

Ch. 19.2 The Challenge of Democracy in Africa

I. Colonial Rule Limits Democracy

A. European Policies Cause Problems

1. Colonial boundaries often divided rival groups together promoting violence
2. This resulted in a lack of national identity because of differing ethnic and cultural viewpoints



A. European Policies Cause Problems

3. The new African nations only produced cash crops meaning they only had plantations or mines but no factories
4. This left African nations with unbalanced economies & a small middle class
5. Also lacked skilled, literate work force that could build a new nation



B. Short-Lived Democracies

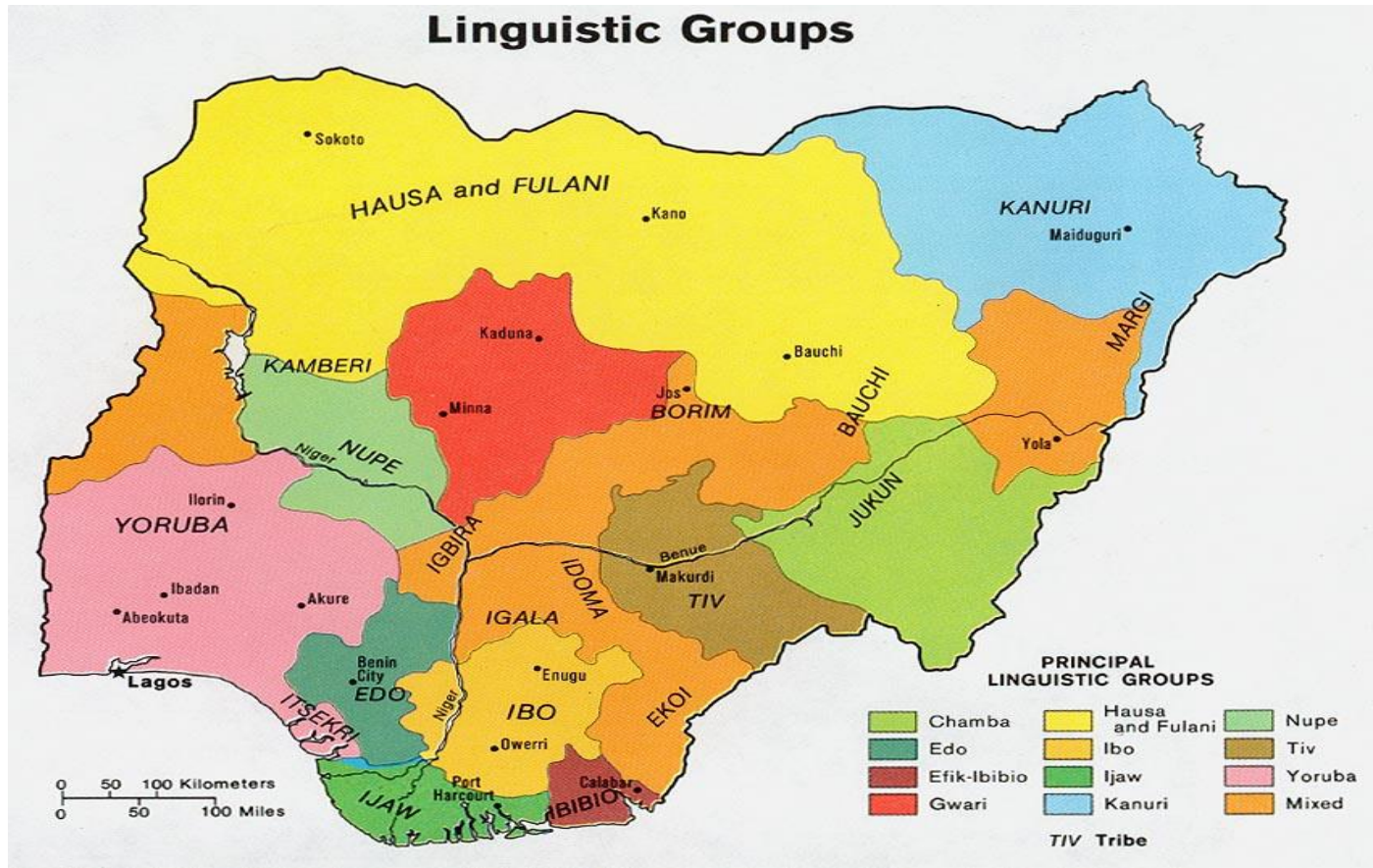
1. Weak governments were left in place by countries like France and Britain
2. Rival ethnic groups fought for power and the ones with the strongest military won
3. As a result military dictatorships replaced democracies



