

AFRICA IN TRANSITION



Independence Day in Namibia When Namibia became independent in 1990, its people celebrated their freedom from colonial rule. After a century of domination by Germany and then by South Africa, Namibians now control their nation and its government. **Change** What are some challenges that Namibia faces as a newly independent nation?

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- 1 Winning Independence
- 2 Steps Toward Development
- 3 Changing Patterns of Life
- 4 Nigeria
- 5 Zimbabwe

With a flourish, the bandmaster raised his hand. The crowd rose to its feet. Trumpets and drums began to play “N’Kosi Sikelel’I Afrika” (“God Bless Africa”).

“ God bless Africa,
Let her fame spread far and
wide;
Hear our prayer,
May God bless us.
Come, Spirit, come,
Come, Holy Spirit,
Come and bless us, her
children. ”

As the stirring anthem drew to a close, thousands cheered. After years of struggle, Namibia finally won independence in 1990.

Mankayi Sontanga wrote “N’Kosi Sikelel’I Afrika” in 1897, when Europeans were extending their rule across Africa. Nationalists in Southern Africa soon adopted the song as their unofficial anthem. After independence, countries such

CHAPTER 4 REVIEW

Understanding Vocabulary

Match each term at left with the correct definition at right.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. lineage | a. common agreement |
| 2. consensus | b. small group of people with high social status |
| 3. diaspora | c. Muslim house of worship |
| 4. mosque | d. group that traces its descent to a common ancestor |
| 5. elite | e. scattering of people |

Reviewing the Main Idea

- (a) Describe the pattern of trade in the kingdoms of West Africa. (b) Describe the pattern of trade in East African city-states.
 - What role did women play in traditional African societies?
 - How did the age-grade system help maintain African traditions and unite some societies?
 - (a) What were the traditional religious beliefs of African cultures? (b) How did Christianity and Judaism reach Africa?
 - (a) Why did Europeans turn to Africa for slaves? (b) How did the slave trade affect both Africa and the Americas?
 - (a) Who attended the Berlin Conference? (b) What did the conference decide?
 - (a) Why were Europeans able to defeat Africans who resisted colonial rule? (b) Why was Ethiopia able to remain independent?
 - (a) How did economic patterns introduced by Europeans affect African families? (b) What were some material improvements brought by European imperialism?
- ed families, clans, consensus, matrilineal lineage, patrilineal lineage, the age-grade system.
- The Atlantic slave trade caused great upheaval. Explain how slavery disrupted traditional patterns of life in some parts of Africa.
 - Europeans brought their culture and ideas to Africa; their legal system; government; money economy; cash crops; new systems of transportation and education. Choose four of these topics and explain how each affected the African cultures.

Thinking Critically

- Defending a Position** Do you think the missionaries' desire to spread Christianity in Africa was ethnocentric? Explain.
- Making Global Connections** Why are many African Americans interested in tracing their African roots?

Applying Your Skills

- Analyzing a Quotation** "What happiness have they brought us?" asked a ruler in the Congo. "They have given us a road we do not need, a road that brings more and more foreigners." How did the speaker view the material improvements brought to Africa by the Europeans?
- Understanding Sequence** European imperialism reached its peak by the early 1900s. In chronological order, list four events that marked the interaction between European imperialists and Africans.

Reviewing Chapter Themes

- Trade supported large states and empires in parts of Africa. Describe how trade contributed to the rise of three of the following: Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Benin, Zimbabwe.
- People in Africa organized their societies in different ways. Choose four of the following social institutions and explain the role of each in uniting African communities: extend-

as Tanzania, Zambia, and Namibia made it their national anthem. In 1994, South Africa, too, adopted this anthem as its own. The words differ from nation to nation, but each version echoes a deep love for Africa.

CHAPTER PERSPECTIVE

In the 1950s, African nations began to cast off colonial rule and take charge of their own destinies. Like emerging nations everywhere, they have faced many challenges.

As you read, look for these chapter themes:

- ▶ Since winning independence, African nations have taken different routes toward modernization.
- ▶ Patterns of colonial rule and the diversity of people on the continent have shaped developments there.
- ▶ Natural forces such as drought as well as rapid population growth pose problems for the developing nations of Africa.
- ▶ Urbanization and modern technology are changing African societies.

Literature Connections

In this chapter, you will encounter passages from the following works.

- “God Bless Africa,” Mankayi Sontanga
- “Black Woman,” Léopold Sédar Senghor
- “My People,” Christy Essien-Igbokwe
- “Take Up Arms and Liberate Yourself,” Zimbabwean folk song

For other selections, see Connections With Literature, pages 804–808.

1

WINNING INDEPENDENCE

FIND OUT

- How did nationalism help shape modern Africa?
- How did African nations win independence?
- How does the colonial past affect modern African nations?

Vocabulary boycott, guerrilla warfare

“Freedom for the Gold Coast will be the fountain of inspiration from which other African colonial territories can draw when the time comes for them to strike for their freedom.”

Kwame Nkrumah’s prediction came true. In 1957, Nkrumah (en KROO muh) led the Gold Coast to independence. The nation then changed its name to Ghana. With Nkrumah as prime minister, Ghana served as a model for many other African nations that wanted to shake off colonial rule.

African Nationalism

By the early 1900s, nationalism had taken root in Africa. Nationalism, as you will recall, is a sense of pride in and devotion to one’s country. Gradually, it became a powerful force.

Nationalism grew out of European rule. Colonial powers had drawn boundaries that included diverse ethnic groups. In the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana), the British created a colony that put longtime rivals such as the Ashanti and Fante under the same government. The colony also included other groups, such as the Ewe, Dagomba, and Tallensi. African nationalists realized that they

had to create a sense of unity among diverse groups if they were to win independence.

Pan-Africanism. Many nationalists embraced the idea of Pan-Africanism, which called for unifying all of Africa. Pan-Africanism began in the early 1900s with the slogan “Africa for the Africans.”

Prominent African Americans supported the movement. Leaders such as W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey called for a sense of unity among all people of African descent.

Léopold Sédar Senghor. During the 1930s, a Senegalese poet, Léopold Sédar Senghor, took the lead in the *négritude* movement. The movement encouraged Africans to value their heritage, and it strengthened Pan-Africanism. Senghor rejected the negative view that colonial powers held about African cultures. Instead, he urged both Africans and Europeans to take a new look at African traditions. In poems such as “Black Woman,” he praised the beauty and vitality of African culture:

“ . . . black woman,
Clothed in your color which is life,
your form which is beauty!
I grew in your shadow, the sweetness
of your hands bandaged my eyes,
And here in the heart of summer and
of noon, I discover you, promised
land from the height of a burnt
mountain,
And your beauty strikes my heart, like
the lightning of an eagle. ”

Like many nationalists, Senghor had completed his education in Europe. There he saw European strengths and weaknesses. He was horrified by the racism of German dictator Adolf Hitler, who attacked Jews and other minorities. Returning to Africa, Senghor became politically active. He served as Senegal’s representative to the French National Assembly. After Senegal became independent in 1960, he served for 20 years as its president. Today Senghor ranks among the greatest leaders of Pan-Africanism.

New Nations Emerge

As World War II ended, independence movements gained strength in both Africa and Asia. The war weakened colonial powers such as Britain and France. The Cold War also helped nationalists. The Soviet Union condemned imperialism and aided some nationalist movements. At the same time, the United States spoke out against colonialism. Slowly, some European nations saw that they must give up their colonial empires.

In 1950, Africa contained only four independent nations—Liberia, Ethiopia, Egypt, and South Africa. (In South Africa, a small white minority ruled over the black majority, who were denied the right to vote.) During the 1950s and 1960s, African demands for freedom led to the birth of many new nations.

Ghana. Most African nations won independence through largely peaceful means. In the Gold Coast, for example, Kwame Nkrumah organized strikes and boycotts to protest British rule. A **boycott** is a refusal to buy certain goods or services. Although the British jailed him for his actions, he achieved his goal. In 1957, Ghana became the first black African nation to win independence. Over the next decade, many former British and French colonies gained freedom. (See the map on page 110.)

North Africa. During the 1950s, the nations of Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco also won independence in a generally peaceful manner. By contrast, in 1954 a bitter war broke out in Algeria. Many French people had settled in Algeria. They considered Algeria to be a part of France. Algerian nationalists rejected this idea and fought hard for freedom. More than 100,000 Algerians and 10,000 French died in the eight-year struggle. In 1962, Algerians forced the French to withdraw.

