



ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

STUDY GUIDE

BOĞAZIÇI MUN 2020



Letter from the Secretary-General

Honorable participants,

I, as the Secretary-General, have the immense pleasure of welcoming you to the second edition of Boğaziçi University Model United Nations Conference. I am very thrilled and excited to be the Secretary-General of the conference I have always dreamt of. The story of this conference started in a bench of Boğaziçi University two years ago, and from that day on, BoğaziçiMUN Legacy has grown more and more with the precious contributions of all members of BoğaziçiMUN Family.

This year, as the Academic Team of BoğaziçiMUN 2020, we firmly plan to execute a unique academic event that is unprecedented in the history of MUN in Turkey. For this purpose, we have created eight breathtaking committees. I can promise that none of our committees are born out of necessity, but all of them are made with great passion. Our main objective in designing our committees is "realism." We are determined to provide you the most realistic simulation of the specific organs of the United Nations, other international organizations, and historical events. I have my endless faith in all Academic Team members that they will most successfully execute our vision in the BoğaziçiMUN 2020. I would also like to thank the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Binici, for continually helping me in the making of this conference.

Organization of African Unity is one of the first committees that we have designed for BoğaziçiMUN 2020. I believe that history of colonisation and decolonisation are of paramount importance and relevance to understand how the current world order is achieved. Therefore, I sincerely invite the delegates of OAU to elaborate on their research not only to contribute to the committee but to themselves with this important academic knowledge. Lastly, I am grateful to the USG of OAU Mr. Yeşil and his colleagues for planning this wonderful committee and for making this Conference a better one.

With sincere appreciation,

Egemen Büyükkaya

Secretary-General of BoğaziçiMUN 2020



Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Esteemed delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to BoğaziçiMUN'20. My name is Tolga Yeşil, and this is my second year at Kadir Has University studying Law. I will be serving you as the Under-Secretary-General of Organization of African Unity with my Academic Assistant Asude Köklü. I hope you will have both engaging and enjoyable debates while sharing your ideas with the committee. I advise you to find realistic and implementable solutions as the agenda item refers to rather critical issues and still has unanswered parts that the African community needs to be answered in order to move forward. Also, please do not be limited to this guide as it has been prepared as a starting point for your research.

I would like to thank dear Secretary-General Mr. Egemen Büyükkaya for giving me this opportunity and for his kindness and patience. I would like to thank Deputy-Secretary General Mr. Altar Binici for his efforts, and the organization team for their hard work.

I am looking forward to seeing you all.

Best regards,

Tolga Yeşil

Under-Secretary-General responsible for Organisation of African Unity



Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction of the Committee**
- 2. Africa's History**
 - a. Pre-colonial Era**
 - b. Colonial Era**
 - c. Decolonization Era**
 - i. External Causes**
 - ii. Internal Causes**
- 3. The political situation of Africa**
 - a. Further colonization of**
 - i. Namibian decolonization**
 - ii. Mozambique's decolonization**
 - iii. The Gambia's decolonization**
 - iv. Equatorial Guinean decolonization**
 - b. Disputes between the Nations**
 - i. Dispute of Bakassi**
 - ii. Dispute of Banc du Geyser**
 - iii. Dispute of Bir Tawil and Halaib**
 - iv. Dispute of Ogaden**
 - v. Dispute of Ceuta, Melilla, and Western Sahara**
 - vi. Dispute of Perejil Island**
- 4. Bibliography**



1. Introduction of the Committee

The Organization of African Unity was the first continent-wide confederacy of independent states of postcolonial Africa. On 25 May 1963, the OAU was established on the signature of the OAU Charter by representatives of 32 governments in Addis Ababa. The OAU becoming operational was on the 13th of September 1963, with the OAU Charter, its basic constitutional document, entering into force¹.

Many states were born in Africa in the 1950s with the commencement of the process of decolonization². Preserving and consolidating their independence and pursuing the ideals of African unity was the priority to African countries. Inspired by Pan-African philosophy, the states of Africa needed a political collective. At that point, two rival groups become apparent with opposing views about how these goals could best be achieved³. Led by the President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, the Casablanca Group backed radical calls for political unification and the establishment of a supranational body⁴. The clement Monrovia Group, led by Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, encouraged a loose association of sovereign states that allowed for political cooperation at the intergovernmental level⁵. The latter view prevailed⁶. The OAU was thus based on the “sovereign equality of all Member States,” as certain in its charter⁷.

The OAU’s supreme organ was the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It met annually, every year in a different capital city, it could also meet in extraordinary session.

¹ Dirco.gov.za. (2019). *Organization of African Unity (OAU) / African Union (AU)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/africa/oau.htm> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

² Google Books. (2019). *Guide to African Political and Economic Development*. [online] Available at: <https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=e2S2AgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Guide+to+African+Political+and+Economic+Development&hl=tr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUI87TirzjAhWMfFAKHQp3DwgQ6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=Guide%20to%20African%20Political%20and%20Economic%20Development&f=false> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

³ ibid

⁴ Google Books. (2019). *Historical Dictionary of Guinea*. [online] Available at: https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=TfcKAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Casablanca+Group&source=bl&ots=p3iufI_VbL&sig=ACfU3U1NHio4TzR_64rKzKnuO_n7LalBZQ&hl=tr&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiVrq-WibzjAhUvMewKHecABhA4ChDoATAJegQICRAB#v=onepage&q=Casablanca%20Group&f=false [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

⁵ ibid

⁶ Google Books. (2019). *Guide to African Political and Economic Development*. [online] Available at: <https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=e2S2AgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Guide+to+African+Political+and+Economic+Development&hl=tr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUI87TirzjAhWMfFAKHQp3DwgQ6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=Guide%20to%20African%20Political%20and%20Economic%20Development&f=false> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

⁷ ibid



Although each state had one vote, the assembly was disposed to operate by consensus. Excluding internal matters, its resolutions were nonbinding. Subordinate to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, The Council of Ministers, composed of government ministers (usually foreign ministers), typically met twice a year or in special session. The council's principal responsibility was preparing the assembly's agenda. Implementation of the assembly's decisions while adopting the budget was the council's duty. It emerged as the OAU's driving force⁸.

Article 2 of the OAU Charter declared that the organization intends the promotion of the unity and solidarity of African states, territorial integrity, defense of their sovereignty, and independence; and the obliteration of all forms of colonialism from Africa. Member states were to coordinate and harmonize their policies in various areas, including politics and diplomacy, transportation, economics, communications, health, education, defense, and security⁹. Within its instructing principles, Article 3 of the OAU Charter included the sovereign equality of all member states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peaceful settlement of disagreements, and the manumission of dependent African territories. Even though the organization's essential motivation was the liberation strive and the defense of the independence and territorial stability of African states, the OAU later expanded and developed its breadth of activities to include the protection of human rights and economic cooperation¹⁰.

The OAU had a mixed record. Its most tremendous success was regarding decolonization¹¹. Other accomplishments contained making significant contributions to improve international law, especially in the fields of human rights law and refugee law, where several vital treaties were adopted under OAU patronage, although virtually progress was slow and unstable¹². Establishing a court of human rights was envisioned, but the OAU was dissolved before it was set up. Efforts were made to initiate economic cooperation. It was decided in 1991 to

⁸ Dirco.gov.za. (2019). *Organization of African Unity (OAU) / African Union (AU)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/africa/oau.htm> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

⁹ Au.int. (2019). [online] Available at: https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7759-file-oau_charter_1963.pdf [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

¹⁰ ibid

¹¹ Colin Legum, The Organisation of African Unity—Success or Failure?, *International Affairs*, Volume 51, Issue 2, April 1975, Pages 208–219,

¹² Fondationtrudeau.ca. (2019). [online] Available at: http://www.fondationtrudeau.ca/sites/default/files/sharpe_oau__au_2013.pdf [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].



set up an African economic community, which was pre-planned to lead to a customs union and African monetary union¹³. Sadly, little progress was made.

