

# The Republic of Zambia

---



# Historical Development From Northern Rhodesia to Zambia!

Zambia was not always called Zambia. During the eighteenth century, Zambia was colonized by Britain who called the country Northern Rhodesia.

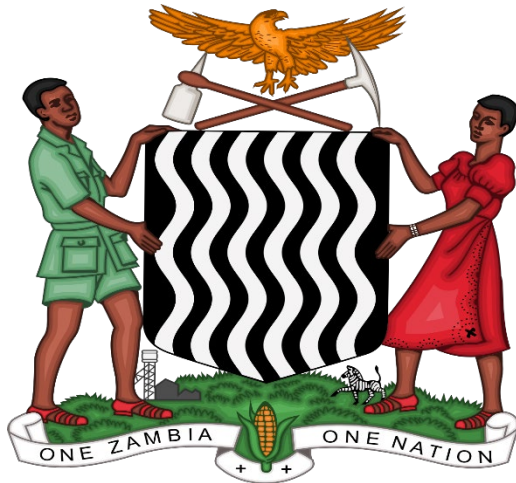
Zambia is located in central Africa and is home to many tribes named by the languages they speak.

The majority of the people there speak Bemba, Tonga and Nyanga.

Zambia is rich in minerals, wildlife and more. It has a major waterfall next to it whose native name means “The smoke that thunders.” Tonga people called it ‘Shungu na mutitima’ & Bantu people called it ‘Mosi-o-tunya’

In 1855, David Livingstone was one of the first Europeans to see Zambia who differently than the other visits, went back to mobilize and colonize this area. He renamed Mosi-o-tunya (the waterfall) after Queen Victoria renaming it Victoria Falls while also naming the nearby town Livingstone after himself.

He made a deal with local Chiefs in the early 1900’s to build a railroad connecting Northern and Southern Rhodesia, to increase the value of the area and to also build a hotel to attract visitors.





# Before Independence

---



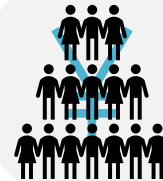
Northern Rhodesia was mainly inhabited by the Bantu, Tonga and Khosian people since earlier than the thirteenth century.



Precolonial Tonga people were said to be “stateless” and that a political office was non-existent until the British government came and appointed Chiefs and Headmen. (O’Brien Dan, 1983).

