Chapter 1 : The Cold War comes to Africa, as Guinea gains its independence - HISTORY

'The Effects of the (End of the) Cold War on Central African Politics: How a Cold War turned into a very Hot One' Central Africa has been shaped by complex regional dynamics, through which local disputes and national conflicts have spilled over national borders.

This essay will examine ways in which the Cold War affected international relation between up to its end. The Cold War has affected international relations in different ways first and for most the Cold War divided the world in to three distinct camps, the NATO camp, the Warsaw camp, and the nonaligned the first two camps were armed with nuclear weapons. The rivalry between the two super powers quickly spread to the rest of the world. Furthermore both super powers possessed nuclear missiles that can reach Moscow and Washington respectively. Thus, the Cold War become global and directly affected international stability Murphy, In addition both superpowers resorted to confrontation and propaganda and this in turn was played out in the rest of the world. The Cold War considerably affected Europe where it originated as well as internationally. It led the Berlin Blockade, created the divisions of Vietnam and Korea, resulted the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in which furthers exacerbated the relationship of the West and the Soviet Union it further exacerbated and fuelled other conflicts and wars in the middle East Painter, Due to the super power rivalry played out in the third world, millions of people died as result of the Cold War because of civil war and other conflict that affected many parts of Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Thus as Bell pointed out both superpowers advocated that their system of belief was the only way forward for a better world. Decolonisation and the emergence of new nations-states attracted the attention of the super powers, arms and other support poured into continent and the result was disastrous Mcmahon, The Cold War led to major impact to International order; because the post Cold War order of bipolarity and the balance of power has ended making the US the only super power in the world and therefore can take whatever actions she desires with impunity this change ended an era of peace in the world this view is held by Mearsheimer as cited by Baylis et al. Furthermore, towards the end of the Cold War in the s, the Soviet Union suffered considerable economic decline as a direct result of the Cold War because of huge military spending. In conclusion, the cold war divided the world into two nuclear armed camps and one neutral one, it maintained the status quo that existed in Germany, and it also paved the way the emergence of new nation states, the rise of those newly born states attracted the intention of the two powers, and super rivalry was played out in order to keep and maintain sphere of interest. With end of bipolarity a period of peace and stability and balance of power has ended, and left the US the only hegemony power in the world. The question is, will United States respect the fragile peace that the world has now; or because of the absence of another super power will it keep invading other countries? International and Global Security. The Globalization of World Politics. The Globalzation of World Politics, An introduction to international relations. The world since , and international history. Oxford University Press Inc. Lynne Rienner Publishers Inc. The Atlantic Monthly, 2 , pp. Murphy, D, The Cold War Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc. Oxford and New York:

Chapter 2 : Effects of the Cold war on Africa

The Cold War was a global conflict that impacted different places in different ways. In this lesson, we'll explore the legacy of the Cold War in South Africa and Nigeria.

Africa Between East and West: From a generation of cinematographers to the end of apartheid - Africa, Cuba and the Soviet Union. Newly independent nations such as Angola, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Congo DRC provided the stages for some of the most bloody proxy battles between "East" and "West", as the United States, apartheid-era South Africa and China tried to prevent the spread of communism in the global south, while Cuba and the Eastern Bloc sought to support it. This month, as part of its "Red Africa" research project, Calvert 22 , a London-based, Russian-financed foundation, presents "Things Fall Part", a nostalgic exhibition of various artworks drawing on the legacy of the "friendships between Africa, the Soviet Union and related countries during the Cold War". A closer reading of the objects on display, however, reveals a nuanced and conflicted history, the impact of which is still palpable today. A Soviet poster from reads: But, as in the neighbouring DRC, Soviet support alone was not enough to secure power. But Fidel Castro knew that the US, reeling from its messy withdrawal from Vietnam, would not be drawn openly into another foreign war. He emphasised that these links placed a burden of debt upon Cubans that they were duty-bound to repay. Gabriel Garcia Marquez later wrote: They were popular and well liked. He was just 11 when he and his sister left Angola. He did not return for 14 years. We were given two uniforms, one for classes and one for working in the fields," Mixinge recalls. Film and cinema From the s, cinema was one of the most important aspects of the alliances between Cuba, the USSR and African liberation movements. As African movements attracted international solidarity, filmmakers went to support them, both by making films and by training filmmakers. Navacierra [Angela Ferreira] "I was aware of participating in a historic moment for the country. During this trip he famously criticised Kodak film stock for being "inherently racist". In the liberation struggles, film was a tool not only to document ongoing struggles and spread propaganda, but to inspire a sense of post-colonial, national identity. War and conflict But the moment in which these practices flourished in Africa, was short lived. The internecine conflicts within Mozambique, Angola and the DRC, which had been stoked by Cold War powers, were now gathering a momentum of their own. But perhaps the most under-covered chapter in this history is how pivotal the Cuban intervention in Angola was, in bringing about the end of apartheid rule in South Africa. The defeat fatally undermined the apartheid regime, and Nelson Mandela would declare: The truth is nuanced. Many members of the Non-Aligned Movement which brought together governments and liberation movements from across the Global South saw both Soviet and Cuban intervention as another form of colonialism, a sentiment echoed in some accounts from Angola at the time.

