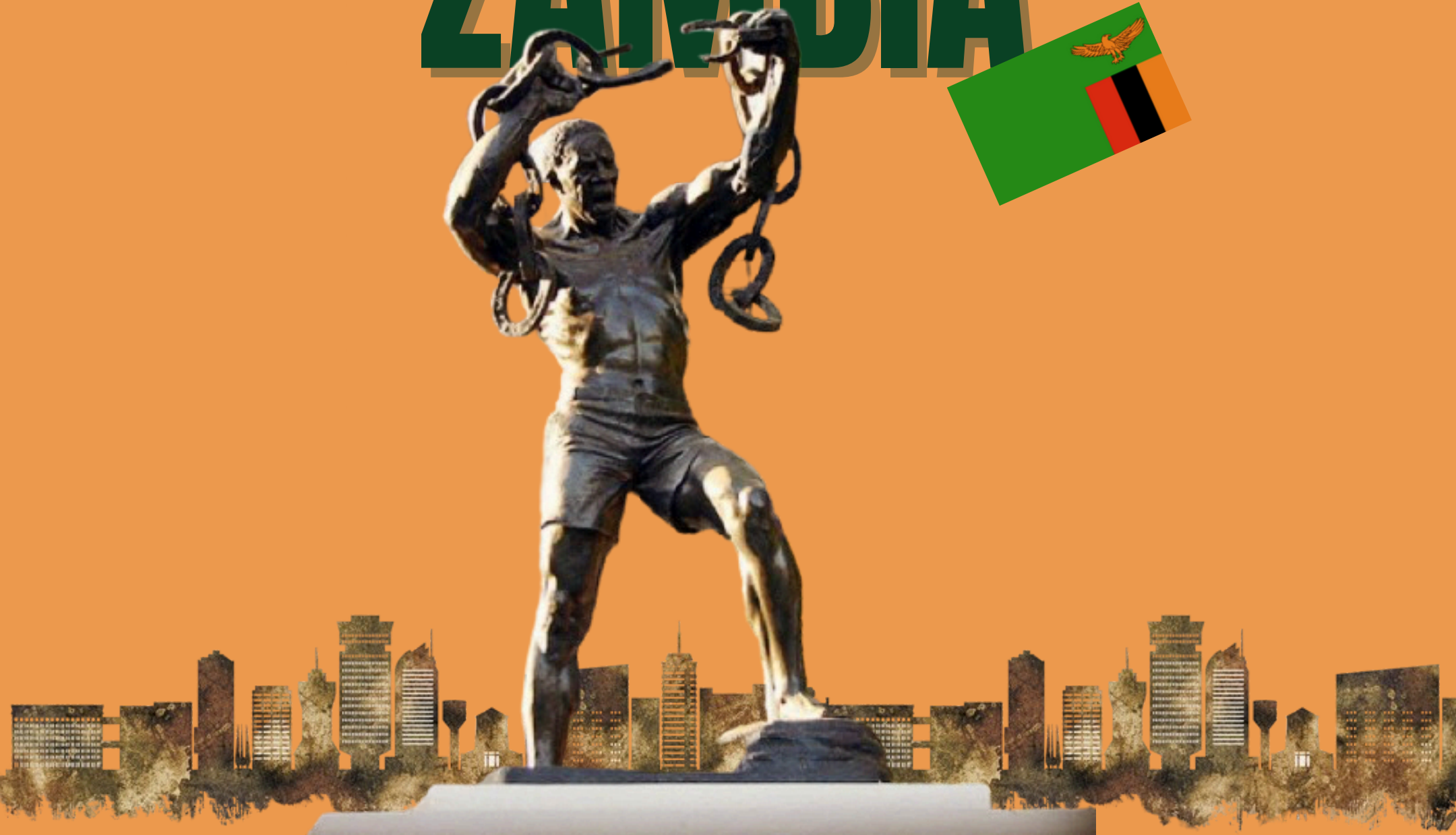




THINK MY INDEPENDENCE ZAMBIA



Northern Rhodesia became the **Republic of Zambia** on the 24th October **1964**, with Kenneth Kaunda as the first president.

FIRST SETTLERS



1798

Francisco de Lacerda was one of the first Europeans (Portuguese) in Zambia, he led an expedition **from Mozambique to Kazembe in Zambia** in 1798. His mission aimed to explore and potentially **cross Southern Africa from coast to coast**, from Mozambique to Angola.

