

1: The Angolan Civil War by Oscar Scafidi on Prezi

Essentially, tribalism. It all started before , with the foundation of FNLA. It became a "hot" civil war when Portugal walked out of Angola post-the 'Revolution of the Carnations' and the appointment of General Spínola as President - with.

For more information, please see the full notice. The Angola Crisis 1975 After a successful military coup in Portugal that toppled a long-standing authoritarian regime on April 25, 1974, the new rulers in Lisbon sought to divest the country of its costly colonial empire. The impending independence of one of those colonies, Angola, led to the Angolan civil war that grew into a Cold War competition. The Angola crisis of 1975 ultimately contributed to straining relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Cuban and Angolan soldiers are shown during a weapon practice session at a training center. AP Photo Three main military movements had been fighting for Angolan independence since the 1960s. Following the Portuguese coup, these three revolutionaries met with representatives of the new Portuguese Government in January and signed the Alvor Agreement that granted Angolan independence and provided for a three-way power sharing government. However, trust quickly broke down among the three groups, and the country descended into civil war as each vied for sole power. The crisis in Angola developed into a Cold War battleground as the superpowers and their allies delivered military assistance to their preferred clients. China, also, sent military instructors to train the FNLA. The remaining Portuguese troops failed to stem the violence. Pretoria, with the aim to end the use of Angola as a base for rebels fighting for the independence of South Africa-occupied Namibia, contributed forces that entered southern Angola in October and made rapid progress toward the capital. In response, Castro sent Cuban Special Forces to halt the South African advance and succeeded in drawing attention to the fact that the United States had provided support to a group that now accepted assistance from an Apartheid government. Government had encouraged the South African intervention, but preferred to downplay its connection with the Apartheid regime. President Gerald Ford had requested Congressional approval for more money to fund the operation in Angola. However, many members of Congress were wary of intervening abroad after the struggle in Vietnam, others wished to avoid the South Africa connection, and still others did not believe the issue was important. During this time, Washington and Moscow had reached a series of agreements that aimed to reduce tensions between the two superpowers. However, by 1976, strains on bilateral relations had already compromised U.S. The appearance of a Soviet success and a U.S. Additionally, the Angola crisis also ended a recent thaw in U.S.

2: Angola Civil War: Main Causes and Consequences | Life Persona

Angola Civil War: Main Causes and Consequences By Maiya Rohan Posted on July 21, The Angola's civil war Was an armed conflict that continued in the African nation for more than 26 years (from to), with brief periods of fragile peace.

The agreement granted Angola independence and established a three-way power sharing government. However, collaboration and trust between the three groups was never established, and the country descended into a civil war that was to last almost three decades. However, the number of civilian deaths in this conflict was comparatively small. The end date of each of these phases is marked by a period of peace, however short. However, delineating the history by data on civilian fatalities as described by this project suggests a slightly different periodization of the conflict. We conclude the period of the independence conflict with the consolidation of MPLA in the capitol, Luanda following a massacre in separate case study. This case study begins with the escalation of fighting in the s. There is an apparent lull in violence “ , followed by a significant spike in violence against civilians “ What follows below is a rough outline of how the conflict was fought over its duration in an attempt to describe patterns of violence which might help shed light on the risks facing civilians. By all accounts, the scale of the conflict escalated during this decade, with funding, weapons, and forces pouring into the country from neighboring countries and the US, USSR and Cuba. While accounts of military actions provide a glimpse into the nature of organized violence during this period, documentation of its civilian toll is sparse. The Angolan War emerged as a key site of proxy war during the s, intensifying after , with the involvement of many countries, neighboring and international. UNITA having re-grouped with support from South Africa, began to overrun government strongholds, striking military and economic targets. On December 24, , their assault on a Huambo suburb marks the beginning of a low-level guerilla insurgency. The conflict took on a semi-conventional nature. UNITA launched two more offensives in . At the same time “ 4 , insurgents in Cabinda also launched an armed uprising. The war escalated considerably in “ , as increased international military support to both sides changed the capacities of the armed groups. With both sides claiming to have pushed the other backed, negotiations resulted in a ceasefire on August 8, . Included in this agreement was a cease-fire, conditions for the departure of both South African and Cuban forces from Angola, and a political transition to multi-party elections under UN supervision. Both sides engaged in tactical violence against civilians. The war thus re-escalated between and , leading to greater devastation than had occurred throughout the previous two decades. By some reports, however, fighting between the two parties continued. Both the Angolan government and UNITA rebels engaged in scorched-earth offensives, siege warfare and other tactics that primarily targeted civilians. A report by the UN in January warned that the country was facing a potentially catastrophic breakdown. Many quantitative assessments, scholarly articles, United Nations reports, humanitarian accounts, newspaper reports, and firsthand witnesses to the war explicitly mention that something about the conflict changed from to Sites and Learning ; Brinkman ; see raw dataset. For example, Sites and Learning suggest that as the fighting grew in intensity during , so too did the deliberate, brutal, and direct targeting of civilians. Even in light of the massive humanitarian tragedies that unfolded during , nothing prepared these observers for the seemingly deliberate change in strategy from conventional warfare to terrorizing civilians. The below chart indicates the range of numbers put forward by researchers.

