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Ambitious volume in historical and geographical range (from 1765 to current struggles, and in every continent). Individual chapters feature in relevant sections of this bibliography.

Bratton, Michael, <u>Economic Crisis and Political Realignment in Zambia</u> [6], In Widner, Jennifer A., <u>Economic Change and Political Liberalization in Sub-Saharan Africa</u> [7] Baltimore MD, John Hopkins University Press, , 1994, pp. 320, pp. 101-128

Colson, Elizabeth, <u>The Social Consequences of Resettlement: The Impact of the Kariba Resettlement Upon the Gwembo Tonga</u> [8], Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1971, pp. 288

The mass displacement caused by the Kariba Dam was a central issue for the pro-independence movement, despite the problems of organising resistance in the affected areas. Pioneer study of what is now called 'development-induced displacement'.

Dulani, Boniface, <u>Democracy Movements as Bulwarks against Presidential Usurpation of Power: Lessons from the Third-Term Bids in Malawi, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia [9]</u>, Stichproben, no. 20, 2011, pp. 115-139

Gifford, Paul, African Christianity: Its Public Role [10], London, C. Hurst, 1998, pp. 368

Christian Churches have been important in quite a few African movements. This book analyses different churches – Catholic, Protestant (mainstream), Evangelical, Pentecostal and Independent – and their beliefs, and also assesses their role in the emerging of civil society. Case studies of four countries: Ghana, Uganda, Zambia and Cameroon.

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Chapter 3, 'Colonialism and the roots of African nationalism' covers early copperbelt strikes; chapter 4 'Federation – genesis and exodus', includes extensive information on developing resistance to the colour bar, to the building of the Kariba dam and eviction of local farmers, and to the Federation itself. Chapter 5 'The creation of Zambia' examines final stages of resistance and political developments. His earlier book, Zambia, Pall Mall Press, 1965, pp. 375, also covered the evolving struggle in chapters 5-7.

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Nkumbula was the first major exponent from the 1940s of African resistance to white dominance and federation, and led the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress. But in the late 1950s he moved towards gradual reform policies and stood for a seat in the 1959 elections, whilst Kapepwe and Kaunda opted for further resistance and founded their own separate party.

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