The failures of the OAU outweighed its successes in the long-term. Conceivably, its most prominent failing was its incapability to bring peace, security, prosperity, and stability to Africa¹⁴. After all, the OAU's membership encompassed fifty-three states of Africa, with the exception of Morocco, which withdrew in 1984 to protest the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, also called as Western Sahara. In 2002 the OAU was dissolved and replaced by the African Union¹⁵.

Throughout these four days, the committee act as they are in the year 1965. The committee will be composed of heads of each of the respected member states, whether a president or a monarch.

2. Africa's History

a. Pre-colonial Era

Studies show that there were signs of humans living in Africa for more than 3 million years, as follows; Africa is the home of rich and varied history and is believed to be the birthplace of modern human beings¹⁶. Africa is also where some of the world's greatest civilizations, such as the Egyptian and Nubian societies¹⁷. African cultures and traditions are often granted to be fixed and stagnant by non-Africans. Nonetheless, this belief is inaccurate as African "tradition" has always been fluid. As time progressed, both the ancient and modern-day Societies have advanced, adapted, and evolved¹⁸. Over time climates and Environments have altered, and civilizations have adapted to these changes. As a great example, the Sahara desert can be given as it was once a fertile grassland but began losing rainfall around 2000 BCE¹⁹.

¹³ Au.int. (2019). *About the African Union | African Union*. [online] Available at: <https://au.int/en/overview> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

¹⁴ Colin Legum, The Organisation of African Unity—Success or Failure?, *International Affairs*, Volume 51, Issue 2, April 1975, Pages 208–219, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2617233>

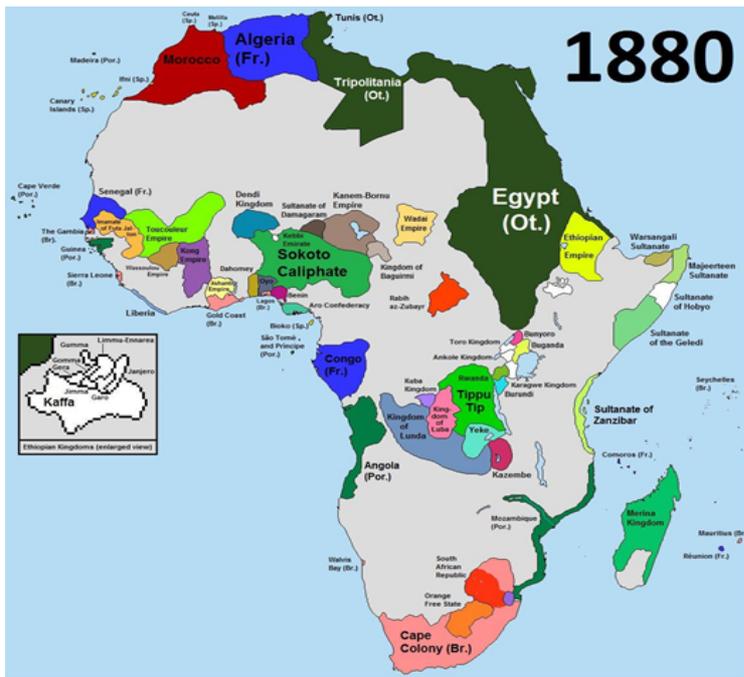
¹⁵ Au.int. (2019). *About the African Union | African Union*. [online] Available at: <https://au.int/en/overview> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

¹⁶ ScienceDaily. (2019). *Earliest Evidence Of Modern Humans Detected*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/10/071017145252.htm> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

¹⁷ Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/archaeology-and-history/magazine/2016/11-12/ancient-egypt-nubian-kingdom-pyramids-sudan/> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ Phys.org. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://phys.org/pdf465661093.pdf> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].



By the fifteenth century, there were hundreds of vibrant, dynamic cultures populating all parts of the vast continent. In those regions -today called as West, or Central Africa- a variety of groups, made themselves recognized through the obscure and sophisticated range and combinations of languages, religions, evolving worldviews, arts, and technologies.

b. Colonial Era

The Berlin Conference (1884–1885), additionally recognized as the Congo Conference or West Africa Conference, regulated European colonization and commerce in Africa throughout the New Imperialism period and harmonized with Germany's sudden appearance as an imperial power²⁰. The conference was coordinated by Otto von Bismarck, first Chancellor of Germany, besides the General Act of the Berlin Conference. The conference was led in a period of increased colonial movement by European powers, which reduced or neglected most existing forms of African sovereignty and self-governance²¹.

Before the conference, European diplomacy treated African natives in the same manner as the Native Americans, forming trading relations with the native leaders. In the early 1800s, the search for ivory motivated many white traders to go further in the center of the continent. Except for trading posts near the shores, the continent was disregarded through this period.

In 1876, King Leopold II of Belgium, who had earlier established and managed the International African Association that same year, requested Henry Morton Stanley to join

²⁰ South African History Online. (2019). *The Berlin Conference*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/berlin-conference> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

²¹ *ibid*



him in investigating and 'civilizing' the continent²². In 1878, the International Congo Society was also established, with more economic aims, but still linked to the previous society²³. Léopold secretly bought foreign investors into the Congo Society, which was for imperialistic intentions, with the African Society serving almost as a philanthropic front²⁴.

Stanley went back to Congo from 1878 to 1885, this time not as a reporter but as an agent from Léopold with the secret mission to organize what would become known as the Congo Free State, soon after the closure of the Berlin Conference, in August 1885²⁵. French intelligence had noticed Leopold's projects, and France was immediately involved in colonial exploration. French naval officer Pierre de Brazza was sent to central Africa, progressed into the western Congo basin and raised the French flag over the Brazzaville in 1881, in what is currently the Republic of Congo²⁶. Eventually, Portugal, which already had a long, but quite abandoned colonial Empire in the area through the former proxy state Kongo Empire, also alleged the area. Its claims were based on old alliances with Spain and the Roman Catholic Church²⁷. They immediately made a deal on 26 February 1884 with its former ally, the United Kingdom, to prevent the Congo Society's access to the Atlantic²⁸.

At the beginning of the 1880s, because of many determinants, including diplomatic maneuvers, following colonial exploration, and realization of Africa's bounty of valuable resources such as gold, wood, rubber, land, and markets, European powers affair in the continent had escalated dramatically²⁹. Stanley's charting of the Congo River Basin (1874–77) removed the last terra incognita from European maps of the continent, outlining the areas of British, Belgian, French, and Portuguese control. The powers raced to push these

²² Cleary, V. (2019). *King Leopold and the Conquest of the Congo*. [online] Webs.bcp.org. Available at: http://webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/modernworldhistorytextbook/imperialism/section_6/kingleopold.html [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

²³ ibid

²⁴ ibid

²⁵ Society, N. (2019). *Belgian King Establishes Congo Free State*. [online] National Geographic Society. Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/feb5/belgian-king-establishes-congo-free-state/> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

²⁶ Google Books. (2019). *Merger Politics of Nigeria and Surge of Sectarian Violence*. [online] Available at: <https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=TAMb6kEvdWUC&pg=PA25&lpg=PA25&dq=French+flag+in+the+Brazzaville+in+1881&source=bl&ots=fNs8kGCxkM&sig=ACfU3U3MoDF-qTVBjsfkM4MJDnZB2vzWTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjj46jir8vjAhVx2aYKHaBIDGMQ6AEwAHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

²⁷ ibid

²⁸ ibid

²⁹ ibid



rough boundaries to their furthest limits and eliminate any possible regional powers which might trouble the competitive European diplomacy³⁰.

France went to take over Tunisia. Italy became part of the Triple Alliance, upsetting Bismarck's carefully arranged plans and forcing Germany to become interested in Africa³¹.