Kenya. Fighting also broke out in other areas where large numbers of whites had settled. In Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta demanded political and economic reforms from the British. White settlers, however, wanted to protect their own rights. They opposed giving rights to blacks. Slowly, some Africans moved toward armed resistance, known as Mau Mau.



A Presidential Visit As the first president of Senegal, Léopold Sédar Senghor was one of the strongest supporters of African nationalism and independence. Here, citizens in the city of Abidjan, in Côte d'Ivoire, are welcoming President Senghor on a state visit. **Interdependence** Why are international relations important in Africa today?

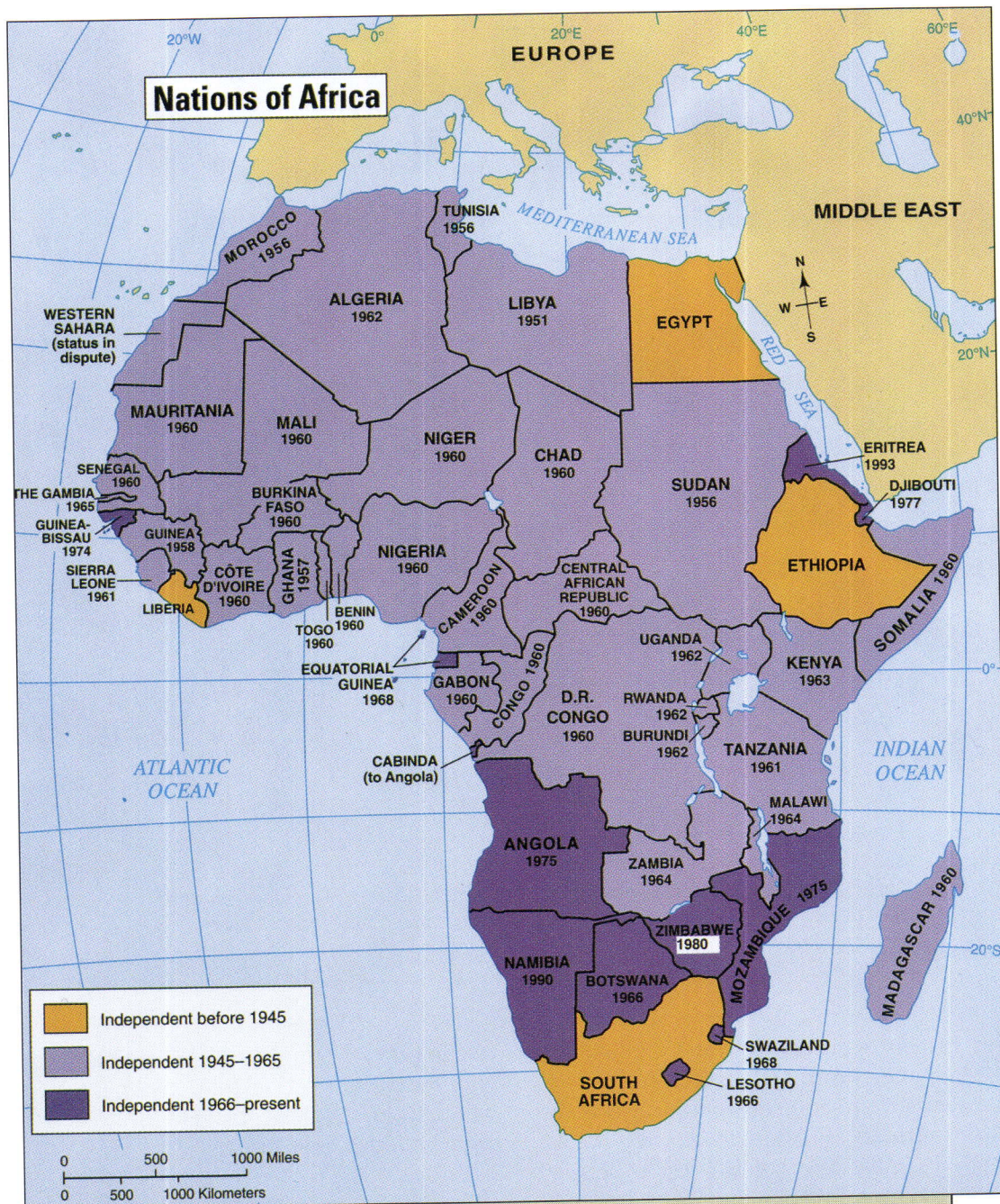
The British accused Kenyatta of leading secret Mau Mau groups that attacked white settlers. Kenyatta was imprisoned, but bloody fighting continued. Both sides committed acts of brutal violence. Most of the 1,300 people killed were Kikuyu, whose ancestors had migrated to the region in the 1400s. In 1964, the British finally agreed to withdraw. Kenyatta became the first president of Kenya.

Southern Africa. In Southern Africa, Portugal refused to give up its colonies of Angola and Mozambique. Nationalist groups in both colonies waged guerrilla wars against the Portuguese. In **guerrilla warfare**, small bands of fighters stage hit-and-run attacks against a

larger power. Angola and Mozambique finally won independence in 1975. In Chapter 6, you will read how blacks struggled for freedom in white-ruled South Africa.

The Colonial Legacy

The effects of colonial rule lasted long after African nations won independence. Europeans left behind a legacy of anti-colonialism. They had ruled their colonies in the belief that European cultures were superior. Colonial rule also created in Africans the desire for modern technology and the same standard of living that Europeans enjoyed.



MAP STUDY

Today, Africa is a continent of 54 independent nations, most of which gained their independence in 1960 or soon thereafter.

- 1. Place** Which nation was the first to win its independence after 1945?
- 2. Region** In which region of Africa did most nations become independent after 1965?
- 3. Drawing Conclusions** What changes transformed Africa into a continent of free and independent nations?

While creating high expectations, colonial rulers did little to prepare Africans for independence. They had replaced or weakened local leaders and disrupted the traditional economy. Although colonial rulers helped Africans set up the outward forms of democratic government, most new African nations had few experienced leaders.

As you have read, the new national boundaries were artificial creations of colonial powers. They included many rival ethnic groups. Sometimes borders divided people belonging to the same ethnic group. The Ewe people, for example, were split between Ghana and Togo. In addition, many new nations were small, with fewer than 10 million people. These nations would have difficulty meeting the economic needs of their people.

Colonial rulers had made some positive changes. As you have read, they built roads, bridges, and railroads, and they dredged harbors for seagoing ships. They set up schools and introduced new crops and farming methods. Although these changes were made for the benefit of the colonial powers, they did give the new nations a framework on which to build.

SECTION 1 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) Ghana, (b) Algeria, (c) Kenya, (d) Angola, (e) Mozambique.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Pan-Africanism, (b) Léopold Sédar Senghor, (c) négritude movement, (d) Kwame Nkrumah, (e) Jomo Kenyatta.
- 3. Define:** (a) boycott, (b) guerrilla warfare.
- 4.** What were the goals of African nationalist leaders?
- 5.** Why were many African nations able to win independence after World War II?
- 6.** Describe three effects of colonial rule on African nations.
- 7. Understanding Causes and Effects** How did the négritude movement encourage African independence?
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** Imagine that you are W.E.B. Du Bois, an African American fighting for civil rights. Write an editorial explaining your support for Pan-Africanism.

2

STEPS TOWARD DEVELOPMENT

FIND OUT

What political challenges do African nations face?

How have African nations tried to solve their economic problems?

How has the population explosion strained Africa's resources?

Vocabulary *secede, democratization, socialism, multinational corporation*

“While the United States is trying to reach the moon, Tanzania is trying to reach its villages,” observed Julius Nyerere (nyuh RAIR ay) in the 1960s. Nyerere was Tanzania’s first president. Like other African leaders, he wanted to unite the people of his nation, provide basic services, and end foreign influence.

At independence, Africans looked forward to a bright future. In cities, workers expected wages to rise. They wanted to be able to buy the goods that westerners enjoyed. In farming villages, people hoped that freedom would mean lower taxes and the chance to improve their lives. In the next decades, however, a number of forces created major stumbling blocks to progress. Yet, African nations remained determined to make good on the promises made at independence.

