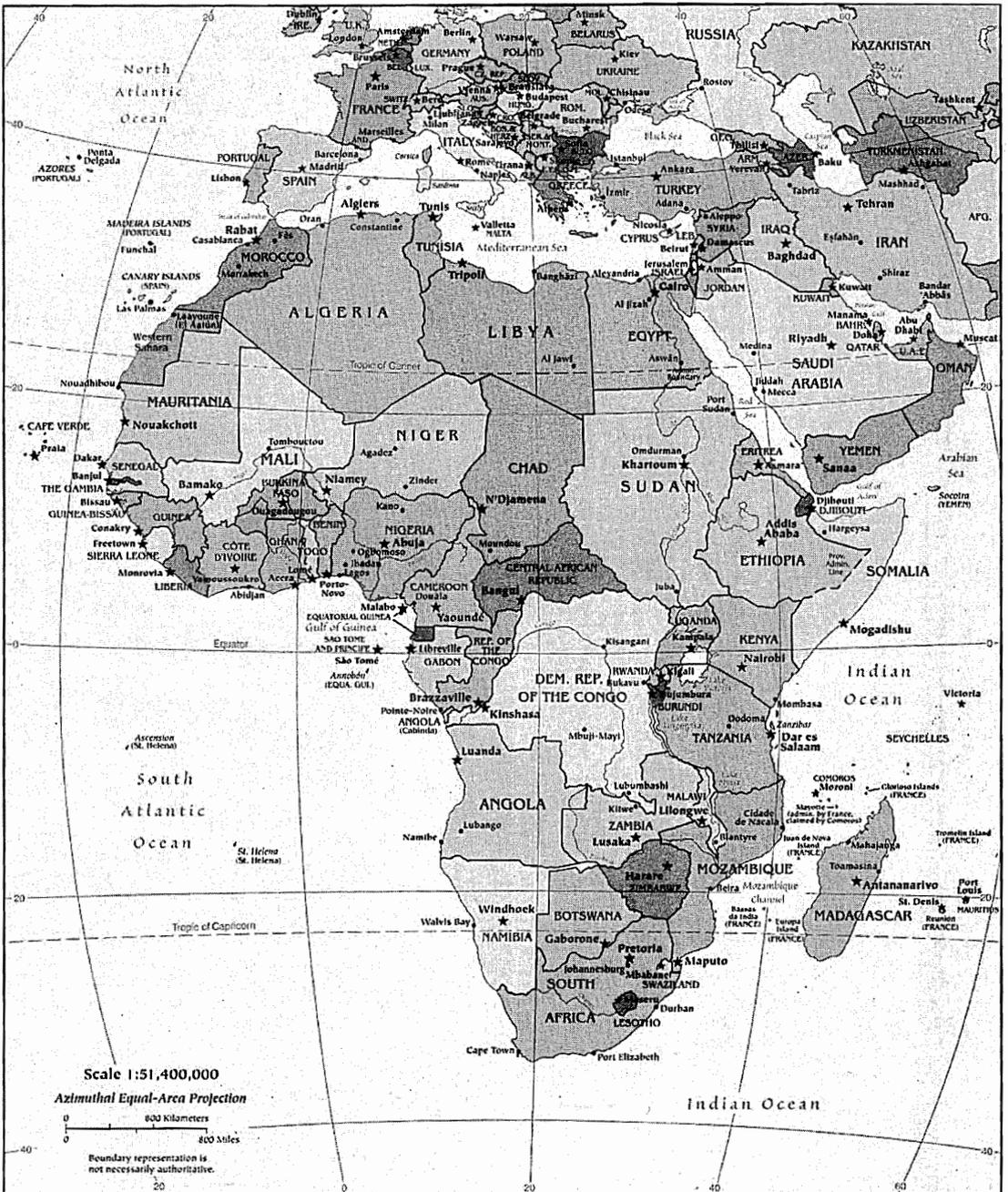
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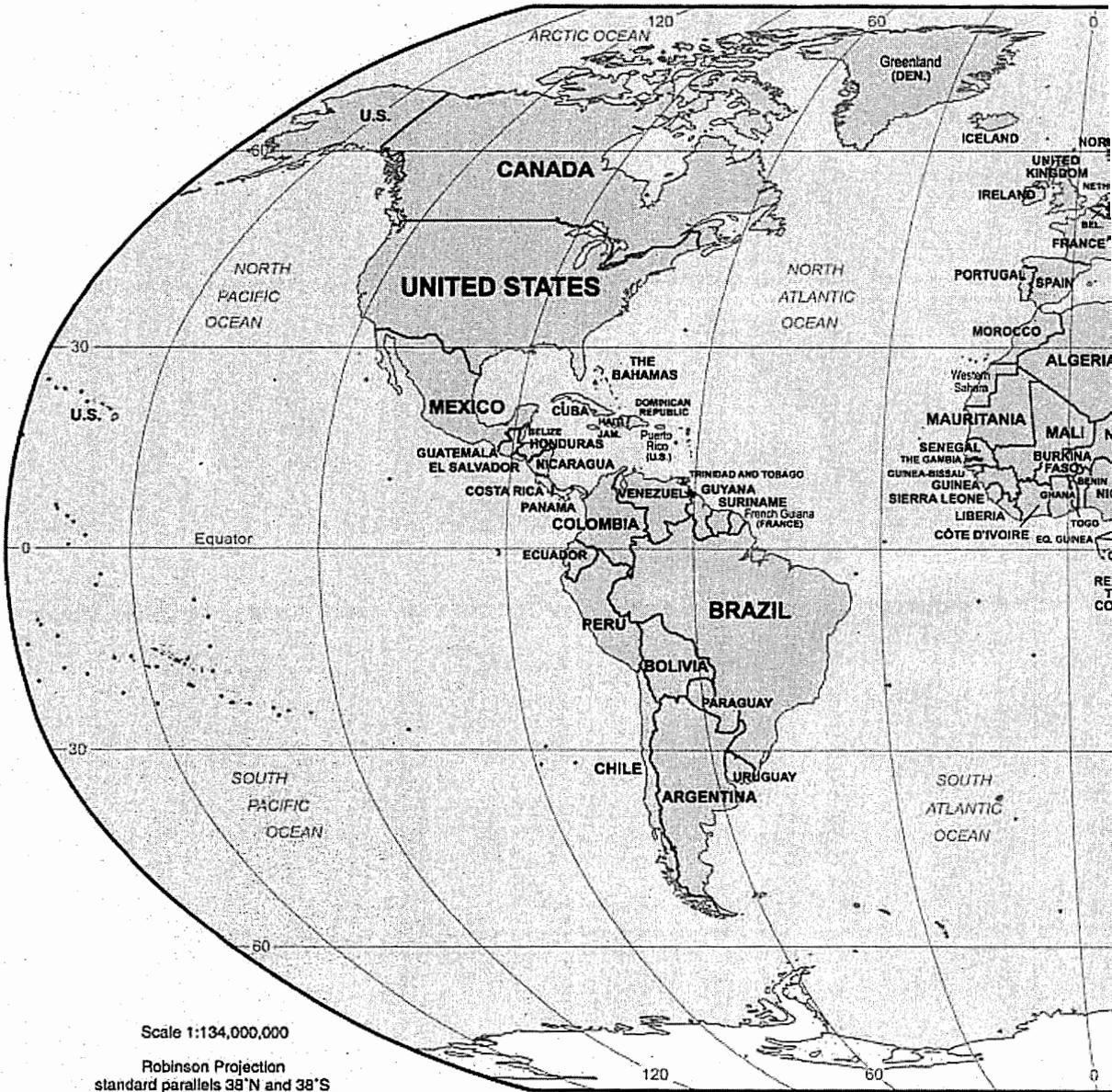
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MAP OF AFRICA

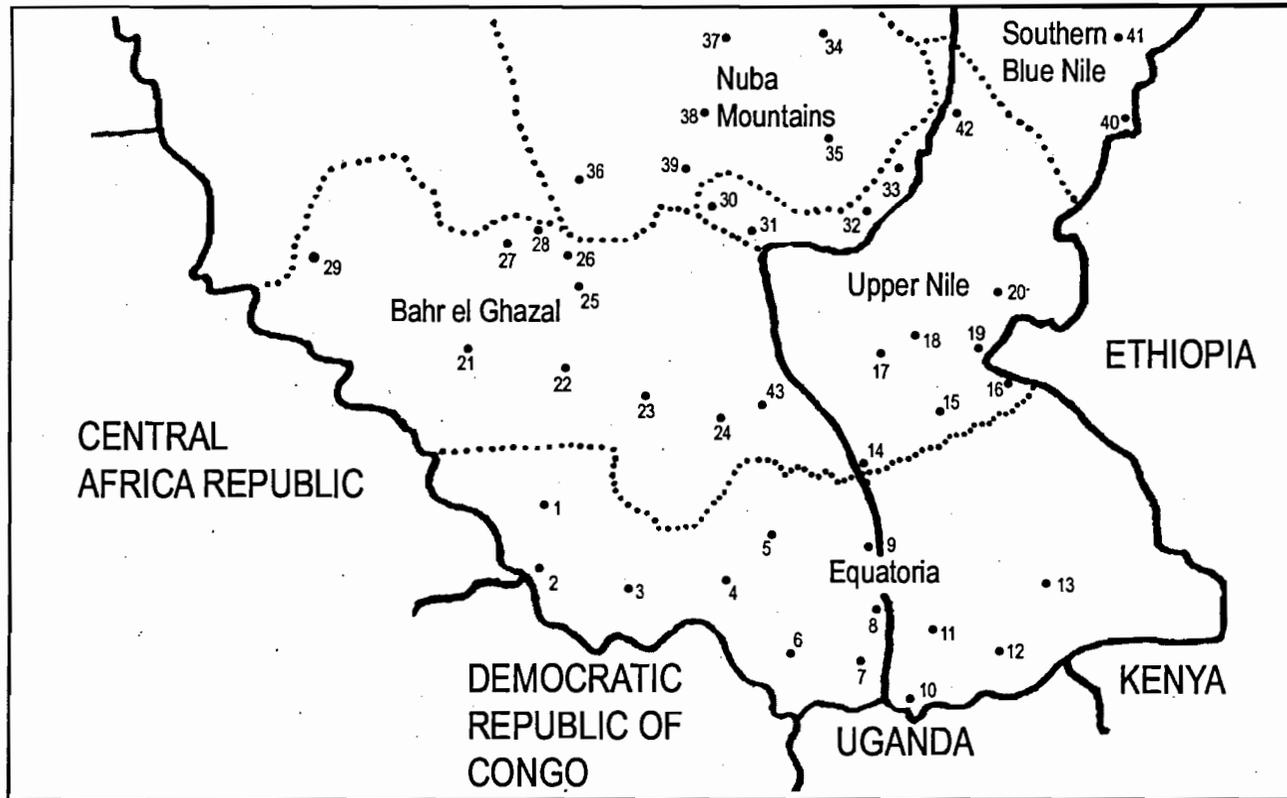


BEST AVAILABLE

MAP OF THE WORLD



MAP OF SOUTHERN SUDAN AND THE NUBA MOUNTAINS



- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tambura | 10. Nimule | 19. Akobo | 28. War-awar | 36. Abyei |
| 2. Ezo | 11. Torit | 20. Nasser | 29. Raja | 37. Delling |
| 3. Yambio | 12. Chukudum | 21. Aweil | 30. Mayom | 38. Kadugli |
| 4. Maridi | 13. Kapoeta | 22. Wau | 31. Bentiu | 39. Higlig |
| 5. Mundri | 14. Bor | 23. Tonj | 32. Malakal | 40. Kurmuk |
| 6. Yei | 15. Pibor | 24. Rumbek | 33. Kodok | 41. El Damazin |
| 7. Kajokeji | 16. Pochalla | 25. Warrap | 34. El Abbassiya | 42. Renk |
| 8. Juba | 17. Ayot | 26. Gogrial | 35. Abu Gebiha | 43. Yirol |
| 9. Terakeka | 18. Waat | 27. Malualkon | | |

UNIT 1

Map Reading

New Sudan in Africa

New Sudan is situated in East Africa. It lies between latitude 4° N and 13° N and longitude 22° W and 38° E. It borders Northern Sudan to the north and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya to the southeast, Uganda to the south, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the southwest. The Central Africa Republic (CAR) lies to the west. The size of New Sudan is about 835,270 square kilometres.

Africa is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea and from the Middle East (Saudi Arabia) by the Red Sea. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. The canal is 163 kilometres long and was built between 1859 and 1869 to enable ships to sail between Europe and Asia without passing the southern tip of Africa. The rest of Africa is surrounded by the Atlantic ocean in the west and the Indian ocean in the East.

The continent of Africa lies between the latitudes of 37° North and 35° South. The equator (0° latitude) divides the continent almost exactly in half. The continent lies between longitudes 17° West and 52° East. The 0° longitude, also known as the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian crosses western Africa at Accra, Ghana.

The Northern-most tip of Africa is Cape Blanc in Tunisia and the Southern-most place is Cape Agnihas in South Africa. The distance between the two points is 8,000 kilometres.

Africa and other Continents

The continent of Africa lies in the heart of the world. Europe is north of Africa, The Middle East and Asia are to the east. To the far southeast is the Australian continent, while North and South America lie to west.

The area of Africa is about 30,330,000 square kilometres, covering 22% of the total world land area. Africa is the second largest continent in the world after Asia. The northern part of Africa is big and wide. As we go south of the equator, the continent becomes narrower. Africa is the only continent where both the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn cross the land mass.

Questions:

1. What are the latitude and longitude of New Sudan?
2. What countries border New Sudan?
3. Where does Africa lie in the world?
4. What's the largest continent in the world?
5. What is the name of the line of latitude which divides Africa in half?

Longitude and Time

As we learned in Level three, the earth makes a complete rotation on its axis every 24 hours. This means that it takes 24 hours to rotate 360° . One hour has 60 minutes. Since it takes 24 hours for the earth to go 360° , it will take 4 minutes to go 1° .

Suppose the sun rises at 6 am at Bantu town in New Sudan, which is approximately 30° east. What time will it be at Aweil, which is at 33° east? These two towns are exactly 3° of longitude apart. Since it takes 4 minutes to go 1° , the time at Bantu will be $(3 \times 4) = 12$ minutes ahead of Aweil time because Aweil is to the west of Bantu.

In reality we don't figure time in this way. The earth is divided into 24 time zones, and time differs by the hour rather than by the minute as you go from zone to zone.

New Sudan is at longitude 30° , what time will it be in New Sudan when it is 6 am at Accra, Ghana? The time in New Sudan will be 8 am.

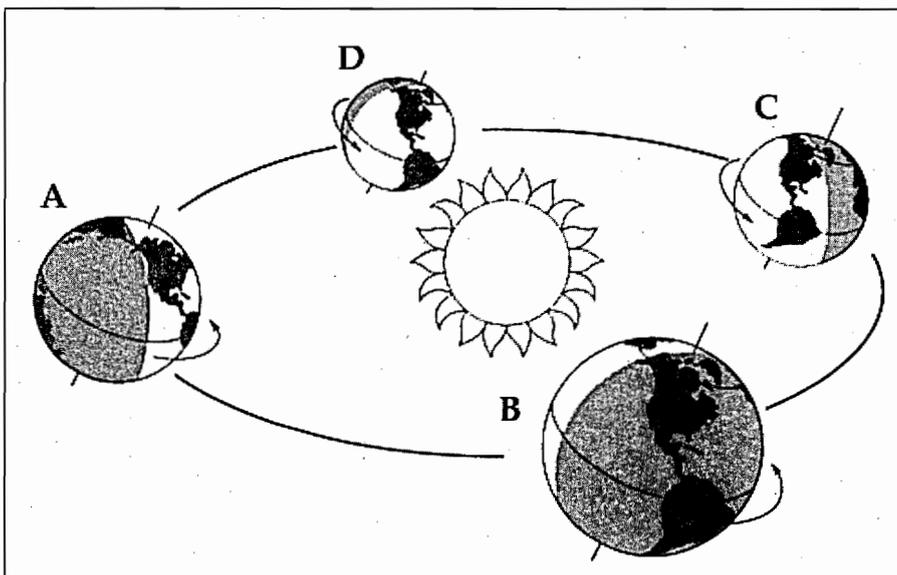


Fig. 1 Earth Revolving Around the Sun

Questions:

1. How long does the earth take to rotate once on its axis?
2. Suppose New Sudan is at longitude 30°E , what time will it be at New Sudan when it is 6 am at Addis Ababa, which is approximately 38° east?
3. Is time actually figured in this way?