3: Angola - First Civil War -

The Angolan Civil War (Portuguese: Guerra civil angolana) was a civil conflict in Angola, beginning in and continuing, with interludes, until The war began immediately after Angola became independent from Portugal in November

Nowhere was their presence more strongly felt than in Angola during its bloody year civil war. The many ethnic and economic factions of its widely disparate population had been at odds for years. About the only goal they could agree on was independence from Portugal, which had dominated Angola since the late 15th century, when the area was ruled by a group of independent kingdoms and tribal confederations. The Portuguese had come seeking gold but soon realized that the real treasure here lay in the commerce of humans. The slave trade was the single most lucrative commercial enterprise of the time, and the Portuguese were among its most prolific traders. They raided for slaves, traded with the local rulers for captives from rival tribes, and engaged in international slaving on a massive scale. Although the planters and businessmen of North America and the Caribbean purchased large numbers of slaves, the Portuguese colony of Brazil—“with its many plantations and steady demand for unskilled labor—”was the destination of choice until the mids, when it closed its ports to the slave trade. But in the years of the trade an estimated million or more natives from Angola were shipped in chains to the slave markets of the New World. Their methods were often brutal, and when the tribes resisted, they were subjugated one by one, until Portugal controlled nearly the entire colony. By the s labor camps had sprung up at northern coffee and cotton plantations, where forced labor became the new form of slavery. Meanwhile, in a short time Portugal had evolved from a monarchy to a republic and, in , to a military dictatorship whose control over Angola grew increasingly tighter. By an anticolonial war of resistance, initially driven by oppressed workers in the coffee and cotton fields, had broken out and was spreading quickly. Five years later a third nationalist group emerged: It got some support from the United States and from apartheid South Africa. This array of movements, each with its own political agenda, made conflicting demands on the loyalty of the native Angolans, and the factions fought not only the Portuguese but each other. After 13 years of bitter fighting that came to be known as the War of Independence, the three groups agreed to a cessation of hostilities. The Angolan Civil War had begun. Played out on a Cold War stage, the war proved to be one of the longest and bloodiest modern-day conflicts. He staffed them with Cuban instructors and technical advisers, nearly five times the number the MPLA had requested. At the time Castro possibly envisioned the Cuban mission as strictly instructional. That would soon change. Badly outnumbered and outgunned, they failed. Castro later wrote in his autobiography that among the dozens of casualties, eight of the Cuban instructors had died and seven were wounded. Cuban blood had been shed on Angolan soil for the first time. In a newsmaking interview with Barbara Walters, Castro stated that when South African troops invaded Angola on October 23, , Cuba had to make a decision. That was the moment. On November 5 we made the decision to send the first military unit to Angola to fight against the South African troops. They were the vanguard of the thousands of Cubans who would soon begin arriving. Castro code-named his ambitious plan Operation Carlota, after an Afro-Cuban slave woman who had staged a revolt in Cuba in . Over the next year he dispatched an estimated 36, troops to Angola—and that number would grow exponentially. From the beginning, the Cubans were well armed. Racial considerations were a major factor. In the mids the island was taking in many thousands of slaves annually, when every other port in the Western Hemisphere was closed to slavers. Further, Cuba was well aware of the role Angola could play in the world economy. With its 1, miles of coastline south of the Congo River, the country was of considerable strategic importance geopolitically, offering natural resources of tremendous value: Finally, Castro was likely motivated by a desire for greater Cuban involvement in world affairs. It was a sobering beginning to what would be a long and brutal conflict. Two weeks later, the U. In March the following year Castro visited Luanda to address the Angolans and to expedite Cuban withdrawal. His optimism soon faded, however. A Cuban withdrawal would have to wait. South Africa feared that if Cuba did help the MPLA establish supremacy in Angola, Castro would use the country as a steppingstone for the invasion of South Africa by way of South-West Africa, which had been under South African control since and was then engaged in its own

