

## Chapter 1 : Mozambique History Timeline - historic overview of Mozambique, Africa

*The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) (Portuguese pronunciation:), from the Portuguese Frente de Libertação de Moçambique is the dominant political party in Mozambique. Founded in , FRELIMO began as a nationalist movement fighting for the independence of the Portuguese Overseas Province of Mozambique.*

Introduction Mozambique has experienced important, rapid and radical political and economic transformation since gaining independence in . It transitioned from a single party state racked by civil war, to a relatively peaceful multiparty democracy. Economically, too, it changed from a centrally-planned economy to a market-driven one. The bombshell surrounding the hidden loans prompted some development partners to suspend further financial aid to the country, pushing it close to bankruptcy. Effective peace and stability remain elusive, especially with former rebel movement, Renamo now the main opposition party reverting to military means to demand political, social and economic inclusion – this against the backdrop of highly contested electoral processes. Professor Newitt is one of the leading historians on Mozambique. His research led to the publication of *A History of Mozambique*. At the age of 22, my first academic post was in the History Department of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It was and the wars of independence in Mozambique had not yet begun. I resisted in vain saying that I knew no Portuguese and nothing about the topic. I was told to buy a Portuguese dictionary. I took up my post as lecturer in History at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in September . In , I took two journeys to central and northern Mozambique before the outbreak of the War of Independence. On the first journey I travelled with a companion from Rhodesia across the Zambesi at Tete. There was no bridge and the crossing was by ferry. At that time, the road ran through Malawi before it re-entered Mozambique. We visited Nampula and later Mozambique Island. There was no bridge linking the island to the mainland. We arrived with an introduction to the governor of the island and were taken to the finals of the local football competition before being given a bed for the night in the former Jesuit College, which had been made a museum. When we reached the Zambesi opposite Sena, there was no means to cross the river except by railway over the famous Lower Zambesi Bridge. This meant that we had to hire a steam locomotive. We loaded our land rover into a single truck and solemnly steamed across. The main impression of this visit was that Mozambique was then quite peaceful. A lone vehicle driving through the country was quite safe. Communications, however, were notoriously bad. There were no road crossings of the Zambesi and the north of the country was almost totally cut off from the south. The main road south from Mozambique Island was rough, bridges were either non-existent river crossings being by a pontoon , or over very precarious wooden structures. The second journey I took was in the company of the famous archaeologist, Peter Garlake. We investigated the site of the Aringa at Massangano, the scene of so many battles during the wars of the nineteenth century. Peter Garlake drew a plan of the ruins and we subsequently published a joint paper in the *Journal of African History*.

*Frelimo and Renamo signed a peace agreement in , and Frelimo won the multiparty elections held in Mozambique in Joaquim Chissano, who became leader of Frelimo in after the death of Machel, was the first elected president of the country.*

**Mozambique Timeline** A time line overview of big and small events in the history of Mozambique

**Stone age:** South East Africa is inhabited by ancestors to the San- and Khoikhoi people. Most people in the region live as hunters and gatherers. From year A. Overpopulation and ecological changes in the Sahara region of Africa, results in immigration of Bantu tribes to more southern areas. The Bantu people, settling in what we today know as Mozambique, gradually forces out the original inhabitants and brings the region into the iron age. The new people also starts agriculture.

**African Kingdoms** Around year Bantu speaking clans grows into larger groups which again develops to kingdoms and empires all over East Africa. Mozambique does not exist as a unified country, but as numerous kingdoms. The region is divided with natural boundaries by the two great rivers: The area north of Zambezi river is dominated by the kingdoms of Makua, Yao, Maravi and others. These groups are again organised in several more or less integrated sub-groups. The Shona Empire rules between the two rivers and this area later again becomes known as the kingdom of Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe kingdom are followed by the Monomatapa empire. The Monomatapa empire posses rich goldmines, which are later, by Europeans, believed to be the legendary mines of King Salomon. All along the coastline of East Africa, the Arab traders have settled and Islam is having a huge impact. The new mixed Islamic-African culture is known as Swahili.

