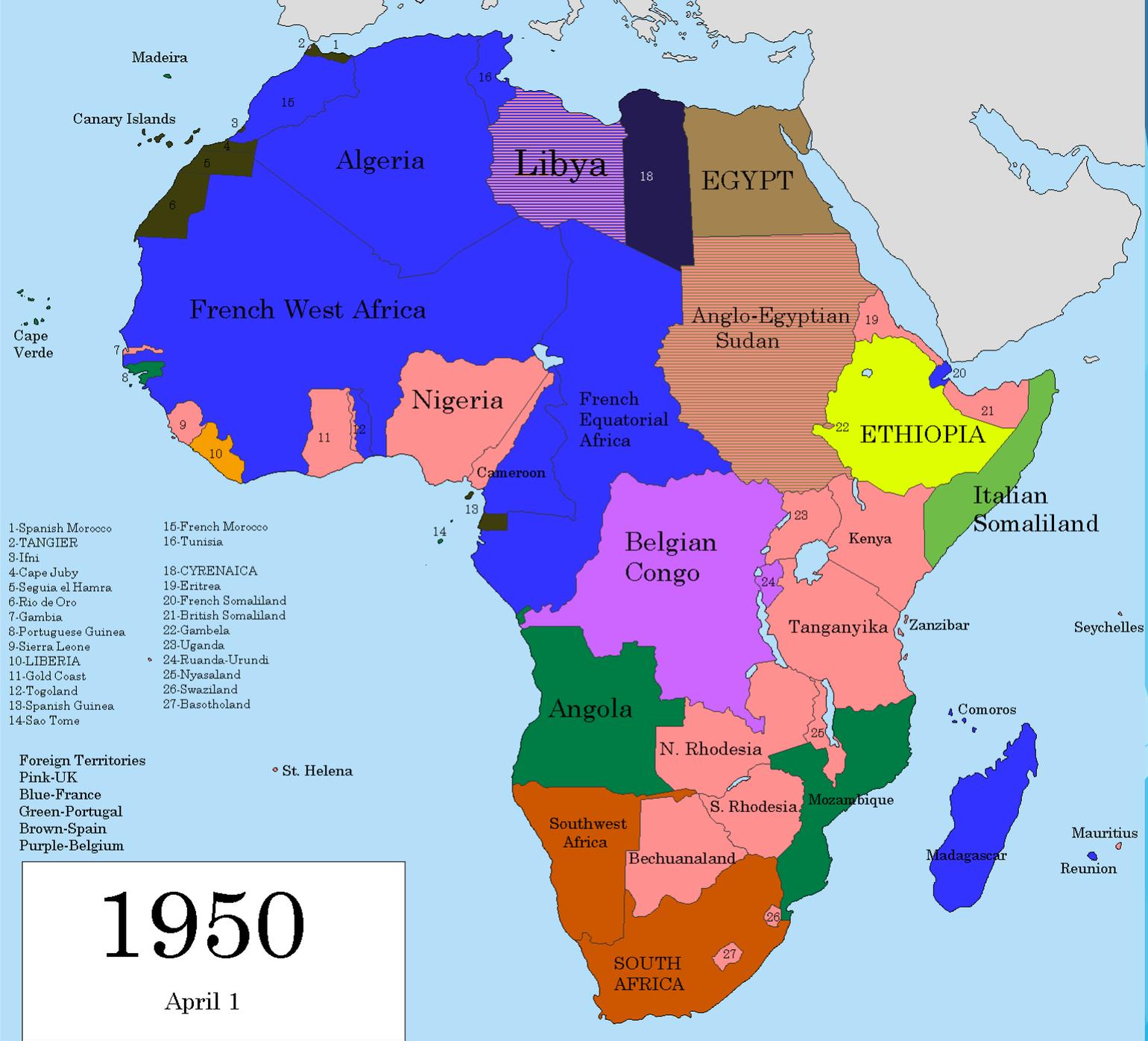


End of Colonialism: Africa

- ▶ Starts after WW2
- ▶ Esp. 1956-75
- ▶ Four countries-
- ▶ Britain
- ▶ France
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Portugal
- ▶ Control 51 countries

End of Colonialism

- ▶ In 1945 there were just 4 independent African countries.
- ▶ In 1999 there were 53.
- ▶ The hope was that by overthrowing colonial rule, it would end poverty and underdevelopment.



