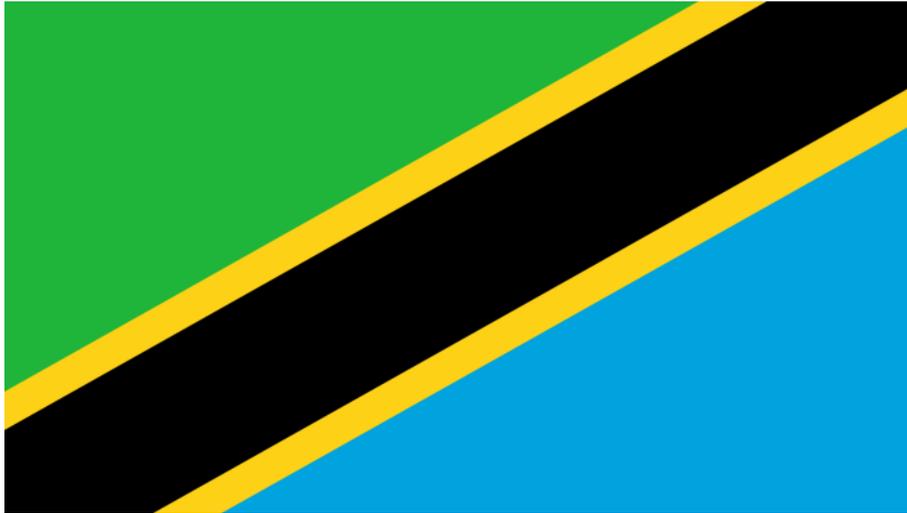


# Tanzania

Ages (13-15)



The flag of Tanzania was adopted on June 30, 1964. It is the merger of the flags of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The name Tanzania is derived from the names of the two states Tanganyika and Zanzibar that became united in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This was later renamed the United Republic of Tanzania.

The flag is divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner. The *green represents the natural vegetation* present in the country, *yellow represents the rich mineral deposits* of the country, *black represents the people* of Tanzania, and *blue represents the numerous lakes and rivers and the Indian Ocean*.



Flag of Tanganyika



Flag of Zanzibar



Flag of Tanzania

## COAT OF ARMS



The golden top of the warriors shield in the coat of arms represents the minerals that can be found in the Republic. The torch in this part represents *UHURU*, a Swahili word meaning freedom.

The red part underneath the flag symbolizes the rich and fertile soil of Africa.

The wavy blue bands underneath the red represent the land, sea, lakes and the coastal lines of the United Republic.

The spear in the shield signifies defense of freedom and the axe and hoe represent the development of the country.

The motto of the United Republic, *Uhuru na Umoja* is written at the base of the coat of arms which signifies Mount Kilimanjaro. It means **freedom and unity**.

## GEOGRAPHY



The United Republic of Tanzania is a country in East Africa.

It is bordered by Kenya and Uganda to the north; Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west; and Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique to the south. The country's eastern borders lie on the Indian Ocean.

The official capital of the United Republic is Dodoma. As the map suggests, it is the legislative capital and the city where parliament and some government offices are located.

Dar es Salaam is the major commercial city of the country and has the country's most important sea port.

*Mount Kilimanjaro, located to the north-east of the country is the highest point in Tanzania. It is also the highest mountain in all of Africa, at 19,341 feet.*

## Economy

Tanzania's economy depends heavily on agriculture. It provides 85% of exports and employs 80% of the workforce and accounts for about 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Below are some of the agricultural products that the United Republic produces:

- Coffee
- Sisal
- Tea
- Cotton
- Tobacco
- Corn, and
- Fruits.

The topography and climate of Tanzania, however, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area.

### Natural Resources

Natural resources, such as minerals, natural gas, and tourism, also contribute to the economy of the country. The country started the extraction of natural gas in the 2000s. The gas is exported overseas through the port in Dar es Salaam (the commercial capital).

Gold is a mineral that has greatly contributed to the economy of Tanzania. Between the years of 2000 and 2008, gold production accounted for roughly 7% of the GDP of the United Republic. After South Africa and Ghana, Tanzania is the third largest producer of gold, on the African continent. Although gold is the only mineral that has given notable economic benefits to the country, Tanzania does have many other minerals, such as diamonds, coal, iron, uranium and nickel to name a few. However, it also boasts a gemstone which is only native to Tanzania called *Tanzanite*. This stone was discovered in the Mererani Hills (foothills of Kilimanjaro) in the northern part of the country in 1967.

### Tourism

Mt Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain attracts a significant number of tourists. In addition to this, the beaches of Zanzibar, the famous Serengeti and Ngorongoro national parks bring in many tourists from all over the world and help in building the economy of the country.