II. Civil War in Nigeria

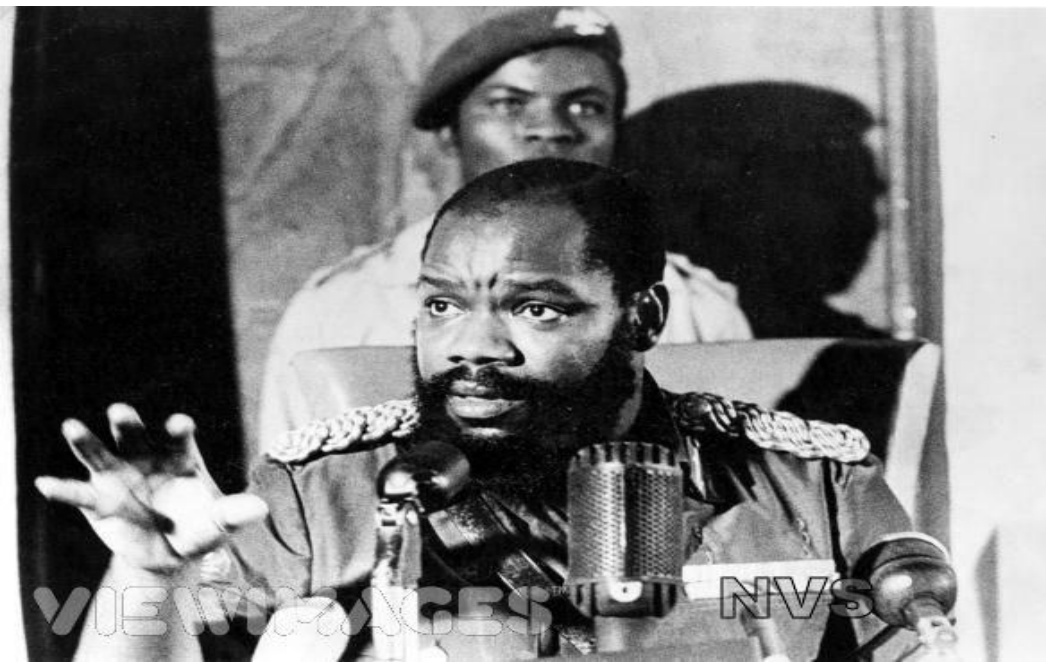
A. Land of Many Peoples

1. Nigeria created a **Federal system** which means a government that shares power between state and central authority
2. Nigeria created 3 states for the Hausa-Fulani, The Yoruba, and Igbo because of their differing political views



B. War with Biafra

1. In 1963 non-Yoruba minorities resented Yoruba control and tried to break free and form their own state
2. In 1966 Igbo Army officers seized power in the capital of Lagos & abolished the regional governments
3. They declared **martial law** which means temporary military rule
4. Hausa-Fulani distrusted the Igbo and launched an attack and killed many Igbo in the process
5. The Igbo declared a new nation of Biafra but the Nigerian govt. went to war and reunited the country; 1 million Igbo died in the process



III. Nigeria's Nation-Building

A. Federal Government Restored

1. Instead of punishing the Igbo the Nigerian govt. used federal money to rebuild the region
2. Govt. tried to build a more modern economy, a strong central govt. with regional units

"My dear country men and women, give me your support, give me your votes and together we will fight to build a great nation of our dreams!..."