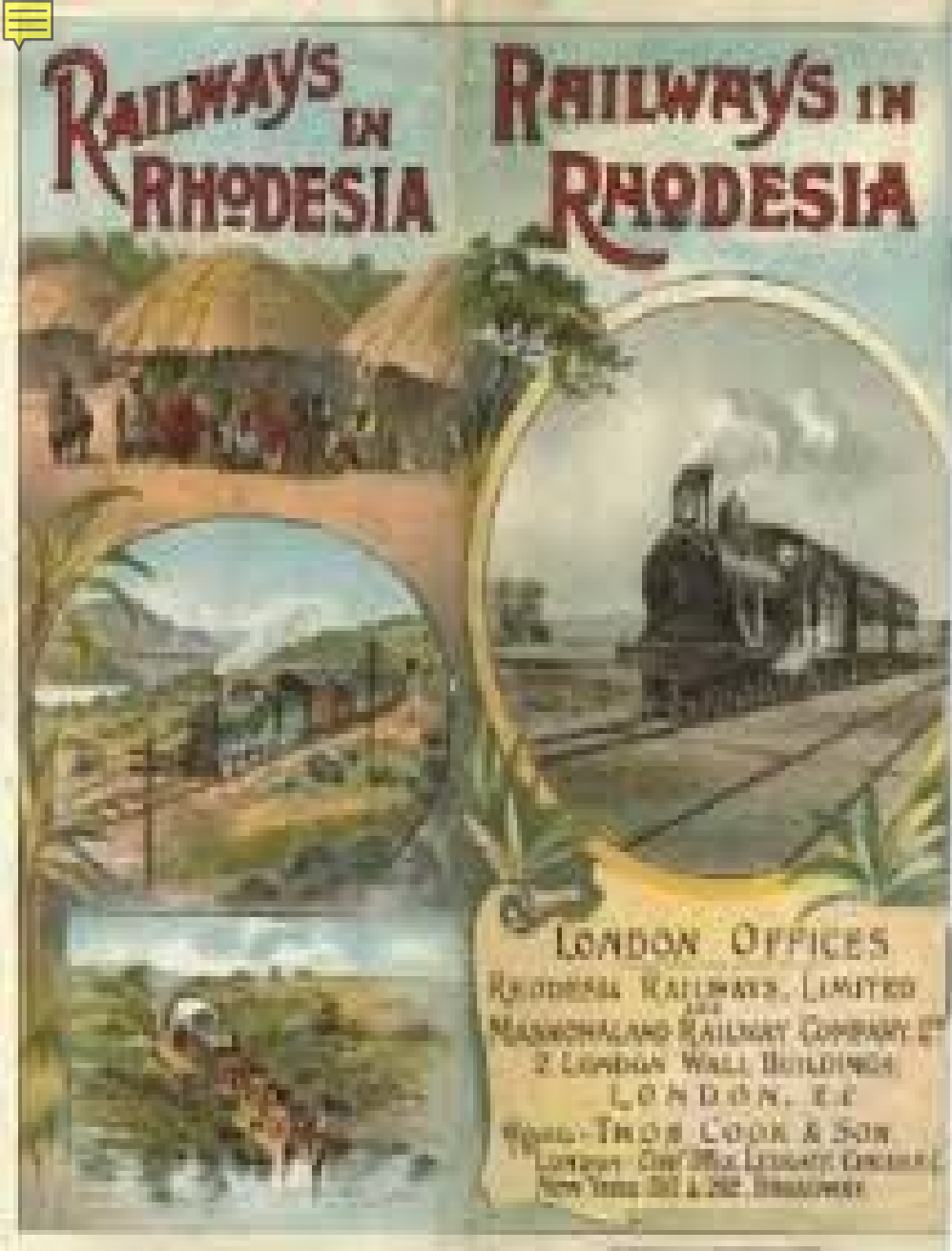


In 1888, Cecil Rhodes obtained rights from the local chiefs to the minerals without knowledge of the conditions that followed. Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government in 1923 and the administration of Northern Rhodesia was transferred to a new protectorate, the British Colonial office.



In the late 1940’s, the labor organization, African Mineworkers Union was established and was a supporter of the **Nationalist movement.**

On August 12, 1946, more than 60,000 workers protested for unfair wages.



## 1945 Rhodesia Railways African Strike

In 1945, African employees had a strike against the largest employer in the area and the centerpiece of Northern and Southern Zambia's transportation. (Zambia and Zimbabwe)

They protested because of unfair wages, workloads, food, housing, sickness, injury, leave, and retirement pay; and apartheid.

This movement enlightened people all over Africa on how apartheid perpetuates inequality in addition to poor living standards for Africans.

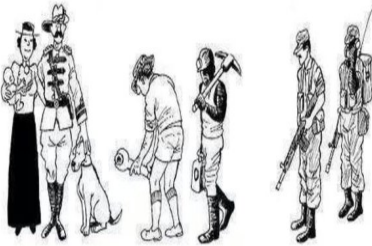
This strike was crucial to the people of Zambia's awareness to organize for change.



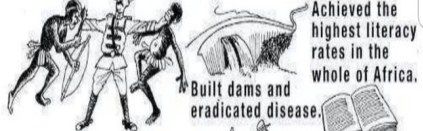
Vic MacKenzie 2012

# WHAT IS A RHODESIAN?

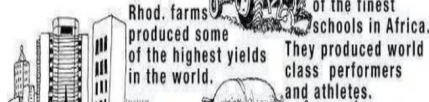
They are three of the greatest generations the world has ever known.



**1890.s PIONEERS**      **1920-1950 THE BUILDERS**      **1950-1980 THE DEFENDERS**



They stopped the slaughter among the tribes.



