

The Rise of Mass Nationalism
ANC – African National Congress 1957
Leadership
Joshua Nkomo James Chikerema

George Nyandoro as a secretary General

Activities which were carried out by the party.

The advocated for wages for the black majority.

The right to vote

They also carried out rallies which motivated the country

Why it was banned?

It was banned in 1959 after the state of emergency was declared through out the federation as African protest mounted with demonstrations, rallies and strikes

In February 1959 finally was banned and 500 of its members were arrested and 300 were detained including Chikerema and Nyandoro

NDP – National Democratic Party

It was formed in 1960

It was meant to be a democratic party with the equal number of African and European but after 1961 when constitutional talks were held in Salisbury they decided to have 15 Africans within the party

Activities

It was supported by students, trade unionist, African trader and young men without land.

NDP encouraged resistance to the land husbandry act

They also organized mass meeting like the greed March through Salisbury (Mass movement).

Mass Nationalism

Is when a groups of a country join together to fight against

Continuation of Activities

NDP was influenced by Marxism and by the ides of (conversation People Party (Ghana) but its roots unlike of that of the ANC were in Zimbabwean History, In the earlier congress and tradition.

Leadership

NDP leaders were the descendance of man who had taken part in earlier struggles, man like George Nyandoro, Samukange, Joshua Nkomo.

Weaknesses of the (NDP)

It concentrated more on the polite of rural folk than that of the urban workers in their struggle for higher wages this was because it was suspicious of the Zimbabwean Industry.

It succumbed to the pressure from the European to disintegrated and still could not operate for underground

Achievement of the NDP.

For the first time there was a party that recognizes the grievances of the rural people.

The Zimbabwean grievances became internationally heard.

Patriotism was cultivated

It had planted the seed of mass nationalism so after it was banned ZAPU was born.

Why it was finally banned?

Conditions in Zimbabwe made it impossible for the NDP or any other African led party at that a time to succeed.

The party was banned mainly because the NDP African leaders refused to comply with the idea that a minimum of 15 African seats against 50 for European in an complex electoral system

Europeans in Zimbabwe thoroughly crushed any form of opposition

If there was disorder the government sent the police.

If a political leader became too strong the government deported him.

If a political party looked too dangerous the government banned it.

There was no way the whites in Zimbabwe were ever going to handover political power to the Africans

After a few years of unrewarded protest NDP followed ANC into oblivion

ZAPU: Zimbabwe African P eople's Union

It was formed after ten

Leadership

Among it leaders were Joshua Nkomo, Goerge Nyandoro, James Chikerema and Leopard Takawira

Activities

Before it was banned in September 1962 Zapu leader made two important decisions

i) this were to start smuggling arms and ammunion into the country

ii) to send young men out of the country for training.

To motivate and recruit young men to join the armed struggled.

Ghana and Tanzania were the first countries to provide training facilities.

Achievements

Started sending young men out of the country for training. This young men came back home as trained fighters.

Also recruited young women especially nurses to join the armed struggle.

Patriotism was cultivated

Why it was banned?

Bason were similar to those that led to the banning of NDP and ANC mainly because the Europeans brutally suppressed any form of opposition or mass nationalism

Its banning led to the detention of a number of its leaders including a young school teacher (Robert Mugabe).

ZANU. Zimbabwe African National Union

It was formed in 1963. it was formed as a result of the conflict between ZANU and ZAPU while many teachers had recognize that only force could achieve what the people demanded, other remained willing to compromise, mainly believe in that the objectives could be met through negotiation.

Leadership

It was formed by a group which decided to break with Nkomo and it was founded by Rev. Ndabahingi Sithole as leader and R. G. Mugabe as secretary General.

Clashes between Zanu and Zapu

They were mainly caused by the differences between the leaders e.g. Nkomo and Mugabe Their approach to attaining independence was different hence the clash Bitter fighting followed in township between ZANU and ZAPU supporters Nkomo formed another party called PCC People's Caretaker council

Achievements

They managed to set up training camps in Ghana, Zambia, Tanzania and China Patriotism was cultivated They fought few number battles against the Rhodesian army e.g. in Chinhoyi Method of warfare were strong and gained more knowledge

Activities

They held meetings called pungwe in the rural areas were the people grievances were discussed and revolutionary songs. This pungwe's also saw the recruitment of chimbwido which is a girl helper mujibha boy helper who helped the comrade with information. They had young man and women to go for training outside the country April 28 1966-7 Zanu people were killed near Chinhoyi after a daylong battled with Rhodesia

Weakness of ZANU

Their first option was war and force without trying to avoid bloodshed and physical torture by simply resorting to negotiations. The formation of ZANU created great tension between the two races namely the Ndebele and the Shona and ZAPU from the Bulawayo area and Zanu's strong hold was around the Mashonaland area.

Banned

It was banned in August 1954 when Ian Smith took over as the Rhodesian front leader. He banned both ZANU and the PCC

Other members of Zanu

Leopold Takawira, Edgar Tekere, Edson Zvobgo, E Nkala, N. Sithole, Josiah Tongogara, Malinanga, R G Mugabe, Robson Manyika, Kadungure, Urimbo, Tinashe Machingura, Herbert Chitepo.

Early Strategies

On July 4 1964 a group known as the crocodile commando led by William Ndonga stabbed to death a local Rhodesian front Chairman Petrus Oberholtzer near the eastern border town of Melsetter.

Oberholtzer was the first white to die in an act of war since the 1890's

This incident was isolated and those in charge of launching this attack had little or no idea at all on how to carry out an armed attack.

The second encounter was on April 28 1966, when seven ZANU guerrillas fought with hundreds of Rhodesian soldiers near Sinoia now known as Chinhoyi. All seven died after a day long battle and after killing a considerable number of the Rhodesian forces.

This incident though considered a victory was in actual fact a fiasco which showed a lack of organization and coordination.

The guerrillas were not fully armed as compared to the enemy (Rhodesian force). They tried a surprise attack but their number was inadequate considering that they were fighting on open ground and also the guerrilla method of warfare was not yet well established. However it still considered a Victory in the sense that the seven killed a considerable number of Rhodesian forces and this instilled in the black majority the desire to do likewise which is to fight and die for their country.

Nationalist Imprisoned

Ian Smith took over as Rhodesian front leader in April 1964 and in August banned both Zanu and PCC. Nationals like Nkomo, Mugabe, Sithole, Tekere, Zvobgo, Nkala, Takawira and Milananga began a decade in detention to organize the faltering start to the armed struggle from outside.

EUROPEANS ATTEMPT TO BLOCK AFRICAN MAJORITY RULE

African Majority

A situation whereby the larger number of Africans rule themselves without European interference.

Why Europeans try to block AMR

The Europeans had always been themselves as superior, the idea of ANR was a nightmare they never wished to come true. A black president, a black ruled country was one thing they never dreamed possible.

The need to remain in power. Economy is power