-Goodluck Jonathan



A. Federal Government Restored

3. This was short lived, in 1983 the Hausa-Fulani led a military revolt charging the civilian govt. with corruption and installed a military regime



B. A Return to Civilian Rule

1. In 1993 the military rule relented & held elections which resulted in a victory for popular leader Moshood Abiola
2. The military was unhappy with the results and declared the vote invalid and placed dictator General Sani Abacha in charge



B. A Return to Civilian Rule

3. Dissidents or govt. opponents were jailed under his rule
4. In 1999 the military rule finally gave up power and Nigerians elected their first civilian president, Olusegun Obasanjo



C. President Obasanjo

1. Obasanjo was a former general who was jailed for 3 years by Abacha
2. He battled corruption and asked for Nigeria's 30 billion debt be canceled so that they could move forward as a nation



IV. South Africa Under Apartheid

A. Apartheid Segregates Society

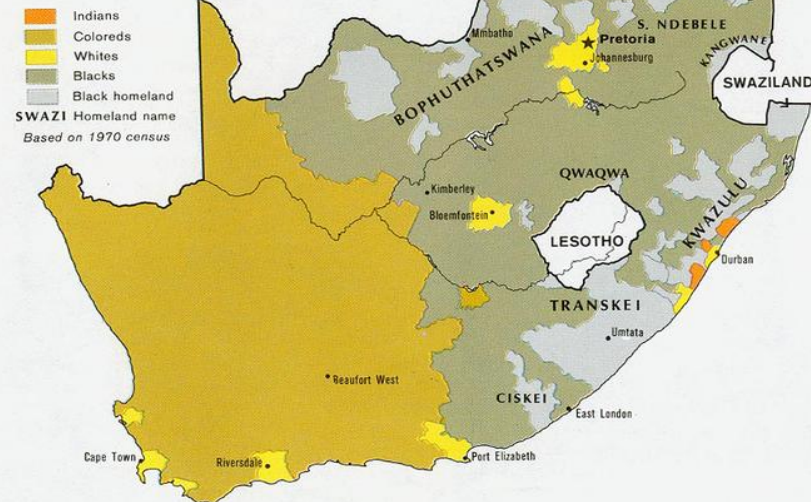
1. In 1948 the National Party (Dutch South African) instituted the policy of apartheid which is a complete separation of the races
2. Social contact between blacks and whites was banned
3. In 1959 the govt. set up reserves called homelands which forced the blacks to live in only these areas unless they worked as a servant for whites
4. Blacks were 75% of the population living on only 13% of the land



Racial Concentrations and Homelands

Racial concentrations of 30% or more by magisterial district

NOTE: Portions of Colored, Indian, and white areas may also have an equal or slightly larger percentage of other racial groups. Black areas have no other racial groups as high as 30%. Homelands are traditional areas set aside by the South African government for specific black ethnic groups. All have a black population in excess of 90%. Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda have been granted nominal independence by South Africa.



B. Blacks Protest

1. Whites in South Africa gained control in 1910 and in 1912 the African National Congress organized strikes & boycotts to protest racial policies
2. One famous leader is Nelson Mandela who was imprisoned for many years
3. 1976 600 students were killed in Soweto after a riot over school policies



B. Blacks Protest

3. 1977 Stephen Biko, a popular protest leader was beaten to death by police
4. 1986 the govt. declared a nationwide state of emergency



V. Struggle for Democracy

A. The First Steps

1. In 1989 F. W. de Klerk was elected president of S. Africa and began the process of ending the isolation imposed on his government by beginning to end Apartheid.
2. An important step in the direction was the release of Nelson Mandela who had fought for the end of Apartheid.
3. One important step was allow a vote that incorporated every citizen in the right to vote. Meaning Black African and White African. It finally happened in 1994!



First time being able to vote

B. Majority Rule

1. After the first vote for every citizen it was to no ones surprise that the ANC lead by Nelson Mandela won the majority rule in the National Assembly.
2. The ANC had won 252 of the 400 seats and from this moment forward black South Africans would take back control of their country.
3. Nelson Mandela became the first black South African to become president and controlled that position until 1999.



C. South Africa Today

1. President Thabo Mbeki took over for Nelson Mandela and began a tremendous overhaul of its economy.
2. He was able to establish free trade with the likes of the US, Japan, European Union and Canada. This helped begin fixing the economic deficiencies that once existed because of Apartheid.
3. Unfortunately a terrible health crisis hit South Africa which was the HIV epidemic. The fight to end the disease has improved over the last 5 years.

Biography Of Mbeki

