



Portuguese Africa



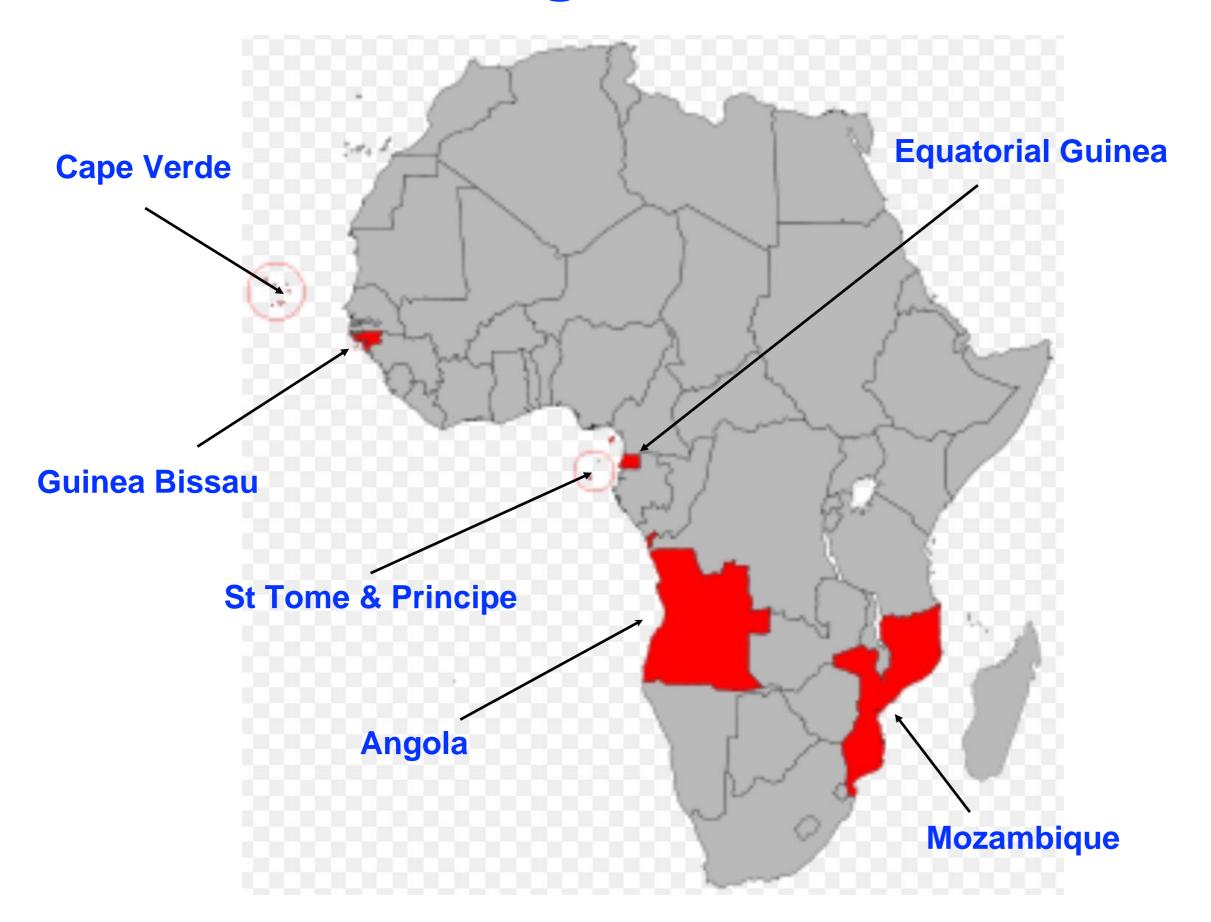
Tim Ewbank 10th February 2017







Portuguese Africa



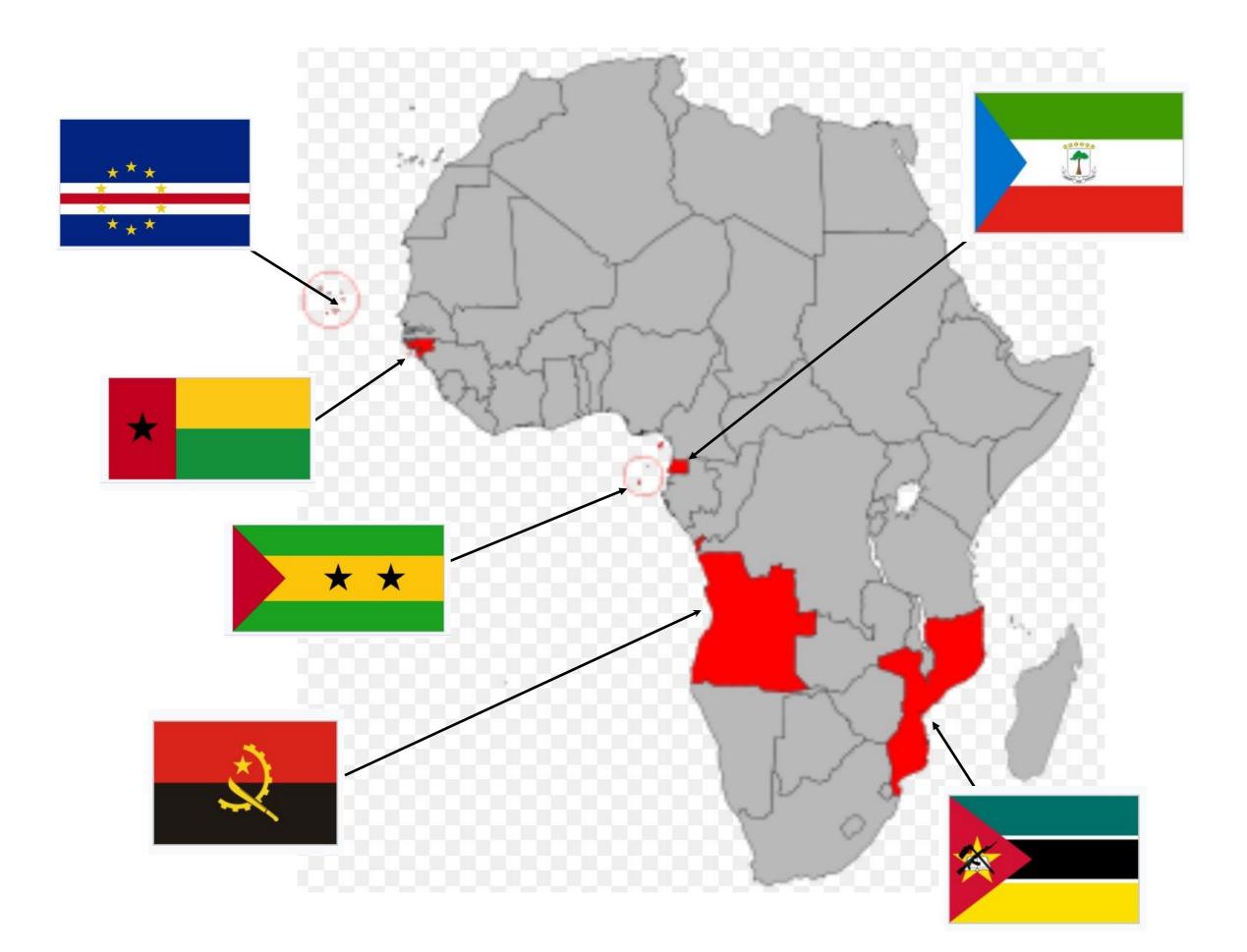














- Country profile
- Pre-European era
- Discovery & colonisation
- Scramble for Africa
- Independence
- Post-independence & Outlook

Country Profiles





Area (sq. km)	1,246,700	802,590