Drainage in Africa

Drainage refers to the distribution and movement of water in a given area, especially to how rain drains from land by streams and rivers. It includes surface and underground water systems. Drainage systems can be either natural or man-made. Natural drainage features include lakes, rivers, swamps and springs, while man-made features include wells, boreholes and canals. Drainage systems in East Africa can be divided into three broad systems, namely:

- a) river drainage systems
- b) the Rift Valley drainage system
- c) lake drainage systems

a) River Drainage Systems

The point where a river begins is called its source, and the point where it flows into a lake, sea or ocean is called its mouth. As a river moves from source to mouth smaller rivers called tributaries flow into it. A river together with its tributaries forms a river system. The area covered by a river system is known as a river basin.

East and South Africa is drained by a number of rivers. In the south, major rivers such as the Orange and Vaal Rivers drain into the Atlantic Ocean. Drainage rivers in East Africa include the Tana, Athi and Juba Rivers. They all flow into the Indian Ocean. The Nile River with its major tributaries (such as the Blue Nile) drain a large part of East Africa before entering the Mediterranean Sea.

In Central Africa there is the great Congo River. This river drains into the Atlantic Ocean. The Senegal River and the Niger River are the major drainage systems in West Africa. They both flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

b) The Rift Valley Drainage System

The Rift Valley is an enormous valley in East Africa. The drainage system is characterized by rivers and streams flowing into the lakes on the Rift Valley floor. These lakes include Lake Baringo, Lake Naivasha, Lake Norton and Lake Turkana (formerly known as Lake Rudolph). This type of drainage is called internal or inland drainage because the water stays inland and doesn't flow into the ocean.

c) Lake Drainage Systems

These consist of all the rivers and tributaries flowing into lakes from the highlands. These lakes include Lake Chad (inland), Lake Malawi, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Lake Edward and Lake Albert.

Questions:

1. What is drainage?
2. What are the three types of drainage systems in East Africa?
3. List the main rivers in East, South, and West Africa.
4. In which part of Africa are the Niger and Senegal Rivers?
5. Name three lakes that provide inland drainage in Africa.

Physical Features

The main physical features of Africa are the Great Rift Valley, mountains, plateaus, plains, lakes and rivers. Africa is divided into four regions:

1. East Africa
2. West Africa
3. North Africa
4. South Africa

East Africa

The main physical feature of East Africa is the Great Rift Valley. A number of mountains, plateaus, hills, rivers and lakes lie within the Rift Valley. The Rift Valley extends from Syria in the Middle East to Mozambique in Southern Africa making it the longest valley system in the world. It covers an area of 4,830 square kms.

There are two branches of the Rift Valley in East Africa: the east branch and the west branch. Lake Turkana, Mount Elgon, The Boma Plateau, Lake Tana and the Ethiopian highlands lie within the east branch of the Rift Valley. Lake Malawi, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu, Lake Edward and Lake Albert are within the west branch.

Some of the highest mountains in Africa are found in East Africa. The highest mountain in Africa is Mount Kilimanjaro which rises to 5,889 metres above sea level. Mt. Kilimanjaro is in Tanzania near the boarder with Kenya. The second and third highest are Mount Kenya which is 5,199 metres above sea level and Mount Elgon which is on the border of Kenya and Uganda. Mt. Elgon rises 4,620 meters above sea level. Mountain ranges include the Imatong ranges in South Sudan and Aberdares in Kenya.

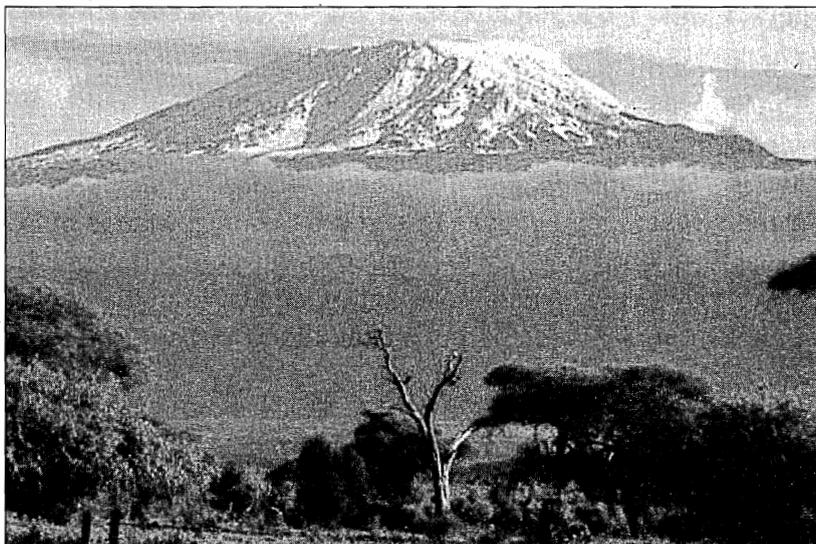


Fig. 2 Mount Kilimanjaro

West Africa

The main land forms of West Africa are plateaus, highlands and plains. The land generally slopes down from the highlands to the Atlantic Ocean, and most rivers in the region flow into the Atlantic Ocean. The Guinea Highlands (the Fouta Djallon), the Jos Plateau and Adarnawa Highlands constitute the main physical features in West Africa. Besides these highlands, there are coastal plains which stretch along the Atlantic Ocean. The main rivers are the Niger River and Senegal River which flow from the Fouta Djallon into the Atlantic Ocean and the Volta River in Ghana which also flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

North Africa

North Africa's main physical features are high mountains, deserts, plateaus and plains. The coastal plains are in the north and west along the Mediterranean Sea. Behind the coastal plains are the Atlas Mountains. These are the highest mountains in North Africa. Beside these mountains is a wide plateau which is called Plateau of Shotts. This is the northern-most limit of the Sahara Desert.

To the northeast of the Sahara the land is a low plateau with some lowlands. It is crossed by the Nile River as it flows north through Sudan. There is also a range of mountains that lies along the coast of the Red Sea and a group of volcanic mountains at Jebel Mara in western Sudan.

South Africa

South Africa's land forms consist of mountains, plateaus, coastal plains and lowlands. The Drakensberg Mountains are the largest mountain range in South Africa. They stretch from the south to the east. To the west in Angola lies a plateau called Bie Plateau.

The Kalahari Desert and Namibia Desert are the dry lowlands of South Africa. The Vaal River and the Orange River cross the southern part of the Kalahari Desert before flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. Along the Atlantic Ocean lie the coastal plains which stretch from Mozambique in the east to Angola in the west.

Questions:

1. Name the highest mountain in Africa.
2. What are the main rivers in Africa?
3. Name two deserts in Africa.
4. Where is the Atlas mountain range?

UNIT 2

Physical Environment

Climatic Regions

Africa can be divided into four climatic regions:

- i) Equatorial climate
- ii) Savannah climate
- iii) Tropical desert climate
- iv) Mediterranean climate

Equatorial Climate

An equatorial climate is characterized by hot temperatures ranging from 25° to 30°C and heavy rainfall throughout the year.

This makes it possible for people to settle within the region and carry out agricultural activities.

In Africa the equatorial climate is found mainly in the lowlands north and south of the Equator, in the southern part of Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic (CAR) and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In West Africa it extends to the coastal areas of Liberia and Sierra Leone.

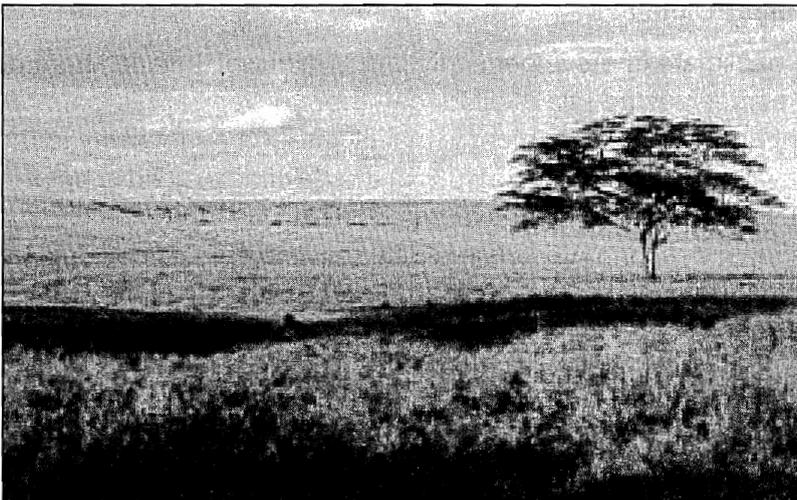
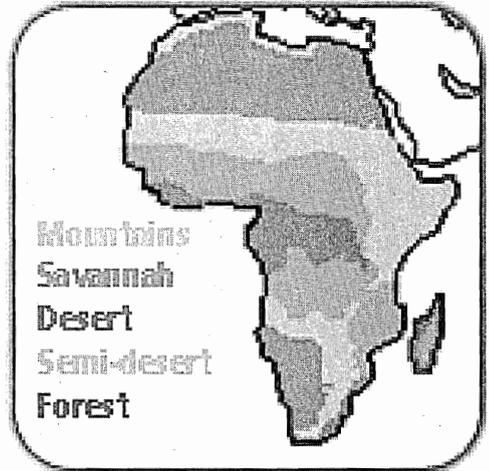


Fig. 3 Savannah

Savannah Climate

This is the largest climatic region in Africa. It extends from the west to the east and southward to the northern parts of the Republic of South Africa. The temperature is generally hot with heavy seasonal rainfall. (It rains only during certain seasons, not all year as with the Equatorial climate.)

The areas north of Equator receive most of their rain from April to August and areas south of Equator receive most of their rain from October to February. The main occupations of the people within this region are agriculture and animal raising.

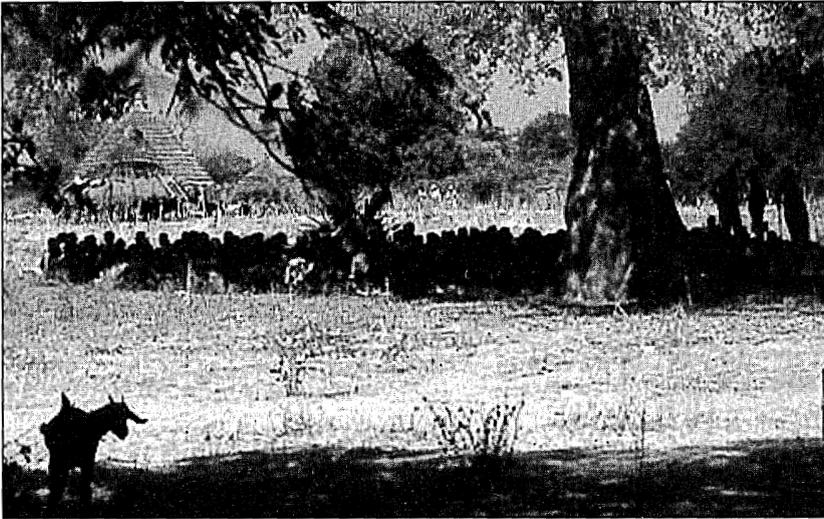


Fig. 4 Savannah Village

Tropical Desert Climate

In this type of climate, there is generally low rainfall which varies from desert to desert and sometimes no rain at all for a number of years. This is a difficult environment and human settlement is mainly through adaptability to the environment. Temperatures rise to 40°C in the daytime and drop below 10° at night because there are no clouds to hold in heat.

The main desert in Africa is the Sahara Desert which covers a large area of north Africa from west to east. In southern Africa there are the Kalahari and Namibia Deserts.

Mediterranean Climate

This type of climate is found around the Mediterranean Sea and at the southern tip of Africa around Cape Town. South Africa receives rains from May to August

while along the Mediterranean coast it rains from October to March. Mediterranean weather is hot in the summer and mild in the winter. The temperature ranges from 10°C in winter to 21°C in summer. This is a good climate for human settlement and agricultural activities.

Questions:

1. What is physical environment?
2. What are the four types of climate in Africa?
3. What are the characteristics of the equatorial climate and where is it found in Africa?
4. What are the other three climates and where are they found?
5. What are the differences between the savannah climate and the equatorial climate?

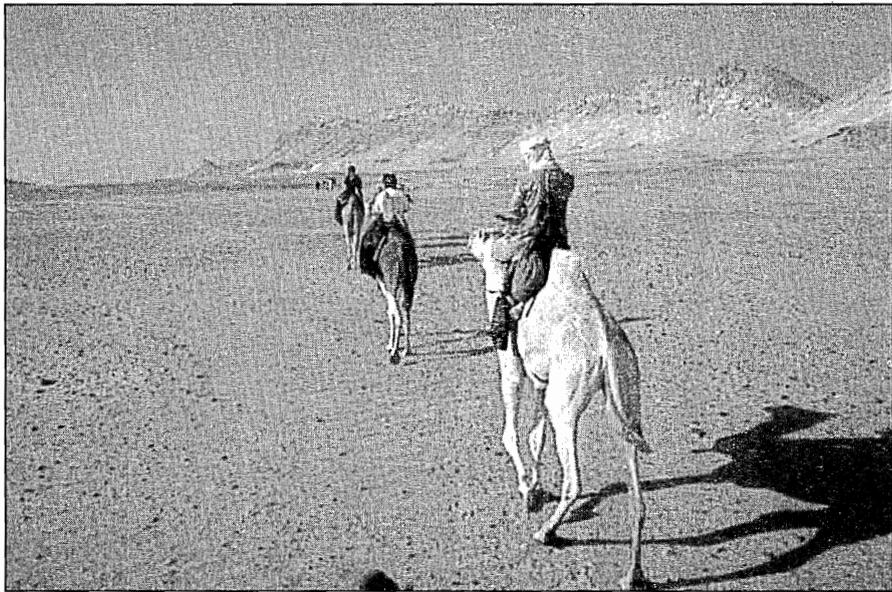


Fig. 5 Desert

Climate and Economic Activities

“Climate” refers to the average weather conditions in a given place over a long period of time. The migration patterns and economic activities of people are greatly affected by the climate. Areas with adequate and reliable rainfall and with temperatures that aren’t extreme attract people who cultivate land and keep animals. Areas with adequate rainfall attract more people than arid areas.

In areas with an equatorial type of climate, people grow mainly tree crops which include oil palm, cocoa, rubber, bananas and plantains and root crops such as yams and cassava. Rice is also planted on hillsides and swamps that

are cleared of vegetation. The thick tall grass in equatorial regions isn't suitable for livestock, and the hot, wet climate is the home of insects like the tsetse fly which cause animal diseases.

Areas with a savannah climate are good for grain crops including maize, millet, wheat and sorghum and fruits such as oranges, grapes and pineapple. The grasslands are very good for animal grazing. Savannah areas attract human settlement and most of them are densely populated.

Semi-desert areas have good pasture only during the short wet season. They are inhabited mostly by nomads moving from place to place in search of pasture and water. In desert areas people raise camels. Camels can live for a long time without water. They are able to close their nose and eyes against sand-storms and they have big padded feet which enable them to walk on the desert sand.

An oasis is a place in the desert where there are water springs or wells. People live around oases, often cultivating date palms.

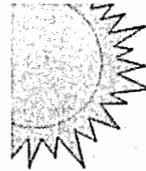


Fig. 6 The Sun and the Earth

Questions:

1. What does the term "climate" mean?
2. What conditions affect the economic activities of a place?
3. What are the economic activities carried out in your area and how are they affected by the climate of your area?
4. Describe the main climate regions and how the weather affects economic activities in each.