fight for independence. For the first time the world became aware of the atrocities being committed in the regional war. Predictably, South Africa defied the terms of the so-called settlement proposal and continued to maintain its control. Inevitably, negotiations would quickly collapse, and when agreements were signed, the terms were breached almost at once. International relations authority Pamela S. The fight that has come to be considered the deciding factor in the outcome of the Angolan Civil War was the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale—actually a series of battles that lasted from late to March. Both sides declared victory, although the leftist army had kept the field while its adversaries had withdrawn into South-West Africa. Castro, ever a master of propaganda, claimed it a decisive win; others saw it as the stalemate that allowed for the rounds of peace negotiations that followed. The fighting continued in southwest Angola, with heavy losses on both sides. It would not officially end until May 31, By then the last Cubans had left Angola. By the left had prevailed. After nearly three decades of slaughter during which unspeakable atrocities were perpetrated by all sides, the guns were finally stilled. The most conservative estimates count at least , dead and a million permanently displaced. There are no accurate reports on the number of Cubans killed. When asked directly for the figure, Castro refused to discuss it: According to the Africa Progress Report for the country has not fully recovered from the devastating effects of the wars, even though it now has one of the fastest growing economies in the world. One truth remains indisputable: His most recent book is *The Slave Next Door*. This article originally appeared in the Spring issue Vol.

4: Angolan Civil War, Oct 6 | Video | www.enganchecubano.com

Best Answer: The Angolan Civil War began in Angola after the end of the war for independence from Portugal in The war featured conflict between two primary Angolan factions, the Communist MPLA and the anti-Communist UNITA.

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 – 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.

5: Angola profile - Timeline - BBC News

The Angolan civil war was under the hands of the cold war patrons, for the first 17 years and later shifted to the bloodiest resource in Africa – the diamonds. When Cuba and South Africa (towards the end of the cold war) agreed in Cairo (the Tripartite Accord) to retreat, peace negotiations followed in the upcoming years.

But what have ordinary civilians gained from the peace and prosperity? War raged for over 40 years in Angola. The armies of Cuba and South Africa were also involved. In this way, the civil war also became symbolic for a conflict between political ideals. In the capital Luanda infrastructure investment has been substantial. If you ask Angolans to list the tangible results of peace in their country, they will often give you a surprisingly mundane answer. The president of the Angolan opposition party Bloco Democrático, Justino Pinto de Andrade, is also an economics professor. "Some streets have been rebuilt, in other places we have new ones," he said. And, aside from the enclave of Cabinda in the north of the country, where various factions of the independence movement FLEC continue to fight against government forces, no-one needs to fear being caught in gunfights. We have not forgotten the hatred that is stored in our hearts. There was no process of peace-making and no planning for the transition. It is mostly young Angolans who are now demanding the resignation of a leader who was never actually elected in the first place. Security forces have been brutal in breaking up the demonstrations. One of the leaders of the protests is rapper MCK. The young musician says that very little of the prosperity from the oil boom has reached the people. A small group has got wealthier and wealthier, while the majority has suffered. MCK says that not all of society is benefitting: After Nigeria, Angola is the second biggest producer of oil in Africa. But where the income goes remains a mystery. Generally, the standard of living for ordinary Angolans is improving. But it remains the case that every sixth child dies before the age of five. The majority of people in rural areas continue to live in abject poverty. The country has to diversify its economy and ensure freedom and democracy for its citizens.

6: Angola: ten years after civil war | Africa | DW |

The roots of the Angolan civil war can be traced back to the country's struggle for independence, during which multiple guerilla groups struggled against each other as well as against the Portuguese forces. After the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire in January , the three.