In 1882, realizing the extent of Portuguese authority on the shorelines and seeing the entrance of France to eastward across Central Africa toward Ethiopia, the Nile, and the Suez Canal, Britain saw its essential trade route through Egypt, and Indian Empire threatened. Britain intervened in Ottoman Egypt thanks to the collision of the Egyptian financing and the subsequent riot³².

Seeing the European colony race, Germany began expeditions of its own, which intimidated both French and British politicians. Wishing to alleviate this conflict quickly, King Leopold II convinced France and Germany that fair trade in Africa would be the best for all three countries. In 1884 with the assistance of the British and the initiative of Portugal, Otto von Bismarck, called representatives from 13 nations in Europe, also the United States to take part in the Berlin Conference to achieve a joint policy on the African continent³³.

The conference was opened on 15 November 1884 and closed on 26 February 1885. the following 14 countries sent representatives to attend the Conference and sign the Berlin Act:

- Austria-Hungary
- Belgium
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Ottoman Empire
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Sweden–Norway
- United Kingdom
- United States – although the United States reserved the right to vote for conclusions of the Conference.

The General Act fixed the following points:

³⁰ ibid

³¹ ibid

³² ibid

³³ South African History Online. (2019). *The Berlin Conference*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/berlin-conference> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].



- To increase public acceptance, the conference decided to end slavery by African and Islamic powers. Thus, an international prohibition of the slave trade throughout their respected spheres was signed by the European members³⁴.
- The estates and goods obtained by the Belgian King Leopold's International Congo Society were approved as the Society's and, therefore, King Leopold's private property. A few months after the closure of the Berlin Conference, King Leopold's Vice-Administrator General in the Congo, Francis de Winton, declared that the territory from that day on will be "the Congo Free State," a name that was not yet in use at the time of the conference so does not appear in the General Act³⁵.
- The 14 signatory governments would hold free trade from one end to the other of Congo Basin together with Lake Malawi, and east of this in an area south of 5° N³⁶.
- The Niger and Congo rivers were made free for ship trafficking for every signatory country³⁷.
- Based on "effective occupation," a Principle of Effectivity was included to stop powers pre-arranging and to set up colonies in name only³⁸.
- Any further act of colonizing of any portion of the African coast ought to be notified by the power taking possession, or assuming a protectorate, to the other signatory powers.
- Definition of areas in which each European power had a right to seek the legal ownership of land³⁹.

The principle of effective occupation declared that authorities could gain rights over colonial lands only if they owned them or had "effective occupation": if they had negotiations with local leaders, if they flew their flag there, and if they established an authority in the region to govern it with a police force to keep peace⁴⁰. Colonial power could also exploit the colony economically. This principle became very useful not only as a base for the European powers to obtain territorial supremacy in Africa but also for determining the limits of their respective overseas possessions, as effective occupation served in some cases as a guideline

³⁴ Loveman.sdsu.edu. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://loveman.sdsu.edu/docs/1885GeneralActBerlinConference.pdf> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

³⁵ ibid

³⁶ ibid

³⁷ ibid

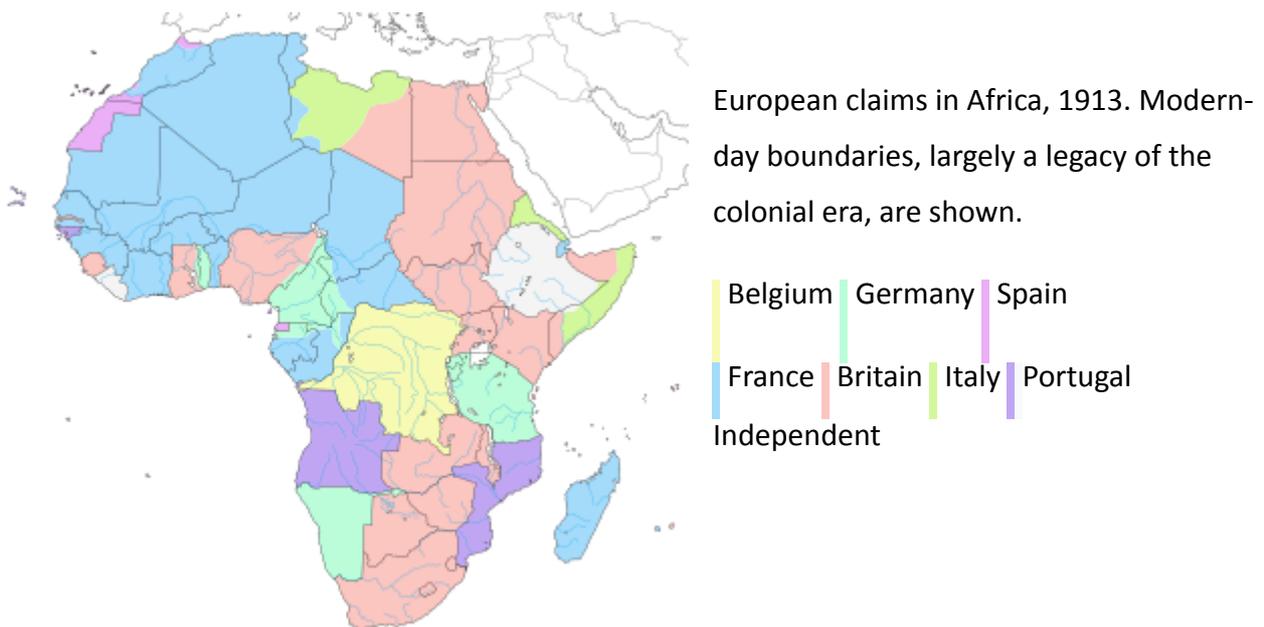
³⁸ ibid

³⁹ ibid

⁴⁰ ibid

for settling disputes over the boundaries between colonies⁴¹. But, as the Berlin Act was limited in its extent to the lands that fronted on the African coast, European powers in various situations later insisted rights over lands in the center without showing the requirement of effective occupation, as explained in Article 35 of the Final Act⁴².

The parceling out of Africa accelerated after the Conference. In central Africa, in particular, parties were sent to coerce traditional rulers into signing treaties, using violence if needed. In a period of a few years, Africa was divided up nominally south of the Sahara.



By 1895, the only independent states were:

- Morocco, involved in colonial conflicts with Spain and France, who overcame the natives and conquered the nation in the 20th century.
- Liberia, set up with the backing of the United States for returned slaves
- Ethiopian Empire, the only free native state, which resisted Italian incursion from Eritrea in what is known as the First Italo-Ethiopian War but was later taken in 1936 as the Second Italo-Ethiopian War
- Majeerteen Sultanate, founded in the early 18th century was taken over by Italy in the 20th century

⁴¹ Wasscehistorytextbook.com. (2019). 8: *Colonial Rule in West Africa – History Textbook*. [online] Available at: <https://wasscehistorytextbook.com/8-colonial-rule-in-west-africa/> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

⁴² Loveman.sdsu.edu. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://loveman.sdsu.edu/docs/1885GeneralActBerlinConference.pdf> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].



- Sultanate of Hobyo carved out of the former Majeerteen Sultanate, which ruled northern Somalia until the 20th century when it was captured by Italy.

The following states lost their sovereignty to the British Empire approximately a decade after: Orange Free State, a Boer republic founded by Dutch settlers and the South African Republic, also a Boer republic

90% of all Africa was under European control by 1902. The large part of the Sahara was occupied by French, while after the quelling of the Mahdi revolt and the ending of the Fashoda crisis, Sudan lived under British–Egyptian rulership with Egypt being under British control before becoming a British mandate in 1914.