**Vasco da Gama** Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reaches the shores of Mozambique with four ships. They are well received in Maputo and then sails on to the town of Mozambique. He is surprised to find a developed society with trade, monetary economy, wealthy merchants and sheikhs. There are also sailors who possessed the knowledge he was looking for: From Malindi in Kenya he finally continues towards India. See also Kenya Timeline. Vasco da Gama returns to Mozambique with more ships and weapons. His intention is to take over control of the region. The Portuguese fleet arrives and within a few years the Portuguese is in charge of all trade. To achieve this they destroy most of the Islamic-African civilisation in military campaigns. All towns and city states not willing to surrender to Portuguese terms, are attacked. The Portuguese three-point trade is in function India-Africa-Europe. The Europeans justifies the violence and killings as a Christian crusade against Islamic influence. Vasco da Gama himself ordered destruction of a ship carrying Muslim pilgrims unarmed men, women and children. Stories of these hostile acts reached far into the Arab world with no good promises for the future. After staying at the coast, the Portuguese now tries to reach further into the continent. Explorations starts from the Zambezi river. As more land are "discovered" Portuguese farmers are encouraged to settle in the country. The Portuguese can now grab whatever land he wants and make his own private kingdom and army, as long as he pays the "Prazo" tax to the Portuguese crown. The farmer paying Prazo the "prazeros" also gains the rights to use the people in his territory for labour. After loosing Mombasa and the Kenyan coast to the Arabs, Portugal concentrates on their possessions further south. As one of the few places in Africa it becomes common for the Portuguese landlords to adapt some degree of the African culture. Many settlers weds local, African women. The settlers become more "Africanised" and they refuse paying taxes to Portugal. Arab and Indian traders on the coast regains some of their power as control from Portugal are weakened. Maize and cassava are being introduced by the Portuguese in most of Africa.

**Colony and Slavery** Portugal announces that Mozambique is now their colony. The slave trade starts. Most slaves from Mozambique are sent to French sugar plantations in Reunion and Mauritius as well as the Portuguese plantations in Brazil. The Portuguese slave trade blooms when Great Britain bans it. Conflicts between different African groups breaks out as some tribes are hunted while other groups functions as slave traders. The Monomatapa empire finally collapses under the continuing pressure from both Portugal and the new generation of Arab traders. Nguni people from South Africa takes over the Thonga kingdoms south of Zambezi and forms the Gaza empire. Portugal officially abolishes slavery, but the cruel trade with humans goes on in Mozambique until around Portugal can only control the Southern part of

the country and chooses to lease out large territories in the North to trading companies, many of which is British. Britain and Germany had threatened to take over control of the colony, and this is the only solution for Portugal to hold on to their power. Slavery is on return, but forced labour, known as "Chibalo", are used by these companies on plantations and for construction of roads and later railways. The European countries splits up Africa at the Berlin conference. Portugal claims all the land between Mozambique on the east coast and Angola on the west coast. But the country is not among the strongest European countries and has to settle with less. The "scramble for Africa" has begun. Portuguese East Africa are dominated by those Bantu kingdoms who had gained from the slave trade. Other groups has been more or less wiped out. A few Portuguese traders, officials and military are still in some of the coastal cities, but without much power and almost without contact to Portugal. Gold has been found in the Boer-republic of Transvaal South Africa Portugal and Britain signs a treaty which lays out the current borders of Mozambique. The Gaza empire in the south were among the Africans to gain from the slave trade. The resistance is carried out with both acts of violence, trade and diplomacy. Other kingdoms are also fighting the colonisers, but the different tribes and people never manages put away their internal disputes and join forces. Gungunhanas, the last emperor of the Gaza empire is captured by the Portuguese and deported to the Azores. Worst living conditions in Africa The new capital has a population of approx. Most political and economic activities in Mozambique are also transferred to the south. After the fall of the Gaza empire Portugal finally has military and political control of all Portuguese East Africa. For the first time all kingdoms and territories of Mozambique are under the same rule. Three big trading companies are managing half of Portuguese East Africa. The companies owns all rights to agriculture and mining in their area. They can also claim taxes from the local population, who are forced to work on the plantations. Life conditions in the colony are so bad, that many Africans choose to cross the borders to the neighbouring British colonies. A fascist coup turns Portugal into a military dictatorship. The new Portuguese government has close ties with the white governments in neighbouring countries Rhodesia and South Africa. Roads and railways are built to give the neighbours access to the big ports in Mozambique. Due to poor administration by Portugal, most profit are made by Rhodesia and S. Portugal completely neglects to develop Mozambique or make any kinds of social progress for the inhabitants. Schools and hospitals are only for the Portuguese citizens. Portugal takes over a more direct control of the colony, and decides to cancel all agreements with the foreign trading companies. The fascists wants to get all possible profits directly to the Portuguese so-called "new state". The Salazar government encourages primarily poor Portuguese people to immigrate to the Mozambican colony. The population grows rapidly in Mozambique, but most of the new inhabitants are only bringing even more social problems to the area. The Portuguese government rules the colony through a racist system similar to the South African apartheid. Schools are still only for the Portuguese population. It is forbidden by law for Africans to make any kind of business and the majority are forced to hard and dangerous labour on farms, in mines and in cotton production. The catholic church expresses a commitment to educate the Africans. But only on their own conditions which includes obligatory Christianity and support to the fascist regime. Mozambicans can only avoid being used as forced labour by becoming "assimilados" – meaning that they willingly give up their own culture and indigenous beliefs. These assimilados are at least in theory allowed to get basic education. Among the requirements are that the Africans has to wear shoes, eat with fork and knife and prove that they are not sleeping on the floor! Only very few chooses this humiliating solution to solve their misery. Groups of African farmers in the province of Capo Delgado forms co-operatives to run their own business.