Rotation and Revolution of the Earth

The earth rotates (turns) on its axis once a day from west to east. As the earth rotates on its axis it goes through 360° . During this rotation one side of the earth faces the sun (daytime) while the opposite side remains in darkness (night). This means that the earth's rotation causes day and night.

As the earth rotates on its axis, it also orbits the sun. The earth takes 365 days (one year) to orbit the sun once. The actual time for a revolution is $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. A leap year occurs every 4th year, and has 366 days. The extra day comes from the four quarters added together from four years. During a leap year the month of February has 29 days.

The Universe and the Solar System

The universe consists of all matter that exists, including all stars and planets. Our own solar system is a tiny part of the universe. "Solar" means "sun", so our solar system is our sun and the planets that revolve around it. Our sun is actually another star like the stars you see in the sky at night.

The solar system is made up of the sun (a star) and nine planets. All the planets revolve around (orbit) the sun. The planets in their order from the sun are:

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

The Solar System also includes asteroids and satellites such as our moon. The sun has a strong pull of gravity that keeps all the planets orbiting around it. Each planet also has its own force of gravity that keeps everything in place on the planet including soil, people, plants and the atmosphere.

Questions:

1. What is the universe? What is the solar system?
2. The sun is a star. Explain this sentence.
3. Explain the movement of the earth and how it causes day and night.
4. Name the nine planets in order from the sun.

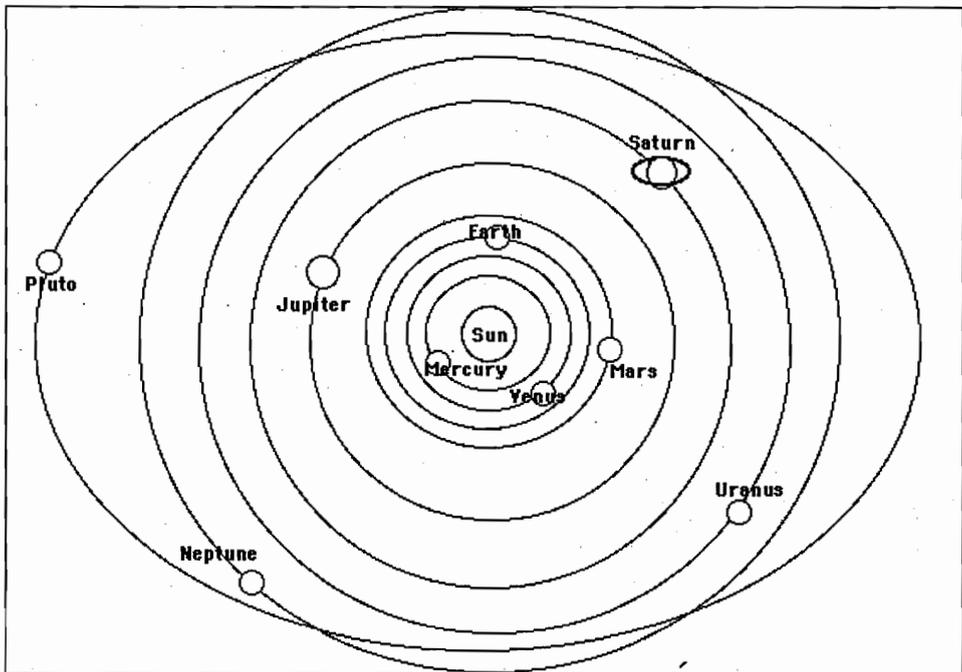


Fig. 7 The Solar System

UNIT 3

The People

Language groups of Africa

The language a person speaks is closely related to his or her ethnic group. In Africa there are hundreds of languages and ethnic groups. Different languages can be compared and those that have similar vocabulary and grammar are said to be related. Related languages are classified into groups, and it's generally understood that each group had common ancestors in the past.

The main language groups in Africa are the Bantu, the Cushite, Nilo-Hamite, Nilotic and Semitic.

1. The Bantu

The Bantus form the largest language group in Africa. The Bantu people live all through western, central, and eastern Africa. In East Africa they live in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan. In West Africa they are found in every country, and they also occupy the central part of Africa where they are found in the Congo, Central African Republic and Cameroon.

2. The Cushite

Cushite language speakers mainly occupy the eastern part of Africa and some parts of West and Central Africa. In East Africa they are found in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya.

3. The Nilotic

People who speak Nilotic languages are spread from West to East Africa. They are divided into three groups: the River/Lake Nilote, the Highland Nilote and the Plains Nilote. In New Sudan the River/Lake Nilote include the Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer and Acholi. The Plains Nilote are mainly the Taposa, the Didinga and the Boya.

4. The Nilo-Hamite

Nilo-Hamite speakers are found in the eastern and central parts of Africa, mainly in central Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

5. The Semitic Language group

Semitic languages are mainly found in North and East Africa and in the Middle East. In Africa this includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Northern Sudan. In East Africa they are found in Kenya, Tanzania and Somalia.

Factors influencing the distribution of language groups in Africa

There are many factors that led to the distribution of language groups (or ethnic groups). These factors include:

1. climate
2. natural vegetation
3. soil fertility
4. water resources

1. Climate

Generally people like a good climate that is suitable for living. The distribution and settlement of people in a given area are highly influenced by climate.

2. Natural vegetation

Early people settled in places that had food available in the forest. Later people moved into savannah areas when they learned to keep animals and raise crops.

3. Soil fertility

Soil is important for agriculture. For agricultural people it's important to have soil that is fertile enough to grow crops.

4. Water resources

Rivers or other sources of water are important for settlement. People live along the banks of rivers for fishing, and use the water for irrigation of their crops and animals. In the desert, people live near an oasis where there is water.

Migration of People

Migration refers to the movement from one place to another. Migration may be voluntary or forced. Migration of people may be divided into these types:

1. rural to rural
2. rural to urban
3. urban to rural
4. urban to urban

1. Rural to rural migration

This is the movement of people from one village to another. When there is an increase in the population of a village the land for cultivation, housing and keeping animals becomes scarce. As a result, people move to other areas to look for land to live.

Another reason is seeking employment in agricultural-based industry. People who are employed in these industries leave their homes and move to where the new jobs are.

2. Rural to urban migration

This is the movement of people from villages to bigger towns and cities. People migrate from the rural areas to the towns mostly to look for employment. This is because the industries government offices and businesses that offer job opportunities are located in urban areas. Some people migrate for medical reasons or for education.

3. Urban to rural migration

This is the movement of people from bigger towns and cities to villages. People do this because the living conditions in a town or city become intolerable. Problems may include traffic, high population, crime, lack of employment, and the high cost of living.

4. Urban to urban migration

This refers to moving from one town to another. People do this to search for employment or for other opportunities to improve their lives such as education.

Causes of Migration

People migrate from one place to another for the following reasons in addition to economic reasons:

1. Congestion and shortage of land

When there is a population increase in an area, housing becomes a problem and land for cultivation and keeping animals becomes scarce. This forces people to move in search of land for cultivation, and grazing land and water for their animals.

2. Ethnic conflicts

When fighting breaks out between two or more ethnic groups, it results in the migration of one or more groups to other areas in search of peace and security.

3. Drought and famine

Natural factors such as drought and famine are also causes of migration. People migrate in search of food and water.

4. Outbreak of disease

The congestion of people in one area and the consequent shortage of land leads to an increase in slum conditions. Crowded, unsanitary living conditions may cause the outbreak of diseases and epidemics which force people to migrate to safer areas.

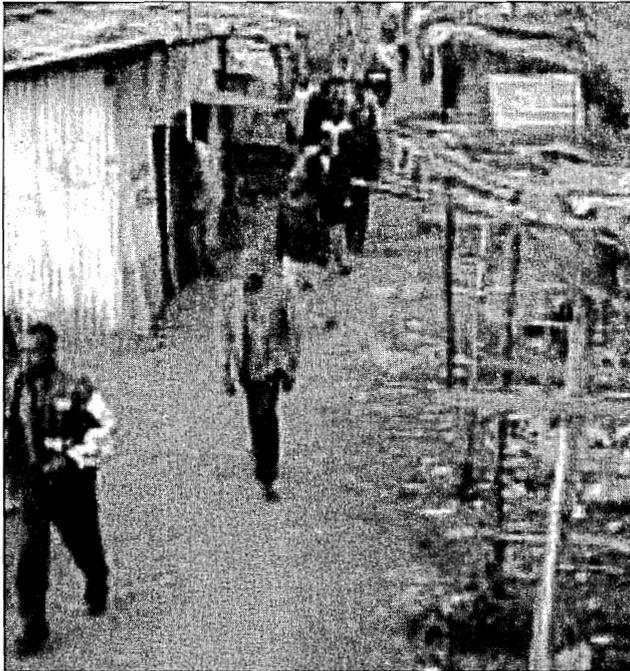


Fig. 8 Overcrowding in an urban area

Positive Effects of Migration on Urban Areas

Migration to urban areas has many effects on the economy and society. Effects are both positive and negative.

1. Cheap Labuor

One positive effect of rural-urban migration on industry is that when people migrate to urban areas they provide cheap labour for industry. The more people migrate, the more labour is available.

2. Improvement of Living Standards

People living in cities who have incomes often have higher standards of living. For example, their diet and medical care improve.

3. Provision of a market for industries

People who migrate to the urban centers provide a market for industrial goods. This increases the need for industrial inputs and production, therefore improving the economy of the country.

4. Intermarriage

In urban centers, there is a greater tendency for people of different ethnic groups to interact and intermarry. In doing this they learn to appreciate one another which creates national unity.

5. Introduction of new skills, tools and methods

When people migrate from one area to another they learn about and adopt new skills and methods from one another. These may be new and improved agricultural or industrial skills that benefit the people living there, and lead to the development of the area.

Negative Effects of Migration to Urban Areas

1. Increase in population

When people migrate to urban areas the population of the city increases. This creates crowded conditions and housing becomes a problem. A shortage of affordable housing leads to an increase in the number of slums which leads to outbreaks of diseases and epidemics such as cholera and STDs. Other social facilities like transportation, health, education, parks, and sports facilities become inadequate.

2. Loss of culture

People may lose their ethnic identities and values by interacting with other ethnic groups and nationalities when families are away from their homeland for a long time.

3. Crime and Dependency

Unemployment may cause some people to turn to stealing, murder, prostitution and dependency on others to live.

4. New Conflicts

When people move to new areas, they may enter into conflicts with the people who already live there. These conflicts may arise from land disputes and other misunderstandings.

5. Environmental Destruction

The migration and settlement of people from one area to another forces them to cut down trees and clear forests for agriculture, livestock and house construction. This causes soil erosion and environmental degradation.

6. Loss of property

When people migrate to new areas their property is sometimes exposed to stealing and robbery.

Questions:

1. What are the main language groups in Africa?
2. What factors determine the distribution of ethnic and language groups in Africa?
3. What are the different types of migration?
4. Give reasons why people migrate from rural areas to urban areas.
5. Give the positive and negative effects of migration to towns and cities.
6. Can you think of other effects of migration (both positive and negative)?

UNIT 4

Social and Cultural Activities

Social interaction between New Sudan, Africa and the World

The people of New Sudan interact with many kinds of people from neighbouring countries, other countries of Africa, and other continents. These interactions happen in different ways, whether by people of New Sudan traveling or migrating to other places, or by people from other places coming to New Sudan.

Movement of different people was common in historical times. For example, the Luo left their cradle land in Sudan and settled in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The Turkana, Pokot, Kalenjin and Masai also migrated from Sudan and settled in Kenya. The Bantus such as the Azande and the Gbaya (Kresh) came to Sudan from their place of origin in the Congo basin. Communities who moved away from their land of origin left their relatives behind, which means that the ethnic groups inhabiting New Sudan are the very same ethnic groups found in other African countries. This helps form a strong relationship between the people of New Sudan and other African countries.

In addition to the interaction that takes place through migration and settlement, the people of New Sudan have a history of intermarriage with people from different parts of Africa. This has helped to bring about the interchange of cultures and adaptation of one another's languages. Intermarriage brings the spirit of brotherhood, peace, and unity among the people of New Sudan and the rest of Africa.

People of New Sudan also carry out trade with people of the neighboring countries. For instance, New Sudan's cattle are marketed in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and in return the people of the New Sudan import clothes, medicine and bicycles. Furthermore, many students of New Sudan study in other African countries. This creates a strong social interaction between the people of New Sudan with their fellow African nations.

New Sudan also has good relations with countries in Asia, Europe, Australia, and North and South America. Because of these good international relationships, New Sudan receives a lot of assistance in different forms from the United States of America, Britain, Canada, Australia, and Scandinavian countries. People from New Sudan often go to study and be trained in countries on other continents, and there is also intermarriage between Sudanese and people of other continents.

Questions:

1. What are the two ways that New Sudanese interact with people from other countries?
2. What is the original land of the Luo?
3. What is the cradle land of the Bantu?
4. What groups that originated in New Sudan migrated to other countries?
5. What are the advantages of intermarriage?
6. How do Africans interact with each other?
7. How do New Sudanese interact with people on other continents?

Trade

The interaction between New Sudan and the rest of the world is small in regard to trade. This is because New Sudan's resources have not yet been exploited.

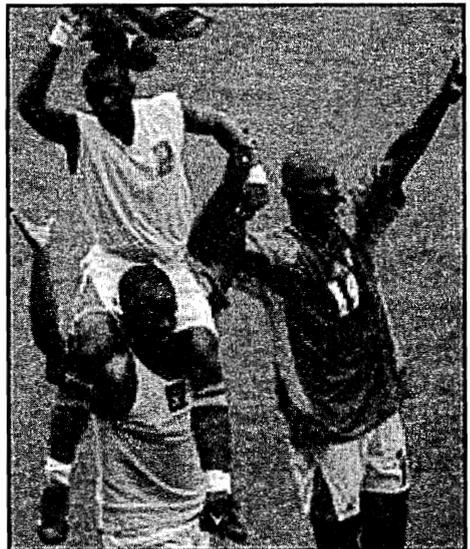
At the present time, New Sudan is exporting only a few things such as cattle, timber, gold, agricultural produce (groundnuts, simsim, honey) and hides. Uganda, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo are good markets for New Sudan's exports. In return, New Sudan imports clothes, sugar, school materials, medicine and bicycles.

Competition and Tournaments

A competition is a sport or game that involves two teams. This may be done within one country or it may involve teams from different countries. The teams compete for a prize and a higher position among other teams.

A tournament involves a number of teams or players. Examples include the Africa Cup of Nations, the World Cup and the Olympic Games.

New Sudan has formed a number of teams to compete in various games and sports. During competitions and tournaments players participating from different countries have the opportunity to both demonstrate their skills and send greetings and good wishes from their home country.



Promotion of Patriotism and Peace through Sports

Games and sports promote team work, friendship, peace and co-operation. During inter-school competitions students come together to support their teams. The young people who come from different areas in New Sudan to meet and participate in friendly games and sports also develop strong feelings of patriotism. When New Sudan sends football teams and athletes to a neighboring county, it gives us a sense of pride as a nation.

Questions:

1. What's the difference between a competition and a tournament?
2. What are some well-known tournaments?
3. What's the importance of games and sports in developing social relationships?
4. What are some positive effects of tournaments?
5. What is the meaning of patriotism?

The Importance of Festivals and Ceremonies

In New Sudan, festivals and ceremonies are very important for our communities. Many people gather together when there is a ceremony or festival. For example, the family and community members celebrate when naming a baby. The parents of the child prepare food and wine for the people who have been invited to attend.

Another important ceremony is when young boys are to be fully recognized as young men. The young boys undergo certain activities which initiate them into adulthood. The initiation rites differ from community to community. For example, the Dinka, Nuer and Shilluk cut special marks on their foreheads to indicate that they are adults. In the Dinka community, when a young woman reaches puberty and experiences her first menstruation period, people gather and celebrate. The age group of the girl also gathers and dances and sings praise songs. The ceremony is also attended by older women. From that day on, the girl is an



Fig. 9 Dinka Traditional Dance

adult ready for marriage. These ceremonies mark the passage into adulthood for young girls and boys. In some communities there are circumcision ceremonies to mark the passage into adulthood.