In the 17th and 18th century, Angola became a major Portuguese slave-trading area. The Portuguese government officially abolished the slave trade in , and from to Portugal suppressed local resistance and consolidated its colonial control over the country. Groups of urban and educated Angolans in the s and s began forming socialist resistance groups that engaged in anti-state agitation. The pro-independence movements were riven by competition: At least 5, persons died in a massacre on 3 – 4 January carried out by Portuguese soldiers. The settlers carried out nightly raids in the slums surrounding the white neighborhoods, leaving the bodies of their victims on the streets. Various sources place the total number of deaths during the first eight months of at 8,, 25, and 50, The conflict was devastating for the Portuguese economy, the anti-war sentiment in Portugal increased and the Portuguese armed forces increasingly felt that they could not defeat the relentless insurgency in the colonies. The event characterized alternatively as a coup attempt or an anti-government protest, but regardless of how it is characterized, there is agreement that the MPLA-led government and Cuban troops conducted a massive crackdown on perceived opponents in This figure is often used, although it may be a high number for the war period. We use it and extend the time period to include the post-war violence. Taking mid-range estimates from the independence war, at around 50,, and 25, for the violence in The estimates of civilians killed during the Angolan war for independence vary widely, which can be partly explained by the fact that some scholars only take into account battle-deaths, whereas others include indirect deaths by disease and starvation the overwhelming cause of civilian death. It is further estimated that 3, civilians disappeared. Qualitative studies of the period suggest that violence against Angolan civilians declined after the event, although the strongest evidence for this is not the appearance of data, but rather its absence—there are no well-documented high-scale killing incidents during these last few years of the s and into the s. However, lack of evidence is not the same thing as strong data documenting a decline. We remain cautious about this end date. Further, given the cross-border incursion by South Africa, rapid build-up and international support for various armed movements, reports of large-scale military actions, the scale of violence against civilians, remains, at best, questionable during this period. Nonetheless, as international involvement would intensity of the conflict within years. Coding The primary cause of the ending is the Portuguese leadership change, which we also code as due to the moderating impact of domestic actors within Portugal and international withdrawal. We account for the secondary spike in , with the MPLA consolidating its control as an ending to the second spike of violence. We note that there were multiple victim groups. Where and Why They are Happening. Warfare and Armed Conflicts: The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict. In the Name of the People: Genocide and Mass Murder Since

7: Angola: civil war | Mass Atrocity Endings

The Angolan Civil War, beginning at the time of the country's independence from Portugal in 1975, was a year struggle involving the deaths of over 1 million, soldiers and civilians. Initiated at the height of the Cold War, pro- and anti-communist forces in Angola set the stage for a proxy fight.

The war erupts once Angola becomes independent of Portugal, being the last African colony to achieve its independence, starting within its territories a violent struggle for power. Destroyed bridge in the civil war of Angola. The civil war was essentially a power struggle between these two liberation movements, backed by the great powers in the shadow of the Cold War. Once achieved independence, the MPLA was the first to seize power, taking a series of political and economic decisions that would mark Angola historically, while, from the international perspective, countries like France, the United States, Russia, Cuba and South Africa would seek their own prominence within the African nation. The civil war in Angola left more than half a million dead and up to a third of the total population internally displaced and in neighboring countries. Since 1975, when the armed conflict has officially ended, the country has remained in a state of turmoil and confusion, with an unstable economic system and a social perception that lives under the shadow of past violence. Causes of the civil war in Angola Ethnic and social tensions Prior to the arrival of independence, tensions in Angola were about ethnic differences and conflicts, as well as the confrontation between the MPLA and FNLE forces against the Portuguese army as part of the War of Independence of Angola, begun in 1961 and Whose end would give almost instantaneous beginning to the civil conflict. With the incursions and military participation that began to take place at the beginning of the 70, countries like China, South Africa and Cuba maintained interests and projects within Angola. The local movements began to feel a certain dislike before the interference of those nations, by what boycotted the foreign operations while they continued fighting for its independence. The MPLA, with the support of the Soviet Union and Cuba, began to gain totalitarian control of the Angolan nation, seeking to impose a centralized political and economic system; The expropriation and nationalization of private enterprise; The rejection of the dollar against the local currency kwanza , which caused excessive inflation. On the other hand, and given the communist nature of the government to power, the United States and South Africa began to supply UNITA members with an anti-Communist position against the MPLA with provisions, arms, ammunition and mercenaries, intensifying confrontation and The guerrilla war in Angola. Peace periods A short period of peace and elections held in 1992 could mark the end of the civil war in Angola; However, the victory and perpetuity of MPLA caused displeasure in the ranks of UNITA, whose founder and presidential candidate decided to ignore the results and resume the armed conflict. Only two years were enough to return to armed violence. The end of the civil war left Angola in a ruinous state. Angola in ruins The war left a bad economic scenario: Since then, the government has moved away from a nationalist position and exploiting natural resources, has allowed a greater amount of foreign investment, which has allowed it to invest and infrastructure and to establish international agreements. Everything, however, has been overshadowed by acts of corruption and sudden expropriations that prevent the national economy from developing. The remembrance of the inhumane treatment of UNITA soldiers and those of the MPLA, who sacrificed the lives of civilians and left decimated villages, still persists in much of the population refusing to return, or rebuild their country. A mined country At present, the Angolans are still affected by an evil installed many years ago: Virtually the entire national territory can be considered as mined. After decades of conflict, a lot of hard work has been done so far by institutions attached to the United Nations, which estimate that they have removed up to 90,000 mines and cleared more than 100,000 minefields. Angola Under the Portuguese: The Myth and the Reality. University of California Press. The Economics of Peace and Security Journal , Angolan Civil War Obtained from Black Past. Human Development Report The roots of violence in Africa. The case of Angola. The New York Times.