### Chapter 3 : Mozambican Civil War - Wikipedia

*Frelimo begins its campaign in northern Mozambique in , launching ten years of a bitter struggle. The Portuguese dictatorship responds with a major military effort, sending out large numbers of troops from Portugal.*

Simango, who was suspected of involvement in the murder of Mondlane in February , was arrested at the time of Mozambican independence. He and others held to have betrayed the liberation struggle are believed to have been executed in , though nothing about this has ever been published. Instead documents could only be read in terms of the circumstances under which they were written. Men like Quelhas, he alleged, talked of history on the basis of "I heard about this", or "I read it in the paper. Portuguese colonialism was defeated. But Nkavandame was not the only traitor. There were many more. And I am not surprised that some hapless individuals are now trying to tart up their image. These are parts of the historical record ignored by the Renamo benches and by Savana. Does anyone dare tell it from this rostrum? Have you read the Gersony report? Have you read the Gorongosa documents? Forgive, yes, but forget - never! He alleged that once FRELIMO had taken power in , those who used soap were regarded as "bourgeois," and people who drank beer or wine were regarded as the enemy. To contact the copyright holder directly for corrections "€" or for permission to republish or make other authorized use of this material, click here. AllAfrica publishes around reports a day from more than news organizations and over other institutions and individuals , representing a diversity of positions on every topic. We publish news and views ranging from vigorous opponents of governments to government publications and spokespersons. Publishers named above each report are responsible for their own content, which AllAfrica does not have the legal right to edit or correct. Articles and commentaries that identify allAfrica. To address comments or complaints, please Contact us.

**Chapter 4 : Mozambique: Frelimo and the War of Liberation,**

*ity in the history of Frelimo, is a contribution to the study of certain central aspects of the transmission of that history and memory from to the present day.*