There are many other types of ceremonies and festivals. Ceremonies may be performed for deceased ancestors. The relatives of the deceased gather and offer a sacrifice by slaughtering a cow or a bull. This is usually done after the new harvest is over. There are also ceremonies for rainmaking. The elderly men and women gather in a place and offer sacrifices to God as a means of communication with Him. They ask God to give them rain when there has been no rain for a long time. They sing or march around the area asking their father, God, to respond to their request.

People also make festivals for the new harvest. The people prepare food and drinks, and everyone joins together to feast and dance as a sign of happiness. When there is a death in the community the people conduct funeral ceremonies.

Questions:

1. Describe some of the ceremonies in New Sudan.
2. What kinds of things are prepared by the family when naming a baby?
3. Describe some ceremonies and festivals which are held in your community.
4. What is the importance of ceremonies in our life?
5. When there is no rain in your area, what do people do to get rain?

Marriage

Marriage is the foundation on which family life is built. It is a very important social institution within which children are born. The aim of marriage is to provide companionship between people and to reproduce. In this way, society carries on smoothly from one generation to the next. Marriage gives legal rights to a husband, his wife and their children.

Types of Marriages

There are two main types of legal marriage practices in New Sudan; these are:

1. Traditional Marriage

This takes place according to the customs and traditions of the ethnic group or community to which the bride and groom belong.

The two parties representing the bride and bridegroom sit to discuss the dowry price. The dowry can be in the form of cows or money depending on the culture. After this discussion, the two sides reach an agreement on the bride

price and the bride is handed over officially to join her bridegroom. Traditionally a man can marry more than one wife (polygamy).

2. Religious marriage

Religious marriages are conducted according to the religious beliefs and practices of the people involved. Religious ceremonies are conducted by a religious leader and usually take place in a church, temple, chapel, or mosque.

The couple exchanges wedding vows. A marriage certificate is then issued. Some religious marriages are monogamous. This means that the man is allowed to have only one wife and a wife is allowed to have only one husband. Christians, Jews, Buddhists, and Hindus, among others, practice monogamy.

Muslims are polygamous. A man can marry up to four wives. A Muslim marriage is based on Islamic law (Sharia law), and is conducted by a fekhi (a religious leader).

Questions:

1. Why do people marry?
2. State the two types of marriages held in Africa.
3. What are the places where religious marriage takes place?
4. Compare monogamy and polygamy.
5. Which religions allow polygamy?
6. What are your thoughts on monogamy and polygamy?

Advantages and disadvantages of the Bride Price

Paying a bride price or dowry has continued as a tradition in New Sudan for centuries. The practise has both advantages and disadvantages. One advantage is that the relatives can share the money and use it for their family. Also, because the boy's family pays the dowry it acts as a guarantee that they will take good care of the girl, thus giving confidence to the girl's family.

The disadvantages are that young people may not have sufficient wealth to marry, so they remain unmarried. Some young people may have to migrate to cities to find money to get married. Another disadvantage is that a boy and girl may love each other and wish to get married, but the boy's family can't afford the dowry that the girl's family demands.

Questions:

1. State the advantages of dowry.
2. State the disadvantages of bride price.

UNIT 5

Resources and Economic Activities

Resource and their Importance

Resources are things that people take from the environment to use and support themselves in life. Our resources in New Sudan include land, forests, rivers, lakes, minerals, animals, and people.

Land

Land is probably the most important resource to humans, because it is the place where we live. Without land and soil there would be no life on earth. The land provides water, air, and minerals. Plants grow on land, and without plants there would be no animals. Land also provides materials humans use for construction and in industry.

Forests and their Importance

A forest is a continuous, extensive piece of land covered with trees. There are two types of forests: natural and man-made. Natural forests are indigenous trees that grow on their own according to the climatic conditions of the area. Man-made forests are planted by people, either in new areas or in areas where natural forests have been cut down. Forests are important for the following reasons:

a. Wood fuel

Forests provide us with wood and fuel for domestic and industrial use. Charcoal is also made from wood.

b. Timber

Forests provide timber for building. Timber is used in the construction industry for making fencing, telephone poles, furniture, bridges and houses.

c. Industrial Materials and Food

Forest resources are also used for making many kinds of things. Wood pulp is used to manufacture paper. Other products like rubber, gum and medicines are obtained from trees. Some products from the forest are also used in the manufacture of soap and cosmetics. Some trees bear fruit and nuts used as food by people, animals and birds.

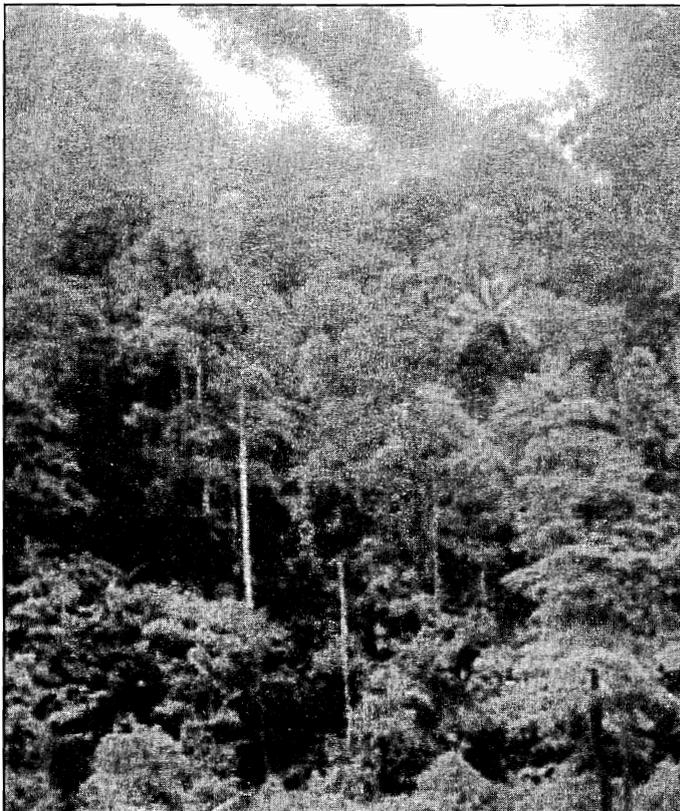


Fig. 10 Tropical Forest

d. Home for animals and birds

Forests are the home for birds and animals. Birds build their nests in trees and animals live in many different habitats of the forest. Forests and wildlife that are properly managed can be a natural attraction and provide a source of income.

e. Soil conservation

Forests conserve the soil by stopping erosion. They hold it together and prevent it from being washed away. Trees also act as windbreaks, stopping the wind from blowing away soil and damaging crops. Forests also help to improve the fertility of soil. When leaves fall to the forest floor and when trees die, they rot and enrich the soil.

f. Improving the climate

Trees and other plants in the forest add moisture to the atmosphere and keep the ground and atmosphere cool. In this way they are helping in the formation of rain. Trees also help to purify the air by breathing in air and breathing out oxygen.

Rivers and Fishing

Rivers are important to humans for transportation, irrigation, as a source of fish, and as a necessary component of the habitats of other animals. Rivers are also used to produce hydroelectric power.

Fishing is one of man's oldest activities, and it is carried out all over the world. In some communities of New Sudan, fishing is the main occupation of people who live along the Nile and the banks of the rivers and streams. Fishing is one of the main sources of food and income in New Sudan.

Minerals

Minerals are substances obtained by mining the earth, such as oil and coal. New Sudan has deposits of gold, copper, uranium, mercury and oil. Minerals are important for industrial purposes and in the manufacture of things such as vehicles and weapons. Minerals are found underground and extracted by mining or drilling. Mining refers to the extraction of minerals, either solid, liquid or gas, from the earth with appropriate methods.

Petroleum is a combination of gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons that developed from animal and vegetable matter laid in sedimentary rocks millions of years ago. In New Sudan, oil has been discovered in Bentiu in the Upper Nile region, and in the Bahr el Ghazal region. Oil is used as the major source of energy and fuel for transport and industries all over the world and is a source of wealth and income for the New Sudan.

Animals

Animals include birds, reptiles, mammals, insects and amphibians. Animals are classified as either domestic or wild.

Domestic animals are raised by people at home. They receive food and protection while humans use them as resources. Domestic animals provide humans with food, money, labour and clothing. Humans and domestic animals depend on each other.

Wild animals are animals that live in the forest or bush. They may be useful to humans but they also may be dangerous.

Uses of Domestic Animals

People have depended on domestic animals for a long time. Following are some of their uses for humans.

1. Bulls and oxen plough the land.
2. Horses, camels and donkeys carry heavy loads.

3. Animals provide meat, milk, and eggs.
3. They provide hides and skins for clothing and industry.
4. Animal waste is used as manure.

People

People are also resources to a country, and are referred to as “human resources”. Humans are the most important resource for the development of a country. Humans become more valuable when they are educated because they’re able to provide knowledge for business and development.

People are a resource for their families, communities, and nations. People initiate development projects, business, and are trained as teachers, medical workers, and in many other occupations.

Questions:

1. Explain the differences between natural and man-made forests and their advantages to the people of New Sudan.
2. What are the important uses of domestic animals?
3. What minerals are found in New Sudan?
4. Explain the importance of people as a resource.

Crop Farming

Crop farming is an agricultural activity that is practised in many regions of New Sudan. Because of the good climate and ample rainfall in western, eastern and central Equatorial regions, the farmers in the counties of Maridi, Yei, Yambio, Tarnbura and Kajokeji grow crops and produce enough food. The types of crops grown are: sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sesame, cassava and coffee. There are two kinds of crops: food crops and cash crops.

Most farmers depend on rain for growing their crops. In the Nuba Mountains region cotton farming is done with irrigation from the Abu Habil River. In the Blue Nile region, pumps are used to irrigate crops. The crops grown include cotton, groundnuts and wheat. In Upper Nile along the White Nile, farmers also irrigate their crops. Farmers around Renk use pumps for irrigation in growing sorghum.

a. Food Crops

Farmers in New Sudan mainly grow food for themselves and their families, not to sell. Subsistence farmers are common in Bahr el Ghazal and Equatoria regions. These farmers grow sorghum, maize, groundnuts, millet, sesame, beans and cassava.

b. Cash Crops

Cash crops are grown to sell. In the Equatorial region the main cash crops are coffee, cotton, and tobacco. Coffee and tobacco are grown in Yei and Maridi counties, and cotton is grown in Yambio and Tambura counties.



Tourism

Tourism refers to traveling for pleasure. People travel alone, in couples, families, or groups. Tourism provides countries with a good source of foreign exchange. The tourism industry in New Sudan has been badly affected by the war and at present there is a serious lack of tourist facilities.

Before the war many visitors came to New Sudan to enjoy the wildlife and the beautiful scenery on the Nile, the Great Plains, the savannah and the tropical forests. The major attractions were the animals such as the elephants, lions,



Fig. 11 Antelope



Fig. 12 Lion

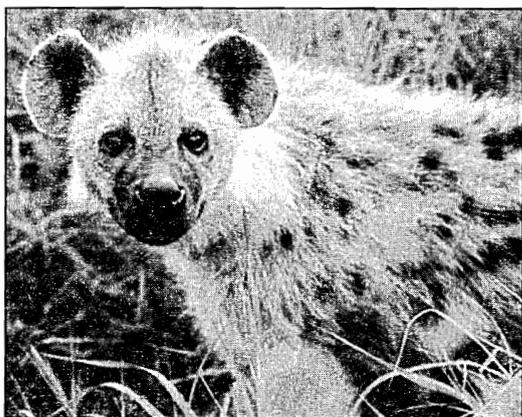


Fig. 13 Hyena



Fig. 14 Elephant

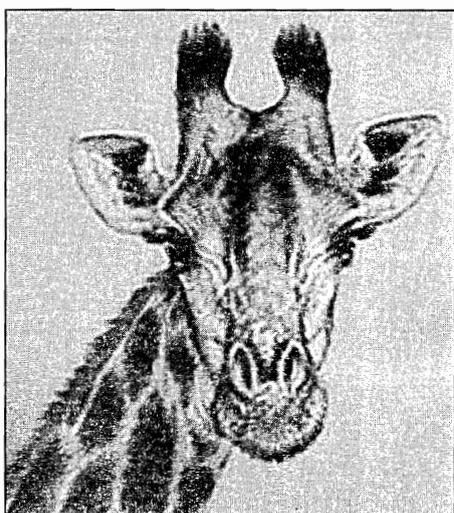


Fig. 15 Giraffe

giraffes, rhinos, buffaloes and leopards found in our national parks and game reserves. The Fulla Falls in Nimule in eastern Equatoria and the Lendili Mountains in Maridi county of western Equatoria are also tourist attractions in New Sudan.

All the citizens of New Sudan hope that in the future our country will develop to the point that many tourists will again come to visit us.

Questions:

1. What are the differences between food crops and cash crops?
2. What are the problems affecting tourism in New Sudan?
3. What places do you think tourists would like to visit?

Conservation of Resources

People around the world are beginning to understand the importance of conservation. As the population of the world increases we can see that our resources aren't unlimited, and that they may not be sufficient for future generations. Following are ways to conserve soil, forests, and water:

1. Crop rotation

This refers to growing different types of crops on the same piece of land so that the soil doesn't become infertile from a single crop. Each year a different crop is grown or the land may be left fallow, that is, not cultivated. Some years cover crops are planted. This refers to low plants that are used for animal food or plowed under.

The Importance of Crop Rotation

Following are reasons why crop rotation is important:

1. It ensures that a different crop requiring different nutrients is used each year or season.
2. It prevents pests and diseases of one crop from building up to dangerous levels.
3. The nitrogen content of the soil is increased by periodically planting legumes (beans, peas, groundnuts) and allowing the soil to rest.
4. It prevents mineral salts from forming in the soil.
5. It reduces the build up of weeds.
6. It reduces soil erosion, mainly from cover crops and legumes.
7. Cereal crops benefit from the nutrients added by legumes when they are planted after the legumes.

Factors to consider in crop rotation

If you want to practise crop rotation on your farm keep the following factors in mind:

1. Legumes, such as beans, peas, and green grams should be included in crop rotation. Legumes put nitrogen into the soil, and nitrogen is important for plants.
2. Shallow rooted crops should alternate with those which are deep rooted.
3. Crops which are attacked by the same pests and diseases should not follow each other in the rotation.
4. A good rotation should include a resting phase for the soil, during which grass, legumes or a grain/legumes mixture is planted.

2. Reforestation

Reforestation refers to planting trees in places where forests have been cut down. If you travel through New Sudan you will see areas of marginal land where the forest has been cut down and the land has been left empty. It would be good to replant these areas with trees so that future generations will have better forest resources.

In New Sudan, planted forests are found in the eastern and western Equatoria regions and in Bahr el Ghazal region. The trees are mainly timber (teak) in Yambio and Yei counties in western Equatoria. Mahogany and Abanos trees are found in Bahr el Ghazal and in the Katire forests in eastern Equatoria region.

3. Dams

A dam is a barrier built across a river to store water. Dams are usually built to make reservoirs to save water for human use or for irrigation. Dams are also used to produce electricity through hydroelectric power (HEP). An example is El Ruseires dam on the Blue Nile.

Questions:

1. Why is conservation important?
2. Explain crop rotation.
3. What are factors to consider in crop rotation?
4. Discuss the importance of reforestation.
5. What are the uses of dams?

UNIT 6

Citizenship

Citizenship is the legal right of a person to be a member of his or her country by birth. Citizenship can also be obtained through naturalization when moving to live in a new country, residing in that country for a number of years as specified by that country, passing a citizenship test, and vowing loyalty to the government of that country. When a person stays in a new country for a long time he or she learns about the ways of life there and follows the laws that govern the country.

Questions:

1. What do we mean by citizenship?
2. What are the two ways to become a citizen of a country?
3. What does a person have to do when he or she is a citizen of a country?.

DUTIES OF A CITIZEN

Loyalty

Loyalty to a country means that you should be faithful to your country and support the government. The citizen of a country should be loyal to his/her country and the government. In New Sudan, the People's Liberation Movement is now our government, and all citizens of New Sudan should be loyal to it. As learners, you are requested to be loyal to your headteacher and teachers. By doing so, you will develop strong feelings of love for your country.