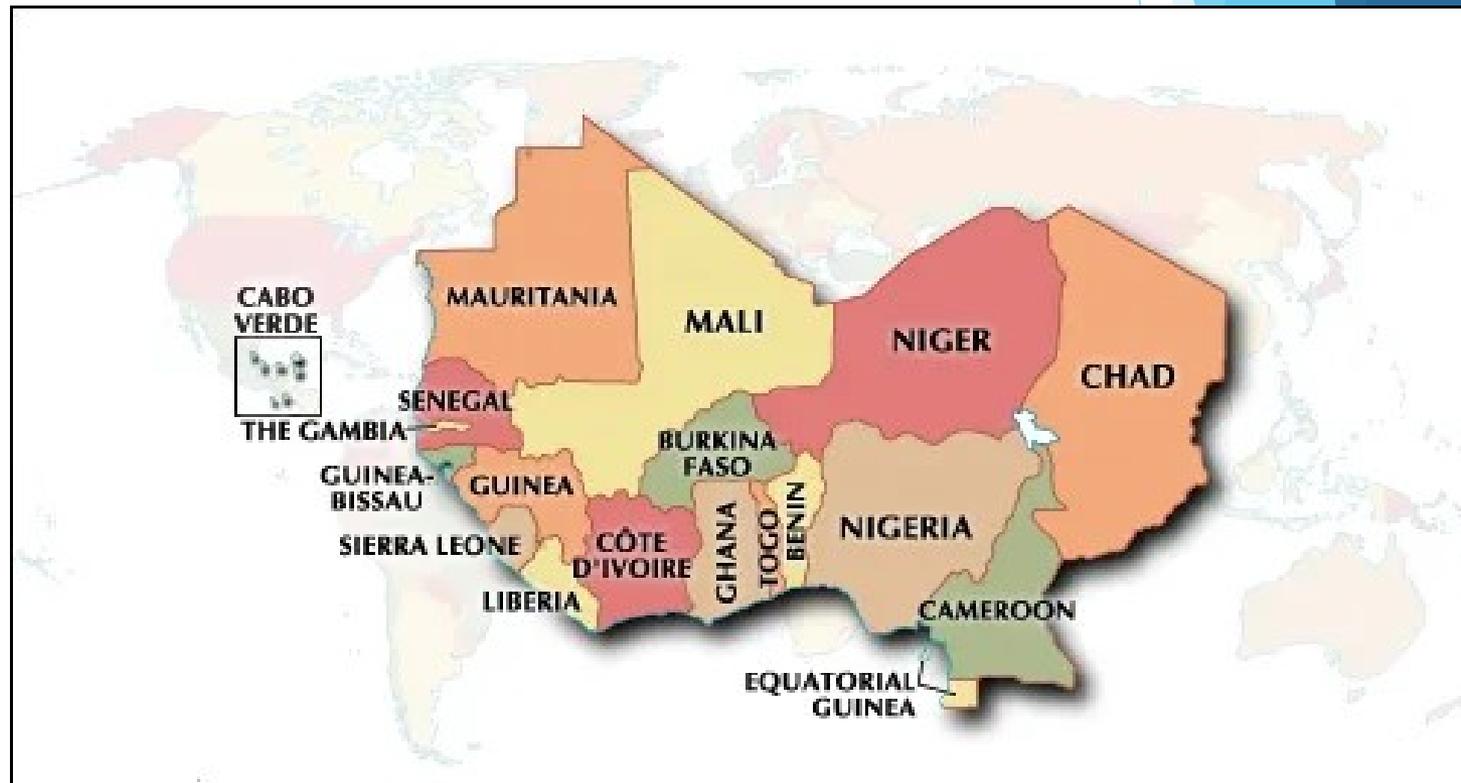


End of Colonialism

- ▶ Joshua Nkomo:
 - ▶ “A nation can win freedom without the people being free.”
- ▶ The African states were drawn up by Europeans without regard to tribal, ethnic, religious or linguistic differences. No long history of development like Europe.
- ▶ No idea of a nation.