Mozambican War of Independence Portugal fought a long and bitter counter-insurgency conflict in its three primary African colonies— Angola , Mozambique , and Guinea-Bissau —from the s to the mids, when they finally received independence following the Carnation Revolution. In Mozambique, the armed struggle against colonial rule was spearheaded by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique FRELIMO , which was initially formed in exile [16] but later succeeded in wresting control of large sections of the country from the Portuguese. When this was made known to the public, several thousand Portuguese colonials fled the newly independent country. As a result of the exodus, the economy and social organization of Mozambique collapsed. Geo-political situation[ edit ] The geopolitical situation of Rhodesia in Rhodesia is coloured green and countries friendly to the government South Africa and Portugal are shown in purple. The geopolitical situation of Rhodesia after the independence of Angola and Mozambique in Rhodesia itself is shown in green, nations friendly to the nationalist guerrillas are shown in orange, and South Africa and its dependency South-West Africa now Namibia are coloured purple. The independence of Mozambique and Angola in challenged white minority rule in southern Africa. First, the independence wars in Angola and Mozambique demonstrated that even with great military resources it was virtually impossible for a small white minority to guarantee the safety of its members, let alone to exert control over a hostile black population outside of major power centres. The downfall of Portuguese rule gave hope to black resistance in South Africa and Rhodesia. Second, in both countries revolutionary socialist movements gained power. These movements had been cooperating with the black resistance movements in South Africa and Rhodesia, and now openly supported them, as well as offering them a safe haven from where they could coordinate their operations and train new forces. As President Machel put it in a speech in At the same time, the apartheid government and the Smith regime lost Portugal as an ally and with it the tens of thousands of soldiers that had been deployed in the Portuguese colonial wars. This was accompanied by crackdowns on dissidents and the nationalization of important branches. They were later extrajudicially executed. Furthermore, nationalization of many Portuguese-owned enterprises, fear of retaliation among Whites, and an ultimatum to either choose Mozambican citizenship or leave the country within 90 days, drove the majority of the , White Portuguese Mozambicans out of the country. This resulted in economic collapse and chaos, as only few Africans had received higher education or even primary education under Portuguese rule. Therefore, local chiefs were ousted and thousands of dissidents were imprisoned in so called re-education camps. It forced the rural populace to move into central communal villages, the aldeamentos. FRELIMO hoped that this system would enable the fulfillment of its agricultural development goals, but its implementation alienated the rural population. This was especially the case in central and northern Mozambique, where households are traditionally separated by considerable distances. He was given military training and installed as leader of RENAMO, which had been founded by the Rhodesian secret service shortly before. It had to defend vast areas and hundreds of locations, while RENAMO operated out of a few remote areas, carrying out raids against towns and important infrastructure. This was done by mass abduction, especially of children in order to use them as soldiers. Another way of using civilians for military purposes was the so-called system of "Gandira". This system especially affected the rural population in areas controlled by RENAMO, forcing them to fulfill three main tasks: Transportation had become a perilous business. Furthermore, in order to keep a minimum level of infrastructure working, three heavily guarded and mined corridors were established consisting of roads, railways and power lines: As a result, a reluctant Machel signed a non-aggression pact with South Africa, known as the Nkomati Accord. In October, they raided the capital a second time, attacking an office building said to have been used by the organization. With the economy in shambles, Machel was forced to scale back some socialist policies; in a visit to Western Europe that same month, Machel agreed to military and economic pacts with Portugal, France, and the UK. He also abandoned the idea of collectivized