From 1899 to 1902, the Boer republics were conquered by the United Kingdom in the Boer war. In 1911 Morocco was shared between the French and the Spanish, and in 1912 Libya was conquered by Italy. In 1914 the official British annexation of Egypt ended the colonial division of Africa.

c. Decolonization Era

The 'parceling out' of Africa -between 1870 and 1900- ended with nearly all of the continent living under control of several European states. Racing to claim as much area as attainable while avoiding friction with other European states, the distribution of Africa was approved in the Berlin Agreement in 1885, with no concern on local diversities⁴³. Almost all African soil was alleged by Western European governments by 1905, with the exception of Ethiopia (later seized by Italy in 1936) and Liberia (which former African-American slaves were living). As a result of colonialism, the majority of Africa lost independence and control of natural resources such as rubber and gold. The introduction of imperial strategies being around local markets started the downfall of local economies due to the exploitation of cheap labor and cheap labor⁴⁴. March towards liberation was slow up until the mid-20th century. 54 African countries had rejected the European colonial rulers by 1977⁴⁵.

i. External Causes

⁴³ South African History Online. (2019). *The Berlin Conference*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/berlin-conference> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

⁴⁴ *ibid*

⁴⁵ *ibid*



During the world wars, African soldiers were called up for imperial armies. The British and the US leaders came together to discuss ideas for the post-war world in the 1941 Atlantic Conference⁴⁶. The conclusion was the Atlantic Charter. It was not a treaty and was not presented to the British Parliament or the Senate of the United States for acceptance, but it became a renowned document. One of the provisions, proposed by Roosevelt, was the liberty of imperial colonies. After World War II, the US and the African colonies put force on Britain to live by the terms of the Atlantic Charter⁴⁷. After the war, some Britons considered African colonies to be weak and immature; British colonizers brought in democratic government at local levels to the colonies. President Roosevelt added one provision that all people had the right to be independent, ignited hope in British colonies. Britain was bound to agree, but Churchill refused widespread applicability of self-independence for subject nations. He also said that the Charter was only relevant to German-occupied states, not to the British Empire⁴⁸. In the end, they agreed to the Atlantic Charter, which in part specified that they would, "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." As nationalism grew throughout Africa, this agreement eased the march towards independence⁴⁹.

Overwhelmed with post-war debt, European powers were no longer able to sustain the needs to keep control of their African colonies. Moreover, colonies such as Nigeria, Senegal, and Ghana struggled for self-governance as colonial powers were fatigued by war efforts. This was the perfect opportunity for African nationalists to spread decolonization very quickly and with minimal casualties. However, some regions were left with a great number of death tolls as to earn their independence.

ii. Internal Causes

In 1945 the Fifth Pan-African Congress necessitated the cease of colonialism. Future presidents of Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and national activists were Delegates in the congress⁵⁰.

⁴⁶ History.state.gov. (2019). *Milestones: 1937–1945 - Office of the Historian*. [online] Available at: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/atlantic-conf> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

⁴⁷ ibid

⁴⁸ ibid

⁴⁹ ibid

⁵⁰ Lucas.leeds.ac.uk. (2019). *Remembering the Fifth Pan-African Congress – Christian Høgsbjerg : Centre for African Studies (LUCAS)*. [online] Available at: <https://lucas.leeds.ac.uk/article/remembering-the-fifth-pan-african-congress-christian-hogsbjerg/> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Because of Colonial economic exploitation, the wealth earned from European countries extracting Ghana's mining was given to shareholders, instead of being used for regional development, prompting significant local complaints. On the other hand, local African industry businesses and towns grew when U-boats patrolling the Atlantic Ocean reduced raw material transportation to Europe. In sequence, residential areas, manufacturers, and trade unions grew, improvement in education and increment in literacy rate led to pro-independence newspaper establishments⁵¹.

In the 1930s inadvertently, a small group of leaders educated in Western universities got accustomed to ideas like self-determination and self-governance. These leaders came to lead the fight for sovereignty and became hand in hand with leading nationalists such as Jomo Kenyatta, Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere, Léopold Sédar Senghor, Nnamdi Azikiwe, and Félix Houphouët-Boigny.

Following World War II, the wave of decolonization turned the continent upside down as many mandates gained their independence from European colonialism.

3. The political situation of Africa

a. Further colonization of



i. Namibian decolonization

Namibia, which is a former German colony, is located in the north-west of South Africa. The country's area is 800 000 square kilometers, borders Angola in the north, and Botswana in the east⁵². Throughout the 1960s large quantity of African countries had gained their independence, sadly Namibia was not one of them. Geologically Namibia is made up of dry scrubland, savannah, and deserts like the Kalahari and the Namib. The country is abundant in minerals like tungsten, uranium, lithium, vanadium, also diamonds. It was the resources that motivated South Africa to hold on to Namibia during the revolution years, 1966 to 1990. South Africans also thought that by holding onto Namibia, the guerrilla war in Angola would be distant from them. South African apartheid laws were stretched to Namibia, and that

⁵¹ ibid

⁵² South African History Online. (2019). *Namibia*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/place/namibia> [Accessed 24 Jul. 2019].



prevented black Namibians from having any political claims, also restricted economic and social independence⁵³.

SWAPO -the South West Africa People's Organisation- was formed In 1964. It was started by Sam Nujoma and was mainly a Black African Nationalist movement. The need for political and social freedom was the SWAPO's agenda to create historical change in Namibia. SWAPO cried out support from all the local tribes. However, in an attempt to divide and conquer, the South African government claimed that it was dominated by the Ovambo tribe -agricultural people who live originally in the North of Namibia- who made up more than half of the population in Namibia. South Africa arrested and charged 37 Namibians for supporting terrorism In 1967, including Andimba Herman Toivo ja Toivo -one of the founders of SWAPO- who was sentenced for 20 years in Robben Island, off Cape Town's coast. People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) was established by SWAPO In 1966, and the armed revolution started. During the 1960s, Angola was a Portuguese Colony, and that meant any supply lines were too long for the Namibia armies to get enough aids and combat equipment to start armed operations. However, the Namibian armies started gathering weaponry, and little by little, the sabotage started⁵⁴.

With Angola becoming independent In 1975, SWAPO had better supply lines and was able to begin a relentless guerrilla warfare campaign. In 1978, SWAPO had approximately 18,000 fighters and could originate 800 raids into Namibia. As a response, South Africa attacked the rebel bases across the border, including an avenging strike into Zambia, which made the Zambians more reluctant to support SWAPO. South Africa's raid into Angola pushed the guerrilla fighters back 200 miles and caused vital damage. South African and Angolan forces fought their first battle as the war intensified in 1981. Two Angolan forces, along with their Russian advisors, were defeated. Around 10,000 guerrilla fighters and 800 South Africans died. SWAPO then devoted to guerilla tactics⁵⁵.

By 1988, the number of SWAPO fighters was lowered to 8700, of which 800 were near the border. SWAPO faced 12,000 soldiers of the South West African Territorial Force; 80% of these soldiers were blacks. One black troop refused to fight In 1987, but the uprising was

⁵³ ibid

⁵⁴ South African History Online. (2019). *The Namibian struggle for independence – 1966 – 1990 – a historical background*. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/namibian-struggle-independence-1966-1990-historical-background> [Accessed 24 Jul. 2019].

⁵⁵ ibid



quickly suppressed. South African reprisal tactics were effective. They also cut off the villagers from any contact with the rebels, which the British found idea was called fortified villages. Without food and intelligence support from the locals, the rebellion was badly off to make any impact.