Sample Essay on Effects of Cold War on Africa. Effects of cold war on Africa can be seen in different aspects. Africa was caught up in the cold war between the Soviet Union and America.

Fear of Communism Fear of Communism haunted the white minority government of South Africa from the s to the collapse of single party rule in Eastern Europe in South Africa, along with Egypt, were the first two countries on the continent to give rise to Communist parties - both in the s. But the significance of this in domestic politics was only felt after the Second World War. After , Africa became caught up in the confrontation between America and the Soviet Union, the so-called Cold War. All these regimes equated political opposition with a desire to overthrow capitalism and nationalise the private sector. In this they were discreetly supported by most of Western Europe and America. The West was willing to turn a blind eye to institutionalised racism and minority rule government, if that meant keeping commercial and mining investments safe from nationalisation. The Zairean leader President Joseph Mobutu was similarly supported by the West for making a public stand against Communism, while at the same time he systematically stripped his country of its wealth and resources. Allied in , but soon changed sides to become violently anti-Soviet. During the Cold War period, it was the only government to do so under the same leader in Africa. They had tried to achieve their goals of majority rule through peaceful means and failed. Now they had to contemplate using violent means. Aside from military aid, the Soviet Union also offered a number of educational scholarships to young people, mainly in the former English and Portuguese territories. But the Soviet Union gave little in the way of aid or trade. There was no great Soviet strategy for taking over Africa, and generally the Soviet Union was under informed about history, political structures and the needs of the countries it supported. Listen Belief in Socialism The level of ideological commitment or interest in socialist doctrine varied among all the different governments and movements which received Soviet military aid. Their main aim was not socialist revolution, but to be free of military aggression from South Africa and see independence with majority rule throughout the continent. Had the West offered assistance, there would have been much less need to look to Moscow. At another level the anti-capitalist, socialist outlook at the heart of communism was very attractive to people in a region where mineral and human resources had been so ruthlessly exploited for the sake of profit for the very few. But for many leaders, it made more sense to evolve an African form of socialism, drawing on African traditions than following in the footsteps of the Soviet Union.

Chapter 4 : the effect of the cold war on third world countries â€" Personal blogs

The end of the cold war removed what Acharya (in Ch. 4) has called a 'structural element in the international framework facing the developing countries', i.e. the global competition between the superpowers and the consequent search for allies/proxies in the developing world.