Rhodesians built towns, roads, railways, churches, schools, hospitals, mines, museums and art galleries. ....and they did all this in just.... **90**

Rhodesians had high standards and believed in evolution not revolution. **Years**

# 1945 Rhodesia Railways African Strike

The Railway African strike was successful in getting their people to listen. Authorities feared more than just a strike now, they feared that if many Africans continued to not want to work, then white men will have to do the black mans job which was unheard of.

White men in turn doing jobs considered to be the black man's job during this time affected the morale of the work environment.

The Nationalist movement in Africa affected many people and shaped the future events leading to the independence of Zambia. Zambians revolting, going on strike and protesting was brewing in this region way before 1964. The first of many rejections of colonialism in this region. Also influencing this passion is the Civil rights movement.

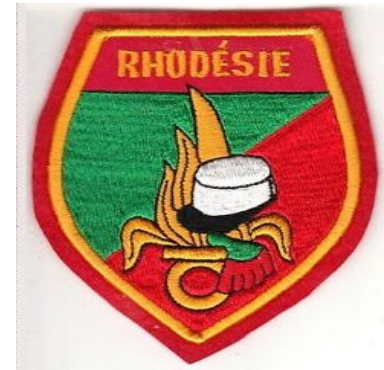
# Leading up to Independence

- From the late 1940's, during this time of the Railway strike, France and Britain were in heavy competition with each other where France was promoting Anti-Anglo-Saxon narratives to people in Rhodesia to disrupt Britain and America's relationship with them. France wanted to take Britain's place to gain profit from Rhodesia and so they stood by Zambia and watched on the side offering support.

Kenneth Kaunda was politically aware and involved in the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress. Kaunda was dissatisfied with Harry Nkumbula's leadership of the NRANC and left to create the Zambian African National Congress. He resigned from his teaching career to join the liberation movement. He became the head of the United National Independence Party.

He took the lead knowing that he would have to set an example to the other states fighting for independence around Zambia.

Communication was strong that there was an African American Civil Rights Movement happening in the US. The Civil rights movements influenced many groups fighting for equality and justice. When granted the opportunity, Kenneth Kaunda went to meet Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

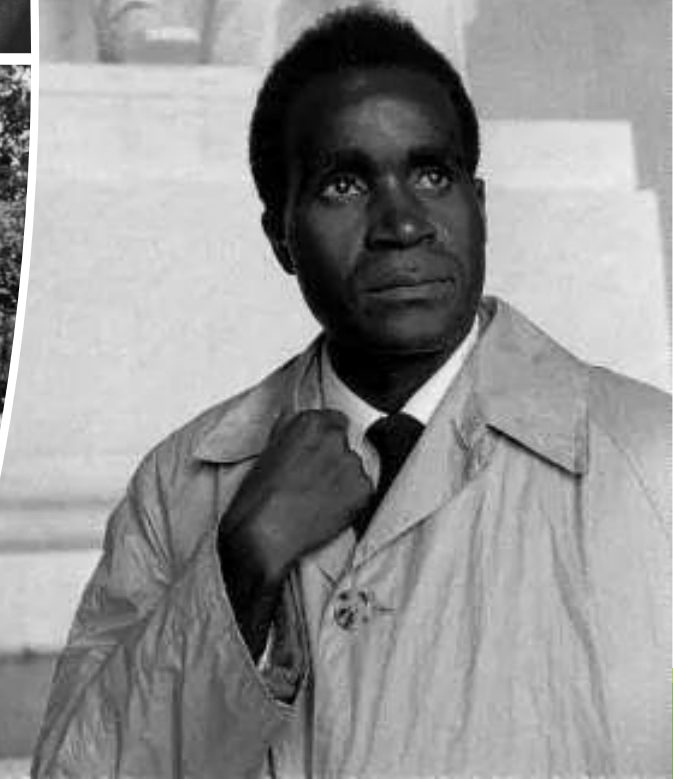


## Kenneth Kaunda:

Kenneth Kaunda visited Martin Luther King Jr. in Atlanta, GA during 1960. On his return to Zambia, Kaunda organized a civil disobedience campaign.