In the 1980s, the political tension was growing on the South Africans. For instance, the UN formed a “contact group” of prominent Western powers, which included the UK and USA to put influence on South Africa to allow Namibia independence. South Africa was becoming segregated internationally, and the cost of military attacks was increasing. The South African government wanted to get out of the situation while protecting South Africa's business interests. ,

The cease-fire was agreed and announced in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 8th of August 1988. The UN decided to send a peacekeeping force to observe the agreement and to help conduct and succeed in fair elections. In the first elections in 1989, SWAPO won with 57% of the votes with 41 seats in the National Assembly, the opposition, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) won 29% with 21 seats. Sam Nujoma was named the president of the country. On 21 March 1990, Namibia became independent. The conflict in Namibia also illustrated the engagement of superpowers in Third World wars. During the years of uprising and war, 1966 – 1990, between 20 000 to 25 000 people died. It took 24 years of revolution and conflict for Namibia to gain its independence from South Africa⁵⁶.



ii. Mozambique's decolonization

The Republic of Mozambique is a country established in Southeast Africa who has a shoreline to the Indian Ocean in the east and has borders to Tanzania in the north, Malawi and Zambia in the northwest, Zimbabwe in the west, and Eswatini and South Africa in the southwest. The capital of Mozambique is Maputo. Matola is the largest city - the outskirts of Maputo-

From the 1st to 5th centuries AD, Bantu-speaking tribes migrated to present-day Mozambique from farther west and north. Northern Mozambique lies within the monsoon trade winds from the Indian Ocean.

⁵⁶ ibid



From the 7th to 11th centuries, a series of Swahili harbor towns originated here, which contributed to the development of a unique Swahili culture and language. In the late medieval period, these towns were visited by merchants from Persia, Somalia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Arabia, and India.

The 1400's: The Zimbabwe kingdom is replaced by the Monomatapa empire. The Monomatapa empire possesses rich goldmines, which are later, by Europeans, believed to be the mythical mines of King Salomon. All along the coastline of East Africa, the Arab traders were settled in, and Islam had a considerable influence. The new mixed Islamic-African culture was known as Swahili.

- Vasco de Gama

1498: Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reached the shores of Mozambique with four ships. They were well received in Maputo and then sailed on to the town of Mozambique. He was surprised to find an advanced society with trade, monetary economy, wealthy businesspeople, and sheikhs. Some sailors knew that he was looking for the sea-route to India. Tensions grow between the Swahili people and their European guests. The town is pillaged, plundered, and bombed as Vasco da Gama sails off. From Malindi in Kenya, he continues towards India.

1500: Vasco da Gama gets back to Mozambique with more vessels and weaponry. He means to take over control of the region. The Portuguese navy arrives, and in a few years, the Portuguese are in charge of all trade. To accomplish this, they stop most of the Islamic-African culture in military operations. All towns and city-states not willing to surrender to Portuguese terms were attacked. The Portuguese three-point trade -India, Africa, and Europe- was in function. The Europeans supported the onslaught and crimes and saw them as a Christian crusade against Islamic power. Vasco da Gama commanded the destruction of a ship transporting 380 Muslim pilgrims who were unarmed men, women, and children. Stories of these hateful acts spread far into the Arab world with no good outlooks and grantees for the future.

- Portugese Settlements

The 1600's: After waiting at the coast, the Portuguese soon tried to reach further into the continent. Explorations started from the Zambezi river. As more land was "discovered,"



Portuguese farmers are encouraged to settle in the country. The Portuguese could now take whatever land he wanted and make that area as his private kingdom and army, as long as he paid the "Prazo" tax to the Portuguese crown. The farmer paying Prazo was called the "Prazeres." The Prazeres also gained the rights to use the people in his boundary for labor. This was an effective way to expanding its influence in the area for Portugal, but it also made Portugal lesser than the Prazeres

1698: After losing Mombasa and the Kenyan coast to the Arabs, Portugal focused on their territories further south.

The 1700's: As one of the few places in Africa, it was common for the Portuguese landlords to adopt -to some degree- the African culture. Many settlers married local, African women. The settlers become more "Africanised," and they refused to pay taxes to Portugal. Arab and Indian traders on the coast regained some of their power as the authority of Portugal weakened. Maize and cassava were introduced by the Portuguese in most of Africa.

- Colonies and Slavery

1752: Portugal declared that Mozambique was now their colony. Soon the slave trade began.

1787: The Portuguese raised a fort in Lourenço Marques, and a town started to develop around it.

The 1800's: Slaves become a major part of trade since the late 1700s. Most slaves from Mozambique were sent to French sugar plantations in Reunion and Mauritius as well as the Portuguese plantations in Brazil. The Portuguese slave trade bloomed when Great Britain banned it. Roughly 1 million slaves were exported from Mozambique during the 1800s. Fights between different African groups broke out as some tribes are hunted while other groups were basically slave traders.

The Mid-1800's: The Monomatapa empire collapsed under the continuing pressure from both Portugal and the new generation of Arab traders. Nguni people from South Africa took over the Thonga kingdoms and formed the Gaza empire.

1869: Portugal authoritatively prohibited slavery, but the evil trade with humans went on in Mozambique until around 1900.



1878: Portugal could only control the Southern part of the country and choose to rent large territories in the North to trading corporations, many of which were British. Britain and Germany had threatened to take over control of the colony, and this was the only solution for Portugal to hold on to their power. Slavery was on return, but forced labor -Chibalo- was used by these companies on farms and for construction of roads and later railways.

1884-85: The European countries split up Africa at the Berlin conference. Portugal demands all the land between Mozambique and Angola, basically east to the west coast. But the country is not one of the strongest European countries and has to be satisfied with less. The "scramble for Africa" has begun. Portuguese East Africa is dominated by those Bantu kingdoms who had gained from the slave trade. Other groups have been more or less wiped out. A few Portuguese traders, officials, and military were still in some of the coastal cities, but without much power and almost without contact with Portugal.

1886: A railway was being built to connect Transvaal with the city Lourenço Marques because gold had been found in the Boer-republic of Transvaal

1891: Portugal and Britain signed a treaty that lays out the current borders of Mozambique.

The Gaza Empire was among the Africans to make a profit from the slave trade. The empire now had considerable political power and was doing it's best to resist all kinds of Portuguese influence in the area. The resistance was carried out with both acts of violence, trade, and diplomacy. Other kingdoms were also fighting the colonizers, but the different tribes and people never manage to put away their internal disputes and join forces.

1895: Gungunhanas, the last emperor of the Gaza Empire, was captured by the Portuguese and deported to the Azores.

- Worst Living Conditions in Africa

1907: Portugal moved the colonial capital of Mozambique from Ilha de Moçambique to Lourenço Marques. The new capital had a population of about 5,000. Most political and economic activities in Mozambique were also transferred to the south.

1915: After the collapse of the Gaza Empire, Portugal ultimately had military and political control of all Portuguese East Africa. For the first time, all kingdoms and territories of Mozambique were under the same rule.



Three big trading companies were managing half of Portuguese East Africa. The companies owned all rights to agriculture and mining in their area. They could also claim taxes from the local population, who were forced to work on the plantations. Almost 100.000 Mozambicans were forced to work in the gold mines of Transvaal. Life conditions in the colonies were so bad that many Africans choose to cross the borders to the neighboring British colonies.

- Fascist Regime

1926: A fascist coup turned Portugal into a military dictatorship. António Oliveira Salazar came to power, and this meant an even tighter grip on the African population and more extensive use of forced labor.

The new Portuguese government had close ties with the white governments in neighboring countries Rhodesia and South Africa. Roads and railways were built to supply the neighbors access to the big ports in Mozambique. Due to poor administration by Portugal, most profits were made by Rhodesia, and S.A. Portugal completely ignored to develop Mozambique or make any kind of social progress for the citizens. Schools and hospitals were only for Portuguese citizens.

1932: Portugal took over more direct control of the colony, and decided to cancel all agreements with the foreign trading companies. The fascists wanted to get all possible profits directly to the Portuguese so-called "new state."

The Salazar government encouraged primarily poor Portuguese people to immigrate to the Mozambican colony. The population grew rapidly in Mozambique, but most of the new inhabitants were only bringing even more social problems to the area.