Questions:

1. What is loyalty?
2. Who are you loyal to?

Justice

Justice is the fair decisions made by a judge in a court of law. This is to respect human rights. Every citizen should be treated with respect. The constitution of the country lays down the rights of every citizen. The laws are drawn from the constitution to protect the citizens of the country.

A lawyers' job is to defend the rights of the citizens before the law. The government enforces the laws through the police, by arresting people who break

the law. In New Sudan, we have different stages of the justice system. At the village and payam level are the chiefs and the payam judge who pass judgement in cases of debts, adultery, divorce, and petty quarrels.

At the county level, there are magistrates and judges who pass judgement on more serious offences such as robbery and murder. A peaceful society can be built when there is social justice in the country.

Questions:

1. What do we mean by justice?
2. Who are the people who pass justice at your village and payam level?
3. What is the importance of justice?

Patriotism

Patriotism is a strong feeling of love towards one's country. Citizens should be ready to defend their country against external aggression. Also, loyal citizens must respect the flag and the symbols of the country, and sing the national anthem. A patriot should obey the laws of the country and be faithful to its leaders. If the people of a country are patriotic, the country becomes secure and development can increase.

Questions:

1. What is the meaning of patriotism?
2. What is required of a patriotic from a citizen?

Obedience

Obedience refers to doing or obeying what you are told to do. As a citizen of a country, you should obey the laws of the country.

In New Sudan, citizens should obey the laws as laid down by the government. Laws are established by the house of law (parliament) of the country. The purpose of laws is to protect the life and property of the citizens of the country.

As a good pupil you should obey the rules and regulations of your school. You should also obey your parents and respect the elderly people in your area. If the people of a country are obedient, the country becomes peaceful and stable.

Questions:

1. What is obedience?
2. Who makes the laws of a country?
3. Who should pupils respect and obey?

Honesty

This refers to doing right things for other people and being truthful. As a citizen of New Sudan, you should be transparent and accountable for your actions. For example if you are the chairperson of your club or union, you are responsible for using the funds of the members of your club honestly, as determined by the people you are representing.

Questions:

1. What is honesty?
2. What is expected of a chairperson of the club or union?

The Importance of Good Citizenship

A good citizen is a person who is loyal and obedient to his or her country. It is very important for good citizens to defend their country against aggression. In case of natural disaster, good citizens volunteer their energy and resources to help the people in need. Moreover, a good citizen respects the rules and laws laid down by the government. Good citizens report anyone who breaks the law or disturbs the order to the government. Good citizens respect public property and are fair in their treatment of other people.

Questions:

1. What are some of the things a good citizen does?
2. Are you a good citizen?

The National Philosophy of New Sudan

The national philosophy is a set of values and objectives that guides the life, attitudes and conduct in the country. The national philosophy helps strengthen unity among the citizens of the country, and helps in realizing the country's development objectives.

Currently, New Sudan is faced with many problems such as war and poverty that hinder political, social and economic development. Despite these obstacles, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement has devised a national philosophy to enhance rapid development. This national philosophy promotes quality, unity and progress as follows:

1. Unity

The successive governments in Khartoum have been working to sow the seeds of hatred and disunity among the people of Sudan in general and the people of marginalized areas in particular.

When the Sudan People's Liberation Movement emerged in 1983, the leadership in the movement had the task of solving the many social and economic problems that the country had long been facing. The adaptation of the philosophy of unity was seen as the best solution. Through the philosophy of unity, the confidence, harmony and spirit of working together which was lost among the people of New Sudan will be restored.

The philosophy of unity also calls upon every citizen of New Sudan to forge love and peace and to be mindful of the welfare of each other, so as to avoid such social problems as corruption, nepotism and tribalism.

2. Equality

The government of Khartoum completely failed to distribute the country's resources equally among the people of Sudan, especially the people of marginalized areas. Preference was given to specific areas and most of the country was marginalized. The marginalized areas constitute what is known as New Sudan.

Having adopted equality as an essential part of its philosophy, the New Sudan government has vowed to implement the policy of fair and equitable distribution of natural resources and wealth among its citizens. All regions of the New Sudan will receive an equal share in terms of money, education, health centers and other social services. Other opportunities such as jobs, scholarships and loans will be provided in a just manner so as to promote the feeling of love among the citizens.

3. Progress

Progress means changing from a primitive way of living to a modern one. Progress can only be achieved if the country's available resources are exploited and developed for the good of society. The continuous civil wars in Sudan have badly affected the progress and development of New Sudan.

New Sudan is rich with natural resources such as oil, agriculture, livestock, gold and silver. However, these resources have not yet been exploited due to the long civil wars. It is in the mind of the leadership of New Sudan that there is an urgent need to accelerate the wheel of progress in the country. This can be possible only if peace prevails and the country has opportunities to use its resources productively. The philosophy of progress is a tool for nation building and development. It urges every citizen of New Sudan to devote his/her energy and faith towards the building of this nation.

Factors promoting National Unity

The people of New Sudan come from different ethnic groups, cultures, religious communities and social backgrounds. Since the formation of the SPLM and the subsequent formation of the New Sudan government, the government has tried to promote unity among the various peoples of New Sudan. Through unity, many problems can be solved, leading to economic and social development. The following factors have been identified as vital for the promotion of national unity:

- A. A national language
- B. Education for all
- C. Equal distribution of resources
- D. Games and sports
- E. Freedom of worship
- F. Symbols of national unity
- G. A constitution guaranteeing equal rights for all
- H. The presidency

A. A National Language

It's not easy for people who come from different ethnic communities to unite, trust, and understand each other unless there is a common language with which they can communicate. English and Arabic are the two New Sudan national languages. English became a national language in New Sudan during the colonial period in the 19th century, while Arabic was introduced in 1956.

Both English and Arabic are used as the medium of instruction in schools, in political rallies, in public meetings, and in offices and markets. Kiswahili and mother tongues were also recently adopted to be used as the medium of instruction in schools.

B. Education

Education is a very important tool for training young people to appreciate the importance and benefits of national unity. It was education which led the people of New Sudan to view themselves as one people and to stand side-by-side to confront the oppressors.

In New Sudan, people from different ethnic backgrounds learn together in schools, colleges and universities. They take the same subjects and sit for the same examinations. This gives them equal opportunities for competing for the same chances in the secondary schools. Education helps to break down ethnic barriers. Students are taught to appreciate being people of New Sudan and sharing a common destiny.

C. Equal distribution of resources

In implementing policies for development, the government of New Sudan has tried to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of national resources and social services such as schools, health centers, the provision of clean water and the establishment of industries. The government has focused on rural development as a policy to bring balanced development throughout the country. An equal distribution of resources will enhance co-operation, love and unity among the citizens of New Sudan.

D. Games and sports

Games and sports promote unity because they bring together people from different ethnic groups and races. Many teams have been formed to compete in various games and sports, for example, soccer, volleyball, basketball and other athletics. This brings the participants together to share ideas. Our national teams are made up of players from different communities. This reinforces the concept of unity among the people of New Sudan.

E. Freedom of worship

This policy guarantees individuals the right to freedom of worship according to their beliefs in whatever religion they choose. This enables religious organizations to draw membership from the varied communities in the country.

F. Symbols

New Sudan has specific symbols that identify the nation. These symbols include the flag, the national anthem, national awards, the Loyalty Pledge and the Coat of Arms. These symbols, which every citizen of New Sudan identifies with the nation, foster a feeling of unity. However, as these are only physical symbols, attempts to strengthen people's attitudes to think and feel as nationals will also go a long way towards fostering unity.

G. The Constitution

The government of New Sudan has a constitution which is still in draft form. This draft constitution establishes a unified system of government. Our draft constitution calls for the protection of every New Sudan citizen against discrimination based on race, sex, religion or ethnic group, thereby guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens.

H. The Presidency

The chairman of the Sudan People Liberation Movement/Army, who is also the Commander in Chief of the armed forces of New Sudan, is the head of the state

and the government. The people of New Sudan owe their loyalty to the chairman.

Responsibility of the Nation toward its Citizens

A nation refers to a group of people sharing a common language, culture, history, institutions and living in one country under one government. New Sudan is a nation because it is made up of people who have a shared historical background and who live in one country under one government.

The primary duty of the government of New Sudan is to guarantee the protection of life and property of all its citizens. The government does this by ensuring that there is enough security to enable citizens to carry out their daily activities without threat or fear as long as they abide by the law of the land.

In order to ensure this protection and uphold the law, the government of New Sudan has established law enforcement agencies. These include the police, the judiciary system, and the prisons.

It is also the sole responsibility of the government of New Sudan to ensure that opportunities such as access to school, health services, clean water and jobs are fairly distributed among the citizens of New Sudan.

Questions:

1. State the two characteristics of a good citizen.
2. What is the national philosophy of New Sudan?
3. State the factors that promote national unity in New Sudan.
4. What are three responsibilities that the New Sudan government has towards its citizens?

Egypt and the Sudanese Slave Trade

The slave trade had long been a part of life in both Northern and Southern Sudan. For centuries slaves had been taken from Southern Sudan and the areas south of it and sent through Northern Sudan to Egypt and the Middle East. The slave trade lasted until it was stopped by the British in the late 1800's.

Nubia and other kingdoms in Northern Sudan had long been the middlemen in the slave trade and in the trade of other goods coming from the South. For centuries Northern Sudan had been Christian, and it was only in the 13th century that internal fighting among the Christians and continuous Arab immigration brought about the end of Christianity and the rise of Islam in Northern Sudan.



Fig. 16 Slavery

For several centuries the Arabs had governed Egypt through the Mamluks, a warrior caste of former slaves. In 1517 the Turks conquered Egypt and incorporated the country into the Ottoman Empire based in Turkey. The Ottomans didn't administer Northern Sudan directly, but relied on military leaders to rule the area, concerned mostly with collecting taxes and controlling the slave trade.

The highest officer of the Ottoman Empire in Egypt was the Pasha but the Ottomans had trouble controlling the Mamluks. In 1805 the Ottomans sought to restore order in Egypt by appointing Mohammed Ali as Pasha. In 1811 Mohammed Ali Pasha started a seven year campaign with 10,000 Albanian soldiers to rid Egypt of the Mamluks and to gain control of Arabia.

A group of Mamluks escaped to Northern Sudan where they established a state at Dongola as a base for their slave trading. Mohammed Ali Pasha sent 4,000 soldiers to invade Sudan and claim it for Egypt. He succeeded in conquering the Mamluks, Kordofan, and Sennar. Mohammed Ali Pasha attacked Sudan in part to build an army of Sudanese slaves because he heard that Sudan had a large population of strong and brave people.

A well-known story concerns Mohammed Ali Pasha's plan to eliminate the

Mamluks. He by massacred them at a banquet which he called in their name, surprising them as they were eating.

Mohammed Ali put the army that invaded Sudan under the command of his son Ismail Ali Pasha who was 25 years old. His soldiers were promised 50 cents each for every human ear they took. They set off on the raid and came back with 3,000 human ears and 30,000 slaves. These slaves were sent to Cairo on a caravan but only half of the 30,000 slaves survived the journey. After this the Sudanese counter-attacked Ismail's army, killing most of them and finally killing Ismail in his tent.

After establishing his government to control Northern Sudan, he continued to abduct many black people as slaves. Some of them were recruited into the army, and others were taken to Egypt where they were sold. Egypt was the biggest market for Sudanese slaves. During this period, many slaves died because there was no proper medical care or enough food for them. Also, those Sudanese who were recruited into the army died in large numbers from bad conditions while fighting in the Arabian Peninsula.

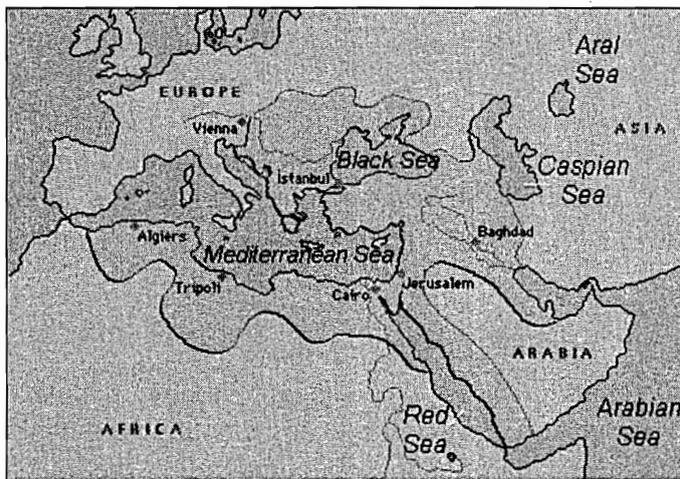


Fig. 17 The Ottoman Empire

Slavery and Southern Sudan

In the 1800's slavery continued in the Middle East but attitudes towards slavery changed among Europeans and Americans who began to work for the abolition of slavery. Slavery was stopped in West and Central Africa but it increased in Southern Sudan. Thousands of slaves were captured in Southern Sudan every year and sent to the Middle East. This destroyed the region's stability and economy.

Zubeir and Northwestern Sudan

During the Turko-Egyptian conquest of Northern Sudan, the independence of the southern waterways of Bahr el Arab, Bahr el Ghazal, White Nile and River Sobat was maintained by the major four tribes of Dinka, Shilluk, Nuer and Anyuak who resisted raids and invasions from the northern Kingdoms.

During this period a Sudanese man called Zubeir Wad Rahman Mansur (Zubeir Pasha) was involved in the slave trade in the Bahr el Ghazal region . He established Deim Zubeir as a centre for slave trading in western Bahr el Ghazal. These slave-related activities disturbed the Turko-Egyptian government in Khartoum but a mission sent to Bahr el Ghazal failed to stop Zubeir.

Eventually the government was able to expel him from Sudan and he went to Egypt where he stayed for some time. He returned to Sudan where he died in jail north of Khartoum in 1913. The slave trade continued until it was stopped when the Anglo Egyptians conquered Sudan in 1898.

Post Independence Slave Trade

After the independence of Sudan in 1956, the slave trade was resumed by the Arab tribes with the Arab Marahleen (nomads) raiding Dinka areas in northern Bahr el Ghazal and abducting women and children as slaves. They sell these slaves to their fellow Arabs in the other parts of northern Sudan. The abducted women and children are assigned housework or agricultural work. The government in Khartoum has turned a blind eye and deaf ear to these inhuman activities. This slave trade is still continuing despite international efforts to stop it.

Negative Effects of the Slave Trade

The slave trade has had many negative effects on the people of New Sudan. It has reduced the population of New Sudan and disturbed the economy. The abducted people and their families have become traumatised. It has also created strong hatred and enmity between the people of New Sudan and the Arabs in the north.

European Colonialisation and its Effect on the People of Africa

Africa was known to Europeans for many centuries. Most of the links between Europe and Africa were related to trade and exploration. By the late 19th century, all the countries of Africa were colonised by Europeans with the exception of Liberia.

The factors that caused Europeans to invade and colonise Africa were political and economic. The activities of European explorers, traders and

missionaries also contributed to the occupation of Africa. The European came to Africa in large numbers. Some of them came by way of the Indian Ocean to eastern and southern Africa. Other Europeans came through Egypt, followed the River Nile, and occupied East and central Africa. Other Europeans occupied North and West Africa by way of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

There was a lot of competition among the different European nations, particularly England, France, and Germany, over Africa. To resolve these problems the Berlin Conference was held in 1884. At this conference the European nations divided Africa among themselves according to the interests and strength of each European country.

Positive and Negative Effects

The coming of Europeans to Africa had both negative and positive effects on the people of Africa. The negative effects were that the whole continent fell under European colonisation and consequently the people of Africa were oppressed. Another negative effect was that African culture was destroyed in many areas and replaced with western culture. Lastly a lot of resources such as gold, ivory and other minerals were looted and taken to Europe.

One positive effect was that the people of Africa acquired formal education, which Africans did not have before the coming of Europeans. Another positive effect was that the Europeans established systems of government which were unknown before. Europeans also brought Christianity to Africa which replaced the traditional African beliefs.