Building Governments

After independence, African governments faced the challenge of building national unity. By tradition, Africans valued ties to families, villages, and ethnic groups. They felt little loyalty to distant national governments. Economic differences created further divisions. Some Africans lived in areas rich in resources. Others struggled to survive in poor farming or

herding regions. Such ethnic and economic divisions led to war in the Congo.

Civil war. In 1960, the Congo won independence from Belgium. The new nation included 14 million people from hundreds of separate ethnic groups. Each region had its own economic and political interests.

Regional rivalries plunged the Congo into civil war. Soon after independence, the province of Katanga tried to **secede**, or break away, from the Congo. Fighting went on for three years until Katanga was defeated. From 1965 to 1997, a dictator named Mobutu Sese Seko (moh BOO TOO SAY say SAY koh) held power. Civil war resumed after he was ousted from office in 1997. The fighting left the Congo deeply divided and economically weak.

Other African nations endured civil wars. In Ethiopia and Somalia, years of civil war disrupted farming. This led to widespread famine in both countries. In 1994, ethnic tensions in Rwanda resulted in the massacre of 800,000 people. In West Africa, civil wars left thousands dead and badly hurt the economies of Liberia and Sierra Leone.

One-party rule. To build national unity, some African leaders set up one-party rule. They believed that competing political parties created divisions in society. One-party rule also reflected such traditional African values as discussion and consensus. In Tanzania, Julius Nyerere argued that one-party rule could achieve democracy. He set up a system of choices within a single party. In each election district, voters could choose between two or more different candidates from the same party.

Military rule. In some African nations, the military has stepped in to restore order and get rid of corrupt leaders. Military rulers often use harsh measures to stay in power. Once in power, some military rulers themselves become corrupt.

At times, people have welcomed military rule. To them, the test of government is not how democratic it is. Rather, they look to government to improve their ways of life. Does the government help workers earn more? Has it improved health care, set up schools, and

provided seeds to farmers? When democracy does not get these tasks done, people often turn to military rule to get results.

Stability and progress. After independence, countries that had stable governments made the most economic progress. The economy of Côte d'Ivoire (KOHT dee VWAH) grew under a single, strong ruler. With stable governments, Gabon and Kenya also made economic gains.

In the late 1980s, a number of African nations joined the worldwide trend toward **democratization**, accepting many different political parties. Several nations held multiparty elections. These elections unseated some longtime rulers.

Since independence, Senegal has worked to build a stable democratic government. It has seen the peaceful transfer of power from one president to the next. With a stable government, it has achieved other successes.

Other countries have overcome challenges from the past. Uganda, once ruled by a brutal dictator, has made progress. Mozambique fought a long, hard war for freedom and then a long internal war. Today, its economy is recovering and growing.

Economic Systems

As they experimented with various forms of government, independent nations of Africa also experimented with various economic systems. One key issue has been how much control the government should have over the economy.

African Socialism. Some African nations, such as Tanzania, set up socialist governments. Under **socialism**, the government owns and operates major businesses and controls other parts of the economy. Many Africans felt that the state should direct the economy to meet the basic needs of food, housing, and health care. They also saw socialism as a way to end special privileges and bring about equality. Just as important, socialism rejected colonialism.

The socialist experiment had few successes. In the 1970s, Nyerere set up a socialist system in Tanzania. He tried to achieve equality



Building New Nations

After independence, African countries had to establish national governments and set up schools, hospitals, and other services for their people. Villagers in Zambia (above) learn about nutrition. Voters in Namibia (right) take part in electing government leaders. **Choice** Why do political systems differ among the many nations of Africa?



and self-reliance through strict government control of the economy. Although Tanzania did avoid the corruption that plagued other nations, its economy suffered because world market prices for its exports dropped.

Mixed economies. Today, most African nations have mixed economies. The governments exercise control over many aspects of

business, but they also encourage private investment.

A major goal of African nations is to build factories and produce goods for their own use. In this way, they hope to reduce dependence on foreign imports. To obtain capital, they have turned to **multinational corporations**, huge enterprises with branches

in many countries. Multinational corporations have invested in mining and large agricultural operations. Some people see them as simply replacing colonial powers in the economic system. They make profits from exporting African crops and commodities.

Most of those profits, however, flow out of Africa. Government leaders want to limit the amount of money leaving their countries. Therefore, some nations keep at least 51 percent of control over key industries.

Economic Choices and Challenges

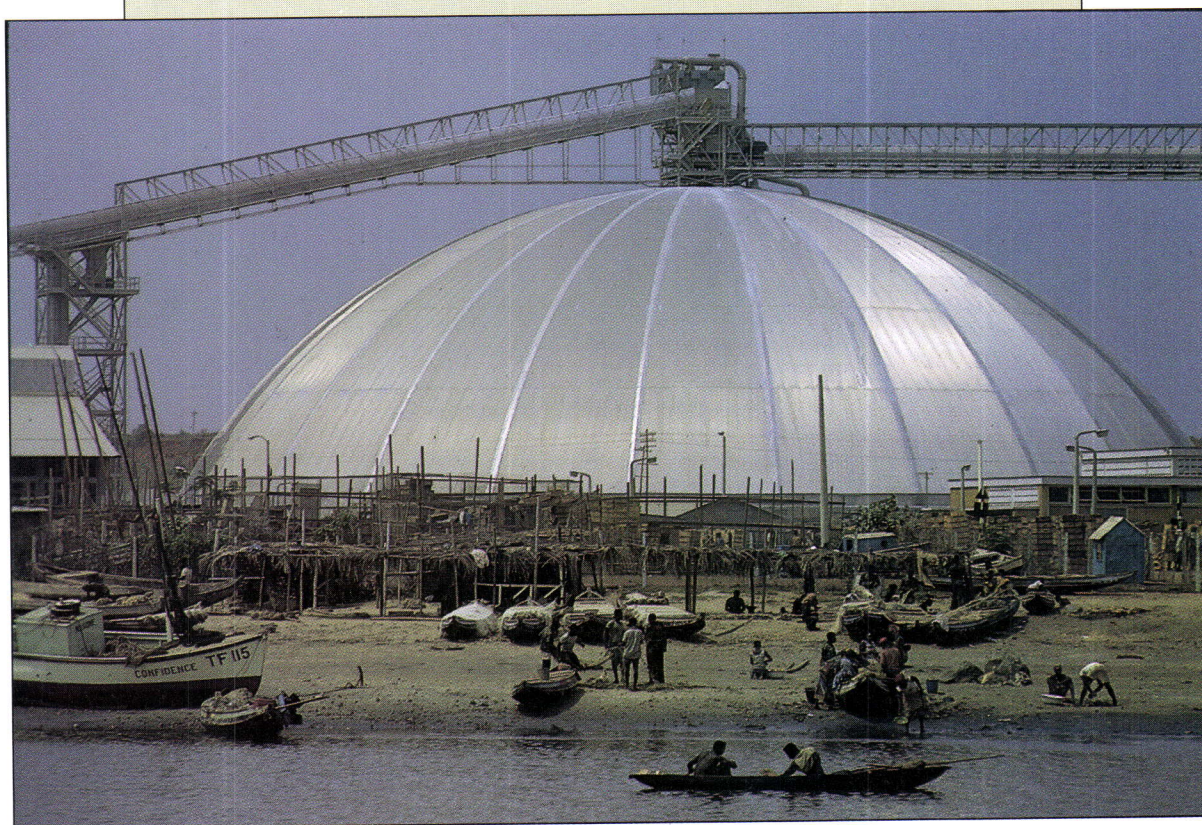
As you read in Chapter 2, developing nations everywhere share similar economic goals. They want to improve agriculture and build modern industrial economies. They also

want to become economically self-sufficient and to end foreign domination.

Developing agriculture. Although most Africans are subsistence farmers, government programs often neglect their needs. Instead, most programs focus on cash crops for export. As a result, farmers have stopped planting food crops and have grown crops for export. Governments also have kept prices for food crops low. This policy helps poorly paid city workers to buy food. Farmers, however, suffer from low prices. Many have left the land to join swelling city populations.

Rapid population growth and unpredictable rainfall also cause problems for farmers. In the past, farmers cleared and planted the same land for a number of years. They then moved on to other land, leaving the soil to renew itself. With a growing population, pressure on the land is constant. Land is

Industrial Development The developing nations of Africa have worked steadily to industrialize. Ghana built the huge Volta River Dam project to generate electricity. With that energy source, it could then develop industries like the aluminum-producing complex shown here. **Choice** How does a nation benefit by developing its industries?



quickly exhausted and there are fewer areas to plant.