The Portuguese government ruled the colony through a racist system similar to the South African apartheid. Schools were still only for the Portuguese population. It was prohibited by law for Africans to make any kind of trade, and the majority were forced to hard and dangerous labor on farms, in mines, and cotton production.

The catholic church expressed a commitment to educating the Africans. But only on their conditions, which includes obligatory Christianity and support to the fascist regime. Mozambicans could only avoid being used as forced labor by becoming "assimilates" – meaning that they willingly give up their own culture and indigenous beliefs. These assimilate were -in theory- allowed to get a basic education. Among the requirements are



that the Africans had to wear shoes, eat with fork and knife and prove that they were not sleeping on the floor. Only very few choose this mortifying solution to solve their suffering.

- Growing Resistance

1959-60: Groups of African farmers in the province of Capo Delgado forme co-operatives to run their own business. The leaders were imprisoned within a short time.

June 16, 1960: The government killed more than 500 participants in a peaceful demonstration in Mueda. The Mueda Massacre simply motivated more to fight for independence.

In the early sixties, most African nations were gaining their independence. But both South Africa and Rhodesia were run by a white minority. Portugal did not intend to give up power in Mozambique and Angola, which were still the least developed of the African colonies. Mozambican resistance movements were formed in the neighboring countries of Malawi, Tanzania, and Rhodesia. The opposition also started to form among students in Lisbon and Paris.

1961: Forced labor -Chibalo- was at last ended in Mozambique. This was probably done by the government to show a sign of "goodwill."

1962: After the independence of Tanzania, the Mozambican resistance was centralized from Dar Es Salaam with the support of President Julius Nyerere. The newly formed organization got the name FRELIMO (the Front for Liberation of Mozambique). President of Frelimo was Eduardo Mondlane, but internal struggles for power in the organization continued in the following years. It was agreed upon that freedom for Mozambique can not be gained through peaceful methods.

- Growing Resistance

September 25, 1964: The first shot was fired for the fight against the Portuguese regime, which still shows no sign of retreating from Mozambique. A military post in the Cabo Delgado province was attacked. Within a short time, Capo Delgado and Niassa were under Frelimo control. That was guerilla forces with support from the local farmers.

1966: Most provinces in northern Mozambique were now liberated from Portuguese control.



1969: Eduardo Mondlane was killed by a bomb in Dar Es Salaam. The assassins were from PIDE, the secret police of the Portuguese fascist rule. Samora Moisés Machel followed Mondlane as president of Frelimo. Portugal was sending more soldiers to Mozambique to hit back on the resistance. The government also got support and weaponry from NATO. Both the Portuguese colonies and apartheid South Africa were considered to be "friends of the West" during the cold war.



iii. The Gambia's decolonization

The Republic of The Gambia is a country in West Africa that is almost encircled by Senegal except for its western coastline along the Atlantic Ocean. It is the smallest nation on the African continent⁵⁷.

The Gambia is located on both sides of the lower extensions of the Gambia River, the nation's namesake, which runs through the center of The Gambia and flows into the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 10,689 square kilometers with a population of 1,857,181 -as of the April 2013-. Gambian capital is Banjul, and the largest cities are Serekunda and Brikama⁵⁸.

1588: Trading with The British started⁵⁹.

1651: Courlander Gambia was established as a Latvian colony on the 26th of October.

1661: English invaded St. Andrew Island and other Courlander possessions in the Gambia on the 19th of March. They renamed the island as James Island with administration by the Royal Adventurers in Africa Company.

May 25, 1765: The Gambia became the British colony of Senegambia with its headquarters at St. Louis.

1807: Slave trading was prohibited, and James Island was being used to check and stop the illicit traffic in slaves.

⁵⁷ Eros.usgs.gov. (2019). *The Republic of The Gambia | West Africa*. [online] Available at: <https://eros.usgs.gov/westafrica/country/republic-gambia> [Accessed 28 Jul. 2019].

⁵⁸ *ibid*

⁵⁹ Accessgambia.com. (2019). *History of The Independence Movement in Gambia*. [online] Available at: <http://www.accessgambia.com/information/history-independence-movement.html> [Accessed 28 Jul. 2019].



1816: The British founded Banjul -Gambia- as a trading station and base for defeating the slave trade. Captain Alexander Grant took the sandy bank of Banjul Island because of the treaty from the Chief of Kombo and built the intended city of Bathurst, renamed Banjul in 1973. The British renamed Banjul Island as St. In 1973, the name was changed to Banjul.

1818: Bathurst -later Banjul- had a civilian population of 700, the year that civil government was begun.

1821: The Gambia became administered as a crown colony from Sierra Leone on the 17th of October. Since then, Banjul -Bathurst- has been its capital.

1965: Gambia gained independence from Britain on the 18th of February.

1970: The country grew into a republic, and a law was passed in April.

1975: ECOWAS -The Economic Community of West African States- Treaty 1 was signed on the 25th of May. ECOWAS was created in Nigeria with 15 members, including Cape Verde, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta -later Burkina Faso-.

1981: Senegalese troops failed an attempt to overthrow the government of Gambia by a paramilitary field force on the 30th of July. Jawara was given back the power.

1994: Gambian soldiers proclaimed a military government in Dakar, Senegal, on the 23rd of July,

1994: Yahya Jammeh seized the power of Gambia and suspended the 1970 constitution in July.

1994: Approximately two dozen military men were executed following a move against dictator Yahya Jammeh in November.

August 9 1995:, Gambia voters passed a new law that gave army ruler Yahya Jammeh the power to hold elections.

1996: Yahya Jammeh defeated three civilian rivals in national elections on the 27th of September. Observers said that the elections were flawed. Jammeh's government had

banished opposition parties, suppressed the press, forbade meetings between opposing

candidates and foreign diplomats, and used soldiers to attack opposing demonstrations⁶⁰.



iv. Equatorial Guinean decolonization

1471: Portuguese explorer Fernao do Po saw the island of Fernando Poo, which is now called Bioko.

1477: Portugal ceded Fernando Poo to Spain.

1844: Spanish settled in what became the province of Rio Muni, mainland Equatorial Guinea.

1904: Fernando Poo and Rio Muni became the Western African Territories, later renamed Spanish Guinea.

1968: Spanish Guinea was granted independence and become the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with Francisco Macias Nguema as president.

1972: Nguema become president for life.

1979: Nguema ousted in a military coup led by his nephew, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.



b. Disputes between the Nations

i. Dispute of Bakassi

The Bakassi peninsula is a group of islands on the border of Cameroon and Nigeria. The islands themselves are covering an area of 665 km². While most of the islands are covered in Mangrove trees, the area is still densely populated with estimated numbers ranging from 150.000 to 300.000 people. As the area experiences, Guinea Current's warm east-flowing water interacts with the cold-flowing Benguela Current, which in turn creates

⁶⁰ ibid



huge breakers that constantly advances towards the shore, which makes Bakassi fertile and rich fishing ground. The area is also described as an oil-rich peninsula. While no oil deposits were found in the peninsula, it is known that it has good quality crude oil deposits, which can be refined into multiple forms of petroleum-based fuels⁶¹.