They are waged by youthful combatants with no military training, little discipline and in most cases, have ill-defined chains of command. Civilians, rather than soldiers, are increasingly targeted, killed or displaced. And a ceasefire usually results from war fatigue or military stalemate rather than outright victory. Only three of the thirty lowest ranked countries on the Human Development Index are not African UNDP, and the correlation between these factors is evident in the comparison maps below Figure 1. This essay will focus specifically on the causes of civil war in sub-Saharan Africa and investigate a selection of the drivers that are commonly presented today. The scale of the subject means each aspect has its own range of literature behind it; this paper can necessarily only form a partial picture as a result, and much wider Figure 1: A list of civil wars in Africa is provided in the appendix for reference purposes. In the first section I will show that the nature of Western rule left Africa neither politically nor economically prepared for independence, thus creating a fundamentally undermined security condition in most states from their outset. I will then show that the Cold War brought further instability by sidelining legitimate political process through the establishment of political pawns, creating a series of aid-dependent regimes, and pouring dramatic amounts of military hardware and training into states that were unable to maintain a central monopoly on power. In the third section I will discuss the roles of external actors in perpetuating the small arms trade, demonstrating the impacts of regionalism and globalization on several African civil wars. Next I investigate the role of identity politics and social manipulation through the new war interpretation of civil wars. The essay continues on to assess the extent to which competition for natural resources has influenced civil war through critique of the popular Collier-Hoeffler CH model. Lastly, I will investigate the susceptibility of weak states to civil war. The role of colonial influence: Colonial powers treated Africa as a series of strategic economic assets and created artificial sociopolitical divisions that did not take into account the African reality, creating disastrous later consequences for countries such as Rwanda Kinzer, ; Hyden, Many colonial powers maintained highly patriarchal forms of rule over their colonies and failed to adequately encourage democratic societal structures to emerge. Many colonial powers took a sovereign approach to governance, in which the white colonists had supreme, unquestionable authority and treated black citizens as second-class at best, such as in British-ruled Kenya, or effective slaves, such as in the Belgian Congo. Even as late as , British authorities in Kenya were exposed bribing a judge and key witnesses during the trial of Jomo Kenyatta, now widely considered the founding father of Kenya Akaki, This played a significant part in setting the conditions in many postcolonial states for recurrent crises, leading to state collapse and civil war. Over the late 18th to early 20th century war in Europe became linked to the rise of more powerful states and the subsequent fuelling of insecurity in neighbouring states. Armies were raised by a ruler specifically for the purpose of defending or enlarging borders; civil wars were internal. Yet African civil wars have often come about through a reversal of the state-making process, where they were instead handed artificial borders that existed outside their range of influence. The resulting disintegration back to the controllable radius has often left behind a power vacuum containing an unclear delineation of criminals and autonomous military groups that typically originate from decaying and often self- reliant armies, state-funded paramilitary units, or externally-backed rebel factions Kaldor, The role of the Cold War: The Cold War has had a significant part in provoking civil war in Africa, firstly by militarizing states that were unable to maintain a monopoly on power and secondly by undermining the political legitimacy of African governments. The civil wars in Angola and Mozambique perhaps provide the clearest examples of this Hyden, Neither superpower had colonial ambitions in Africa, and instead saw Africa as a proxy battlefield that they could not afford to directly wage war in. This led both sides to rapidly militarize regimes that were chosen for expediency rather than legitimacy, and whose internal rule was not held to account. Neither the West nor the Soviet Union displayed much real ideological investment or capacity

building in their new allies, or the desire to hold regimes accountable for their internal abuses of power. Foreign policy analysis from the time reveals that the American government was willing to continue funding the UNITA and FRELIMO movements despite the obvious superficiality of their ideologies, demonstrating that pragmatism was a more important determiner of military funding than commitment to political principles Carpenter, Other nationalist African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Luis Cabral, believed to pose a threat to international strategic interests, were deposed with Western help. Perhaps most undermining were Western-sanctioned assassinations of political leaders: Rapid militarization and hundreds of millions of dollars of funding from both Russia and America also created the conditions in Mozambique, Somalia, Zaire and numerous other states for actors to seek power through war rather than democracy. Military training and leadership development were regular features of aid packages, including exchange programs that sent the select to patriarchal military academies and assistance in training elite units for presidential guard duties. The unparalleled access many leaders had both to arms and to Western, Soviet or Israeli training, provided them a distinct advantage in waging war on their rivals. The role of external actors: Resolution , which prohibits weapons and military hardware being sent to Somalia, has been one of the most violated in the world since its adoption in UNDP Somalia, In contrast, the fleeing Rwandan army was able to rearm itself following the Rwandan genocide in full view of the international community with surplus Cold War weapons bought from former Soviet countries Prunier, France has also come under particularly widespread criticism for having provided the Habyarima regime ongoing access to millions of dollars worth of arms and military training prior to the genocide Prunier, ; Muchai, ; Reed, The role of identity politics and social manipulation: Much has been made of African ethnic, geographic or religious divisions as a popular explanation for conflicts: Yet even cursory examination of any of these conflicts rapidly reveals a more complex reality of subgroups, factions and alliances that regularly overlap these factors. Divisions between identity groups have been predominantly socially constructed or manipulated in most conflicts and are typically pragmatic Hyden, New war theory offers an alternative explanation for the factors driving civil war in Africa and suggests much about the roles of central actors within these conflicts. Autonomous armed forces, wars within wars, control of the population through fear, external state involvement, political mobilization on the basis of identity, and a dramatic reversal in the ratio of civilian to combatant deaths are key features of the new war model as well as significant trends of these conflicts Cramer, New war theory suggests that central actors in these conflicts have used state weakness and poor socioeconomic opportunity, coupled with the decreased relevance of national identity, to manipulate social divisions and provoke civil war on the primary basis of identity rather than any notion of furthering state or society Kaldor, The role of competition for natural resources in fuelling conflict: Furthermore, the end of the Cold War has prompted new focus on natural resources as a means of financing wars Cramer, Despite this, however, the CH interpretation of competition for resources does not provide an entirely convincing explanation for civil wars in Africa. There is a tendency to overuse the CH model in explaining the causes of civil war. The CH model is not only limited, as all models necessarily are, it necessarily excludes non-economic explanations of the causes of conflict. Ethnic factors similarly cannot be explained by a CH economic model. Ethnic factors have played a significant role in the First and Second Congo War and the ongoing Kivu conflict: These groups became further marginalized by the influx of Rwandan Hutu refugees into eastern Zaire in Firstly, it demonstrates that in comparison to the rest of the developing world, Africa is not fundamentally different from other regions: The role of the weak state: Weak states are more vulnerable to civil war, and a large number of weak states currently exist in Africa.. Weak states typically demonstrate a similar range of characteristics1, most important of which is the inability to maintain dominance on armed power Jackson, Weak states can face a diverse range of threats both internally, such as from other armed factions or minority rebellions, and externally, such as from more powerful regional actors or spillover fighting from neighbouring states. The struggle to bolster a centralized power hierarchy may often transform national or state security into regime security, ultimately weakening the state rather than strengthening it. Furthermore, the emergence of "big men" in Africa has led to grievances from corruption, poverty and a failure to uphold the social contract which has also motivated rebellion. The collapse of the relationships between a regime, the military, and the general population is often the catalyst for civil disorder,