After years of good rainfall, much of Africa was hit by a series of severe droughts beginning in the 1970s. Crops withered and herds died or were killed because there was no food for them. Millions of people faced starvation. In drought-stricken countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia, civil war further disrupted life.

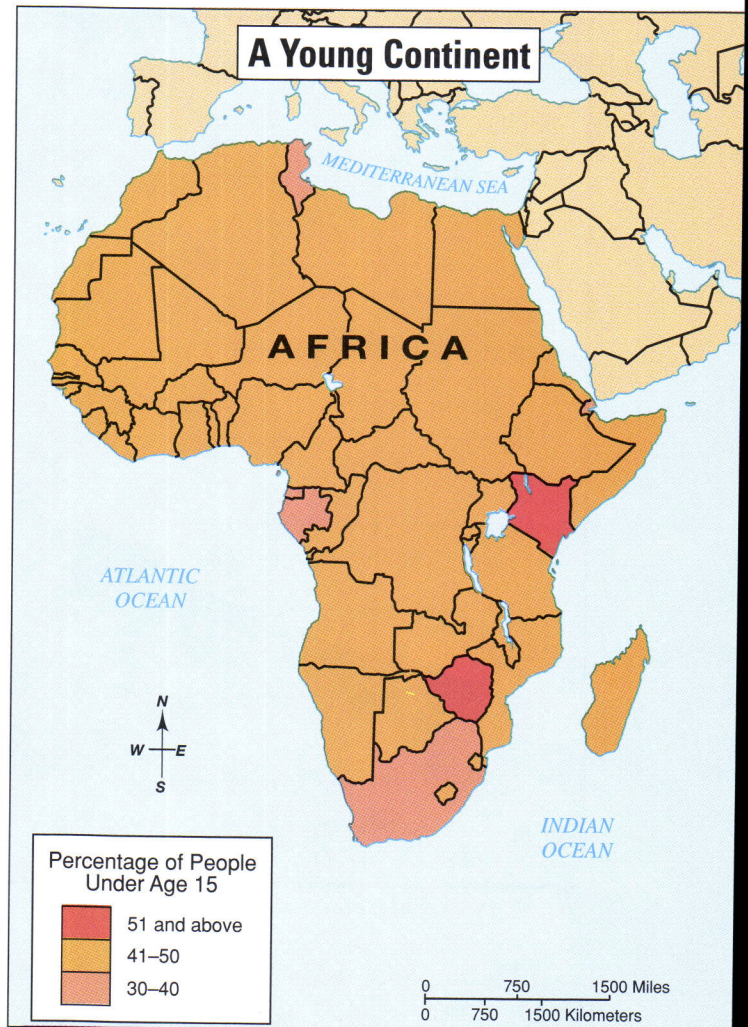
Economic dependence. A major goal of African nations is reducing economic dependence. Because they rely heavily on the export of a single crop or commodity, they are at the mercy of world market prices. African nations, such as Egypt and Kenya, have tried to diversify their exports, but they face stiff competition from developing nations in Asia and Latin America.

African nations have tried to limit costly imports. But this has proved difficult for essential imports. For example, only a few African nations—Nigeria, Libya, and Gabon—produce enough oil for their factories and transportation systems. The others must buy imported oil. When world oil prices soar, most African nations must borrow money to pay for the oil. Like other nations, they have had difficulty repaying their debts.

Despite these problems, many African nations have made economic progress in recent years. The recovery remains fragile, however. The African people are often hurt by events outside their control. Debt, drought, disease, civil war, and international conflict all work against economic progress.

The Population Explosion

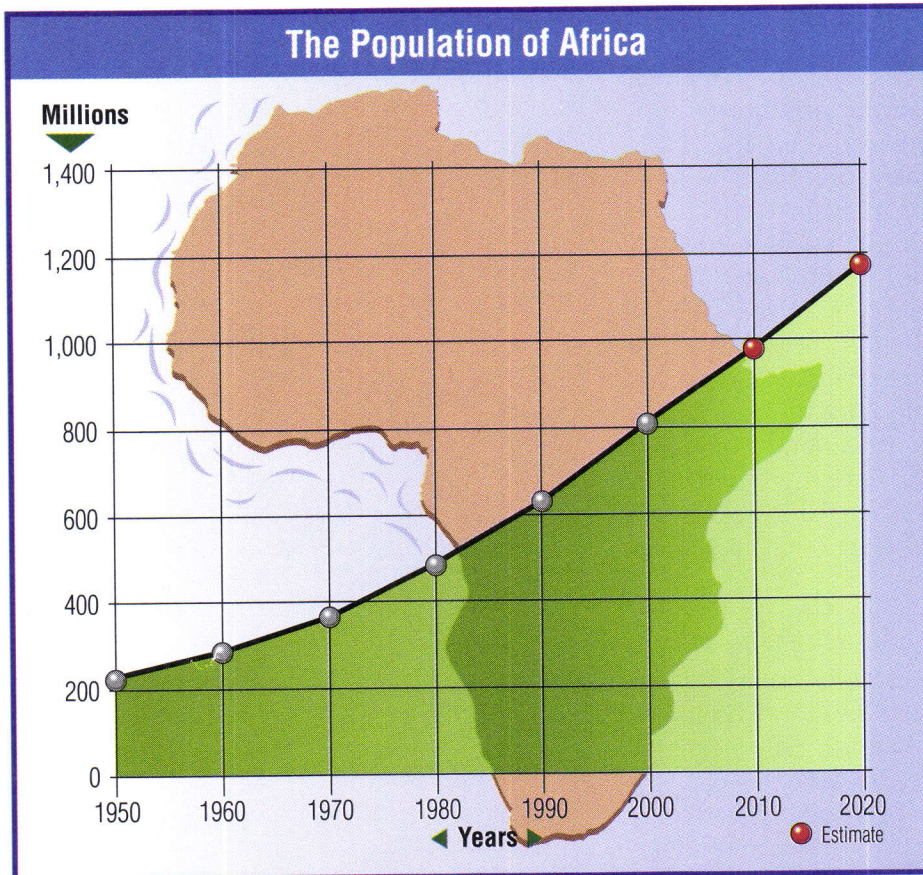
Since independence, birth rates have risen in Africa. Until recently, better health care had slowed the death rate. The result was soaring populations in some countries. Africa's population continues to grow today. However, the rate of increase has slowed because Africa has been hit harder than most regions by the AIDS epidemic. (See Chapter 6.) In 2000, Africa's population was about 800 million. At the current growth rate, it will more than double by 2050.



MAP STUDY

The population of Africa numbers about 800 million and is expected to double in about 50 years. Today, nearly half the people of Africa are under the age of 15.

- 1. Location** (a) What percentage of people are under the age of 15 in North Africa? (b) In what regions of Africa are people generally younger?
- 2. Place** (a) Look at the map on page 57. In what two countries are more than 50 percent of the people under 15? (b) In what countries are 30–40 percent of the people under the age of 15?
- 3. Forecasting** (a) What challenges may African nations face because of the population explosion? (b) How do you think these nations might meet those challenges?



Graph Skills Africa's population is increasing rapidly despite the deaths caused by the AIDS epidemic, civil wars, drought, and famine.

▶ Study the graph and make a generalization about population increase in Africa from 1950 to 2000. Make a generalization about the estimated future increase from 2000 to 2020. Why do you think these statistics are important to government planners?

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base

African traditions encourage large families. Children are seen as a valuable resource to the family. "Each extra mouth comes attached to two extra hands," notes one West African saying.

Africa's population increase has created many problems for government leaders and economic planners. Almost half of the people of Africa are less than 15 years old. Governments have to find money for schools, housing, and jobs for these young people. They must improve conditions in cities, which are becoming more crowded every year.

The strains caused by the population boom are leading some Africans to change their ideas about family size. In cities, some people may choose to have fewer children. Some governments are providing family planning information. However, when economic hard times occur, governments are forced to spend less on such programs.

SECTION 2 REVIEW

- Locate:** (a) D.R. Congo, (b) Tanzania, (c) Côte d'Ivoire.
- Identify:** (a) Mobutu Sese Seko, (b) Julius Nyerere.
- Define:** (a) secede, (b) democratization, (c) socialism, (d) multinational corporation.
- Describe two political problems facing African nations.
- Why have some African nations turned to one-party rule?
- How do rising oil prices affect the economies of African nations?
- Defending a Position** Would you agree that developing agriculture is as important as building industry? Why or why not?
- Writing Across Cultures** Reread the quotation at the beginning of this section. Write a paragraph explaining what Julius Nyerere meant.