The political parties African National Congress and SWAPO, used Zambia as their base to meet and organize.

The difference between America and Zambia was that under British rule there was no legal protection against abuse like the US constitution and so different tactics and arms needed to be used.



Kenneth Kaunda was elected Zambia's first President in 1964.



- The US Civil Rights Act of 1964 also happened in 1964 which mirrored the rights Zambia was fighting for, civil rights and labor laws that outlaws discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin with the help of Martin Luther King. The Civil rights movement was important in shaping society up until today both in Africa and in the US.



In 1990, Nelson Mandela , an anti-apartheid revolutionary and political leader was released from Prison, and he came directly to visit the African National Congress headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia to meet with President Kenneth Kaunda. Both fought for and are against apartheid.





# Zambia has had 6 Presidents thus far

---

1. Kenneth Kaunda 1964-1991 (27 years as President)

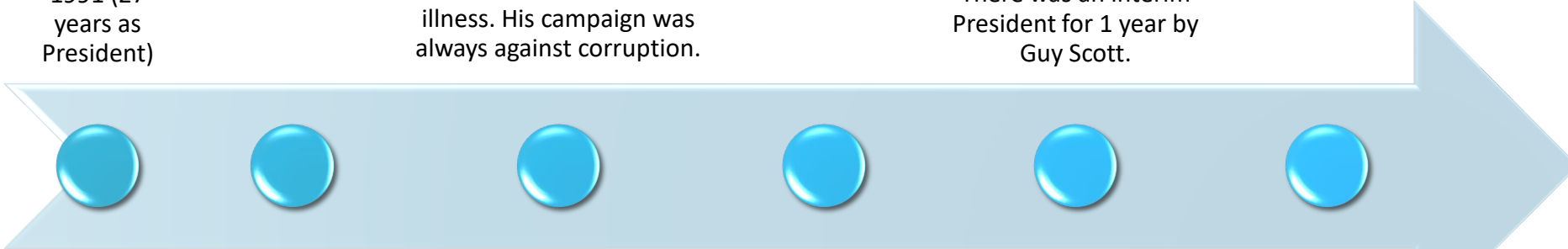
2. Frederick Chiluba 1991-2002 (10 Years, died, arrested for corruption and wore fancy suits.

3. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa  
(Vice to Frederick from 1992-1994) President from 2002-2008. He died in 2008 due to a sudden illness. His campaign was always against corruption.

4. Rupiah Bwezani 2008-2011 ( was like a interim President from Zimbabwe)

5. Michael Sata 2011-2014 (Died of natural causes, he was 77 yrs old.  
There was an interim President for 1 year by Guy Scott.

6. Edgar Lungu 2015-Present day





## The Yellow Card Campaign-2019

---

Currently, the ruling party is the Patriotic Front under President Edgar Lungu.

Unfortunately, people from all over Zambia are protesting against mismanagement of the country and corruption. 1

Media reported that the Patriotic Front responded by asking the protesters to disclose who funded their protest suggesting that it might be his opposition with a conflict of interest and also asking that if the PF was interested in becoming a dictatorship with corruption, then why would their protest even be allowed. 2



# Zambia's possible future

---

Re-election is scheduled for 2021.

In the 2016 election against his opposition Hakainde Hichilema from the United Party for National Development (UPND), there was a recount because the polls were being disputed.

There has been a battle for favor and votes by the Zambian people from both Hichilema and Lungu.

Reports say that a drought left 2 million people in need of food aid and steady electricity, paired with lower copper prices and slowed production, the people and the economy have been suffering. The fallbacks have contributed to the rising costs of living for Zambians.

Media has been reporting that members of the Patriotic Front's party are trying to pursue a plan to make sure that Lungu names a successor so that the PF does not lose votes over being unfavorable and accused of corruption by the Zambian people. (Sishuwa, 2019).