8: Presentation on the Angolan Civil War

Thus, just as the Angolan people were about to realize their independence, the two superpowers began to pump in money and arms, thus provoking the country into civil war and effectively sabotaging the national government.

Transcription, Editing and Markup: You can freely copy, distribute and display this work; as well as make derivative and commercial works. What are the causes of this civil war in Angola? There is only one answer. The cause lies in the contention of the two superpowers for domination over this rich territory. The two superpowers by exploiting the differences between the liberation forces provoked the civil war. The Soviet leadership, through its propaganda media, identified one organization as revolutionary and denounced the others as reactionary, in a deliberate attempt to split the national liberation struggle. This act by the Soviet social imperialists went against the Mombassa Accords of January, in which all three liberation groups agreed in the spirit of national solidarity to work together in a transitional government. It also went against the Nakura agreement of June 19, , in which, after a revival of fighting between the groups, they agreed to cease fire and reaffirm the spirit of the Mombassa Accords. US imperialism, because of its openly reactionary role in world affairs and because its ruling circles could not unite on policy towards Angola, had to give its support secretly through the CIA. Thus, just as the Angolan people were about to realize their independence, the two superpowers began to pump in money and arms, thus provoking the country into civil war and effectively sabotaging the national government. The Soviet leadership has been the more aggressive of the imperialist superpowers. Waving the banner of socialism and proletarian internationalism, they began to send in an unprecedented amount of military arms and troops, which had previously been denied during the fifteen-year struggle against the Portuguese colonialists. The weapons included tanks, SAM missiles, helicopters, armoured cars, and other weapons the national liberation forces do not normally carry. In addition, the social imperialists instigated the Republic of Cuba to send 10,000 combat troops into Angola, all in the name of proletarian internationalism. Cuban troops have unfortunately been used as cannon fodder for the aggressors, despite their romantic illusions of exporting the revolution. China aided militarily and politically the anti-colonial struggle of the Angolan people. This decision was based on the fact that it was now an internal affair of the Angolan people. They consistently pointed out that they supported all three liberation forces and stressed the need for unity of the Angolan people against all intervention in their internal affairs. Being aware of their differences, we have all along urged them to unite against the enemy. Such are the facts, and facts are more eloquent than words. Today both national liberation factions have set up their respective governments. In addition, a number of European countries have announced their recognition of the PRA. This development is a clear diplomatic victory for the social imperialists. What should be our attitude towards this turn of events? We believe that for us it is not a question of recognizing the PRA, for we are not holding state power. We in ATM will analyse two factors: Two, will the PRA take a policy of opposing the two superpowers, in other words, a genuine anti-imperialist stand? This we believe is the correct stand to take on this development. Angola today is a theater for superpower contention. Angola has been caught between the maneuverings of the two superpowers for domination of southern Africa. These imperialists are the source of a new world war which all peace loving people must strongly oppose. The content of imperialist politics is world domination, and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war. For us in the United States world war means fascism at home. In order to prepare for waging a world war, the ruling circles must prevent any dissension against it. The Vietnam period taught lessons to the bourgeoisie, namely, that they will not again, allow a repeat of the mass street demonstrations that characterized the sixties and early seventies. Thus today the US Congress is presently discussing one of the most repressive bills ever introduced into Congress, the now-infamous S-1 Bill. This bill is aimed at repressing any protest that will arise in the advent of war. However, communist and class conscious workers must not panic as the tide rises. We must stand firm and intensify our efforts to build a new Communist Party so as to lead the struggle the working class and oppressed peoples against imperialism, the scourge of mankind. In this way we show our solidarity with the heroic Angolan people and all oppressed peoples of the world. Our tasks in relation to the Angolan question are clear: Revolutionary