3

CHANGING PATTERNS OF LIFE

FIND OUT

How is urbanization affecting African societies?

How are the lives of women and rural people changing?

Why are schools a source for cultural change?

“**A**t first I couldn’t keep the tractor going in a straight line,” recalled Gilda Mohlanga. “But each day I got a bit better.” Soon, Mohlanga was plowing fields. “I got very excited and I would think: ‘Goodness, I can drive a tractor! We women can do this kind of work!’”

Mohlanga works on a state-owned farm in Mozambique. Women have traditionally done most of the farm work in Africa. Under European rule, however, African men raised cash crops. Women still grew food for the family. After independence, men guarded their jobs in the cash economy. To encourage equality between men and women, Mozambique hired women to work on farms.

Modern technology, such as tractors, is bringing change to African societies. The greatest changes are occurring in the growing cities.

Growth of Cities

The population explosion and the growth of industry have contributed to rapid urbanization. Although some African cities have existed for hundreds of years, they remained relatively small. Today, city populations are soaring. In 1990, only 22 percent of Africans lived in cities. By 2025, about 54 percent of Africans will live in urban areas.

Cairo, Egypt, had a population of 3.7 million in 1960. By 2000, the population topped 14 million. Dakar, Senegal, grew from 1 million people in 1990 to approximately 2 million by 2000. During the same period, the population of Nairobi, Kenya, grew from 2 million to only 2.5 million.

Why do people migrate from farms to cities? Rural poverty is driving millions of people to give up farming. These displaced farmers want the benefits of urban life such as better jobs, improved housing, better schools, and more health care. Cities also offer a wide range of activities, from markets and stores to sporting events and clubs. Young people enjoy greater freedom in cities than in villages.

Despite their attractions, cities have a bleak side. Jobs are scarce. Many people do not have money to buy the goods shown in stores or to see the movies advertised on billboards. They live in sprawling shantytowns that have grown up around the cities.

Up Close

A Long Trek to Work

Six days a week, Mutombo Kinaoudi sets out on foot for work. Mutombo* lives in a shantytown outside Kinshasa, Congo’s capital city. “I walk because I can’t afford 25 zaires [about 12 cents] to pay for the bus,” says Mutombo. With his weekly earnings of \$9, he must buy food, clothing, and other necessities for himself and his family.

For almost two hours, Mutombo treks along dirt roads. Government-owned buses stuffed to overflowing pass him by. Because the government cannot buy more buses, owners of private vehicles fill in. Trucks, called *fula-fulas*, load up with dozens of passengers. The last riders to squeeze onto the truck stand on the bumpers.

As Mutombo nears the city, the dirt roads become paved streets. Here, he walks by the heavily guarded homes of Kinshasa’s rich. As in cities everywhere, the wealthy people of

* In some African societies, a person’s family name is given first. Mutombo is this man’s family name.



Commuting Workers Demand for public transportation has outstripped the government's ability to provide it. As a result, some workers must take the "fula-fulas," trucks converted into buses by private individuals. Many workers can barely afford the fare, which amounts to pennies a day.

Change What problems face workers newly arrived in the city from the countryside?

Kinshasa live in fine homes. They have green lawns, shade trees, and well-lighted streets.

Finally, Mutombo reaches the international hotel where he works as a car-park attendant. He has walked six miles.

Like all African cities, Kinshasa has grown rapidly. By the mid 1990s, its population topped 4 million people. The Congolese government cannot afford to pave roads or extend sewers, water, and electricity outside the city. In the shantytowns, people like Mutombo build homes out of scrap metal, cardboard, and dried clay bricks. A family may live in one or two rooms. They rent space to others, often relatives newly arrived from the country.

Like his neighbors, Mutombo dreams of moving into a better neighborhood. The next

step up might be a government-built bungalow with a water spigot outside. Such a home would be an improvement. Most shantytown residents get their untreated water from shallow wells. ■

Effects of Urbanization

The growth of cities is helping to reshape African societies. A new urban elite has emerged. In colonial days, the elite were the white colonial officials and business owners. Today, the elite are Africans with top jobs in government and business. Wealth, education, and power set them apart from others.

Most cities have a small middle class that includes people with a high school education.

They might be clerks in government offices or factory supervisors. The great majority of city dwellers, however, are poor workers who earn barely enough to get by.

Changes in the family. Urbanization is changing family life. In cities, people tend to live in nuclear families rather than in extended families. Traditional bonds of lineage and kinship are weakening. The longer people live in cities, the less attached they feel to their ancestors and to the land.

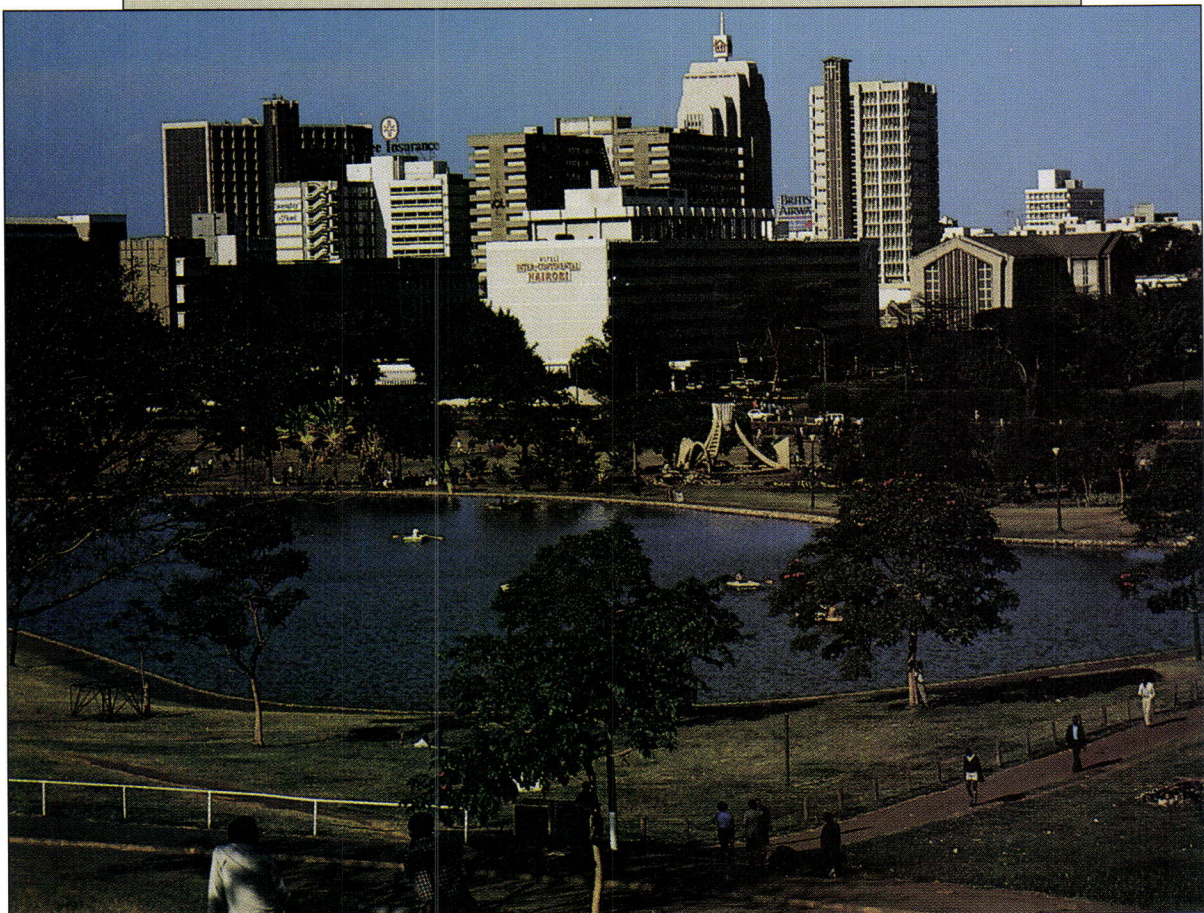
Despite changes, the old bonds remain strong. Often a family member goes to the city and finds a job. Soon, other family members follow. The newcomers add a strain

because they have no money or jobs, but their relatives feel responsible for helping them.