The Europeans introduced demarcation of national borders in Africa, based on their interests. The borders often split ethnic groups between two or three nations. Also, rival ethnic groups were expected to govern countries after independence and this led to many of the civil wars in modern African history.

Missionaries

Missionaries played a very important role in the occupation of Africa. Through missionary activities Europeans gained influence in Africa, and many Africans became Christians. To achieve this, the missionaries established mission schools in their colonised countries.

The missionaries came to Africa alleging that they were coming to put an end to slavery and the slave trade. They asked their countries to come and protect them from both European competitors and African communities, and in this way European countries sent armies and administrators to African countries.

European Traders

Some of the Europeans who came to Africa included not only explorers and missionaries, but also traders who wanted to benefit from trade in the ivory, minerals, and other riches that were reported to exist in Africa.

In East Africa the Europeans first established trade centres on the coast of the Indian Ocean, and gradually moved to the interior. These traders traded in gold, ivory and slaves. They looted minerals in Africa and took them to Europe as raw materials for industry.

In West African people were taken as slaves to America and the Carribean to work on agricultural plantations. European traders viewed Africa as an investment that gave great profits, and European development concentrated on economic activities that would benefit their own countries and not their African subjects. Like the missionaries, these traders demanded protection from their home governments when they faced competition or threats from other countries.

The Mahdi

The Mahdi was a religious leader who gained a large number of followers by preaching to return Islam to its original purity and expelling foreigners from



Fig. 18 The Mahdi

Sudan. As a result of the Mahdi's jihad (holy war) the Turko-Egyptian regime decided to end its presence in the Sudan and in 1885 Charles Gordon was sent by the British to evacuate government officials and forces from Sudan.

On his arrival in Khartoum, Gordon on his own initiative decided not to act on the evacuation order. Instead, he opened a dialogue with Mahdi and sent him presents in an attempt to win Mahdi's confidence. In addition, Gordon asked Mahdi to join the Turko-Egyptian administration. In response, Mahdi asked Gordon to convert to Islam and he offered him a position in his own government. Gordon, who was a devout Christian, refused Mahdi's offer, and when Mahdi received the news that Gordon refused to convert to Islam, he called all his forces to attack Khartoum. The Turko-Egyptian force that was guarding the city was out-numbered by the large Mahdi force. On 20th January, 1885 Khartoum fell to the Mahdi forces and Gordon was killed. This marked the end of Turko-Egyptian rule in Sudan.



Fig. 19 Charles Gordon

Anglo - Egyptian Rule (1899 - 1956)

The British conquered the Sudan in order to control the source of the Nile, to end the slave trade, and to avenge the death of General Gordon. The control of the Nile basin was of great importance to Egypt because Egyptian life depended entirely on the Nile water. The British with the help of the Egyptians invaded Sudan in 1898, and after a fierce battle that lasted for days the joint forces of the British and the Egyptians defeated the forces of El-Mahdi outside Omdurman. The defeat of the Mahdist forces at the battles of Kerari and Umdebekiraat in 1898 -1899 marked the beginning of Anglo - Egyptian rule in Sudan. Britain and Egypt established a governing system known as condominium rule which refers to the ruling of one state by several outside states.

Having gained control over Sudan, the Anglo-Egyptian administration began its development program. Schools, hospitals, roads and other social services were built, but were concentrated in the north. The whole of south Sudan and other areas such as the Nuba Mountains and Funj were neglected. These neglected areas constitute what is now known as the marginalized areas or New Sudan. When the British and Egyptians left Sudan in 1956, the Northerners who were more educated took over the government and the situation in the marginalized areas turned from bad to worse.

Questions:

1. What was the role of the Mahdi in Sudanese history?
2. Explain how El-Mahdi gained support of his followers in ruling the Sudan.
3. Name the countries that controlled the Sudan after the Mahdi rule.
4. Describe Anglo-Egyptian development in the Sudan after the Mahdis rule.
5. What are the areas that were neglected by Anglo-Egyptian rule in Sudan?

Liberation struggle in Sudan: 1947-1955

Sudan went through different stages and struggles until it finally achieved its independence in 1956. During this period Egypt, Libya and Sudan were the first countries to become independent in modern Africa.

The Sudanese Self-Government movement grew during the 1940's and 1950's. The Anglo-Egyptian government agreed on steps to be followed to achieve self government leading to the independence of Sudan. The Sudanese parliament voted for self-government in 1955 and Sudan officially became an independent nation on January 1st 1956.

Questions:

1. What were the reasons for the liberation struggle in Sudan?
2. How and when did the Sudanese achieve self-government?

Differences: North and South (1947 - 1955)

The British, the colonial power in Sudan, knew that the existing racial, cultural and social differences among the people of Sudan would cause political problems in the future. For this reason, before they handed over the country to the Sudanese, the British called for conferences so that they could learn the opinions of Sudanese, both southerners and northerners, on whether Sudan should be one country. These conferences were held in Khartoum and in Juba.

The Khartoum conference

In early 1947 the Khartoum conference was held. The Governor-General of Sudan, Sir Hurbert Huddson, chaired the conference. The aim of the Khartoum conference was to seek ways and means for aligning Sudanese people more closely with the government of their country. The main problem with the Khartoum conference was that not a single person from the south attended it. The Khartoum conference recommended that the Advisory Council be expanded and given more powers to oversee the two southern provinces of Equatoria and Upper Nile.

The Juba conference

This conference was held in Juba town on 12th June, 1947. Sir J. W. Rubertson, the Civil Secretary of Sudan, chaired the conference. The Juba conference was arranged by the British Administration in Sudan in order to learn the opinions of Southerners on the following issues:

1. Recommendations on the Khartoum conference regarding Sudan's administration.
2. A presentation on southern Sudan's proposed National Assembly.
3. To discuss ways of ensuring that the new legislative assembly would be established in a way that would not hinder the social and political progress of southern Sudan
4. To discuss whether or not an Advisory Committee should be set up in the south.
5. To consider the suspicion of the southerners that the northerners would dominate and exploit them.

The Northern representation to the Juba Conference was led by Mohamed Saleh Shengetti. Representatives of Southern Sudan to the Juba conference rejected the merger of the South with the North on the grounds that there was no solid foundation between South and North.

Southern representatives demanded a delay of independence to give time for the South to develop and also to give time to the southern Sudanese to make up their minds about their political future, whether to unite with the North on a federal status, join East Africa, or stand alone as an independent state. Mohamed Saleh Shengetti, leader of northern representatives to the conference, said "the hatred and discrimination encouraged by the British would be ended in a united Sudan. North and South are equal."

Subsequent events did not substantiate the statement made by Shengetti. Racial discrimination in social, economic and political spheres is the biggest problem facing Sudan today.

The stand of the Southern representatives at the Juba conference was glossed over by the British. The Juba conference is seen as a rubber stamp for a decision already taken by the British in 1946. Southerners were presented with something undeniably done whether agreeable or not (faith accomplished) by the British and Arab elite.

The British arbitrarily merged Southern and Northern Sudan in 1947. Southerners were completely dumbfounded by the announcement of the merger done by the British without convincing reasons and without stipulated legal guarantees for the protection of the rights of Southern Sudanese. Southerners were bitterly disappointed. Confidence in the British as fair to both parties declined rapidly. The arbitrary decision to annex southern Sudan to northern Sudan planted the seeds of conflict between Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan.

The Civil War: The Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (Anyanya I)

The British and Egyptians granted self government to Sudan in 1953. The decision was taken in Cairo without Southern representatives. Ismail al-Azhari, leader of Asigga, headed the self-government.

In 1954, Ismail al Azhari set up a Sudanization committee to determine the number of posts, and arrange and supervise the taking up of posts held by British and Egyptians. Ismail al Azhari and the Sudanization committee decided to give only six junior posts out of 800 posts to southern Sudanese. 794 civil and public service posts were taken by Northern elite. Sudanization turned out to be Northernization of the Southern posts. Southern Sudanese protested and objected to Northernisation of the Southern posts vacated by the British.

The out-going British Administrators and the Northern Arab elite glossed

over Southern objections. Tempers began to fray among educated Southerners. Arbitrary merger of South with North and taking over of Southern posts by Northern Sudanese caused widespread discontent throughout Southern Sudan. Southern opinion leaders and Southern soldiers became angry. Tension between black Southern Sudanese and the Arabs reached a boiling point

Causes of the Torit Revolution

On 18th August 1955 Southern Sudan experienced a revolution of Southern soldiers in Torit. The revolution happened for the following reasons:

1. Reversal of Southern policy and removal of the closed district ordinance by the British. Southern Sudanese were unhappy by the decision in 1947 to abandon the Southern policy and the closed District order which protected and built a separate Southern political entity for more than four decades. The South as a result felt betrayed because the act was like handing their country over to new masters .
2. Merger of Southern Sudan with Northern Sudan without taking into account the yearning for freedom and political aspiration of the Southerners. The annexation of the south to the north and the handing over of people of southern Sudan to the Arabs Elite leading to another enslavement.
3. Giving of only 6 posts out of 800 to Southern Sudanese regardless of the protest and objection of the Southerners.
4. Shooting down of Azande Scheme striking workers by Northern soldiers in August 1955. Workers at the Azande scheme had the right to stage a strike in order to improve their working conditions.
5. Disarmament and transfer of Southern soldiers to the North. These soldiers who were serving in Equatoria rejected the plan and disobeyed the Khartoum orders.

Some of those who participated in the revolt were arrested, tortured and their leaders executed by the Arab elite controlled by Britain. The Torit armed uprising marked the start of the first struggle to dismantle the illegal merger of Southern Sudan with Northern Sudan by the British administration. Members involved in the Torit uprising formed the Anyanya one which was the beginning of the struggle for self determination.

On the 19th December 1955 Southern members of parliament proposed a federal system of government for the Sudan. Northern members of parliament deceitfully accepted the proposal which in return enabled the southern members of parliament to vote in favour of independence.

After independence the government of Sudan faced many problems. Southerners had not participated in the self rule discussion. They also rejected

the use of Arabic as a national language. As predicated, the Northerners refused to implement the federal system agreed upon before the independence which gave birth to the Anyanya One rebellion in Torit on August 15, 1955..

The Dishonored Agreement between the Arabs and the Southern Sudanese

In 1947-1950 the Arabs started to propagate for the independence of the Sudan from the Egyptians and the British government. An agreement was made that, if the Egyptians left the Sudan, the two countries would be combined. The agreement was violated and this almost caused a war between the Sudanese and Egyptians.

In 1947, the Arabs in the North also promised to give the following rights to the Southerners when Sudan became independent.

1. They would give equal treatment to the Southerners
2. They would give equal promotions to the Southerners
3. They would give equal ranks to the Southern Army Officers, Police, prison, and wildlife officials.
4. They would give the Southerners their Federation.

All the promises made in 1947 were dishonored.

The Addis Ababa Peace Agreement of 1972

This Agreement was signed during the regime of colonel Jaafar Mohamed Nimeiri on March 3rd 1972 after he took over power in 1969. This agreement was also violated. The Arabs promised to provide the Southerners with the following on an equal basis with them.

1. Education whould be offered on an equal basis
2. Equal development activities and programs
3. Equal health facilities.

This agreement was dishonored by the North.

The Dishonoured Fashoda Agreement

The Fashoda Agreement with Riak Machar in 1997 was also dishonoured. The agreement with Kerubino was also dishonoured. In this agreement, the Arabs vowed not to kill a group of army officers whom they arrested namely 2nd lieutenant Mandiri Onjeke and 2nd lieutenant Abarodo. These two soldiers where the ones who organised the soldiers who rebelled at Torit in August 15th 1955. In the end the two officers, Mondiri and Abarodo, were killed along with other

soldiers. As a result Southern Sudanese people continued to mistrust the Arabs because they Arabs have never kept their promises to the Southern people. The Arabs continued making false agreements up to the time of the SPLA.

Abdoud and Nimeiri

In 1958, General Ibrahim Abdoud led a military takeover of the government and dissolved all the political parties. Many politicians were jailed. A Southern armed rebel movement known as the Anyanya fought the Northern army and gained control of many rural areas.

In 1964 a general strike was held in the streets of Khartoum by teachers, students, lawyers and trade unionists against the Abdoud regime in order to force the army to return the government to civilian control, but the new civilian government was unable to solve the problems of southern Sudan.

In 1969 Colonel Jaafar Mohammed Nimeiri seized control of the government in a bloodless coup. Members of all existing political institutions and organisations were arrested. He began discussions with the Anyanya which led to the signing of the Addis Ababa agreement in March 3rd 1972, and the southern conflict ended for a time. The three southern provinces of Bahr-el-Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile became self-governing regions with a High Executive Council and Regional Assembly.

The Anyanya forces were absorbed into the Sudanese National army and Joseph Lagu, the leader, was promoted to the rank of major general in the Sudanese army. Abel Alier was appointed as the first president of the High Executive Council.

The Addis Ababa peace agreement, which ended 17 years of civil war in the south, did not meet all the demands of the southern Sudan. As such, the people of South Sudan were not satisfied with it.

In 1983, things became worse in the south when President Nimeiri issued a decree dissolving the institution of self government, namely the regional assembly and the high executive council for the south. In its place he created three regions: **Bahr-el-Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile** with their capitals in Wau, Juba and Malakal. This act was the total violation of the Addis Ababa peace agreement. A border issue between south and north in 1980, along with the oil issue, and then the introduction of Islamic Sharia law (called the September law) to the entire country including south Sudan caused deep outrage among the people of south Sudan.

The regime in Khartoum did not stop its ill-conceived policies towards south Sudan and continued by ordering the transfer to the north of the Anyanya fighters of battalions 105 and 104 which were then stationed in the Upper Nile region. The 105 Company under the command of Captain Keribino Kuanyin Bol,

refused to follow the Khartoum orders and in 1983, a government force was sent to Bor to disarm them. Upon their arrival in the area, they were met with force by the 105 Company. After two days of serious fighting the men of 105 Company withdrew to the bush. A day after the Bor incident, the 104 Company at Ayod, under the command of Major William Nyuon Beny, rebelled. Similar incidents took place in various military garrisons in the south.

These incidents caused the government to declare the Upper Nile regions a war zone. In response the 105 and 104 battalions, together with other southern forces formed the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army Movement (SPLA/M) under the chairmanship of Dr. John Garang de Mabior.



Fig. 20 Dr. John Garang

Questions:

1. When did the Southern liberation struggle against the Northerners start?
2. When was the Juba conference held?
3. When was the Addis Ababa agreement signed?
4. In which year did the SPLA form?

Important Personalities in the Sudan liberation struggle

Mr. Aggrey Jadden

Mr. Aggrey Jadden was a Pajulu from Loka in Yei county. He completed his education at the University of Khartoum, after which he was employed as a junior administrator in the ministry of local government in Khartoum.

In 1956, on freedom day, he was asked to lower the colonial flag and raise the flag of free Sudan. He refused to do so, saying that it was not true freedom. He was arrested and put in prison for disobeying the government. He was later released from prison and returned to his job. He went into exile in Kenya, where the East Africa Railways (EAR) employed him.

In 1962, he left the EAR and joined the Sudan African National Union, which was in exile in Uganda, and became its chairman. While in this position, he strongly campaigned for the complete freedom of the provinces of southern Sudan (Equatoria, Bahr-el-Ghazal and Upper Nile) provinces.

In 1965, he led a delegation of his party (SANU) to Khartoum to ask for complete freedom of southern Sudan from the government in Khartoum, which was refused. Mr. Aggrey Jadden continued leading his party until 1969 when he

retired because of poor health. However, he continued encouraging SANU to continue with the struggle for complete freedom from the government of Sudan. He passed away in 1985 in south Sudan. He was a hero of the liberation movement. He was a very brave patriot. This was Mr. Aggrey.

Ali Abdal Latif

Ali Abdal Latif was a Muslim Dinka from Yirol county. His other names were Tok Mac Deng. He was the first Sudanese officer in the army during the Anglo-Egyptian rule in the Sudan. In 1921 he founded the United Tribes' Society that called for an independent Sudan.