agriculture, a result of which the Soviet Union terminated all aid to Mozambique. Military stalemate[ edit ] By the end of the s neither side was able to win the war by military means. While being incapable of capturing any large cities, it was still able to terrorize the rural areas. An international investigation determined that the crash was caused by errors made by the flight crew, a conclusion that is not universally accepted. During the war, hundreds of thousands of people died from famine. These include mass killing, rape and mutilation of non-combatants during terroristic raids on villages and towns, the use of child soldiers and the employment of the Gandira system, based upon forced labour and sexual violence. Often women would be apprehended while out in the fields, then raped as a means to boost troop morale. Gandira caused widespread starvation among the rural population due to the little time left to produce food for themselves. This caused more and more persons to be physically unable to endure the long transportation marches demanded from them. Refusing to participate in Gandira or falling behind on the marches resulted in severe beating and often execution. One particularly gruesome practice was the mutilation and killing of children left behind by escaped parents. These methods are described in the report in the following way: The attack stage was sometimes reported to begin with what appeared to the inhabitants to be the indiscriminate firing of automatic weapons by a substantial force of attacking RENAMO combatants. In some cases refugees perceived that the attacking force had divided into three detachments: There were several reports that schools and health clinics are typical targets for destruction. The destruction of the village as a viable entity appears to be the main objective of such attacks. This type of attack causes several types of civilian casualties. As is normal in guerrilla warfare, some civilians are killed in crossfire between the two opposing forces, although this tends in the view of the refugees to account for only a minority of the deaths. A larger number of civilians in these attacks and other contexts were reported to be victims of purposeful shooting deaths and executions, of axing, knifing, bayoneting, burning to death, forced drowning and asphyxiation, and other forms of murder where no meaningful resistance or defense is present. Eyewitness accounts indicate that when civilians are killed in these indiscriminate attacks, whether against defended or undefended villages, children, often together with mothers and elderly people, are also killed. Varying numbers of civilian victims in each attack were reported to be rounded up and abducted [ Normally RENAMO would choose smaller, easier targets instead of attacking a town defended by some 90 government soldiers. There can be no doubt that the war was largely one fought against civilians I am also convinced that the war was equally savage on both sides, even if the total domination of the media by FRELIMO for the 15 years of the war has led even those most desirous of remaining objective to attribute the majority of the atrocities to RENAMO. The people themselves were not duped: Living in the communal villages was mandatory. However, in some areas cultural norms require households to live at some distance from each other. As a local recalls: I never wanted to leave my old residence and come to the communal village. Even with the war, I wanted to stay where I had my land and granaries. Ever since a long time ago, we never lived with so many people together in the same place. Everyone must live in his own yard. The Komeredes [Zimbabwean soldiers] came to my house and said that I should leave my house and go to the communal village where there were a lot of people. I tried to refuse and then they set fire to my house, my granaries, and my fields. They threatened me with death and they told me and my family to go forward. Inside the communal village we lived like pigs. It was like a yard for pigs. We were so many people living close to each other. If someone slept with his wife everyone could listen to what they were doing. When we went to the fields or to the cemeteries to bury the dead, the soldiers had to come behind and in front of us. When the women went to the river to wash themselves, the soldiers had to go too and they usually saw our women naked. Everything was a complete shame inside that corral. Usually to eat, we had to depend on humanitarian aid, but we never knew when it would arrive. It was terrible; that is why many people used to run away from the communal village to their old residences where RENAMO soldiers were, although it was also terrible there. This is due to the unconditional general amnesty law for the period from passed by the parliament then still composed entirely of FRELIMO members in Instead of receiving justice, victims were urged to forget. These were later described by foreign observers as "infamous centers of torture and death. Mozambique was now a multiparty state, with periodic elections, and guaranteed democratic rights. By then, the Mozambican civil war had caused about one million deaths and displaced over five million

refugees out of a total population of ca. Four HALO workers were killed in the subsequent effort to rid Mozambique of land mines, which continued to cause as many as several hundred civilian injuries and fatalities annually for years after the war. In September , the country was finally declared to be free of land mines, with the last known device intentionally detonated as part of a ceremony. On September 5, , former president Armando Guebuza and the leader of RENAMO Afonso Dhlakama signed the Accord on Cessation of Hostilities, which brought the military hostilities to a halt and allowed both parties to concentrate on the general elections to be held in October Yet, following the general elections, a new political crisis emerged and the country appears to be once again on the brink of violent conflict. RENAMO does not recognise the validity of the election results, and demands the control of six provinces – Nampula, Niassa, Tete, Zambezia, Sofala, and Manica – where they claim to have won a majority. It was a closed-door meeting that scheduled the beginning of the previous points that would precede the meeting between the to leaders.

**Chapter 5 : A history of FRELIMO (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]**

*The history of Mozambique as a country is intertwined with the history of the Liberation Front of Mozambique (Frelimo), partially because of its central role, partially because their leaders, since the beginning, worked to make sure.*