The peninsula, in a historical context, was drawn and incorporated into the British Empire during the Scramble for Africa. During the Scramble for Africa, under Queen Victoria's orders, the British delegations signed multiple treaties with the regional chiefs and kings, which made the British exercise control over the territories. With the signing of the Old Calabar treaty on 10 September 1884, the area of Bakassi was incorporated into the British African Colonies. During this process, however, the colonial borders were not fully drawn, and most of the territories were under de-facto rules of the colonial governors with arbitrary borders. Throughout the years after its initial colonization, the Bakassi region was ruled by the de-facto rule of Nigerian Mandate. After the British decolonization of Nigeria and the French decolonization of Cameroon, it was realized that most of the borders were not fully defined. After the initial decolonization, both of the countries claimed bakassa as their own. Controlling the area gave Nigeria an uphand towards Cameroon as Nigeria bolstered soldiers into the peninsula. After their independence, in 1961, to ease the tensions and to solve the dispute, a public vote was held in the area of Southern Cameroon, which was under Nigerian control. After the vote, Southern Cameroon was incorporated into the Cameroon Republic while Bakassi remaining in Nigeria⁶².

ii. Dispute of Banc du Geyser

The Territory of Banc du Geyser is a reef in the Mozambique Channel off the coast of Madagascar. The island was annexed by the French soldiers back in 1841, taking it from the British. Although the area is unpopulated, it is thought to be rich in oil. Due to this reason, the reef is claimed by three countries; France, Madagascar, and Mozambique. Out of all these nations, only France has a presence on the area with its "Armed Forces of the Southern Zone of the Indian Ocean" forces. However, the reef periodically sinks under the ocean and rises again, due to this issue, no country has a permanent settlement on the area.

⁶¹ Loc.gov. (2019). *Cameroon; Nigeria: Bakassi Peninsula Transition Completed | Global Legal Monitor*. [online] Available at: <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/cameroon-nigeria-bakassi-peninsula-transition-completed/> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

⁶² *ibid*



The control of the neighboring Comoros islands gives France a stronger case in this matter as it has the control of the Comoros island group⁶³.



iii. Dispute of Bir Tawil and Halaib

The Hala'ib Triangle is a 20.000 km² of land between Egypt and Sudan. The area holds a population of 1000 people. The area has grasslands that can help cattle and sheep farming and plays a vital role for the inhabitants of the area since the Hala'ib triangle is surrounded in the desert. The border issue was first commissioned when the British took control of Egypt



Khedive from the Ottomans. After this initial occupation, the area of Sudan was also annexed by the British after the scramble for Africa.

After the conquest, the British authorities draw a border between Egypt and Sudan colony, which was the 22nd parallel in 1899. However, after taking the farmer population into

⁶³ Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/disputes-c.htm> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

consideration, they re-drew the border to include Hala'ib as a part of the Sudanese administration in 1902. The area is claimed by both of the nations; however, at the moment, the area is under the control of Egypt⁶⁴.

About the territory of Bir Tawil, it is that if one nation claims the area as their own, it would mean that they recognize the border treaty that would hurt their claim on Hala'ib. If Egypt claims Bir Tawil, then they would recognize the 1902 borders; if Sudan Claims Bir Tawil, then it would mean they recognize the 1899 borders. Also, the area has no population and is an arid desert of 2000 km²⁶⁵.



iv. Dispute of Ogaden

The area Ogaden is a barren plain east of Ethiopia. The plateau covers an area of 200.000 km² of an area and borders Djibouti, Kenya, and Somalia. The demography of the area is majority Muslim Somalis, and due to this reason, the area is claimed by

Somalia. Historically, the area was under the Adal Sultanate, which was a Muslim Somali Sultanate. However, after being conquered by Abyssinia, the population was ruled under the Ethiopians.

During the Scramble for Africa, the territories of Eritrea and Somali were given to the Italians while Djibouti being annexed by France. After surviving the scramble for Africa, Abyssinia became the target for Italian colonial ambitions. During the first Italian-Ethiopian war, the area of Ogaden was shown as a justification by the Italians to conquer Ethiopia. The reason was that since the Muslim Somalis were under Italian protectorate, the ones living in Ethiopia were under them as well. After a war between two nations in 1896, the Italians were defeated and retreated back to their colonies. After Mussolini's rise to power, in order to propagate for war and to Show his ambitions and power, Italians again used the same Ogaden border to justify their attack. After annexing Abyssinia, the territory of Ogaden was incorporated into the Italian East Africa colony. After the Second World war, however, the

⁶⁴ Europarl.europa.eu. (2019). *Bir Tawil*. [online] Available at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-8-2016-000502_EN.html?redirect [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

⁶⁵ ibid

Abyssinia was reinstated with the Ogaden territory. After Somalia's independence in 1960, border frictions and clashes became a common occurrence on the Somali-Ethiopian border. During the clashes, a Somalian separatist group was formed with the name of West Somali Liberation Front. This terrorist organization is currently performing guerilla warfare in the Ogaden region to disturb the Ethiopians. The territory is still under the control of Ethiopia and governed by King Haile Selassie⁶⁶.



v. Dispute of Ceuta, Melilla, and Western Sahara

The history of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla was the cause of the Reconquista, where the Spanish retook the Iberian peninsula; however, they did not stop there as they went on further expeditions where they conquered Ceuta and Melilla. The city was conquered by the Portuguese in 1415. The port city was passed to Spain in 1580, however, due to the broken

Iberian Union between Spain and Portugal, where Portugal lost most of its former colonies to the Spanish.

The city was a part of the Spanish Morocco, where Morocco's strait to the Mediterranean was controlled by Spain while rest was under French control after the Agadir Crisis. The city is mostly Christian due to the Spanish presence for 400 years in the area. The city of Melilla also has somewhat of the same story where the city fell to the Spanish in 1497. The city is populated with Christian Spaniards and has a permanent garrison of Spanish soldiers inside. Both of the cities are developed ports of trade and are on the African soil bordering Morocco⁶⁷.

vi. Dispute of Perejil Island

Another dispute between Morocco and Spain, Perejil Island, is a barren, uninhabited island the size of several football fields which lies 200 meters offshore Moroccan coast. The island

⁶⁶ Unpo.org. (2019). *UNPO: Ogaden: Looking back at the War Between Ethiopia and Somalia (1977-1978)*. [online] Available at: <https://unpo.org/article/19837> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

⁶⁷ BBC News. (2019). *Western Sahara profile*. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14115273> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].



was a part of the Spanish Empire until the 1956 accord between them and France, where Morocco gained its independence. On that Accord, as it is claimed by Moroccans, the island was not mentioned as a continuous part of Spain, unlike Ceuta and Melilla. While a previous Accord signed between Spain and France makes the basis for the Moroccan claim on the island, Spain says that the island's sovereignty was never truly agreed upon and was contested. They also say that until an agreement is reached, none of the sides should occupy or control it⁶⁸.

4. Bibliography

Dirco.gov.za. (2019). Organization of African Unity (OAU) / African Union (AU). [online] Available at: <http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/africa/oau.htm> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Google Books. (2019). Guide to African Political and Economic Development. [online] Available at: <https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=e2S2AgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Guide+to+African+Political+and+Economic+Development&hl=tr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUl87TirziAhWMfFAKHQp3DwgQ6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=Guide%20to%20African%20Political%20and%20Economic%20Development&f=false> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Google Books. (2019). Historical Dictionary of Guinea. [online] Available at: https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=TfcKAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Casablanca+Group&source=bl&ots=p3iufl_VbL&sig=ACfU3U1NHlo4TzR_64rKzKnuO_n7LaIBZQ&hl=tr&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiVrq- [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Google Books. (2019). Guide to African Political and Economic Development. [online] Available at: <https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=e2S2AgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Guide+to+African+Political+and+Economic+Development&hl=tr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUl87TirziAhWMfFAKHQp3DwgQ6AEIKDAA#v=onepage&q=Guide%20to%20African%20Political%20and%20Economic%20Development&f=false> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

⁶⁸ News.bbc.co.uk. (2019). *BBC NEWS | World | Europe | Small island, big problem*. [online] Available at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2136501.stm> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].