Among the wealthier and better educated, marriage customs are changing. Instead of accepting arranged marriages, as was common in the past, more young people choose their own mates. Such marriages further weaken family ties.

Westernization. Many young people in Africa dream of romantic marriages like those shown in western movies and soap operas. Western culture and technology are everywhere in the cities. Many Africans welcome the benefits of western technology but warn against the dangers of westernization. To

Nairobi, Kenya Urbanization is bringing many changes to African societies. Nairobi, shown here, is Kenya's capital and largest city. Its location and mild climate have contributed to its rapid growth. Today, the city has a population of 2.5 million people and is a hub of commerce and industry. **Change** Describe ways in which cities like Nairobi are transforming Africa.



SECTION 3 REVIEW

1. Describe three changes brought about by rapid urbanization.
2. Why do some Africans oppose westernization?
3. (a) How are women's lives changing?
(b) How do traditional ways still shape their lives?
4. How can education lead to social change?
5. **Analyzing Information** An African saying states, "An old man is one who remembers when people were more important than machines." What does this saying show about the changes taking place in African societies?
6. **Writing Across Cultures** Write a paragraph describing the similarities between the effects of urbanization in the United States and in African countries.

4

NIGERIA

FIND OUT

How has geography affected Nigeria's economy?

How have regionalism and nationalism affected Nigeria?

Why did the military take power in Nigeria?

What economic progress has Nigeria achieved?

Vocabulary ethnicity

Christy Essien-Igbokwe is Nigeria's most popular woman singer. On stage, she sometimes sings in French. Then she switches to one of the four Nigerian languages she speaks. (Like most Africans, she is fluent in several local languages.) At other times, she sings in a form of English used by some Nigerians. In her song "My People," she urges:

“ No matter who you be
Ooooh
No matter your job
Ooooh
Come on everybody
Let we build Nigeria now. ”

Nigeria is one of the largest and richest nations in Africa. It is also the most populous. In fact, one out of every six Africans is Nigerian. Size, resources, and population combine to make Nigeria a powerful force in West Africa. By looking at Nigeria's experience since independence, you can see many of the challenges facing the nations of Africa.

Geography and People

Nigeria lies in the tropics, just north of the Equator. The hot, wet climate of southern Nigeria supports large rain forests. This resource gives Nigeria an active lumber industry. Farther north, the forests give way to wooded savanna and grasslands. There, people have developed farming and herding societies.

Nigeria has mineral resources such as tin, iron, and coal. Its most valuable resource, though, is oil. Machines work night and day pumping oil from wells along the coastal lowlands and offshore. Oil has brought both wealth and troubles to Nigeria, as you will read.

Nigeria takes its name from the Niger River. Along with the Benue River, the Niger provides water for irrigation and serves as a transportation route. The rivers also divide the country into three regions, roughly matching its largest ethnic groups. Northern Nigeria is home to the Muslim Hausa and Fulani people. In the southwest are the Yoruba, and in the southeast live the Ibo. Many southerners are Christians or follow traditional religious beliefs.

Many smaller ethnic groups are scattered throughout the country. In all, Nigeria is home to more than 250 ethnic groups. Six major languages are spoken, including English. **Ethnicity**, or attachment to one's own ethnic group, and regional loyalties play an important role in shaping Nigeria today.

Political Development

Before the Age of Imperialism, many diverse groups lived in what is today, Nigeria. Some, such as the Yoruba, Hausa, and Fulani, created powerful states. As you read in Chapter 4, the forest kingdom of Benin flourished in this region. Other people, such as the Ibo, lived in small, self-governing villages.

In the late 1800s, the British annexed land in West Africa. Many local rulers strongly resisted British rule. Eventually, the British set up the colony of Nigeria. They carved out plantations to produce cash crops such as cocoa, cotton, palm oil, and peanuts.

The road to independence. Despite British domination, resistance continued. In 1929, market women in eastern Nigeria led violent protests against foreign rule. After World War II, Nigerian nationalism grew stronger. Each main region had its own political party, representing the region's major ethnic group. The nationalist leader Nnamdi Azikiwe (eh-n NAHM dee-ah ZEE KAY way) called for regional parties to unite and form a national party. Slowly, Nigerians gained greater rights. In 1960, they finally achieved independence.

Divisions. Religious, economic, and ethnic divisions flared after independence. These divisions led to a tragic civil war.

The Ibo people who live in the southeast believed that the Muslim Hausa and Fulani people dominated Nigeria. The Ibo also wanted to keep control of the oil fields in their region. In 1967, the Ibo set up the independent Republic of Biafra. An estimated 1 million people died in the war between Biafra and Nigeria that followed. In 1970, the war ended and Nigeria was finally reunited. However, despite recent efforts to build national unity, regional loyalties remain strong.

Although Nigeria is home to many religions, Muslim influence is strong in the north. Some northern Muslim states have adopted law codes based on traditional Islamic law. The revival of Islam has led to clashes with Christians and other non-Muslims.

Civilian and military rule. A Nigerian saying, "Soldier go, soldier come," echoes the country's experience. After independence, the government moved back and forth be-



MAP STUDY

Nigeria is one of Africa's largest nations and has the largest population, with more than 125 million people. Nigeria also has rich natural resources of oil, coal, iron ore, and tin.

- 1. Location** (a) Where are most of Nigeria's main cities located? (b) Which two cities are less than 100 miles apart?
- 2. Interaction** Why have railroads been important in developing Nigeria's economy?
- 3. Applying Information** What advantages does Nigeria's location offer in developing its resources and promoting world trade?

tween civilian and military rule. At times, the military won support by promising to end corruption and mismanagement. Yet military rulers, too, were caught up in corruption.

During the years of military rule, critics were often jailed. The military even executed a well-known author, Ken Saro-Wiwa, who fought oil drilling in the Niger River delta.

In 1999, after almost 16 years of military rule, civilian rule was restored. A former general was elected president. The new government faced huge tasks such as restoring democratic government, rebuilding the economy, reducing corruption, and easing ethnic and religious tensions.

Economic Development

Nigeria has had mixed success in developing its economy. Early on, civil war disrupted the economy. Then, the oil boom of the 1970s brought spectacular riches. The government borrowed heavily to develop industry and agriculture. It built schools and raised its literacy rate.

Oil wealth had a negative side, though. It contributed to corruption and pollution and greatly increased the gap between rich and poor. Even today, most people in oil-rich Nigeria live in the deepest poverty.

Oil also fueled violence. In oil-producing areas, residents angry about pollution have attacked oil rigs.

Borrowing has left Nigeria with huge debts. Whenever oil prices fall, Nigeria has a hard time repaying its loans. Recently, it negotiated better terms for repaying its debt. In return, it agreed to economic reforms.

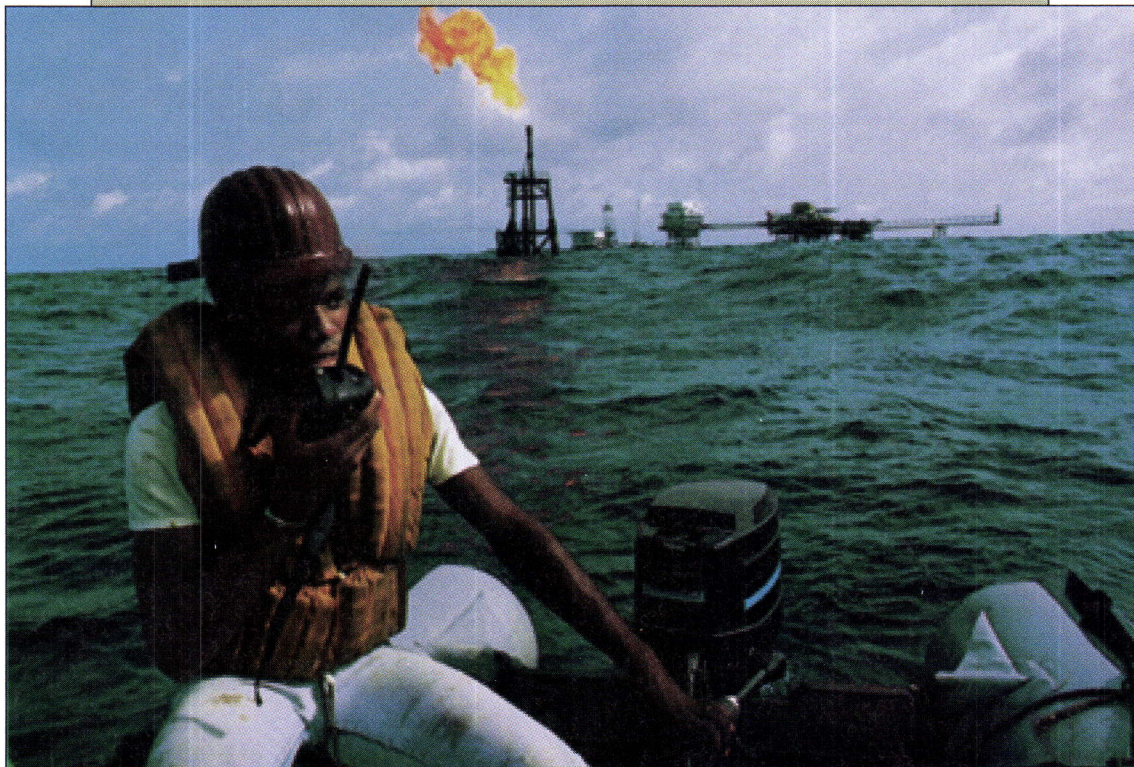
Industry and agriculture. The Nigerian government still plays a large role in the economy because it owns many key industries. Private businesses operate but few are very strong.