minded people must engage in a nationwide propaganda and agitation campaign to expose the true nature of the two superpowers, especially the Soviet social imperialists. Exposing and taking a stand against superpower intervention in Angola is the cornerstone of the proletarian internationalist stand on the Angolan civil war!

9: Angolan Civil War - Wikipedia

Causes of the Civil War; The fight that has come to be considered the deciding factor in the outcome of the Angolan Civil War was the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale.

Other expeditions followed, and close relations were soon established between the two kingdoms. The Portuguese brought firearms, many other technological advances, and a new religion, Christianity. In return, the King of the Congo offered slaves, ivory and minerals. Novais occupied a strip of land with a hundred families of colonists and four hundred soldiers, and established a fortified settlement. The Portuguese crown granted Luanda the status of city in 1549. Several other settlements, forts and ports were founded and maintained by the Portuguese. Benguela, a Portuguese fort from 1571, a town from 1575, was another important early settlement founded and ruled by Portugal. The conquest of the territory of contemporary Angola started only in the 19th century and was not concluded before the 1800s. In 1822, Angola and the rest of the Portuguese overseas dominions received the status of overseas provinces of Portugal. From then on, the official position of the Portuguese authorities was always that Angola was an integral part of Portugal in the same way as were the provinces of the Metropole European Portugal. The status of province was briefly interrupted from 1822 to 1824, when Angola had the title of "colony" itself administratively divided in several provinces, but it was recovered on 11 June 1824. The Portuguese constitutional revision of 1826, increased the autonomy of the province, which became the State of Angola. Despite having a territory larger than France and Germany combined, in 1820, Angola had just a population of 5 million, of which around 10% were whites, 55% were mixed race and the remaining were blacks. In the 1850s, the population had increased to 5 million. However, the Governor-General was responsible for the internal security forces. The Governor-General was assisted by a cabinet made up of a Secretary-General that served as deputy Governor-General and several provincial secretaries. There was a Legislative Council - including both appointed and elected members - with legislative responsibilities that were gradually increased in the 1850s and 1860s. In 1864, it was transformed in the Legislative Assembly. There was also a Council of Government, which included the senior public officials of the province and which was responsible to advise the Governor-General in his legislative and executive responsibilities. In 1864, the local administration of Angola included the following districts: Each was headed by a district governor, assisted by a district board. The circle administrators and the chiefs of administrative posts directed the local native auxiliary police officers known as "sepoys" cipaio. In these regions, the traditional authorities - including native kings, rulers and tribal chiefs - were kept and integrated in the administrative system, serving as intermediaries between the provincial authorities and the local native populations. Portuguese forces[edit] Portuguese paratroopers in the rainforest of northern Angola The Portuguese forces engaged in the conflict included mainly the Armed Forces, but also the security and paramilitary forces. The Commander-in-Chief served as the theatre commander and coordinated the forces of the three branches stationed in the province, with the respective branch commanders serving as assistant commanders-in-chief. With the course of the conflict, the operational role of the Commander-in-Chief and of his staff was increasingly reinforced at the expense of the branch commanders. In 1963, the Military Area 1 - responsible for the Dembos rebelled area - was established under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief and, from 1964, the military zones were also put under his direct control, with the Eastern Military Zone becoming a joint command. When the conflict erupted, the Portuguese Armed Forces in Angola only included 10,000 men, of which 5,000 were Metropolitan Europeans and the remaining were locals. By the end of the conflict, the number had increased to more than 65,000, of which 10,000 were Metropolitan Europeans. The Military Region was foreseen to include five subordinate regional territorial commands, but these had not yet been activated. The disposition of the Army units in the province at the beginning of the conflict had been established in 1961, at that a time when no internal conflicts were expected to happen in Angola, with the Portuguese major military concerns being a foreseen conventional war in Europe against the Warsaw Pact. So, the previous organization of the former Colonial Military Forces based in company-sized units scattered across Angola, performing also internal security duties, had shift to one along conventional lines, based in three infantry regiments and several battalion-sized units of several arms concentrated in the major urban centers, aimed at being able to raise an