Ali Abdal Latif was the first Sudanese to lead a modern nationalist movement. His movement was known as the White Flag League. He organised strikes in Khartoum against the colonial government and he decided with the Arabs to fight the British troops. However, the Arabs tricked him and the British troops moved before the time of his attack and killed him. Ali Abdal Latif will be remembered as a national hero and the first non-Arab who led Sudan's first modern nationalist movement.

Other struggles for liberation in Africa

Eritrian Liberation struggle (1961 - 1991)

Eritrea is one of the newest and most promising nations in Africa. Historically, the area of Eritrea contained one of Africa's most ancient civilizations. Eritrea recently fought and won one of the longest wars in the world. After thirty years of bitter struggle Eritrea achieved total independence and the right to self-determination. The Eritrean people achieved their goals in 1991 in a stunning defeat of the occupying Ethiopian forces. This defeat also liberated Ethiopia from the Mengistu Haile Mariam regime.

The first armed resistance by Eritrea against Ethiopian rule was on 1st September 1961. Scattered resistance groups formed links with the pro-independence movement outside the country. The first organised military front, the Eritrea Liberation Front (ELF), was formed. The ELF had about 1,000 fighters in the field by 1965.

During the period of the 1960s up to the early 1970s, there were calls for unity, and a large number of Christians joined the ELF. A second military force, known as the Eritrean people's liberation front (EPLF) was formed.

In 1976 the ELF and EPLF forces were combined into a large force of 20,000 fighters. These fighters made advances in controlling the rural areas and populating regions of the country. The EPLF was powerful and effective when meeting the Ethiopian troops.

In 1980 the ELF and EPLF were able to drive the Ethiopian troops from the field; however, in the attack the ELF fled. After that the EPLF faced the enemy alone and were able to re-capture 90% of Eritrea's land from the Ethiopian army by 1990.

The EPLF established networks for underground hospitals, factories, schools and libraries for people in the liberated areas.

The 24th of May 1993, brought a change in Eritrea. The people voted for independence from 23rd to 25th April 1993 under the observation of several organisations and international bodies. Although 24th May 1993 is the formal independence day of Eritrea, the date is celebrated by the world on the 27th of April, 1993.

Trade Unions and Independence in Kenya

Trade unions can be defined as workers' associations whose main purpose is collective bargaining to improve the welfare of workers. In Kenya the trade unions worked hand in hand with political parties to achieve political independence for Africans.

The African labour movement has experienced problems such as low wages, heavy taxes and poor living conditions. Starting in the 1920s, various African associations acted as general workers unions, social associations and political associations aimed at uplifting the welfare of the workers. In Kenya after World War I the European, Indian and African workers in civil services and the railway formed their own staff associations, based on race.

Kenya's African Civil Servants Association was not considered important by the colonial system. All associations were formed on a racial basis and artisans and labourers were not allowed to join them and organise strikes. In 1923 the union was closed down and the leaders of the union were sacked. All were servants of the colonial government.

In 1931, there was a mass meeting of union labourers from all the committees in Mombasa. The president of the union was R. M. Shah. This union was formed after a tragic accident involving road builders. The issue that was addressed by the union was workers' compensation.

During the 1947 Mombasa strike, Chege Kibachia began to travel all over the country to educate Africans about the importance of trade unions. He visited the industrial areas in Kenya namely; Nakuru, Kisumu and Thika to establish branches of the African Workers Unions in these towns.

Despite the stationing of many policemen to intimidate the strikers, the workers continued with their strike. By the end of 1947, over 500 strikers had been arrested. The strikers listed their grievances as follows:

1. Poor living and working conditions.

2. Lack of allowances to cater for their children and wives.

As the strikers persisted the Mombasa association decided to invite the newly appointed members to talk to workers. They changed the name from African Workers Union to African Workers Federation. The strike was soon called off after negotiations and the colonial government undertook to set up a tribunal that would look into the Africans' grievances.

In 1952 a state of emergency was declared in Kenya leading to mass deportation of workers, detentions, repression of all political activity and communal forced labour. This led to the formation of Kenya Federation of labour. The two organisations improved the working conditions of African Workers by fighting for better wages and housing. Following are some of their accomplishments:

1. The organisations kept the spirit of African nationalism alive following the banning of the Kenya African Union.
2. They secured international support for the cause of African nationalism.
3. They articulated African grievances in the absence of political parties.
4. The organisations gave exposure to African nationalists in leadership in the struggle for independence.
5. The organisation educated workers on their rights.

Political Organisation in Kenya

Up to 1940 most political movements in Kenya were not national. The associations that formed prior to this period were mainly centred on land and labour grievances against the colonial government.

The period after 1940 witnessed more demands, not only for better conditions, but for full political independence. This led to the formation of the Kenya African Study Union (KASU) in 1945 with Harry Thuku as the president. The main aim of KASU was to unite all Africans in Kenya. The governor argued that it was meant to help Kenya people come together under the new name KASU.

In 1946 KASU was renamed Kenya African Union (KAU) with James Gichuru as President at the return of Kenyatta in 1946.

Among the things KAU demanded were

1. Return of African Land.
2. The missionaries to stop interfering with Africa culture.
3. African to be allowed to elect their representatives.
4. Independence be granted as soon as possible. KAU believed that all these could be achieved through peaceful means. But the ex-soldiers who had fought in the second world war insisted that independence could only be achieved by use of force.

The governor argued that since it was meant to help the Kenyan people, the new name was appropriate as the association would now be more involved in studying African problems. They established branches all over Kenya.

In the meetings with the Secretary of State for colonies, the Kenya African Union (KAU) demanded:

1. Free education for Kenyan Africans.
2. African acquisition of land from whites in the highlands.
3. More African representatives in the Kenya African Union.
4. More trade opportunities for Africans.
5. Abolition of the Kipande system.
6. Improvement of African housing and living conditions in general.

The return of Kenyatta in 1946 from abroad where he had gone to promote the struggle for independence was a big boost for the KAU. Kenyatta was quick to give KAU a wider national outlook.

Kenyatta was elected the first president of the KAU. Kenyatta called for the unity of the various communities. Around this time, KAU began to experience infighting because

the radical members of the party thought that Kenyatta was too moderate. Another problem was the lack of funds to support the party.

By 1950 the more militant members of the KAU began organising communities to defend their land. This process led to the formation of the Mau Mau.

The Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya

The name Mau Mau is from Kikuyu and means "get out, get out". The freedom fighters themselves referred to the organisation as the land and freedom army.

The Mau Mau complained about landlessness, especially the Kikuyu community which had been forced off their land by European farmers. Other issues included low wages, unemployment, high taxation, forced labour and racial discrimination against African communities. The chiefs of the colonial police had become brutal to the many African communities.

The above factors caused other African communities to join the Mau Mau fighters. The Mau Mau fighters were fighting to eradicate colonialism through violence, as a means of liberating the people of Kenya.



Fig. 21 Mau Mau Uprising

Ex-soldiers who had participated in World War II played a big role in the Mau Mau war because they were bitter about the unemployment situation. Land shortages became the other main cause for joining the Mau Mau war due to the population growth in the country. The Mau Mau fighters became united for the following reasons:

1. To ensure that members remained loyal.
2. To inspire courage and unite the members to one cause.

Mau Mau leadership was under Kenyatta. He was the chairman of the movement. The Mau Mau freedom fighters persisted in the war against the British for a decade (10 years). The factors which made the Mau Mau fighters continue fighting for so long were as follows:

1. The practice of swearing an oath of allegiance helped to unite the fighters.
2. The fighters used guerrilla tactics.
3. The civilian population supplied the fighters with food and information about the British troops.
4. The fighters had enough guns and ammunition to be used in the war.
5. Some fighters were ex-service and soldiers in World War II, and they applied the military know-how which they acquired in the war.

Under the leadership of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya achieved independence on 12th December, 1963. This day has been celebrated as freedom day ever since.

Questions:

1. What are the factors that led to the struggle for independence of Kenya?
2. Name the forms of the struggle for independence in Kenya.
3. What achievements were made by the parties of Kenya during the colonial period?
4. What were the demands of the Kenya African Union Party for independence?
5. How did the Mau Mau achieve its goals in the Liberation in Kenya?
6. Differentiate between the struggle for freedom in Kenya and the New Sudan.

The Liberation of Mozambique

In 1752, Mozambique became a Portuguese colony, where the Portuguese established a slave trade.

In 1962 Dr. Edward Mondlane established the Mozambique Liberation Front, which began an armed struggle for Liberation in 1964. Five years later, Dr.

Mondlane was assassinated by the Portuguese security police.

After the assassination of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, Samora Machel took over leadership of the liberation movement. A military coup took place in Portugal in 1974, and this opened the way for a settlement negotiation. On 25th June 1975, full independence was declared for Mozambique, with Samora Moises Machel as president and Joaquim Chissano as foreign minister.

Important Personalities in African liberation struggles

Jomo Kenyatta

He was born in 1890 and educated at the Church of Scotland Mission just outside Nairobi. He worked for the Nairobi municipality in 1920. He joined the first strivings of Nationalist movements in the Kenyan capital. In 1928 he became editor of the Kikuyu Central Association magazine, *muig with hania* and the following year he went to Britain to present the case of the Native African majority of Kenya.

Kenyatta left Kenya for fifteen years, from 1931 to 1946, when he lived in Europe. When he returned to Kenya he was given the leadership of the newly formed Kenya African Union. In October 1952, Kenyatta was sent to prison where he remained until 1961. In 1963 he became a minister in the coalition government. In 1964 Kenyatta became the first president of the Republic of Kenya, a job which he retained until his death in August 22nd 1978.



Fig. 22 Jomo Kenyatta

Nelson Rolililahla Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa on 18th July 1918. His father was Chief Henry Mandela of the Tembu Tribe. He was educated at University College of Fort Hare and the University of Wit Waters and qualified in law in 1942.

Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1944. He was engaged in resistance against the ruling National party's apartheid policies after 1948. He was put on trial for treason in 1956 and was found guilty but set free.

After the banning of the ANC in 1960, Nelson Mandela argued for the setting up of a military wing within the ANC. In June 1961, the ANC executive considered his proposal on the use of violent tactics and agreed that

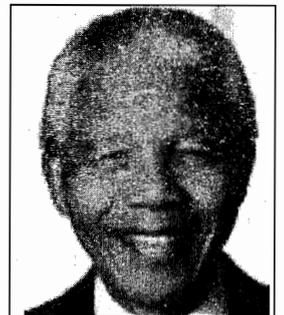


Fig. 23 Nelson Mandela

those members who wished to be involved in Mandela's campaign would not be stopped from doing so by the ANC. Mandela was arrested in 1962 and kept for five years imprisonment with hard labour.

In 1963 many fellow leaders of the ANC were arrested. Mandela was brought to stand trial with them for plotting to overthrow the government by violence, and his statement from the dock received considerable international publicity. On June 12th 1964 eight of the accused, including Mandela were sentenced to life imprisonment. He remained in prison for 27 years until South Africa changed its policies and made whites and blacks equal in 1991.

Julius Nyerere

Julius Nyerere was born in the British colony of Tanganyika. He was the son of a Zanaki chief. He went to University in Britain where he graduated with a degree in History and Economics. When he returned to Tanganyika, he became a teacher.

In 1953 Nyerere helped to start the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) which worked for social equality and peaceful relations between races. He worked for independence for Tanganyika. When Tanganyika became independent in 1961, Nyerere was Prime Minister.

In 1964 Tanganyika joined Zanzibar to form the Republic of Tanzania and Nyerere became the new country's first president. He was re-elected as president three times and resigned in 1985. Nyerere adopted socialist policies which were only partly successful. Tanzania remained one of the poorest countries in Africa but it was politically stable and had one of the highest literacy rates in Africa.

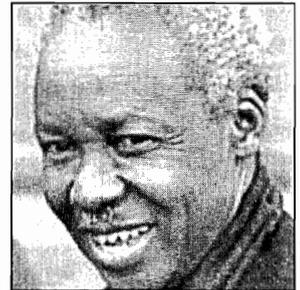


Fig. 24 Julius Nyerere

Nyerere was also one of the founders of the organisation of Africa Unity in 1963. He became one of the most influential leaders in Africa and an important figure in Africa affairs. He was listened to and respected throughout the world.

Kwame Nkrumah

Kwame Nkrumah became the first prime minister, and later president of Ghana. He was born on September 21st, 1909 at Nkroful in what was then the British ruled Gold Coast. He was the son of a goldsmith. He worked as a teacher, then he went to the United States in 1935 for advanced studies. He continued his schooling in England where he helped organize the Pan African Congress in 1945. He returned to Ghana in 1947 and became General Secretary of the newly

founded United Gold Coast convention but split from it in 1949 to form the Convention People's Party (CPP). In 1951 the CPP swept the election and Kwame was freed to form a government. He led the colony to independence as Ghana in 1957. He became head of the government of Ghana in 1964.

Kwame Nkrumah formed a one-party state, with himself as president for life. He was overthrown by the military in 1966 with the help of western backing. He spent his last years in exile and died in Bucharest Romania on April 27th 1972.



Fig. 25 Kwame Nkrumah

Emperor Haile Selassie

Haile Selassie was born in Tafari Makonnen in Ethiopia in 1892. He married Wayzaro Menen in 1911, the daughter of Emperor Menelik II. By becoming prince (Ras) Tafari became the focus of the Christian majority approval over

Menelik's grandson Lij Yasu because of his progressive nature and the latter's unreliable politics. He was named regent and heir to the throne in 1917 but had to wait until the death of the Empress to assume full kingship. During the years of 1917 - 1928 Tafari travelled to such cities as Rome, Paris and London to become the first Ethiopian ruler to ever go abroad. In November of 1930 the Empress died and Tafari was crowned the 111th emperor in succession of King Solomon. Upon this occasion he took the name Haile Selassie, which means "mighty of the trinity." Haile Selassie was overthrown in a coup in 1974.



Fig. 26 Haile Selassie

Ahmed Sekou Toure

Ahmed Sekou Toure was born in Guinea in 1922, the son of a Muslim farmer. He was educated in the Koran at an early age. After that he went to a French technical school in Conakry when he was 14 years old. After one year of training he worked on several different jobs. Upon passing his examination, he took a position with the Post and Telecommunications (PTT) service in 1941. In 1945 he became Secretary General of the PTT workers. He was the founding member of Houphouet Boigny's Rassemblement Democratique Africain (RDA) in 1946.



Fig. 27 Sekou Toure

In 1956 he won the Parti Democratique du Guinee (PDG) seat and he became mayor of Conakry. Guinea gained independence under Ahmed Sekou Toure in 1958. Later in his rule he turned to dictatorial means to remain in power. He was finally ousted by a coup. In 1984 Sekou Toure died. He offered all his life to his country as a leader in Africa.

The Government: Functions and responsibilities

Head person

The head person is the administrator of the village. His or her responsibilities in the village include caring for the village boundaries and keeping peace among his or her people by solving their problems and conflicts.

As chairman of the elders council, he or she directs and advises the community on issues of development in the village.

The Chief

The chief is the traditional leader. He or she cares about the community and they refer to him/her when problems arise that need decision-making on political and administrative issues.

The chief is the community mobiliser in self-help programmes. He or she is the coordinator and the administrator between the government and the community. He or she is responsible for tax collection to assist the payam/county authorities.

Sub-chief

The sub-chief is an assistant to the chief. He or she is responsible for collecting taxes from the people in his or her area. He or she links the administrative lines between the community and the government, he or she is the community mobilizer and labour organiser for the people of the boma/payam.

Boma administrator

This is the senior administrator and supervisor of the boma. He or she acts as the storekeeper and rate collector of his/her people within the boma.

Payam administrator

The payam administrator is appointed by the county authorities. He or she is the senior administrator for the payam. The payam administrator is the supervisor of the payam on taxes, rules and regulations for the country.

County Secretary (the commissioner)

The County Secretary is appointed by the government through recommendation from the regional secretary. He or she is the senior administrator of the county and the political supervisor of the county. He or she directs the state's policies for development, and the emerging political issues in the county.

He or she directs the rules and regulations of the government to the payam and is head of security in the county.