Nigerians are concerned that they depend too much on oil revenues. In response, Nigeria has tried to diversify its economy. It has developed a range of industries from automobile assembly plants to steel mills and oil refineries.

Despite the growth of industry, most Nigerians still make a living from the land. Many are subsistence farmers. Others produce cash crops such as cotton, palm oil, coca, and kola nuts. Nigeria also exports rubber, coffee, and timber.

Nigeria once exported food. Today, as more people crowd into cities, Nigeria has to import wheat and rice. These food imports are expensive, and they hurt local farmers who cannot sell their food crops.

Nigerian Oil Drilling Nigeria has the largest oil deposits of any African nation. Oil produced from wells, like the offshore well shown here, accounts for more than 90 percent of the nation's exports. Nigeria has used its oil wealth to begin to industrialize the economy. **Choice** How might the people and the government disagree about how the income from oil should be spent?



Nigeria has the resources to build a prosperous economy and reduce poverty. Its economic future, however, depends on enforcing meaningful reforms.

Population Growth

More than 127 million people live in Nigeria today. As in much of Africa, a large percentage of Nigeria's population is less than 15 years old. In the years ahead, Nigeria must not only feed but also educate and provide jobs for its young people.

Many younger Nigerians prefer to live in cities such as Lagos. Cities seem to offer more choices for work and leisure. Yet, newcomers to cities often face poverty and high crime rates in crowded slums. The government has tried to encourage people to remain on farms.

One way of encouraging people to remain on farms is to keep farm prices stable. Farmers who are getting decent prices for their crops are less likely to migrate to cities in search of work.

Music and Literature

The many traditions of Nigeria's diverse people are evident in the arts. Today, artisans in Benin City turn out fine bronze sculptures similar to those their ancestors made hundreds of years ago.

In dance halls and on street corners, bands play juju music based on the traditional "talking drums." A talking drum has special features that allow the drummer to vary the pitch. In that way, the drummer can imitate the tones of African languages.

Nigerian band leaders such as King Sunny Ade (AH day) and Fela Kuti, who died in 1997, have won international fame. Ade's music weaves together the sounds of steel guitars, rhythm guitars, synthesizers, maracas, and talking drums. Kuti's band blended traditional African rhythms and American jazz.

Novelists and playwrights have also found inspiration in traditional cultures. *Things Fall Apart*, a novel by Chinua Achebe (CHIHN wah ah CHEE bee), reveals the tragic effects of European rule on a Nigerian village. (See



Contemporary African Music Music has always been a vital part of Africa's heritage. Today, African musicians play for a worldwide audience. Nigerian band leader King Sunny Ade, shown here, combines the music of traditional instruments like "talking drums" and maracas with the sounds of high-tech synthesizers and steel guitars.

Culture How can music bring better understanding among peoples?

page 144.) In 1986, Nigeria's leading playwright, Wole Soyinka, became the first African to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. His play *A Dance of the Forests* tells of the relationship between spirits, ghosts, and Ogun, one of the powerful gods of the Yoruba people. (See Connections With Literature, page 804, "Civilian and Soldier.")

SECTION 4 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) Nigeria, (b) Niger River, (c) Benue River, (d) Lagos.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Nnamdi Azikiwe, (b) Biafra, (c) Ken Saro-Wiwa, (d) Chinua Achebe.
- 3. Define:** ethnicity.
- 4.** How have natural resources played a role in Nigeria's development?
- 5.** Why have some Nigerians supported military rule?
- 6.** What success has Nigeria had in developing its economy?
- 7. Linking Past and Present** Why do you think Nigerians feel more loyalty to ethnic groups than to the national government?
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** Write a paragraph explaining a similarity or difference between a cause of civil war in Nigeria and a cause of the American Civil War.

5

ZIMBABWE

FIND OUT

What geographic features have shaped Zimbabwe?

How did Zimbabwe achieve independence?

How has Zimbabwe promoted tolerance?

Vocabulary economic sanctions

“**O**ur ancestor Nehanda died with these words on her lips, ‘I’m dying for this country.’ She left us one word of advice, ‘Take up arms and liberate yourselves.’ ”

In the 1890s, Nehanda and her husband were captured and executed for resisting British rule. Her courage inspired young

freedom fighters in the 1970s. Like Nehanda, they wanted to end white rule over what is today Zimbabwe. The poem “Take Up Arms and Liberate Yourselves” became their anthem. As you will read, modern-day Zimbabweans succeeded in winning independence in 1980.

Compared to Nigeria, Zimbabwe is a small country. Its population numbers about 11 million. In area, it is less than half the size of Nigeria. Yet today Zimbabwe is as important to Southern Africa as Nigeria is to West Africa.

Geography and People

Zimbabwe is a landlocked nation. Goods must be sent overland through neighboring countries. In colonial days, most trade passed through white-ruled South Africa. Since independence, Zimbabwe has tried to reopen rail and road routes through Mozambique. It has also sent troops to help Mozambique defeat rebels who have damaged roads and railroads.

Resources. Geography has influenced Zimbabwe in many ways. The country is mostly high plateau with a mild climate and regular wet and dry seasons. In level areas, Zimbabweans grow cash crops such as tobacco and cotton. They also produce food crops such as corn. Unlike other African nations, Zimbabwe has faced the threat of drought only once. In the early 1980s, drought greatly reduced food output for two seasons.

Zimbabwe has rich mineral deposits, including chromium, coal, copper, nickel, and gold. Those resources have helped the country to develop economically. An excellent system of roads and railroads links different parts of the country. In addition, Zimbabwe uses the Kariba Dam to harness the energy of the Zambezi River.

Ethnic groups. Zimbabwe has fewer ethnic divisions than Nigeria. About 80 percent of the people are Shona. Another 19 percent are Ndebele (ehn duh BEH leh). Each group has its own language. Whites, Asians, and people of mixed race make up a small portion of the population.

Although ethnic rivalries exist, Zimbabwe's leaders have limited their effects. The goal of the independence struggle was to force the minority white rulers to turn over the government to the majority black population.

The Road to Independence

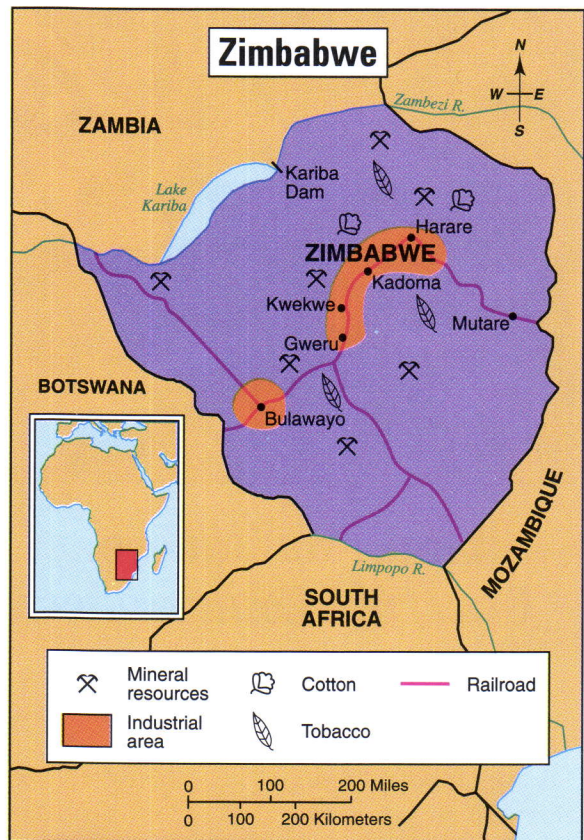
Zimbabwe was the center of an ancient gold-trading kingdom. In the period between 800 and 1300, local people traded with the cities of East Africa. (See page 84.) In the 1500s, the Portuguese tried unsuccessfully to set up a colony and mine gold in the region. Not until the late 1890s did the British manage to build a colony in what is today Zimbabwe.