expeditionary field division to be deployed from Angola to reinforce the Portuguese Army in Europe if a conventional war occurred. These regiments and other units were however mostly in cadre strength, serving as training centers for the conscripts drafted in the province. During the conflict, they were responsible to raise the locally recruited field units. Besides the locally raised units, the Army forces in Angola included reinforcement units raised and sent from European Portugal. These were transitory units, mostly made of conscripts including most of their junior officers and non-commissioned officers, which existed only during the usual two-year period of tour of duty of their members, being disbanded afterwards. These battalions and companies were designed to operate autonomously and isolated, without much support from the higher echelons, so having a strong service support component. Each battalion, in turn, had its field companies dispersed by the sub-sector, each with part of it as its area of responsibility. From, four intervention zones Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern were established - renamed "military zones" in - each grouping several sectors. The Army also fielded regular units of artillery, armored reconnaissance, engineering, communications, signal intelligence, military police and service support. Besides the regular units, the Army also fielded units of special forces. These proved however impracticable and soon other special forces were raised again in the form of the Commandos. An unconventional force also fielded by Army was the Dragoons of Angola, a special counterinsurgency horse unit raised in the middle s. These forces included the Zaire Flotilla with patrol boats and landing craft operating in the river Zaire, naval assets including frigates and corvettes deployed to Angola in rotation, Marines companies and Special Marines detachments. The initial focus of the Navy was mainly the river Zaire, with the mission of interdicting the infiltration of guerrillas in Northern Angola from the bordering Republic of Zaire. Portuguese Air Force F Thunderjet. A fourth air base was being built Base-Aerodrome 10 at Serpa Pinto, Cuando-Cubando, but it was not completed before the end of the conflict. These bases controlled a number of satellite air fields, including maneuver and alternate aerodromes. Besides these, the Air Force also could count with a number of additional airfields, including those of some of the Army garrisons, in some of which air detachments were permanently deployed. The Air Force also maintained in Angola, the Paratrooper Battalion 21, which served as a mobile intervention unit, with its forces initially being deployed by parachute, but later being mainly used in air assaults by helicopter. The Air Force was supported by the voluntary air formations, composed of civil pilots, mainly from local flying clubs, who operated light aircraft mainly in air logistics support missions. In the beginning of the conflict, the Air Force had only a few aircraft stationed in Angola, including 25 FG jet fighter-bombers, six PV-2 Harpoon bombers, six Nord Noratlas transport aircraft, six Alouette II helicopters, eight T-6 light attack aircraft and eight Auster light observation aircraft. Despite the increase, the number of aircraft was always too few to cover the enormous Angolan territory, besides many being old aircraft difficult to maintain in flying conditions. From the late s, the Portuguese forces in southern Angola were able to count with the support of helicopters and some other air assets of the South African Air Force, with two Portuguese-South African joint air support centers being established. Security forces[edit] The security forces in Angola were under the control of the civil authorities, headed by the Governor-General of the province. The PSP was the uniformed preventive police of Angola. It was modeled after the European Portuguese PSP, but it covered the whole province, including its rural areas and not only the major urban areas as in the European Portugal. The PSP of Angola included a general-command in Luanda and district commands in each of the several district capitals, with a network of police stations and posts scattered along the territory. The PSP included the Rural Guard, which was responsible for the protection of farms and other agricultural companies. Besides this, the PSP was responsible to frame the district militias, which were employed mainly in the self-defense of villages and other settlements. In the war, it operated as an intelligence service. The PIDE raised and controlled the Flechas, a paramilitary unit of special forces made up of natives. The Flechas were initially intended to serve mostly as trackers, but due to their effectiveness they were increasingly employed in more offensive operations, including pseudo-terrorist operations. Para-military and irregular forces[edit] Besides the regular armed and security forces, there were a number of para-military and irregular forces, some of them under the control of the military and other controlled by the civil authorities. It was under the direct control of the Governor-General of the province. Its origins was the Corps of Volunteers organized in the beginning of the

