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**"In the Shadow of the Sheraton: imagining localities in global spaces in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania"**

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## Important Dates

### **1860**

Dar es Salaam founded by Zanzibar Sultan Seyyid Majid.

### **1891**

Mainland comes under direct German control, becoming part of German East Africa with the exception of coastal strip, which, along with Zanzibar, remains in British hands.

### **1917**

Mainland areas are transferred to British colonial authorities at the conclusion of World War One.

### **1923**

British introduce Destitute Persons Ordinance permitting the removal of people without visible means of subsistence from urban centers. Still in effect.

### **1944**

British introduce Townships (Removal of Undesirable (Persons) Ordinance, which is still in effect.

### **1961**

Tanganyika Independence; Julius Nyerere is elected as first president.

### **10 December 1963**

Zanzibar Independence (Omani Arab leadership).

### **12 January 1964**

Zanzibar revolution to overthrow Sultan; birth of Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) and appointment of Abeid Karume as President of Zanzibar

### **26 April 1964**

Union created between Tanganyikan mainland and the Zanzibar archipelago.

### **1967**

Arusha Declaration is signed into law.

### **1978-79**

Tanzania goes to war with Idi Amin's Uganda.

### **1980**

Attempt to gain IMF support fails.

### **1981**

National Economic Stabilization Program is initiated and fails.

### **1982**

Nationally sponsored three-year structural adjustment program is initiated.

### **May 1983**

Human Resources Deployment Act (also known as *Nguvu Kazi*) is passed, requiring all urban Tanzanians to be registered and issued labor identification cards. Failure to do so could lead to individuals being repatriated to rural areas.

### **1984**

Nyerere embraces limited trade liberalization to boost economy.

### **1984**

Edward Sokoine dies.

### **1985**

President Julius Nyerere steps down from office and support the election of Ali Hassan

Mwinyi as his successor.

**1986**

Nationally sponsored Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) is initiated.

**1987**

Nyerere re-elected as CCM Party Chair.

**July 1986**

Tanzania signs agreement with IMF, initiating a Structural Adjustment Facility (1987-1990) that includes rapid currency devaluation, constraints on wage increases, and cuts in public services.

**September 1989**

Defense Minister Salim A. Salim resigns his position to become Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity. Then president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi abolishes Salim's former position and takes over the role of Defense Minister himself.

**1990**

Ali Hassan Mwinyi is re-elected as President of Tanzania.

**1991**

Zanzibar Declaration (effectively undid the Arusha declaration) is put into effect.

**1992**

Official acceptance of multiparty politics.

**30 October 1994**

First multiparty civic elections held on mainland.

**22 October 1995**

First multiparty civic elections held on Zanzibar.

**29 October 1995**

First multiparty national elections held (Benjamin Mkapa elected).

**October 1999**

Julius Nyerere dies following a long illness diagnosed as Leukemia.

**29 October 2000**

Second multiparty national elections held (Benjamin Mkapa is re-elected).