# Future of Debt?

With protests such as the Yellow Card campaign against the current regime, there is also talk about Zambia's rising debt.

Zambia has made China one of its main creditors and the Zambian people worry that if the loan is misused, will the consequences be for Zambia to lose its public assets. China is being accused of something called the "debt trap diplomacy" where high interest rates and high loan amounts can backfire for developing countries although it has been defended that it is for important projects like infrastructure.

Other borrowers is the Arab Development Bank, Israeli sources for defense and banks from the UK, Nigeria and South Africa.



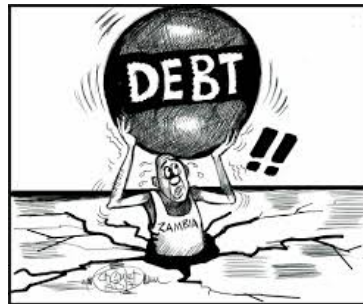
# From Independence to dependence

Recently Zambia has legalized cannabis for export and medicinal purposes. There are reports that this is what Zambia needs to boost their economy.

The Zambian opposition Green party President has stated that this could generate 36 Billion dollars annually for Zambia.

With elections less than 2 years away, the outcome of this decision will lead the way towards how the Zambian people still feel about all the candidates.

In conclusion, Zambia has gone from colonialism under British rule to currently trying to stabilize their government. The movements in other parts of Africa against apartheid and the civil rights movement in the 1960's played a major role in Zambia's independence. The question remains on whether Zambia can remain away from financial dependence to other countries while building themselves.



## References

- Hunt, B. L. (1959). "Kalomo to Livingstone in 1907". *The Northern Rhodesia Journal*. IV (1): 16.
- Kohler, K. (2019). The Return of the Ugly American: How Trumpism is Pushing Zambia towards China in the 'New Cold War', *Perspectives on Global Development and Technology*, 18(1-2), 186-204. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/15691497-12341513>
- Mwamba, Jay. "Civil Rights Movement, Led by Martin Luther King Jr., Spread across U.S. to Africa, Europe." *Nydailynews.com*, New York Daily News, 8 Apr. 2018, <https://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/civil-rights-movement-led-mlk-spread-u-s-europe-article-1.2967926>.
- Ntomba, Reginald. "Last Hero Standing -Kaunda at 90." *New African*, no. 409, June 2014, pp. 50–51. EBSCOhost, [search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=96580544&site=ehost-live&scope=site](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=96580544&site=ehost-live&scope=site).
- O'Brien, Dan. "Chiefs of Rain – Chiefs of Ruling: a Reinterpretation of Pre-Colonial Tonga (Zambia) Social and Political Structure." *Africa*, vol. 53, no. 4, 1983, pp. 23–42., doi:10.2307/1159709.
- SISHUWA SISHUWA, et al. "Zambia: The Plan to Remove President Lungu, from within His Own Party." *African Arguments*, 17 Dec. 2019, <https://africanarguments.org/2019/11/19/zambia-plan-remove-president-lungu-within-party/>.
- VICKERY, KENNETH P. "The Rhodesia Railways African Strike of 1945, Part I: A Narrative Account(\*)." *Journal of Southern African Studies* 24, no. 3 (September 1998): 545. doi:10.1080/03057079808708589.
- Warson, Joanna. "Entangled Ends of Empire: The role of France and Francophone Africa in the decolonisation of Rhodesia." *Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History*, vol. 16 no. 1, 2015. Project MUSE, doi:10.1353/cch.2015.0003.
- Wolpe, Harold (Jan 1989). "Migrancy and Militance: The case of the National Union of mineworkers of South Africa". *African Affairs*. 88.
- "Zambia Approves Cannabis Exports to Boost Economy." *Reuters*, Thomson Reuters, 16 Dec. 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-zambia-cannabis/zambia-approves-cannabis-exports-to-boost-economy-idUSKBN1YK1XU>.



## By Road



## By Air



## By Rail