conflict, which became the Provincial Organization of Volunteers in , assuming also the role of civil defense in , when it became the OPVDCA. It was made up of volunteers that served in part-time, most of these being initially whites, but latter becoming increasingly multi-racial. In the conflict, the OPVDCA was mainly employed in the defense of people, lines of communications and sensitive installations. It included a central provincial command and a district command in each of the Angolan districts. The GE were platoon-sized combat groups of special forces made up of native volunteers, that operated in Eastern Angola, usually attached to Army units. Under the control of the civil authorities were the Fieis Faithfuls and the Leais Loyals. The Fieis was a force made up mostly of exiled Katangese gendarmes from the Front for Congolese National Liberation , that opposed Mobutu regime, being organized in three battalions. The Leais was a force made up of political exiles from Zambia. Officers and senior NCOs were seconded from the metropolitan army, while junior NCOs were mainly drawn from Portuguese settlers resident in the overseas territories. The rank and file were a mixture of black African volunteers and white conscripts from the settler community doing their obligatory military service. Black assimilados were in theory also liable to conscription but in practice only a limited number were called on to serve. The basis of recruitment for the overseas units remained essentially unchanged. Until , there were three classes of soldiers: These categories were renamed to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class in “ which effectively corresponded to the same classification. Later, although skin colour ceased to be an official discrimination, in practice the system changed little “ although from the late s onward blacks were admitted as ensigns alferes , the lowest rank in the hierarchy of commissioned officers. Coelho noted that perceptions of African soldiers varied a good deal among senior Portuguese commanders during the conflict in Angola, Guinea and Mozambique. General Costa Gomes, perhaps the most successful counterinsurgency commander, sought good relations with local civilians and employed African units within the framework of an organized counter-insurgency plan. As the war went on, an increasing number of native Angolans rose to positions of command, though of junior rank. After years of colonial rule, Portugal had failed to produce any native black governors, headmasters, police inspectors, or professors; it had also failed to produce a single commander of senior commissioned rank in the overseas Army. Here Portuguese colonial administrators fell victim to the legacy of their own discriminatory and limited policies in education, which largely barred indigenous Angolans from an equal and adequate education until well after the outbreak of the insurgency. By the early s, the Portuguese authorities had fully perceived these flaws as wrong and contrary to their overseas ambitions in Portuguese Africa, and willingly accepted a true color blindness policy with more spending in education and training opportunities, which started to produce a larger number of black high ranked professionals, including military personnel.

The sorcerers apprentice book Clow Point winter recreation parking area Ants in the sugar McGrotty and Ludmilla, or The Harbinger Report Discovering psychology 4th edition The Oecd Jobs Study Brazilian-Portuguese conversation course Transistor sizing for timing optimization of combinational digital CMOS circuits Bristol Firefighting (CT (Images of America) Introduction to economics for students of agriculture Strangers at Dawn Breitling aerospace user manual The Photographers Practical Handbook Criticism of fiction Miles Davis Trumpet Signature Licks Funny boy critical analysis The hidden injuries of class Hero and the city Dr. Citrons Evolutionary Diet Barbecuing Grilling: Inside and Out 28. Onesta Gives his Crow Water Ceremony Estimating Health Risks From Infrastructure Failure Factors related to clinical performance of baccalaureate nursing students Vintage guitar price guide 2014 An Evening with Joe Pass (Reh Videos) Nitrogen and pesticide concentrations in an agricultural basin in north-central Connecticut Engine cooling system design calculations filetype The omnivore dilemma full text From a bush arbor to the ROC Voltas vertis split ac manual One minute manager book summary The Iraq War as witnessed by the correspondents and photographers of United Press International The stagnation of desire Methods for modern sculptors Not in your lifetime Elementary statistics twelfth edition Following the framers : choosing pedagogy to further fair use and free speech TyAnna Herrington The Triumph of Socialism and How It Succeeded Harry a overstreet influencing human behavior Phedias Approach to metaCASE Technology, Requirements Determination and Modelling