Nigeria/ Ghana

- ▶ Nigeria-“linguistic crossroads of Africa”
- ▶ 200 ethnic/Linguistic groups
- ▶ Ghana- 35 ethnic/
▶ Linguistic groups



No Tradition of Democracy

- ▶ The army has the power
- ▶ Between 1952 and 1985 there were 54 military coups

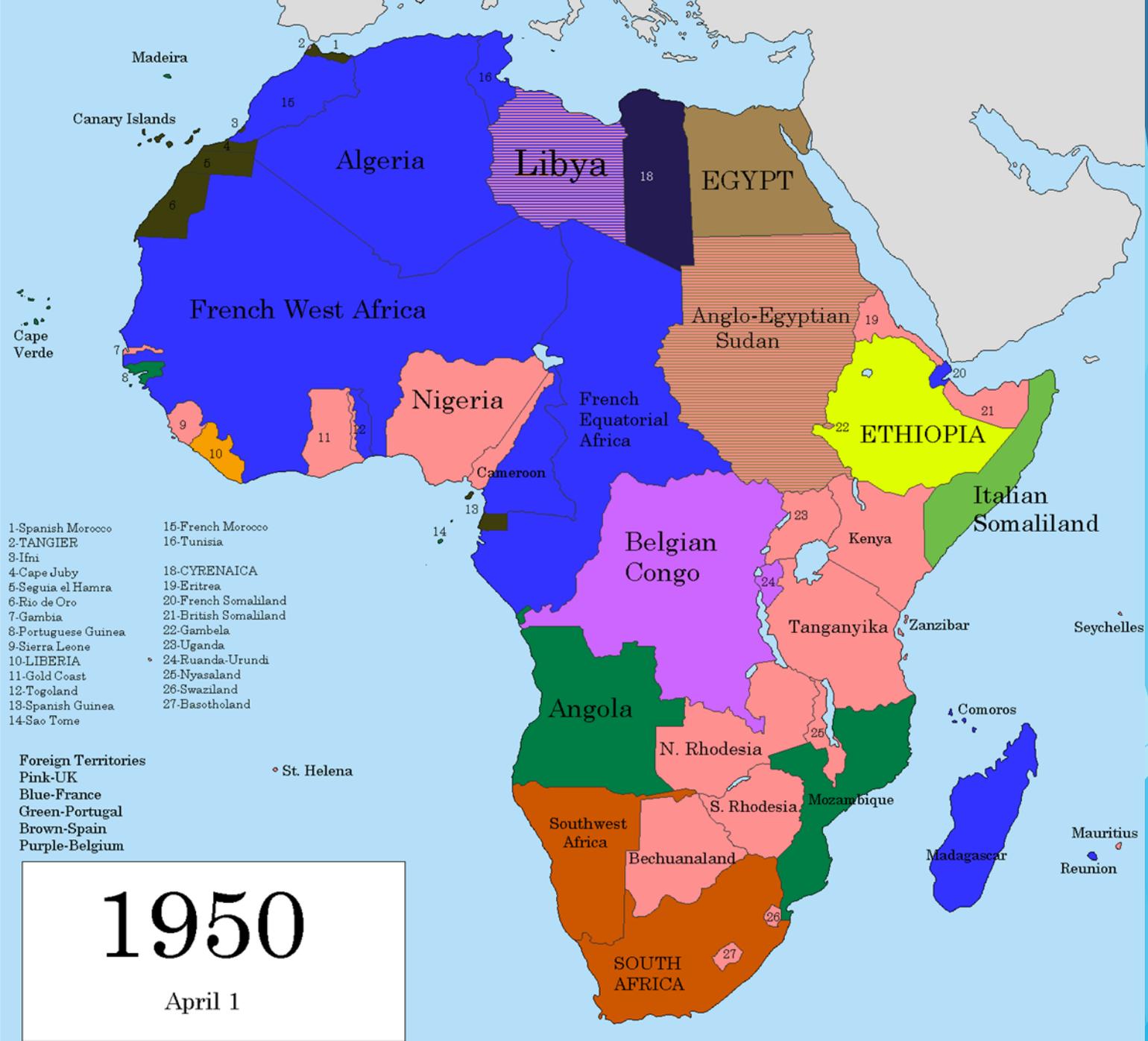
Colonial Power: England

- ▶ Suez fiasco turned public opinion against colonies.
- ▶ So Eng. Began to support real ed. And brought Blacks into admin., built infrastructure
- ▶ Exp. Kenya & Tanzania



Colonial Power: France

- ▶ De Gaul promised African independence in return for support during WW2
- ▶ Plus Vietnam fiasco.
- ▶ =anti-colonial sentiment
- ▶ So negotiates with Morocco and Tunisia, 1956 both free.
- ▶ Also France's west and equatorial colonies.
- ▶ 12 new countries by 1960.
- ▶ "Chocolat" 1988