Enjoy the Famous Daily Colonial rule: Its western and southern boundaries are imposed upon Portugal in a treaty with the more powerful colonial neighbour, Britain. The northern frontier, with German East Africa, is amicably agreed in The reality on the ground is by no means so neat and conclusive. In this long and varied coastal territory many local chieftains and sheikhs rule secure states, over which the Portuguese cannot easily win control. Portugal undertakes a succession of military campaigns to try and extend colonial rule inland. The largest of these is the Mozambique Company, formed in Using the African population as contract labour in practice differing little from forced labour, the company develops mines and sugar and copra plantations. By the end of World War I, in which Portugal fights on the allied side, colonial control is established over the whole of Portuguese East Africa. The territory is split, however, into two parts. The other is under company rule, with the Mozambique Company controlling the central Manica and Sofala districts along the Zambezi. Meanwhile there have been major upheavals in the government of Portugal. In Salazar imposes a right-wing dictatorship, calling itself the New State. Salazar, a committed imperialist, encourages the immigration of thousands of Portuguese settlers into Mozambique in the years after World War II. With economic benefits and the best jobs reserved for the white settlers, and with punitive restrictions imposed on the indigenous Mozambicans, the situation is ripe for a guerrilla campaign demanding liberty. This emerges in with the formation of a Marxist group set up by Mozambican exiles in Tanganyika. Frelimo begins its campaign in northern Mozambique in, launching ten years of a bitter struggle. The Portuguese dictatorship responds with a major military effort, sending out large numbers of troops from Portugal. But guerrilla movements are hard to suppress in spite of the assassination of Mondlane in By Frelimo controls the whole of the northern part of the colony and is moving south. The regime in Lisbon is meanwhile responding in similar fashion to insurrection in Angola and Portuguese Guinea. It also brings immediate change in Portuguese Africa. All the Portuguese colonies in Africa are rapidly granted their independence. Portuguese Guinea is the first, in September Portuguese East Africa follows in June, taking the new name Mozambique. The republic of Cape Verde is established in July. And Angola, in the middle of civil war, becomes independent in November In September a provisional government is put in place, made up of representatives from both sides. When the eventual constitution is published, in June, it states baldly that the president of Frelimo will also be president of the new nation, to be known as Mozambique. By this time the Frelimo president is Samora Machel, who has taken over the leadership after the assassination of Mondlane in It will have members nominated by Frelimo. The character of the incoming regime prompts the rapid departure of nearly all the Portuguese settlers, but Frelimo policies are not much more welcome among rural Africans. The forced labour and racial discrimination of colonialism is now replaced by the herding of peasants into communal villages on collective state farms. A brutally violent campaign by Renamo in rural districts, combined with raids across the border by Rhodesian and South African forces because of Mozambique providing a safe haven for Patriotic Front and ANC exiles, means that by the mids Frelimo has lost control of much of the country. In Frelimo comes to an agreement with South Africa. In the following year Frelimo also recognizes the failure of its agricultural policy. Collective farms are dismantled in a return to family-based plots of land. The activities of Renamo are very little reduced by the withdrawal of South African support. In Frelimo and Renamo sign a peace treaty, with an agreed plan for elections which Renamo will contest as a political party. The elections are held in Frelimo wins, but the margin over Renamo is narrow - particularly in terms of parliamentary seats. The incumbent Frelimo president is Joaquim Chissano he has succeeded Machel in During the subsequent years there is much complaint from Renamo that it is given less part in the political process than its support warrants, but Dhlakama is adamant that there will be no return to military action. Meanwhile the international community is now much more willing to offer help to the newly democratic nation. In Mozambique becomes a member of the British Commonwealth. This is the first example of any nation being admitted which has not formerly



been a British colony. The exception is made because of the extremely close links with the other Commonwealth countries by which Mozambique is surrounded - South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania.

**Chapter 6 : calendrierdelascience.com: FRELIMO - FRELIMO**

*FRELIMO, founded in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on June 25, , is the result of a merger among three regionally based nationalist organizations—the Mozambican African National Union, the National Democratic Union of Mozambique, and the National African Union of Independent Mozambique.*