## Decades- `towards independence`

As the flags above have shown, The United Republic of Tanzania is a country that was formed by the joining of two regions. Zanzibar became independent from the British on **December 19, 1963**, while Tanganyika, gained their independence on **December 9, 1961**. On **April 26, 1964** the two united and became Tanzania.

The table below outlines events towards, during and after Independence.

DATES	EVENTS
1954	Julius Nyerere heads the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). TANU's main objective was to achieve national sovereignty for Tanganyika.
1961	Nyerere becomes Prime Minister of the still British-administered Tanganyika. A role that he still maintained even after Independence.
January 12, 1964	The Zanzibar revolution, led by John Okello of the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), overthrows the mainly Arab government of the Sultan of Zanzibar. This led to the merging of Tanganyika and Zanzibar as Tanzania.
1967	The Arusha Declaration*. This declaration is known as Tanzania's most political statement of African Socialism: <i>ujamaa</i> , meaning "brotherhood".
February 5, 1977	The ASP and the TANU parties, which had been co-existing, joined to form one party, <i>Chama Cha Mapinduzi</i> (CCM).
1978/1979	War with Uganda over the border in the Kagera region of Tanzania.
1985 onwards	The mid '80s marked the reform era for Tanzania. The winds of economic change globally led the country to enter into a free market system --opposite to the socialism of 1967.

\*The Arusha Declaration is a Policy on Socialism and Self Reliance which was brought about by Nyerere's TANU organization. The *ujamaa* political theory led to an economy which was state owned, centrally planned and controlled. This took them away from the market-led economy that was left to them by their colonizers. All privately owned businesses became state owned enterprises (SOEs).

## Government

Tanzania is a democratic Republic. It is currently headed by President Jakaya Kikwete. He has been president of the Republic since December 21, 2005. Kikwete, is the leader of the *Chama Cha Mapinduzi* party which is the party that has been dominating the polls since it was formed in 1977.

According to the constitution of the Republic, the president is empowered to appoint a prime minister, select a cabinet and nominate ten members of parliament. The prime minister is the leader of the National Assembly. The National Assembly, which was elected in 2010, has 343 members.

Although Zanzibar is part of Tanzania, it elects its own president, who is head of government for matters that concern Zanzibar. The current President of Zanzibar is Ali Mohamed Shein. He was elected on October 31, 2010.

Below is a list of the presidents of this great republic.

<u>PRESIDENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHOTO</u>
April 26, 1964 – February 5, 1977	Julius Nyerere (TANU,CCM)	
February 5, 1977 – November 5, 1985	Julius Nyerere (CCM)	
November 5, 1985 - November 23,1995	Ali Hassan Mwinyi (CCM)	

November 23, 1995 - December 21, 2005	Benjamin Mkapa (CCM)	 A photograph of Benjamin Mkapa, a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a light blue shirt. He is looking slightly to the right and has his hands clasped in front of him.
December 21, 2005 – present	Jakaya Kikwete (CCM)	 A photograph of Jakaya Kikwete, a man with glasses, wearing a dark suit and a blue tie. He is speaking at a podium, gesturing with his hands.

## Culture, Achievements and Attractions

Tanzania boasts many achievements and attractions. It is a country that is full of culture and passion.

- One main attraction that the country is famous for is the Serengeti National Park. These plains are the destination of many tourists who go on safaris. The Serengeti is in the northern part of the republic and expands into the southern parts of Kenya. The Serengeti is home to the largest mammal migration in the world. This migration is one of the *Ten Natural Travel Wonders of the World*. The white-bearded wildebeest is one of the mammals that participates in this migration. The name Serengeti is derived from the Maasai language, Maa and it means 'endless plains'.



The rock to the left is known as a ***kopje***. These rock formations can be found all over the Serengeti.

The Simba (Lion) kopje, is a major attraction on the Serengeti. The Serengeti inspired the Disney film *The Lion King*.

- Art is a big part of Tanzanian culture. Two of the most popular art forms are the *Tingatinga paintings* and the *Makonde carvings* art forms.



The *tingatinga* paintings below were named after their founder, Tanzanian painter ***Edward Said Tingatinga***. This style of painting has spread to the majority of East Africa and has become geared towards the tastes of tourists. Today, they are made with tourists in mind.



The *Makonde* carving are given their name from the tribe of the same name that first started carving household objects, figures and masks in this way. The carvings are made from ebony wood among others.

***George Lilanga***, an internationally acclaimed Tanzanian artist, was of the Makonde tribe.

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