David Livingstone aimed to end the slave trade through "**Christianity, Commerce, and Civilization.**" In 1855, he became the first European to see the **Zambezi River's Victoria Falls**, which he named after Queen Victoria. Locally, the falls are called "**Mosi-oa-Tunya**" (The Smoke that Thunders). Livingstone's journeys attracted more Europeans, including **missionaries and traders.**

1855



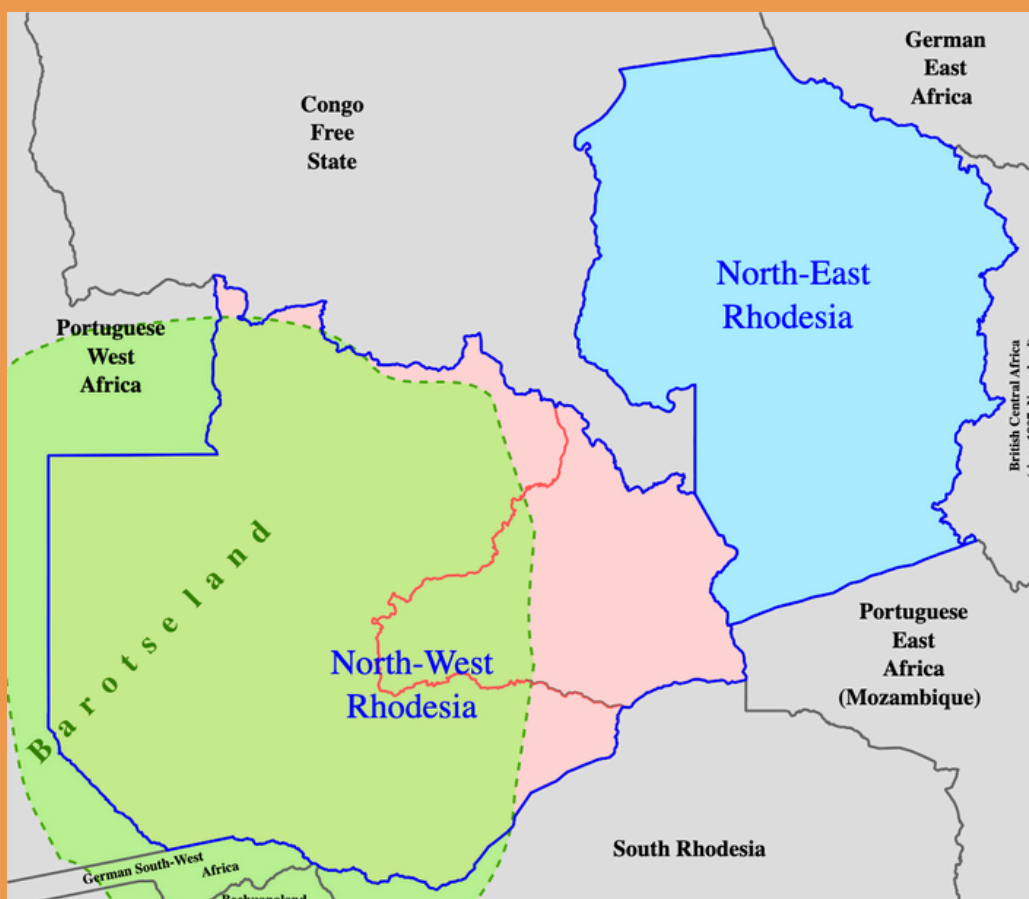
David Livingstone, 1864



NORTHERN RHODESIA

In 1888, when the **BSAC** took control of the territory north of the Zambezi, the Company had been granted a **charter from the United Kingdom**. This Charter gave Cecil Rhodes and his company the responsibility of expanding the British Empire by **annexing territories** north of the river.

BSAC: British South Africa Company



Map of Northern Rhodesia, before the BSAC administration. North-Eastern Rhodesia (blue), North-Western Rhodesia (pink), and Barotesland (green). Kaidor



American scout **Frederick Russell Burnham's** 1895 expedition revealed vast **copper deposits** in Northern Rhodesia.



