



Julius Kambarage Nyerere

Born	13 April 1922
Father	Nyerere Burito Chief of the Zanaki
Schools Attended	He attended Primary School in Musoma. then Tabora Government School in 1937. He received his teaching diploma in 1947 from Makerere University. He obtained an undergraduate Master of Arts degree in Economics and History in 1952 from University of Edinburgh
Family	Married Maria Nyerere and gave birth to 7 namely; Andrew, Anna, Magige, John, Makongoro, Madaraka, Rosemary

For more information visit the [Wikipedia](#) insight and [Google](#) page



With the family



Lead To Serve



Fidel Castro with Julius Nyerere Saluting



During a conference

About Nyerere

He began attending Government Primary School in Musoma at the age of 12 where he completed the four year programme in three years and went on to Tabora Government School in 1937. He later described Tabora School as being "as close to Eton as you can get in Africa." In 1943 he was baptised as a Catholic. He took the baptismal name of Julius, which eventually became his given name. He received a scholarship to attend Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda. Here he founded the Tanganyika Welfare Association, which eventually merged with the Tanganyika African Association (TAA), which had been formed in 1929. Nyerere received his teaching diploma in 1947. He returned to Tanganyika and worked for 3 years at St. Mary's Secondary School in Tabora, where he taught Biology and English. In 1949 he got a government scholarship to attend the University of Edinburgh and was the first Tanganyikan to study at a British university. He obtained an undergraduate Master of Arts degree in Economics and History in 1952. In Edinburgh he encountered Fabian thinking and began to develop his particular vision of connecting socialism with African communal living.

In 1961 on independence, Nyerere was elected Tanganyika's first Prime Minister, and following the declaration of a republic in 1962, the country's first President. In 1964, Tanganyika became politically united with Zanzibar and was renamed Tanzania. In 1965, a one-party election returned Nyerere to power. During the first years, Nyerere created a single-party system and used "preventive detention" to eliminate trade unions and opposition.