But Algeria

- ▶ Algeria had ½ million French settlers.
- ▶ War breaks out in 1954
- ▶ French settlers slaughter Algerians
- ▶ Results in French govt. falling
- ▶ De Gaul back in power
- ▶ He negotiated peace in 1962
- ▶ “The Jackal” 1973



Belgium Congo/Zaire



Congo- Repression Corruption

- ▶ We there in 50s. School only thru 4th grade.
- ▶ So no engineers, drs, dentists, etc.
- ▶ June '60 Patrice Lumumba declares independence
- ▶ Belgians flee
- ▶ So no transition period
- ▶ Assassinated by the CIA over Katanga

- ▶ After period of anarchy, we get Joseph Mobuto
- ▶ When he leaves, leaves w/ \$4 billion and 7 European villas.

Katanga



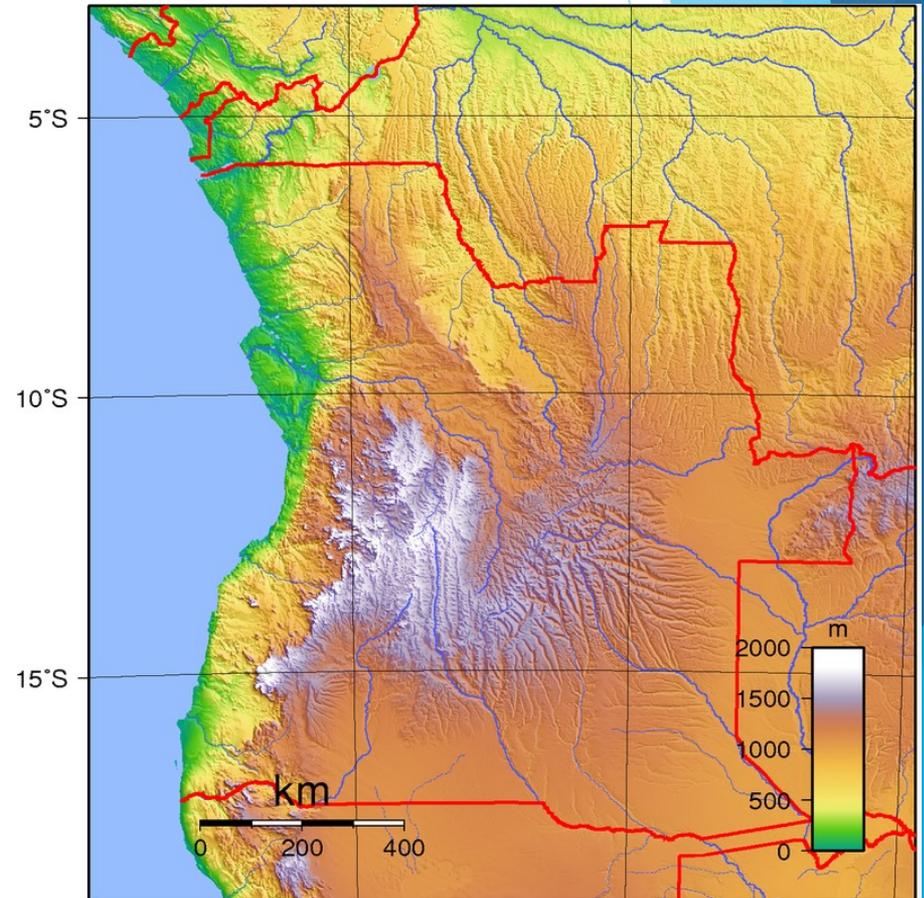
- ▶ Cobalt
- ▶ Copper
- ▶ Cadmium
- ▶ Diamonds
- ▶ Gold
- ▶ Radium
- ▶ uranium



Mine de Shinkolobwe. The uranium for the Manhattan Project and the Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki came from this mine in Katanga.