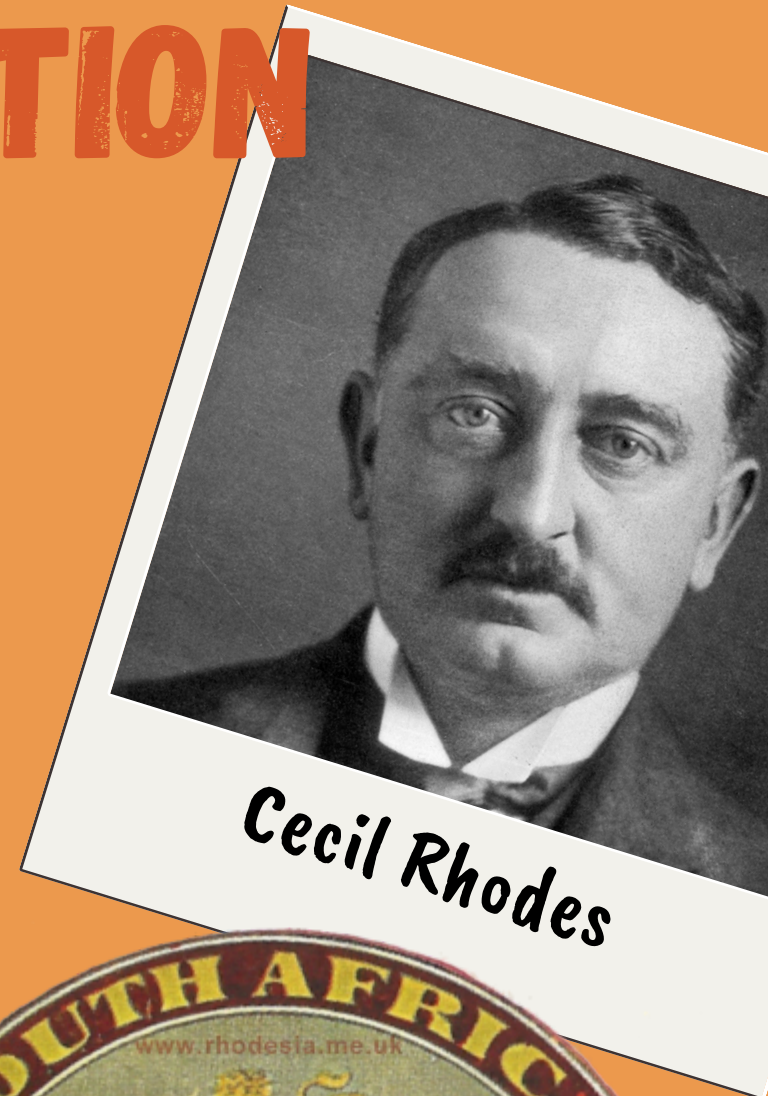
BSAC ADMINISTRATION

British expansionist **Cecil Rhodes** obtained **mineral rights** from local chiefs in Northern and Southern Rhodesia (modern-day Zambia and Zimbabwe), marking British control in the region.