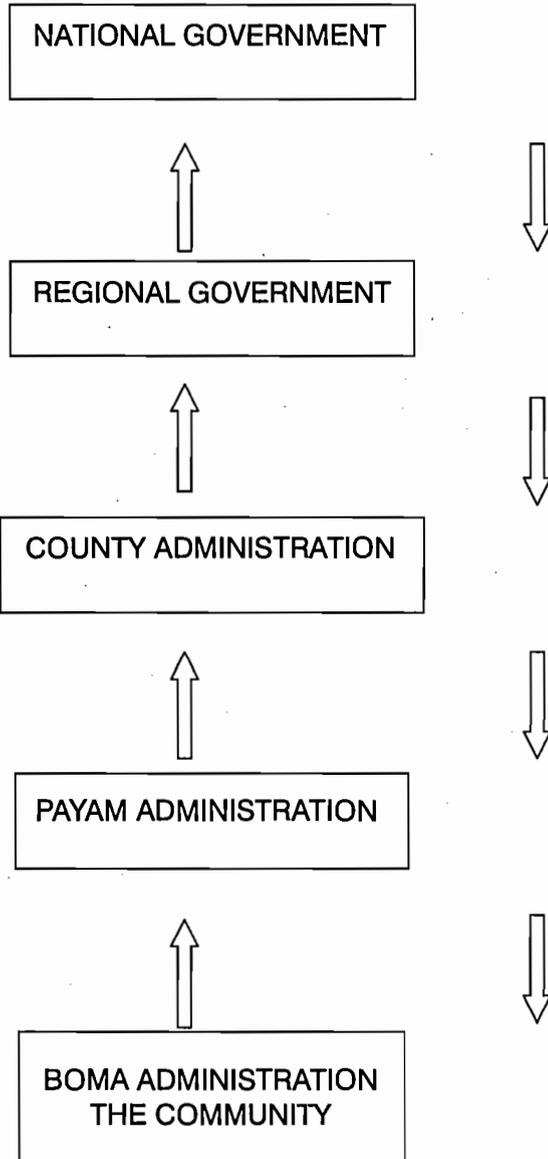
The Regional Secretary

This is a senior administrator in the region appointed by the government. He or she is assisted by the Deputy Regional Secretary for Administration who is also appointed by the government. He or she supervises and directs the state policies in the region. He or she directs the rules and regulations of the region to the counties. He or she is also the Head of Security in the region.

Head of State

This is the head of the government and the chairperson of the cabinet. He or she maintains peace and security in the country. He or she appoints the members of his or her cabinet the ministers and the county and regional secretaries. He or she appoints the senior officials and staff in the country and negotiates treaties in the country. He or she rules the country.

The Administrative Structure of New Sudan



UNIT 8

Regional and International Cooperation

The Formation and Membership of the OAU/AU

In 1963, the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was formed. It was first formed mainly to help African countries who had not yet attained their political independence.

In 2000, the heads of African states held meetings to change the name of the organization. In August 2002, the African Union (AU) was formed to meet the current African and international political situation. All African states are currently members of AU and all AU members have an equal vote. The chairmanship of the AU is rotational, allowing each member state the opportunity to facilitate meetings.

Functions of the African Union (AU)

Following are the functions of the AU:

1. Promotion of continental unity.
2. Coordination of efforts to improve the lives of the African people.
3. Defending African sovereignty.
4. Promotion of international cooperation.



The organization has also adopted the following principles:

1. Recognition of the sovereign equality of member states.
2. Non-interference in the internal affairs of member states.
3. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.
4. Peaceful settlement of disputes.
5. Condemnation of political assassination or any form of aggression by one country to another member state.
6. Stick to the principle of non-alignment.

Committees of the AU

The AU has many specialized agencies and committees that deal with technical matters. These include:

1. Economic and social commission. This deals with matters of economic development in Africa.
2. Commission on Education, Science and Culture

3. African peace-keeping force. This force is given power to interfere in areas of conflict in Africa.
4. Conference on African Trade ministers
5. African Civil Aviation Commission
6. Pan African News Agency (PANA)
7. Pan African Postal and Telecommunications
8. High Council of Sports in Africa
9. Union of African Railways

Problems facing the AU

Following are the problems facing the AU:

1. Division among member states. This has made it difficult for the organization to play an important role in resolving conflicts facing Africa.
2. Military coups. Many African countries have experienced these which have caused instability in some African states.
3. Boundary/border problems. Many African countries have experienced border problems.
4. Personal differences between African leaders. Personality clashes have been experienced by the organization.
5. Interference by major powers in African affairs e.g. the USA, Britain, France and so on.
6. Some African countries still have connections to their former European colonial masters.
7. The AU also suffers from the lack of financial contribution from member states.
8. Conflict between regional organizations. Organizations sometimes come into conflict with regional opinions and interests.
9. Ideological differences have made it difficult for the AU to achieve its aims.
10. Civil wars in Africa. This has made many African countries unstable.

Achievements of the AU:

Following are the achievements of the AU:

1. It made possible for Africans to speak with one voice at the international level.
2. It helps African nations to discuss their social, political and economic problems peacefully.
3. The AU has managed to settle many disputes among African states.
4. The AU reduces the violation of human rights in Africa
5. Economic and technical cooperation has been achieved in Africa.
6. The AU has improved postal systems, telecommunications, radio and

television networks, as well as road transport systems in Africa.

7. The AU has also promoted social and cultural aspects.

Questions:

1. When was the AU formed?
2. State five achievements of the AU.
3. Briefly state the problems facing the organization.
4. Name three committees of the AU.

Formation of United Nations Organization (UNO).

When World War II broke out in 1939, it showed that the League of Nations which



had been created to keep peace and security in the world after the First World War had failed. In order to keep peace and security in the world, the leaders of the world thought that there should be a body which would be responsible for keeping peace and security in the world.

To achieve this, meetings were held that led to the formation of the United Nations Organization in 1945

(UNO). The primary responsibility of the United Nations (UN) is to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations.

UN objectives include:

1. Development of friendly relations among nations
2. Recognition of sovereign equality of all its members
3. Settling disputes between states through peaceful means
4. Acceptance of the principle that the UN may not intervene in matters of domestic problems

The membership of the organization is open to all nations. Moreover, it was agreed that amendments to the charter could only be added after a two-thirds majority in the general assembly had given consent.

The UN adopted many languages as the organization's official languages. These were English, Chinese, Spanish, Russian and French. Arabic was later added to this list.

Structure of United Nations Organization (UNO)

The UN is made up of six main bodies:

1. The general assembly
2. The security council
3. The secretariat
4. The social and economic council
5. The trusteeship council
6. The international Court of Justice

Agencies of the UNO

The UN has many specialized agencies. They operate under the umbrella of the economic and social council. These agencies report to this council. Below are some of them.

1. United Nation International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
2. World Food Program (WFP)
3. World Health Organization (WHO)
4. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
5. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
6. United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
7. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

All these agencies and others operate under the UN. Each of these agencies has the goal of achieving international peace and security through their specialized activities.

Membership of the UNO

When the UN was formed in 1945, only five countries signed the charter. However, since the UN welcomes into its membership all nations of the world, the organization has grown. In 1950s and 1960s, many African and Asian countries acquired political independence and immediately joined the UN. In the 1990s, membership continued to grow, especially after North and South Korea joined the UN.

They were followed by the separate states that broke away from the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Then, Eritrea gained her political independence from Ethiopia, and joined the UN, together with the Republic of South Africa, which abolished apartheid and allowed an all races general election in 1994. By 1996, the total membership of the UN had reached 183 countries.



John Garang and Kofi Annan at the UN

Achievements of the UNO

The UN has made many attempts to promote world peace since its formation in 1945. The following are its achievements.

1. Peaceful settlement of international disputes. Discouraging war and advising the warring countries to forward their petitions to the international court of justice for arbitration.
2. Imposing of economic, cultural and diplomatic sanctions against countries that threaten international peace and security. The countries which experienced such sanctions were the apartheid system in South Africa, the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq, Libya and many other countries which violated the UN charter.
3. Promoting peace by deploying peacekeeping forces to areas torn by war and conflict. In the 1990s, the UN peacekeeping forces have been deployed in many countries in the world.
4. The UN also encourages disarmament. This is done through the disarmament commission of the UN and also through holding so many conferences on disarmament.
5. Through encouraging the process of de-colonization, the UN has removed one of the major sources of world conflict.
6. The UN has encouraged different parts of the world to respect the rights of people. Most of this work is done by the Human Rights Commission.
7. The UN also helps in the promotion of regional co-operation in different fields e.g. AU, Arab League and many others.
8. Through publishing journals and reports.
9. The UN was very serious about the settlement of Jews in Israel after World War II.

10. The UN has been active in doing important work through its specialized agencies. The United Nations High Commission (UNHCR) for instance, has really helped in offering refuge and rehabilitation to many people who would otherwise have died in war, as is the case in New Sudan.

Problems facing the UNO

Following are some of the problems facing the UNO:

1. Insufficient funds. The organization lacks sufficient capital to execute its work efficiently.
2. Ideological disputes have hampered the success of the organization.
3. The arms race which was generated by the Cold War also proved to be a real threat to world peace and security.
4. One of the major problems of the UN has to do with the veto powers of the big five permanent members of the council.
5. Most members of the UN safeguard their national sovereignty.
6. One serious problem of the UN is the fact that the organization lacks an effective machinery to enforce its decisions.
7. Another problem facing the UN is that most members of the organization are also members of other regional and international organizations.
8. Border, tribal, religious and other regional disputes in different parts of the world have also made the organization not effective.

Questions:

1. State five achievements of the UNO.
2. Name three problems that face the UNO.
3. When was the UNO formed?
4. Name the language which was recently added as one of the official languages of the UNO.
5. What qualifies a country to be a member in the UNO?

Regional Economic Cooperation in East and Southern Africa

Like many economies in Africa, eastern and southern African economies are characterized by structural unbalances. These include

1. Poor or non-utilization of resources
2. Budget deficits
3. Weak capital and financial markets
4. Government intervention in production sectors notably on inefficient price control.

This situation is further worsened by the fact that all countries in Africa are products of the colonial era. The continent is divided into mini-states of which many have a population of less than ten million and few have a population exceeding 30 million. Smaller populations are mainly accompanied by smaller internal markets, limited infrastructure, economies vulnerable to outside influences and in most cases border problems. Other characteristics of the economies and cultures are:

1. Individual orientation dominated by superstition rather than reason.
2. Extended family systems which mainly is not savings friendly (people don't save money but spend it all on their extended families).
3. Risk-taking and search for economic opportunities
4. Limited role of women in economic activities
5. Social institutions such as religion and cultural norms which are restrictive.
6. Undemocratic political systems which breeds political instability.
7. Leadership dominated by kingship, ethnic or religious groups etc.

In addition to this, Eastern and South Africa states woke up after independence to find themselves confined by factors which are not healthy for economic growth of the state. These factors are:

1. Predominance of subsistence economy mostly in agriculture and distribution. The economy is also based on traditional technology and production is therefore low. The small non-subsistence sector such as commercial and trading activities are based mainly on imports and based mainly in favour of foreign trade.
2. Production in terms of size and range of goods and services is low.
3. Concentration of development activities and investment in urban centres and complete neglect of rural areas where the majority of the population lives.
4. Over-dependence on the external sector. Many states have one or two export commodities for foreign exchange earnings and high import of basic items such as food and other basic items.
5. Economic institutions such as capital and money markets as well as information delivery is backward and inefficient. Management is poor.

Regrettably for Eastern and Southern African States the world has moved towards global economic transactions as communications have improved throughout the world. It shows a tendency towards centralization of the viably productive factors which has led to uneven development of weak and disadvantaged nations.

Many of these states and their supporters have realized the inequality of the global economy and started policies to protect their respective economic interests. This prompted a trade war and establishment of regulatory institutions

such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These institutions were made to strengthen the integration of the weaker nations into the global economy rather than allowing them to initiate policies that would help protect their autonomy within the world economy. They set rules and regulations which they forced the weaker nations to follow. If the weaker nations refused they would be subjected to isolation.

The Formation of Economic Groupings

The above events gave birth to the formation of the regional economic integration. The main aims are:

1. To liberate the economy of the member states and remove some of the barrier restrictions such as tariffs, customs, and bureaucracy on goods and movement of people.
2. To achieve self-sufficiency in food production through the integration of physical, institutional and social infrastructure as well as production and marketing channels.

Almost all African countries grouped themselves in one or another body. Notable among them are the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). All these groupings are basically involved in an attempt to establish a common market by promoting and enhancing economic development through close cooperation among the member states in all fields of economic activities such as industry, agriculture, transport and communication, energy, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial question, social and cultural matters, human resources development, science and technology and to ensure free movement of persons within the community. This is mainly designed to reduce dependence on the outside world and to create a strong, viable and competent market block which cannot be easily swallowed.

The PTA (Preferential Trade Areas)/COMESA to date has limited achievements on its pursuit to achieve self reliance and self generated growth and little headway as a percentage of trade with internal member states compared with outside states such as the Western world. Even the areas of customs, trade and human movement witnessed limited progress because members states are hesitant to lower tariffs and allow unrestricted movement of people. The accelerated removal of custom duties with PTA/COMESA prompted the authorities to commission a study aimed at slowing the pace of eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers. Thus, although there has been a reduction in custom charges to establish preferences within the area, non tariff barriers in the form of licencing

exchange controls and bureaucratic administration still remain. The people of Eastern and Southern African states wanted to forge ahead with economic integration and end all trade barriers as well as barriers limiting the movement of people. This, however, cannot be achieved before the member states take a bold political step in issues such as:

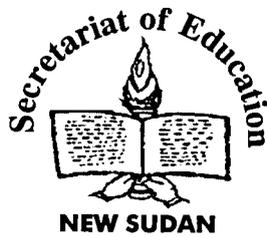
1. Policy harmonization in all economic sectors
2. Removal of barriers hindering trade and movement of people
3. Establishment and empowerment of bodies to negotiate for the interest of member states with foreign bodies
4. Encouraging complimentary economic activities rather than competitive
5. Creation of conducive environment for economic activities through market forces and many relevant other approaches.

APPENDIX

African Countries and Their Independence

Country	Former colony of...	Year of Independence
Algeria	France	1962
Angola	Portugal	1975
Benin	France	1960
Botswana	Britain	1966
Burkina Faso	France	1960
Burundi	Belgium	1962
Cameroon	Britain, France	1960
Cape Verde	Portugal	1975
Central African Republic	France	1960
Chad	France	1960
Comoros	France	1975
Congo D.C.R., formerly Zaire	Belgium	1960
Congo, Republic of the	France	1960
Cote D'Ivoire	France	1960
Djibouti	France	1977
Egypt	Britain	1922
Equatorial Guinea	Spain	1968
Eritrea	Italy, Britain, Ethiopia	1941, 1952, 1993
Ethiopia	no colonialization (Italian occupation 1936-41)	
Gabon	France	1960
Gambia, The	Britain	1965
Ghana	Britain	1957
Guinea	France	1958
Kenya	Britain	1963
Lesotho	Britain	1966
Liberia	No colonialization (Independent Republic of Liberia, 1847)	
Libya	Italy, Allied Administration	1943, 1951
Madagascar	France	1960
Malawi	Britain	1964
Mali	France	1960

Mauritania	France	1960
Mauritius	Britain	1968
Morocco	France	1956
Mozambique	Portugal	1975
Namibia	Germany, South Africa	1920, 1990
Niger	France	1960
Nigeria	Britain	1960
Reunion	no colonialization (Portugal)	
Rwanda	Belgium	1962
Sao Tome and Principe	Portugal	1975
Senegal	France	1960
Seychelles	Britain	1976
Sierra Leone	Britain	1961
Somalia	Britain, Italy	1960
South Africa	Britain	1961
Sudan	Britain, Egypt	1956
Swaziland	Britain	1968
Tanzania	Britain, Germany (as Tanganyika)	1961
Togo	France	1960
Tunisia	France	1956
Uganda	Britain	1962
Western Saharia	Spain	1976
Zambia	Britain	1964
Zanzibar (now part of Tanzania)	Britain, Germany	1963
Zimbabwe	Britain	1980



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