Portugal

- ▶ ANGOLA
- ▶ Almost no schools, little infrastructure
- ▶ Most repressive



Problems

1. Erosion of Natural Resources

- ▶ Example- Sierra Leone
- ▶ Hard wood for export:
- ▶ 1961 60% of forest
- ▶ Now 6%
- ▶ Ivory Coast
- ▶ Sim
- ▶ Benin
- ▶ sim

Problems

1. Erosion of Natural Resources

- ▶ Benin
 - ▶ Home of one of the oldest African civs.
 - ▶ w/ very diverse econ.
 - ▶ Today cash crops-cotton, palm oil, peanuts & coffee
- ▶ So
 - ▶ Exports 262 million
 - ▶ Imports 428 million

Benin



Historical Benin

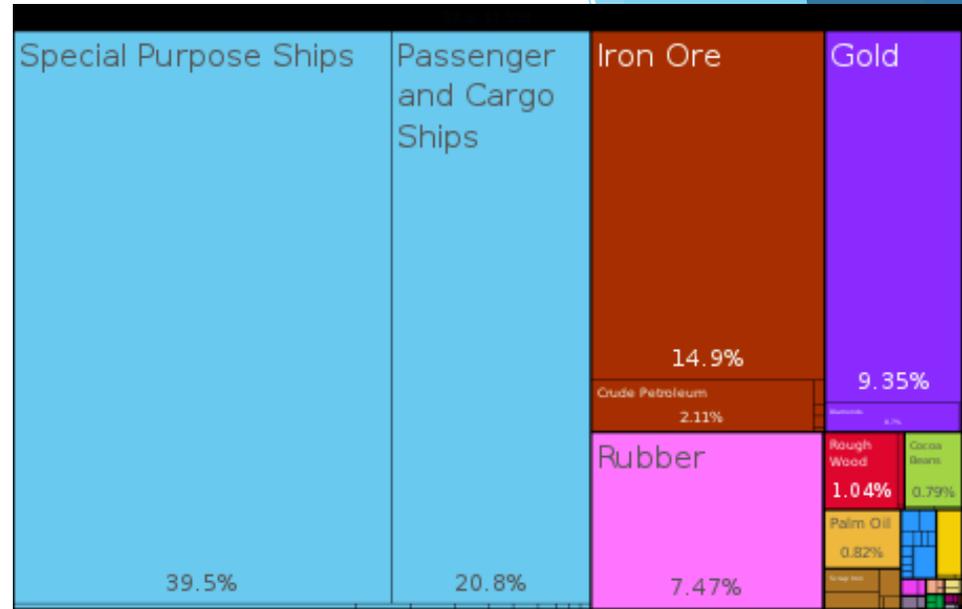


Benin

During the 1980s, less than 30% of the country's population had access to primary health care services. Benin had one of the highest death rates for children under the age of five in the world.

Liberia

- ▶ A 2004 UN report estimated that 99% of Liberians burned charcoal and fuel wood for cooking and heating, resulting in deforestation.
- ▶ Illegal logging has increased in Liberia since the end of the Second Civil War in 2003. In 2012, President Sirleaf granted licenses to companies to cut down 58% of all the primary rainforest left in Liberia.



Liberia is one of the world's poorest countries, with a formal employment rate of 15%. GDP per capita peaked in 1980 at US\$496,

Problem Economies

- ▶ So most African countries are dependent on the price of raw materials.
- ▶ And Malaysia produces palm oil in great quantities.

Problem Manufacturing

▶ Sub-Sahara Africa

▶ 0.4% 1965

▶ 0.2% 1986

Problems Economies

- ▶ So many African countries have est. forms of socialism. Ie. Major industries, mines, banks, etc.
- ▶ China has supported this
- ▶ Today there are more than 1,000 Chinese businesses operating in Africa; some one million people of Chinese descent reside in the continent.
- ▶ Implications-UN, Taiwan

Problem Economics

- ▶ In Conclusion
- ▶ 32 of the 47 least dev. Countries are African.
- ▶ 75% of Sub-Saharan Africans live on \$2 per day.
- ▶ Plus huge debts.
- ▶ World Bank and IMF loans require
- ▶ Currency devaluation
- ▶ End subsidies on staple foods
- ▶ Freeze wages
- ▶ Women and children suffered most from these **Structural Adjustment Programs.**

Problem Religion

- ▶ Islam-Christianity-
Native religions
- ▶ In N. Africa, when
there are free
elections, Islamist
parties win
- ▶ Egypt
- ▶ Algeria
- ▶ Libya
- ▶ Sudan-North is
Islamic, South
Christian and
Animistic =years of
civil War.
- ▶ Ditto Nigeria

