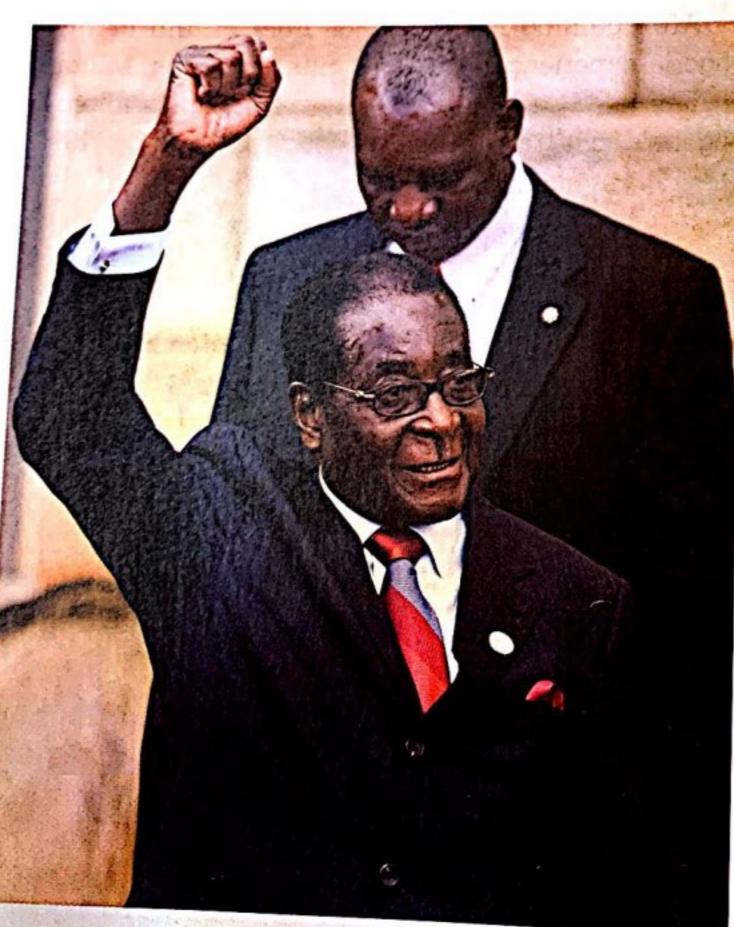
Armed groups have attacked pipelines and held loloig oil workers for ransom.

IDENTIFY CENTRAL ISSUES How did the conflicts in Katanga and Biafra reflect the challenges that new African nations faced after independence?

The Wars of Southern Africa

Colonies in southern Africa were among the last to win independence. Unlike the peaceful transition to independence in much of Africa, the road to freedom in southern Africa was marked by long, violent struggles.

Zimbabwe During the colonial period, many whites had settled in British-ruled Southern Rhodesia. Whites made up only five percent of Rhodesia's population but owned half the land and controlled the government. White Rhodesians rejected any move to give up power to the black majority. When Britain supported demands for majority rule, whites led by Ian Smith declared independence in 1965.



>> By the year 2009, when this photo was taken, Robert Mugabe was being forced to share power, but Zimbabwe still faced terrible inflation, food shortages, and disease epidemics.

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Angola and Mozambique Portugal clung fiercely Angola and Mozambique its profitable colonies of Angola and Mozambique is dependence, nationalist groups had its profitable colonics achieve independence, nationalist groups had to was achieve independence. In 1975, Portugal finally acres achieve independent achieve independent in 1975, Portugal finally agreed to was a long guerrilla war. In 1975, Portugal finally agreed to withdraw.

Brutal civil wars, largely supported by foreign powers, soon developed in both countries. White the south Africa feared the rise of strong, black-dominated south the rise of strong are strong to black the rise of strong the rise of strong to black the rise of strong the governments on its borders. As a result, they funds rebel groups in both Mozambique and Angola The Cold War also fueled tensions. In Angola, the Sovie Union financed Cuban troops who supported the wing government, while the United States backs insurgent anti-communist forces.