looting and ultimately civil war. A more holistic interpretation must therefore consider that civil war drivers are part of a more fundamental tension between the three fundamental dimensions of all societal systems: One possible counterfactual argument is that the presence of a strong civil society decreases the likelihood of civil war occurring: It will not be enough for weak African governments to focus on single issues to mitigate the risk of internal conflict; the process must be carried out in a balanced fashion, with consideration for and in conjunction with civil society. Conclusion Africa has experienced significantly more civil wars and violent conflicts since the s than any other major region around the world; however it cannot be suggested that any single aspect is central in explaining this phenomenon. The conditions for civil war can only exist under a government that lacks legitimacy, and governments in Africa have struggled to gain legitimacy for a diverse range of reasons. Nonetheless a number of predominant factors have contributed significantly. Governance, security and development provide the three fundamental dimensions of all societal systems, and poor governance and economic weaknesses have undermined the ability for African states to provide security, enhancing their prospects for civil war. The colonial relationship with Africa has played an important role in creating the conditions for civil war to occur. European powers typically treated their African colonies as a state asset, failing to develop infrastructure and introducing artificially constructed sociopolitical divisions that did not take into account the African reality. Patriarchal forms of rule meant democratic societal structures failed to emerge, and created societal rifts. African countries became strongly motivated to seek independence but were socially, economically and politically unprepared for democracy, increasing their risk of civil war. The Cold War has provided the means for civil war in Africa to develop from conflicts that would otherwise have remained low-level. Both superpowers saw Africa as a proxy battlefield that they could not afford to directly wage war in, leading them to heavily militarize regimes chosen for expediency rather than legitimacy. Civil wars occurred as states lost control of their monopoly on the instruments of war. The international small arms trade has been a major factor in perpetuating civil wars in all the African regions, with traders around the world simply ignoring international arms embargoes. The maturity of the arms market and limited nature of international and regional enforcement mean this situation is likely to continue as long as there continues to be insecurity in African states. Divisions between identity groups have been predominantly socially constructed or manipulated in most African conflicts. New war theory explains the increasing trend of overlap between civil war and criminal violence by focusing on the role central actors play in manipulating social divisions to provoke conflict on the basis of identity rather than ideology. The competition for natural resources often fuels conflict but is not necessarily an underlying driver. The greed vs grievance debate has been self-described as being outdated and more nuanced explanations are required which involve a balance of both factors. Lastly, weak states are more vulnerable to civil war, and a large number currently exist in Africa. A unique security dilemma exists in weak states, as the struggle to bolster a centralized power hierarchy may often weaken the state rather than strengthen it. The emergence of "big men" in Africa has also led to grievances from corruption and wealth imbalance, which has in turn motivated rebellion. Counters to civil war must include recognition of the damage of colonialism; active control of the arms trade at all levels; support for legitimate governments to establish their monopoly of power within state boundaries; and the encouragement of strong civil societies. Journal of International Development, 15 4 , pp. Is Africa a Cold War Battleground?. The Management of Protracted Social Conflict: Council Special Report No. Council on Foreign Relations. The "Reagan Doctrine" and Its Pitfalls. On the Incidence of Civil War in Africa. Journal of Conflict Resolution, 46 13 , pp. Greed and Grievance in Civil War. Oxford Economic Papers, Volume 56, pp. Accounting for Violence in Developing Countries. African Agendas for Peace and Security. The Assassination of Lumumba.