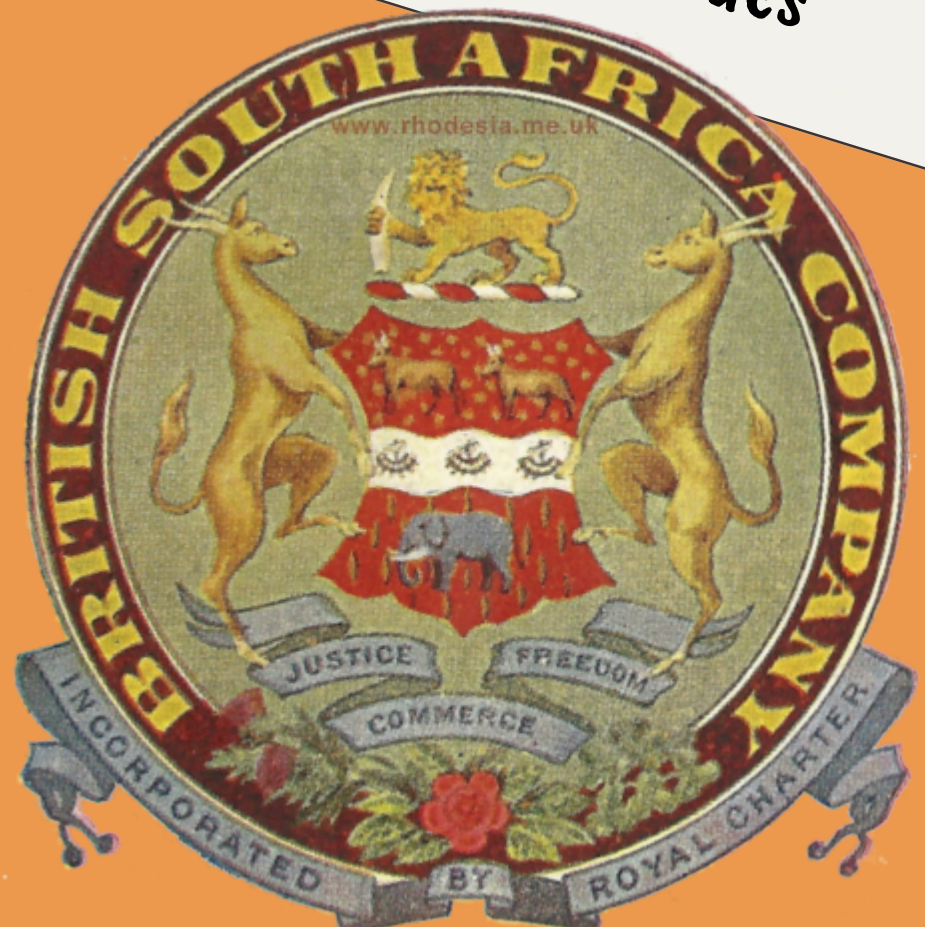
1911–1924

Territory of the British South Africa Company (BSAC):

Northern Rhodesia was created in 1911 by the merger of the two previous regions, **Barotziland-Northwest Rhodesia** and **Northeast Rhodesia**. Initially, like its predecessors, it was governed by the **British South Africa Company**, a chartered company acting on behalf of the British government.



Cecil Rhodes





BRITISH PROTECTORATE 1924-1963

In **1924**, the British government officially terminated the BSAC Charter to administer Northern Rhodesia. After successful negotiations, the administration of Northern Rhodesia was transferred to the **British Colonial Office** as a **protectorate**, with Livingstone as its capital. The capital was transferred to the more central Lusaka in 1935.

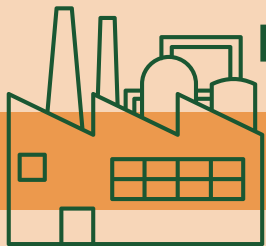
Even though the BSAC **retained extensive land, mineral rights**, and half the proceeds of land sales in former North-Western Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia was still governed as a protectorate. It was administered with provisions similar to other British protectorates, with an **Executive Council** formed by senior officials and a legislative council. This legislative council was established with up to **nine official members** and **five unofficial members** elected by a small European minority (4,000 Europeans), with no African representation or voting rights.



FEDERATION OF RHODESIA



Established on **August 1st 1953**, also known as the Central African Federation (CAF). Comprised **Southern Rhodesia** (now Zimbabwe), **Northern Rhodesia** (now Zambia) and **Nyasaland** (now Malawi)



The economic rationale behind the Federation was to **integrate Northern Rhodesia's copper industry** with the **agricultural** and **manufacturing** sectors of Southern Rhodesia.



Northern Rhodesia remained a **British protectorate** throughout the Federation (1953-1963), unlike Southern Rhodesia, which had **self-governing status**;



African nationalism grew rapidly in Northern Rhodesia. Leaders like **Kenneth Kaunda** and the **United National Independence Party (UNIP)** spearheaded the struggle for majority rule.

The Federation was viewed as a **tool for European dominance**, and Northern Rhodesians resented the political and economic control of Southern Rhodesia and the white minority settlers.

ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE



1 African nationalist movements, like the **Northern Rhodesian African National Congress (ANC)** led by **Harry Nkumbula**, failed to stop the Federation. Kenneth Kaunda joined the fight by boycotting and opposing discrimination

2 After being imprisoned in **1955**, Kaunda became more **radical** and in **1958**, him and younger nationalists **split from the ANC** and formed the **Zambia African National Congress (ZANC)**

3 In **1959**, a **State of emergency** was declared, and the ZANC was **banned**. Kaunda and 45 other leaders were arrested. Nationalists began to push for **immediate independence**

4 Kaunda's supporters formed the **United National Independence Party (UNIP)** in late **1959**. When released from prison, he took **leadership** of UNIP

5 In **1964**, UNIP won the pre-independence election by a landslide, securing 55 out of 75 seats. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved on **December 31, 1963**, and **Zambia** gained **independence on October 24, 1964**, with Kaunda as its first president.



