

## Maasai Ngorongoro Summary Chart

Here are the sources for this inquiry at a glance!

**Bold:** if you only have time for students to analyze a few sources, we recommend starting with the bolded ones below. See our ideas for teaching page for more ways to pare the lesson down.

Name	Source Type	Key Points
Document 1: Arusha Manifesto	Primary Source written statement by signed by Julius Nyerere	Julius Nyerere and others emphasize the importance of protecting Africa's wildlife and natural habitats.
Document 2: Origins of Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Primary Source statement made by Tanzanian government	After conflicts arose a new ordinance in 1959 set aside Ngorongoro as a space where both nature and local communities could coexist.
Document 3: Ngorongoro General Management Plan	Primary Source document management plan	outlines a conservation approach in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.
<b>Document 4: Purposes of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area</b>	Primary Source document management plan	Outlines the Purposes of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.
<b>Document 5: Traditional Maasai Leader</b>	Primary Source quote from local Maasai leader	Maasai leader pleads against forced removal from ancestral lands, emphasizing that their way of life as herders has long supported conservation.

Document 6: Executive Summary of NCA Conditions in 2019	Primary Source report published by the government of Tanzania	Report highlights growing challenges in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, including environmental degradation, poverty, and increased human-wildlife conflict.
<b>Document 7: Table Showing Population Growth in NCA</b>	Primary Source table	Shows the changing population of humans and livestock in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.
Document 8: Description of Challenges Facing Maasai in NCA	Primary Source report published by the government of Tanzania	Explains economic conditions in the Conservation Area have pushed some Maasai to abandon traditional practices.
Document 9: Statement by a Maasai Attorney Joseph Moses Oleshangay	Primary Source statement by Maasai leader Joseph Moses Oleshangay	Maasai attorney Joseph Moses Oleshangay condemned the ongoing forced displacement of the Maasai people.
Document 10: Pastoral Women's Council Webpage	Primary Source page 21 of the Pastoral Women's Council's 2023 Annual Report	Discusses the impacts of climate change on the environment and the community.
Document 11: Description of Tourism in NCA	Primary Source report published by the government of Tanzania in 2019	A 2019 Tanzanian government report highlights the economic importance of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), despite challenges in managing its multiple land uses.

Document 12: Study of Plant Species in NCA	Secondary Source conclusions of a 2010 study	Reveals that environmental changes—specifically, the growth of trees and loss of grass—are threatening grazing animals and the livelihoods of herders who rely on them.
Document 13: Newspaper Report on Violent Response to Protests	Primary Source Newspaper account of a violent police response to protests	Reports on violent clashes in northern Tanzania, where Maasai leaders were arrested and over 30 people injured during protests.
Document 14: Statement by Prime Minister in 2022	Primary Source Parts of a speech made by Tanzanian Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa	Tanzanian Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa acknowledged the Maasai people's role in conservation, but expressed concern over the growing population.
Document 15: Petition	Primary Source part of the introduction of an April 2022 petition	Petition signed by thousands of Maasai community members strongly oppose their forced relocation from Ngorongoro and Loliondo.
Document 16: National Geographic Case Study	Secondary Source part of an article published by National Geographic	Increasing farming and human settlement in the area is leading to conflicts for the Maasai people.
Document 17: UNESCO description of NCA	Secondary Source part of the description of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) published on the United Nations	The Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) was established in 1959 to allow wildlife and Maasai herders to share the land. It

	Education, Science, and Culture Organization (UNESCO)	is a vital biodiversity hotspot.
<b>Document 18: Statement by Official from the Serengeti Cheetah Project</b>	Primary Source part of an email sent from Kelvin Munisi, an official of the Serengeti Cheetah Project	Recent monitoring shows a decline in cheetah numbers in the Ndutu area of Ngorongoro, while cheetah populations in the Serengeti plains remain stable.
Document 19: Maasai Report on Ngorongoro	Primary Source part of a “history of exclusion and marginalization” prepared by Maasai indigenous residents of Ngorongoro	The new Multiple Land Use Model (MLUM) plan threatens to evict over 80,000 Maasai from their ancestral lands to make room for tourism, development, and wildlife hunting.
Document 20: Interview of Maasai Attorney, Joseph Moses Oleshangay	Secondary Source part of a webinar produced by Amnesty International, a global organization created to defend the rights of victims of political oppression.	explained the severe consequences of the forced evictions in Loliondo, Tanzania. He said the Maasai have "lost everything."