Rhodesia. The British called their colony Rhodesia, after Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was a businessman who promoted imperialism in Africa. Thousands of white settlers migrated to Rhodesia. They took over the best land and set up large plantations to grow cash crops. The British also used African labor to develop the mineral resources of Rhodesia.

In the 1960s, independent nations were emerging across Africa. Britain took steps to move Rhodesia toward black majority rule. White Rhodesians objected to these moves. They were determined to hold onto power even though they made up less than 5 percent of the population. In 1965, they issued their own declaration of independence.

Taking action. Other nations did not recognize the independence of Rhodesia. The United Nations condemned the actions of the white-led government. The UN also imposed **economic sanctions**. That is, they called on member nations to stop trading with Rhodesia. Although the sanctions hurt the economy, the minority government clung to power.

By the 1970s, several black nationalist groups had launched a guerrilla war to win freedom. The fighting continued through the decade, taking more than 20,000 lives. Finally, all sides agreed to negotiation. In 1980, the nationalists achieved their goal. Rhodesia was renamed Zimbabwe.



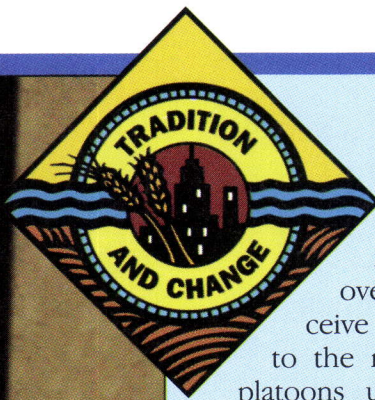
MAP STUDY

Zimbabwe is a small nation in Southern Africa, with a population of about 11 million. It has abundant mineral resources of chromium, copper, gold, nickel, and coal, as well as fertile farmland.

- 1. Location** Describe the relative location of Harare.
- 2. Interaction** (a) What cash crops are grown in Zimbabwe? (b) How are crops and mineral resources transported to the industrial areas?
- 3. Drawing Conclusions** (a) Why is Zimbabwe described as a "landlocked country"? (b) What are the disadvantages of such a location?

Rebuilding the Nation

A leader of the independence struggle was Robert Mugabe (moo GAH beh). After his party won a majority in the national elections, he formed a government. Mugabe urged blacks and whites to set aside differences and



Linda Mutondoro, Guerrilla Commander

Many women took an active part in the struggle to win independence for Zimbabwe. Linda Mutondoro, a guerrilla leader, rose to become a skillful company commander. Commitment to her country's freedom propelled her far beyond the traditional role of a woman in Africa.

In 1976, thousands of Zimbabweans traveled to neighboring Mozambique. There, men and women were trained in guerrilla warfare to fight the army of Rhodesia. Although she was only 15 years old, Mutondoro left school to join the struggle. She walked for days to reach the military camps in Mozambique. Twice during her training, Mutondoro survived attacks by Rhodesian forces. Artillery and aircraft fire killed thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers and refugees.

At the time, traditional attitudes kept women in jobs such as carrying supplies and cooking. Only the most outstanding and bold women could overcome discrimination and receive promotions. Mutondoro rose to the rank of commander, with three platoons under her command. She successfully led her company against the enemy within Rhodesian territory. In 1979, just as the war was ending, she was captured and beaten in prison.

After independence in 1980, Mutondoro was released. She joined Zimbabwe's ministry of foreign affairs, working in embassies in Sweden, Germany, and Senegal. Linda Mutondoro's plans include earning a doctorate in political science. Someday, she will teach a new generation of Zimbabweans about the struggle for freedom.

Leaders such as Linda Mutondoro help change women's role in society. Traditionally, women were seen as inferior to men politically, although they were respected as mothers and teachers. During the colonial period, the status of women fell. Today, women in Zimbabwe are gaining access to jobs and positions formerly reserved for men.

1. What risks did Linda Mutondoro face in becoming a guerrilla commander?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** How did the contributions of Zimbabwean women to the struggle for independence help them win greater political rights?

work together to rebuild the nation. He told the people to learn from their past:

“ [O]ppression and racism are [injustices] that must never again find scope in our political and social system. ”

Mugabe has been the country's only ruler since it gained independence in 1980. Despite

Mugabe's strong presence, Zimbabwe still has competing political parties and an elected parliament. However, Mugabe's supporters have become increasingly undemocratic in recent years. They have beaten up opponents, run dishonest elections, and tried to censor critics in the press.

Goals and issues. One of Mugabe's chief goals was to provide basic services to all citi-

zens. Before independence, the Rhodesian government had favored whites in education, health care, and farm aid. Mugabe wanted to improve services for blacks.

The government pledged to improve education. The number of children in elementary schools rose dramatically. Officially, schools are not segregated, but most students are black. Textbooks promote unity by discussing the contributions of all ethnic groups and not just Europeans, as they did in the past.

Economic Development

Besides increasing services, Mugabe wanted to reform landowning patterns. In 1980, most of the best land belonged to whites. Many white landowners owned and operated large-scale commercial farms. Black land holders tended to be crowded onto land less favorable to farming.

Land reform. A 1992 law allowed the government to start buying land to transfer to peasants. Tensions rose because bands of former soldiers came onto the large farms, beat up farmers, and took the land. Also, some land taken from the whites found its way into the hands of government officials and other Mugabe supporters.

Recently, the government has seized more land to give to black farmers. White farmers feel betrayed by the government. Today, the government still faces the challenge of finding a fair, peaceful, and orderly way to achieve land reform.

Industry. At independence, Zimbabwe had a more industrialized economy than most African nations. It had a number of industries. Its factories produced steel and heavy industrial equipment, along with textiles and consumer goods.

As in most developing nations, the government of Zimbabwe played a large role in

Promoting Change in Zimbabwe Democracy has proved fragile in Zimbabwe. Opponents of Robert Mugabe, such as Morgan Tsvangirai, below, shown speaking at a rally in Harare, have stirred hope for a return to democracy. **Choice** Why does a well-functioning democracy encourage investment in a country?





Zimbabwe Industry Zimbabwe has used its hydroelectric power, iron ore, coal, and other resources to become one of the most industrialized nations of Africa. These skilled foundry workers produce machine parts. About one fourth of the population works in manufacturing. **Choice** Why does the government control some of the economy but also allow private enterprise?

the economy. Still, Mugabe encouraged private investors to develop new businesses. At first, foreign investors put money into Zimbabwean industries. Recently, though, industrial nations have limited their investments in Zimbabwe because they oppose Mugabe's brutal policies and fear that instability and corruption will make it difficult for them to do business.

Since the late 1990s, Zimbabwe has faced some severe problems. Farming has been hurt by unfavorable weather patterns. Crop production has been limited by the strife caused by the invasion of commercial farms. Without investment, Zimbabwe's industry is mired in depression. Many of Zimbabwe's voters blame Mugabe for these problems.

Adding to its economic problems, Zimbabwe was involved in a war with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The war drained millions from the economy. Despite these and other hardships, Zimbabwe continues to try to increase exports and attract investors.

SECTION 5 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Zambezi River.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Rhodesia, (b) Robert Mugabe.
- 3. Define:** economic sanctions.
- 4.** Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of Zimbabwe's geography.
- 5.** Why did Zimbabweans have to fight for independence?
- 6.** What economic challenges has Zimbabwe faced in recent years?
- 7. Applying Information** "An evil remains an evil whether practiced by white against black or by black against white," said Robert Mugabe at Zimbabwe's independence. Evaluate Mugabe's record in light of this comment.
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** The civil rights movement in the United States occurred at about the same time as nations in Africa were gaining their independence. Write a paragraph explaining how the movements might be connected.