Population (m's)	25 - 25.8	25 - 28
GDP per capita	\$4,180	\$590
Annual growth rate	3%	6.6%
Poverty	30.1%	68.7%
Life expectancy	51m/54f	56m/59f
Capital	Luanda	Maputo
Main exports	Oil & diamonds	Aluminium Electricity

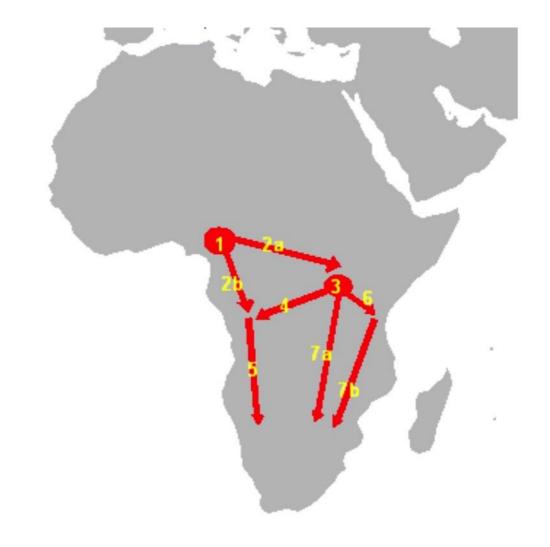
Portugal is not a small country



Pre-European era

At time of Portuguese arrival:

- Powerful established kingdom in northern Angola/Congo
- Zimbabwean kingdom past its peak
- Established east African trading links



- **1** = 2000–1500 BC origin
- 2 = ca.1500 BC first migrations

2.a = Eastern African, **2.b** = Western African

- 3 = 1000–500 BC Urewe nucleus of Eastern African
- 4-7 = southward advance
- 9 = 500 BC-0 Congo nucleus
- 10 = AD 0–1000 last phase^{[13][14][15]}

Discovery & colonisation

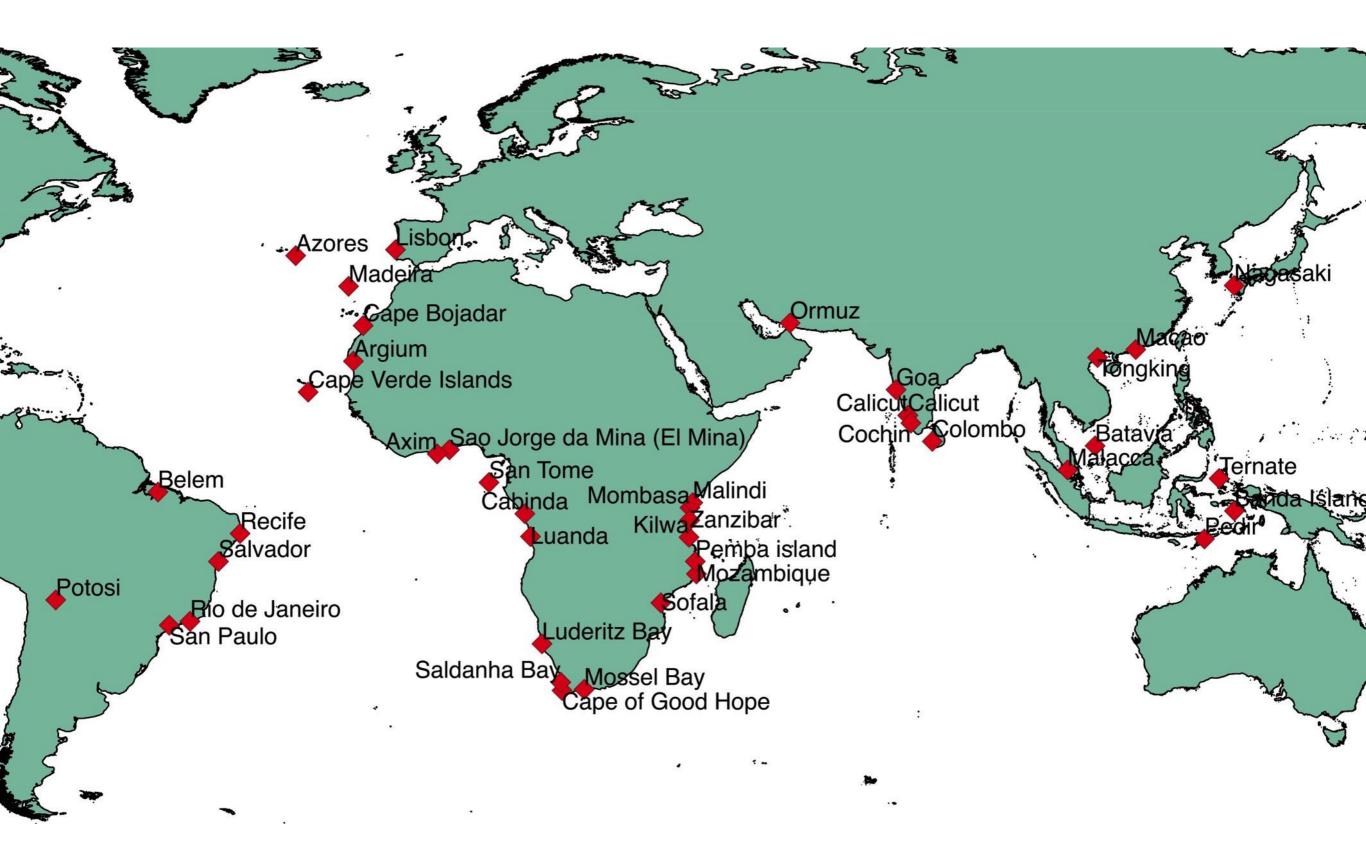


- Arrival in 1470s
- Several trading posts
- Major source of slaves
- First African Bishop
- Territorial expansion in C18th
- West facing