Dirco.gov.za.(2019). Organization of African Unity (OAU) / African Union (AU). [online] Available at: <http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/africa/oau.htm> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Au.int. (2019). [online] Available at: https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7759-file-oau_charter_1963.pdf [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Colin Legum, The Organisation of African Unity—Success or Failure?, International Affairs, Volume 51, Issue 2, April 1975, Pages 208–219, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2617233>

[fondationtrudeau.ca](http://www.fondationtrudeau.ca/sites/default/files/sharpe_oau_au_2013.pdf). (2019). [online] Available at: http://www.fondationtrudeau.ca/sites/default/files/sharpe_oau_au_2013.pdf [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Au.int. (2019). About the African Union | African Union. [online] Available at: <https://au.int/en/overview> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

Colin Legum, The Organisation of African Unity—Success or Failure?, International Affairs, Volume 51, Issue 2, April 1975, Pages 208–219, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2617233>

Au.int. (2019). About the African Union | African Union. [online] Available at: <https://au.int/en/overview> [Accessed 17 Jul. 2019].

ScienceDaily. (2019). Earliest Evidence Of Modern Humans Detected. [online] Available at: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/10/071017145252.htm> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/archaeology-and-history/magazine/2016/11-12/ancient-egypt-nubian-kingdom-pyramids-sudan/> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Phys.org. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://phys.org/pdf465661093.pdf> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Haughton, B. and Haughton, B. (2019). What happened to the Great Library at Alexandria?. [online] Ancient History Encyclopedia. Available at: <https://www.ancient.eu/article/207/what-happened-to-the-great-library-at-alexandria/> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].



Historyworld.net. (2019). HISTORY OF THE CALENDAR. [online] Available at: <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ac06> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Core.ac.uk. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/82352865.pdf> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Math.nus.edu.sg. (2019). Astronomical Alignment in Egyptian Pyramids. [online] Available at: <http://www.math.nus.edu.sg/aslaksen/gem-projects/hm/0102-1-pyramids/page02.htm> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Centre, U. (2019). Great Zimbabwe National Monument. [online] Whc.unesco.org. Available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/364> [Accessed 19 Jul. 2019].

Wachtel-Galor, S. and Benzie, I. (2019). Herbal Medicine. [online] Ncbi.nlm.nih.gov. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92773/> [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].

Hindawi.com. (2019). Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine - An Open Access Journal. [online] Available at: <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ecam/> [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].

Davies, J. (2019). THE DEVELOPMENT OF 'SCIENTIFIC' MEDICINE IN THE AFRICAN KINGDOM OF BUNYORO-KITARA. [online] PubMed Central (PMC). Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1034446/?page=6> [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].

Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: https://www.britishmuseum.org/pdf/Money_Trade_and_Trade_Routes_online.pdf [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].

Mrlovera.org. (2019). [online] Available at: [http://www.mrlovera.orgChapter%2014%20-%20The%20Influence%20of%20Islam%20on%20West%20Africa%20FULL%20TEXT%20with%20Pictures%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.mrlovera.orgChapter%2014%20-%20The%20Influence%20of%20Islam%20on%20West%20Africa%20FULL%20TEXT%20with%20Pictures%20(1).pdf) [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].

Kiros, T. (2000) "Ethiopian literature," In Irele, F. A. and Gikandi, S. (eds.), *The Cambridge History of African and Caribbean Literature*, chapter, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, pp. 164–177.

Kentake Page. (2019). Indaba My Children: African Folktales. [online] Available at: <http://kentakepage.com/indaba-my-children-african-folktales/> [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].



Africa.com. (2019). Africa's Indigenous Tribes Who Have Preserved Their Cultures for Centuries. [online] Available at: <https://www.africa.com/africas-indigenous-tribes-preserved-cultures-centuries/> [Accessed 20 Jul. 2019].

South African History Online. (2019). The Berlin Conference. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/berlin-conference> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Cleary, V. (2019). KingLeopold and the Conquest of the Congo. [online] Webs.bcp.org. Available at: http://webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/modernworldhistorytextbook/imperialism/section_6/kingleopold.html [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Society, N. (2019). Belgian King Establishes Congo Free State. [online] National Geographic Society. Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/feb5/belgian-king-establishes-congo-free-state/> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Google Books. (2019). Merger Politics of Nigeria and Surge of Sectarian Violence. [online] Available at: <https://books.google.com.tr/books?id=TAMb6kEvdWUC&pg=PA25&lpg=PA25&dq=French+flag+in+the+Brazzaville+in+1881&source=bl&ots=fNs8kGCxkM&sig=ACfU3U3MoDF-qTVBjsfkM4MJDNzB2vzWTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjj46jir8vjAhVx2aYKHaBIDGMQ6AEwAHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

South African History Online. (2019). The Berlin Conference. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/berlin-conference> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019]. Loveman.sdsu.edu. (2019). [online] Available at:

<https://loveman.sdsu.edu/docs/1885GeneralActBerlinConference.pdf> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Wasscehistorytextbook.com. (2019). 8: Colonial Rule in West Africa – History Textbook. [online] Available at: <https://wasscehistorytextbook.com/8-colonial-rule-in-west-africa/> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Loveman.sdsu.edu. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://loveman.sdsu.edu/docs/1885GeneralActBerlinConference.pdf> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

South African History Online. (2019). The Berlin Conference. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/berlin-conference> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].



History.state.gov. (2019). Milestones: 1937–1945 - Office of the Historian. [online] Available at: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/atlantic-conf> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

Lucas.leeds.ac.uk. (2019). Remembering the Fifth Pan-African Congress – Christian Høgsbjerg : Centre for African Studies (LUCAS). [online] Available at: <https://lucas.leeds.ac.uk/article/remembering-the-fifth-pan-african-congress-christian-hogsbjerg/> [Accessed 23 Jul. 2019].

South African History Online. (2019). Namibia. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/place/namibia> [Accessed 24 Jul. 2019].

South African History Online. (2019). The Namibian struggle for independence – 1966 1990 – a historical background. [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/namibian-struggle-independence-1966-1990-historical-background> [Accessed 24 Jul. 2019].

Botswana.co.za. (2019). Botswana Country Information | Facts and Figures. [online] Available at: http://www.botswana.co.za/Botswana_Regional_Info-travel/botswana-interesting-trivia.html [Accessed 26 Jul. 2019].

Lup.lub.lu.se. (2019). [online] Available at: <http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordId=2195396&fileId=2203866> [Accessed 26 Jul. 2019].

Sahistory.org.za. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/DC/Acn1062.0001.9976.000.010.Jul1962.5/Acn1062.0001.9976.000.010.Jul1962.5.pdf> [Accessed 28 Jul. 2019].

Eros.usgs.gov. (2019). The Republic of The Gambia | West Africa. [online] Available at: <https://eros.usgs.gov/westafrica/country/republic-gambia> [Accessed 28 Jul. 2019].

Accessgambia.com. (2019). History of The Independence Movement in Gambia. [online] Available at: <http://www.accessgambia.com/information/history-independence-movement.html> [Accessed 28 Jul. 2019].

Timelinesdb.com. (2019). Timeline - Swaziland. [online] Available at: <http://www.timelinesdb.com/listevents.php?subjId=500&title=Swaziland> [Accessed 14 Sep. 2019].

Hartford-hwp.com. (2019). Timeline: Equatorial Guinea. [online] Available at: <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/35/232.html> [Accessed 14 Sep. 2019].



Loc.gov. (2019). Cameroon; Nigeria: Bakassi Peninsula Transition Completed | Global Legal Monitor. [online] Available at: <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/cameroon-nigeria-bakassi-peninsula-transition-completed/> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

Anon, (2019). [online] Available at: <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/disputes-c.htm> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

Europarl.europa.eu. (2019). Bir Tawil. [online] Available at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-8-2016-000502_EN.html?redirect [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

Unpo.org. (2019). UNPO: Ogaden: Looking back at the War Between Ethiopia and Somalia (1977-1978). [online] Available at: <https://unpo.org/article/19837> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

BBC News. (2019). Western Sahara profile. [online] Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14115273> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].

News.bbc.co.uk. (2019). BBC NEWS | World | Europe | Small island, bigproblem. [online] Available at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2136501.stm> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2019].