Harry Nkumbula
Head of the Northern
Rhodesian African National
Congress (ANC)



Kenneth Kaunda, more
radical, split from the ANC
to form the ZANC



INDEPENDENCE CYCLE



Independence of
Zambia on October
1964

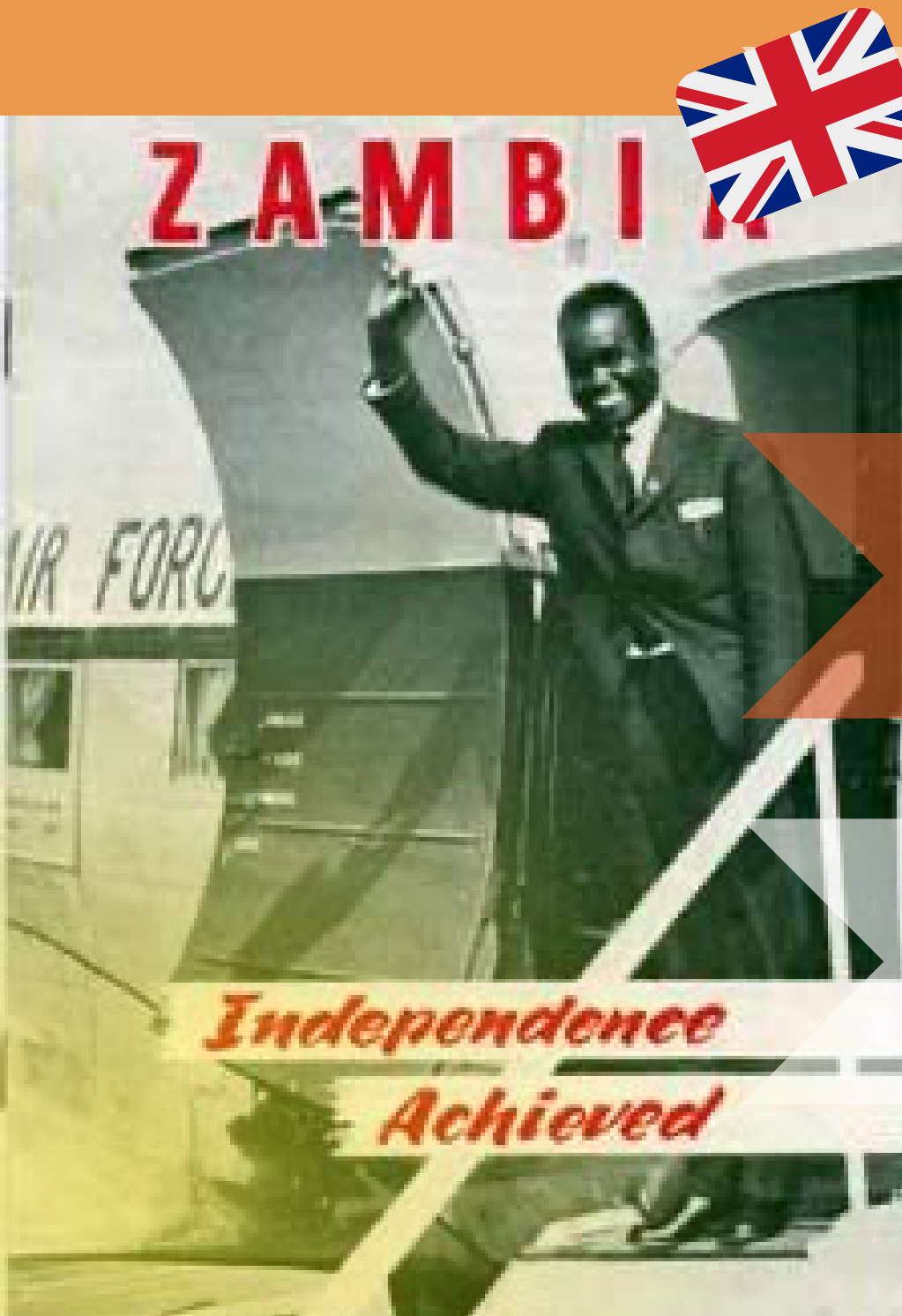


ZANC, Zambian African
National Congress. Banned
in 1959



UNIP, United
Independence Party
led by Kaunda

POST-INDEPENDENCE



Zambia's post-colonial legal and administrative systems are based on British common law

A one-party rule system was established under his leadership



Zambia's economy is heavily dependent on copper mining, particularly in the Copperbelt region

Kaunda implemented African socialism, emphasizing central planning and nationalization of the economy