The then leaders of the Front Line States: Nyerere, Machel, Masire, dos Santos and Kaunda Image source The role of Tanzania in fostering African Liberation movements The emergence of organised popular liberation movements throughout Africa following the end of the Second World War was a crucial factor in achieving independence for many African countries. Tanzania played an important role in assisting these movements and acted as a consistent opponent of colonial rule in Africa. Background Following the end of the First World War and the reallocation of German colonial assets, the region today known as Tanzania was transferred from German to British control. Britain renamed the country as Tanganyika. In the s, a popular independence movement emerged to challenge the colonial regime. In the nation became an independent autonomous commonwealth, and the following year a new constitution was written and the Republic of Tanganyika was formed, with Nyerere as President. A new government under President Abeid Karume was formed and a few months later an agreement was reached to merge Tanganyika and Zanzibar into one nation named the United Republic of Tanzania, with Nyerere remaining as President and Karume becoming Vice-President. Even before Tanganyika achieved independence, Nyerere was a vocal critic of White communities in other African countries, who were unwilling to participate in African majority-ruled societies. As early as the late s Nyerere was publishing pamphlets castigating Whites in Kenya, South Africa and Rhodesia for rejecting the idea of African majority rule. Whilst Ujamaa helped to give direction to the newly-independent nation and imbued Tanzanians with greater sense of national identity, elements of the policy, particularly collectivisation and state control of production, later contributed to economic problems and widespread corruption. The country offered itself as a base for those fighting for liberation, hosting the forces of many movements including: Tanzania also welcomed and housed large numbers of refugees from struggles across Southern Africa, providing an escape for those endangered by war or colonial oppression. Tanzania was closely involved in several groups and organisations that aided the liberation struggle. Nyerere was a strong proponent of the formation of such an organisation, and when it was established in Tanzania was a founding member. Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanzania, was chosen as the headquarters of the ALC and housed it for the duration of its existence. The ALC had several key objectives: By coordinating their approaches, the Frontline States could exert a greater influence than could be achieved alone. SADC brought together nine Southern African countries, including Tanzania, with the declared purpose of developing greater economic self-reliance and cooperation, so as to reduce dependence on South Africa and its apartheid regime. Cooperation between a number of countries offered the only real prospect of achieving these objectives, but historical and geographical realities still presented many difficulties in reducing reliance on the apartheid regime. Nyerere and his government also took action without the support of other states to challenge minority White rule in Southern Africa. In the White-dominated government of Ian Smith declared Rhodesia to be independent of the British Empire and took power. The OAU threatened that its members would break diplomatic ties with Britain if they did not intervene to remove the minority-controlled government. The atrocities committed against the Kikuyu during the Mau Mau uprising in neighbouring Kenya had demonstrated to Tanzanians that anti-colonial struggles could be far more violent than their own relatively peaceful road to independence. It was customary for regular Tanzanians to offer voluntary contributions to the cause by way of agricultural produce, meagre financial resources and even blood donations. Critical Views Despite the major role that Tanzania played in nurturing African Liberation movements, there are some that offer a dissenting opinion regarding the contribution of Nyerere. Faced with this prospect and forced into hiding, Nyerere appealed to the British government to deploy forces in Tanganyika in order to defeat the mutiny and restore his authority. Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of independent Ghana and a founding member of the OAU, considered this invitation of colonial troops to be a stark betrayal of the principles of African liberation. Although Nyerere

later explained his actions before the OAU and received no censure, Nkrumah continued to argue that the Nyerere had forfeited any credibility he may have had as a leader of the African liberation struggle. Carolina Academic Press, , p. The Legacy of Nyerere. Pambazuka Press, , p. The Influence of Nyerere. Mkuki na Nyota, , p. Duodu Out of Africa: Tanzania and Julius Nyerere available at [http: Tanzania and Julius Nyerere](http://Tanzania and Julius Nyerere) available at [https: Mkuki na Nyota, Carolina Academic Press,](https://Mkuki na Nyota, Carolina Academic Press)

**Chapter 7 : Mozambique profile - Timeline - BBC News**

*RLS: Frelimo has a remarkable history of fifty years both as an armed front in the liberation struggle, a "revolutionary movement" after independence, and a political party guiding/ controlling the political fate of the Mozambican people.*