The fighting continued until 1992 in Mozambique and until 2002 in Angola. Decades of war had ravaged both countries, which slowly began to rebuild.

PRAW CONCLUSIONS Why did fighting continue after Angola achieved independence?

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Ethnic Conflict and Genocide

After independence, ethnic conflicts plagued some African nations. The causes were complex. Often one group held political and economic power at the expense of other groups. Weak or unstable governments were unable to build national unity. Regional and cultural differences also fed rivalries that on occasion led to tragic violence. At times, ambitious leaders tox advantage of rivalries to increase their own power.

Rwanda and Burundi Power struggles between rival groups led to a deadly genocide in Rwanda, a small central African nation. The country is home to two main groups, the majority Hutus and the minority Tutsis. Though often considered separate ethnic groups, they speak the same language, share the same culture, follow the same Catholic religion and look alike. In colonial times, the Belgian government had favored Tutsis over the Hutus. After independence, the majority Hutu came into power and violence against

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New Nations Emerge



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of Rwanda and neighboring P. In early of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi. The presidents triggered a coordinated attack on Tutsis. Urged of by extremist Hutu officials, civilians turned on their by extra brutally slaughtered within a formulation of their were brutally slaughtered within a formulation of the state of Tutsi neight were brutally slaughtered within a few months. Hutus the death toll rose, the world community was firen as to stop the genocide. By July, a Tutsi-led had invaded from Burundi, ended the slaughter, and set up a unity government.

Rwandan leaders tried to heal the horrors of the genocide. Almost two million people were tried in genocide tried in truth and reconciliation. The house traditions. The hearings resulted achieve convictions, but many of those who took part the killings remained in their communities. The main leaders of the genocide, however, faced trials in an international court.

Burundi faced similar tensions between Hutus Tutsis. Violence erupted, but did not lead to genocide as in Rwanda. In 2005, voters approved a new constitution that guaranteed both groups participation in the government and military.

Rebellion and Civil War in Sudan The large, geographically diverse country of Sudan has faced decades of conflict. After independence, the Arab Muslim north dominated the non-Muslim, non-Arab south. A long civil war pitted the north against the south, killing more than a million and a half people.

The Sudanese government and rebels in the south finally agreed to a peace accord. In 2011, the people of South Sudan voted to secede and set up their own independent nation. Relations between the two countries remain strained over disputed borders and the sharing of oil revenues, which both countries desperately need. Within South Sudan itself, tensions threatened civil war as rival groups jockeyed for power.

Another conflict raged in **Darfur**, in the western region of Sudan. There, the rebels were non-Arab Muslims who fought against the Arab-dominated Sudanese government. The government launched a campaign of genocide, encouraging Arab militias to destroy the villages and slaughter the black Sudanese residents. An estimated 300,000 people were killed and more than two million fled their homes.

The United States and other countries sent humanitarian aid to refugees in Darfur. The UN sent peacekeepers to prevent further violence but with little success. The International Criminal Court (ICC) charged Sudan's president, Omar al-Bashir, with crimes against humanity and genocide. However, the



>> The Kigali Memorial Centre in Kigali, Rwanda, displays photographs of people killed in the genocide. Analyze Image How could these photographs affect a person's understanding of the genocide?



>> Children celebrate with a Republic of South Sudan flag cake during Sudanese independence celebrations in 2011.

New Nations Emerge



11.2 African Nations Win Independence

ever made. In 2010, al-Bashir won reelection, though ICC is not recognized in Sudan, and no many believe those elections were not fair or free. The conflict in Darfur has lessened but not ended. The situation is complex with many warring groups and no easy solution.

DESCRIBE Why was there conflict between northern and southern Sudan?

ASSESSMENT

 Analyze Information Where did struggles for independence in Africa turn violent and why?

- Kenya as they achieved independence and who are those countries take?
- 3. Synthesize Why did many new nations in Africa Synthesize very and have difficulty building democratic governments and the ethnic confinence
- 4. Summarize How did the ethnic conflict in Rivers
- 5. Compare How was the conflict in Darfur similar

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New Nations Emerge