- Stop-over on way to India (1489+)
- Golden Sofala of legend
- Established trading forts
- Prazo system in Zambesia
- Part of Estadio da India
- St Tome was plantation model for American slavery
- Re-unification of Spain & Portugal disastrous for Africa
- Attention focussed on Brazil and African empire declined
- Lisbon earthquake 1755

Africa in the context of the C16th Portuguese Maritime Empire



Scramble for Africa

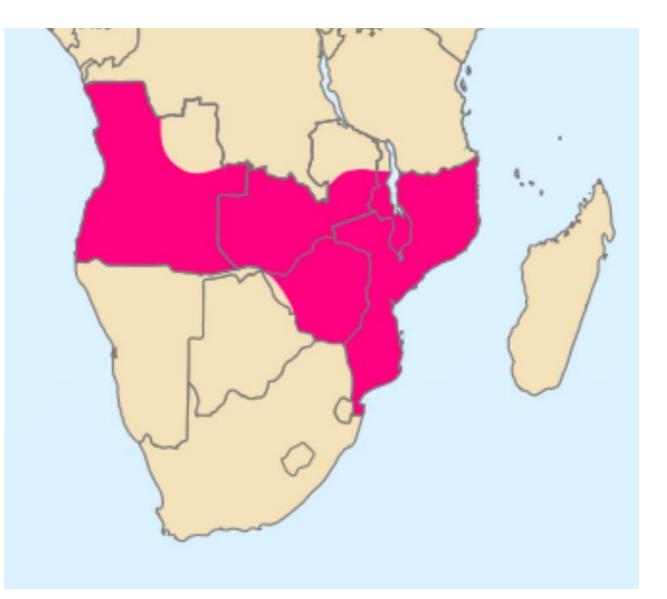




- Only had a tenuous hold of littoral & few trading posts
- Driven by tied markets & desire for natural resources
- Berlin Conference 1884-5 (no African delegates)
- Used "effective occupation" clause to claim Angola & Mozambique
- Strategic importance of Delagoa Bay
 - rail links to Kimberley & the Rand
 - British fear of German, Boer & Portuguese alliance
 - Critical to Britain in 2nd Boer War
 - Further schemes to seize control in C20th
- The value of strategic ports & railways to the interior:
 - Benguela & Beira lines

Mapa Cor de Rosa

- Competition for the interior
- Portuguese aspiration c.1885
- Supported by France & Germany
- Discovery of gold on the rand
- British ultimatum



Independence





1932 Antonio Salazar becomes PM (holds of 36yrs) Post WW2, spread of nationalism within colonies Independence of Congo & some British colonies

ruggle between multi-cultural Christian civilisation & racist, Communist, black nationalis

Death of Salazar & the Portuguese "Carnation" Revolution

- Angola uprising suppressed
- MPLA guerrilla warfare 1961
- Independence1975

- FRELIMO guerrilla warfare 1964
- Independence granted Jan 1975

Post-independence





Portuguese left Africa with *indecent haste* Significant numbers of *retornados* after EU membership

- Civil war FMLA v UNITA
- 1975 2002
- Became surrogate Cold War conflict
 - Soviet Union & Cuba
 - South Africa & USA
- Close links with China
- Shattered infrastructure

- One party state, Samora Machel
- Civil war with RENAMO '77-'92
- Millions dead & displaced
- 1990+ democratic, market economy
- RENAMO persistent threat
- Member of the Commonwealth

Outlook





- Severe drought in 2016
- ongoing humanitarian crisis
- One party democracy
- Endemic corruption
- Inequality widening

- Gas mega-projects in north
- Corruption & debt
- Continuing poverty
- Uneven distribution of wealth
- Tourism ticking-up
- Ongoing political instability

Some reasons to be optimistic, but

Quick re-cap

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References

Malyn Newitt (2008) Portugal in European & World History

Martin Meredith (2014) The Fortunes of Africa

edia pages on both Angola & Portugal are extensive & well refere