Mozambican War of Independence After World War II, while many European nations were granting independence to their colonies, Portugal, under the Estado Novo regime, maintained that Mozambique and other Portuguese possessions were overseas territories of the metropole mother country. Emigration to the colonies soared. In September 1961, it initiated an armed campaign against Portuguese colonial rule. Portugal had ruled Mozambique for more than four hundred years; not all Mozambicans desired independence, and fewer still sought change through armed revolution. Uria Simango was its first vice-president. The movement could not then be based in Mozambique as the Portuguese opposed nationalist movements and the colony was controlled by the police. The three founding groups had also operated as exiles. Tanzania and its president, Julius Nyerere, were sympathetic to the Mozambican nationalist groups. Convinced by recent events, such as the Mueda massacre, that peaceful agitation would not bring about independence, FRELIMO contemplated the possibility of armed struggle from the outset. It launched its first offensive in September 1962. Its initial military operations were in the North of the country; by the late 1960s it had established "liberated zones" in Northern Mozambique in which it, rather than the Portuguese, constituted the civil authority. It freed them from subjugation to landlords and Portuguese-appointed "chiefs", and established cooperative forms of agriculture. It also greatly increased peasant access to education and health care. Although it was an African nationalist party, it adopted a non-racial stance. Numerous whites and mulattoes were members. Joaquim Chissano The early years of the party, during which its Marxist direction evolved, were times of internal turmoil. The Second Party Congress, held in July 1970, approved the socialist goals. Mondlane was reelected party President and Uria Simango was re-elected vice-president. In April 1976, leadership was assumed by a triumvirate, with Machel and dos Santos supplementing Simango. After several months, in November 1976, Machel and dos Santos ousted Simango. The movement grew in strength during the ensuing decade. It was not able to gain control of any urban centre, including none of the small cities and towns located inside the "liberated" zones. It was engaging a Portuguese force of approximately 60,000 soldiers. The April "Carnation Revolution" in Portugal overthrew the Portuguese Estado Novo regime, and the country turned against supporting the long and draining colonial war in Mozambique. The new government first received diplomatic recognition and some military support from Cuba and the Soviet Union. Marcelino dos Santos became vice-president. All elements of society did not accept the new government, and a strong insurgency arose. After Machel died in a suspicious airplane crash, Joaquim Chissano took over leadership of both the party and the state. Especially after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 and related changes among Eastern Bloc European countries, Chissano began to envision a multi-party system in Mozambique. This civil war conflict was not ended until under the Rome General Peace Accords. The long years of war had caused extensive social disruption and poverty, making it difficult for the government to achieve social goals and improve the lot of the people. Mozambique became a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, comprising mostly independent, former British colonies, including some in Africa. End of Marxist ideology[ edit ] Despite having formerly been inspired by Communist bloc countries, Chissano was not a hard-line Marxist. Following the collapse of the Eastern Bloc in 1991, he came to see Marxist ideology as outdated for the contemporary world. He supported a revised Constitution which was adopted in 1992 and introduced the multi-party system to Mozambique. It ended one-party rule. After the Mozambican Civil War " was ended by the Rome General Peace Accords, the Mozambican ruling regime called for democratic, multi-party elections in 1994. The Frelimo Party won the first elections with a large majority of the votes. The party believed it needed to reduce all trace of socialist influence, and its members have worked to revise official histories of the Mozambican War of Independence. Already heavily mythologized, the official history of the struggle for independence has been distorted in a new way. At the elections in late 1994, President Chissano was re-elected with 58% of the vote. Chissano decided freely not to stand for the presidential election, although the constitution permitted him to do so. At the legislative elections of the same

date, the party won International observers among others, members of the European Union Election Observation Mission to Mozambique and the Carter Center supported these claims, criticizing the National Electoral Commission CNE for failing to conduct fair and transparent elections. They listed numerous cases of improper conduct by the electoral authorities that benefited Frelimo.

### Chapter 8 : FRELIMO - Wikipedia

*The Mozambican Civil War was a civil war fought in Mozambique from to Like many regional African conflicts during the late twentieth century, the Mozambican Civil War possessed local dynamics but was also exacerbated greatly by the polarizing effects of Cold War politics. [4].*

### Chapter 9 : Mozambique: FRELIMO Lawmakers Defend Party's History - calendrierdelascience.com

*From the Idealization of Frelimo to the Understanding of the Recent History of Mozambique\* Aquino de Braganca and Jacques Depelchin Introduction History is not only about the exhaustive collection of data, it is not only about.*