Problems Diseases

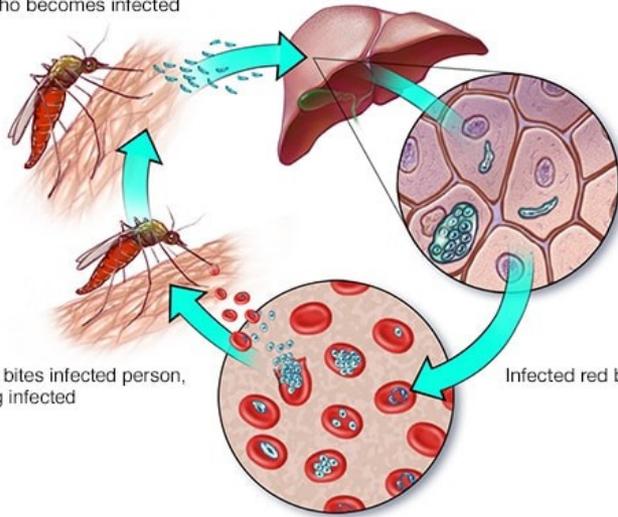
- ▶ Parasites thrive where there is no freeze
- ▶ Malaria the biggest
- ▶ No DDT
- ▶ 300,000,000
- ▶ 1 ½ million deaths
- ▶ = 2x heart attack deaths in USA

Infected mosquito bites person who becomes infected

Infected liver

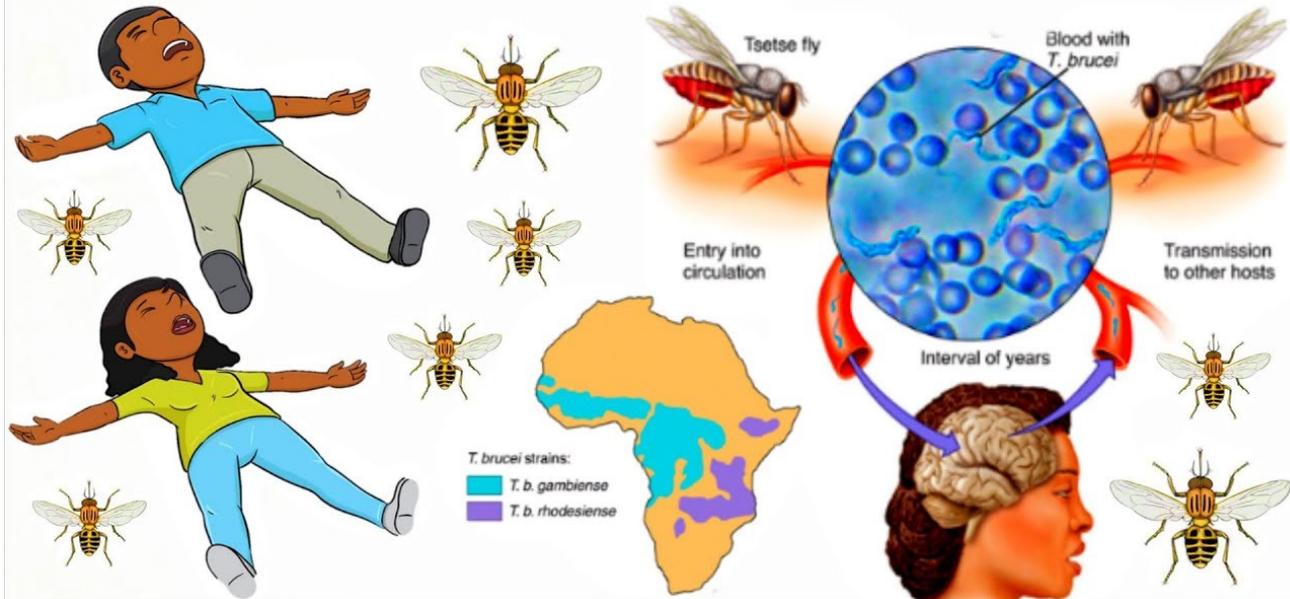
Mosquito bites infected person, becoming infected

Infected red blood cells



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AFRICAN SLEEPING SICKNESS



Diseases

- ▶ AIDS
- ▶ HIV infection in humans came from a type of chimpanzee in Central Africa. The chimpanzee version of the virus (called simian immunodeficiency virus, or SIV)
- ▶ Figures are difficult to obtain
- ▶ Kampala, Uganda, pregnant women tested
- ▶ 1/3 are HIV positive.
- ▶ Est. 34 million HIV positive
- ▶ 12 million deaths
- ▶ 11 million children orphaned
- ▶ Esp devastating in southern Africa.

Most Stable

- ▶ Kenya
 - ▶ Tanzania
 - ▶ Senegal
 - ▶ Zambia
- ▶ All four have one thing in common:
 - ▶ Rule through consensus like old tribes did