Chapter 5 : What is the impact of cold war in Africa

-Marginalisation of Africa in international affairs-Conditionality for getting aid-Removal of financial aid and military support for some African countries.

These were absorbed or pushed southwards, where residual groups still exist, by a massive influx of Bantu people who came from the north and east. The Bantu influx began around BC, and some continued their migrations inside the territory well into the 20th century. They established a number of major political units, of which the most important was the Kongo Empire whose centre was located in the northwest of what today is Angola, and which stretched northwards into the west of the present Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC , the south and west of the contemporary Republic of Congo and even the southernmost part of Gabon. Also of historical importance were the Ndongo and Matamba kingdoms to the south of the Kongo Empire, in the Ambundu area. Additionally, the Lunda Empire , in the south-east of the present day DRC, occupied a portion of what today is north-eastern Angola. In the south of the territory, and the north of present-day Namibia , lay the Kwanyama kingdom, along with minor realms on the central highlands. All these political units were a reflection of ethnic cleavages that slowly developed among the Bantu populations, and were instrumental in consolidating these cleavages and fostering the emergence of new and distinct social identities. Portuguese colonialism[edit] At the end of the 15th century, Portuguese settlers made contact with the Kongo Empire , maintaining a continuous presence in its territory and enjoying considerable cultural and religious influence thereafter. In , Portugal established a settlement and fort called Saint Paul of Luanda on the coast south of the Kongo Empire, in an area inhabited by Ambundu people. Another fort, Benguela , was established on the coast further south, in a region inhabited by ancestors of the Ovimbundu people. Neither of these Portuguese settlement efforts was launched for the purpose of territorial conquest. It is true that both gradually came to occupy and farm a broad area around their initial bridgeheads in the case of Luanda, mostly along the lower Kwanza River. However, their main function was trade â€" overwhelmingly the slave trade. Slaves were bought from African intermediaries and sold to Brazil and the Caribbean. In addition, Benguela developed a commerce in ivory , wax , and honey , which they bought from Ovimbundu caravans which fetched these goods from among the Ganguela peoples in the eastern part of what is now Angola. The degree of real colonial settlement was minor, and, with few exceptions, the Portuguese did not interfere by means other than commercial in the social and political dynamics of the native peoples. There was no real delimitation of territory; Angola, to all intents and purposes, did not yet exist. In the 19th century, the Portuguese began a more serious program of advancing into the continental interior. However, their intention was less territorial occupation and more establishing a de facto overlordship which allowed them to establish commercial networks as well as a few settlements. In the course of this expansion, they entered into conflict with several of the African political units. A number of military expeditions were organized as preconditions for obtaining territory which roughly corresponded to that of present-day Angola. By the mids, the limits of the territory were finally fixed, and the last "primary resistance" was quelled in the early s. It is thus reasonable to talk of Angola as a defined territorial entity from this point onwards. Build-up to independence and rising tensions[edit] Portuguese Army soldiers operating in the Angolan jungle, in the early s In , the FNLA and the MPLA, based in neighbouring countries, began a guerrilla campaign against Portuguese rule on several fronts. When the timeline for independence became known, most of the roughly , ethnic Portuguese Angolans fled the territory during the weeks before or after that deadline. Portugal left behind a newly independent country whose population was mainly composed by Ambundu, Ovimbundu, and Bakongo peoples. The Portuguese that lived in Angola accounted for the majority of the skilled workers in public administration, agriculture, and industry; once they fled the country, the national economy began to sink into depression. Vorster authorized Operation Savannah , [30] which began as an effort to protect engineers constructing the dam at Calueque , after unruly UNITA soldiers took over. The dam, paid for by South Africa, was felt to be at risk.

Chapter 6 : Explain the effects of the Cold War in Africa.

This struggle of the power blocs is leading to the introduction of the cold war into Africa, which until recently has succeeded in keeping out of it. Our duty in this matter is clear. We cannot afford to be involved in the cold war with all its consequences.

Chapter 7 : Africa After the Cold War: Frozen out or Frozen in Time? - Oxford Scholarship

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent end of the Cold War resulted in varying consequences for Africa. Some could be viewed as success, while others where viewed as disasters.

Chapter 8 : Between East and West: The Cold War's legacy in Africa | Africa | Al Jazeera

Europeans heavily colonized many of the different countries in Africa. During the time of the cold war, there was a string of independence movements from many of the different countries in Africa.

Chapter 9 : Angolan Civil War - Wikipedia

In as cold war came to a close, US congress imposed sanctions against South Africa and stated five preconditions for lifting the sanctions, including establishing a timetable for the elimination of apartheid laws and the release of political prisoner Nelson Mandela.