

Politics and Society in Angola in the 70's of the 20th century: MPLA's struggle for the consolidation of power is a rigorous and meticulous work on the internal dynamics existing in MPLA, first as a movement and then as a political party, through the greatest moments, which in its development occurred. The seventies of last century represent the biggest crisis in the history of the Angolan strongest political party ever. The work seeks to highlight the political consequences but also consequences in human lives that these crises have influenced.

During the 70's of the 20th century four major events bring MPLA on the verge of liberation process. On the eastern front, at the beginning of the seventies, there was an uprising in the MPLA army against the central leadership. Later, Daniel Chipenda, a member of the MPLA Steering Committee, took the lead of the rebellion. In terms of leadership in MPLA, this was the first major collapse between the Steering Committee and the MPLA social and rural bases.

Right after took place another revolt, which was called Active Revolt, in May 1974 in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo where MPLA had its headquarters. It was carried out by mostly intellectual dissidents, but it brought structural catastrophic consequences for MPLA, when the 25th April 1974 in Portugal played a coup and went with the dynamics of large events. But the steering MPLA survived it all with the policy of suppression of any rebellion and on the 11th November 1975 declared independence.

After the independence, the third biggest moment occurred in 1977, when the chaos in Luanda was bloodily suppressed as an attempted coup d'état. This work therefore seeks to understand this as a crisis within the crisis of the MPLA through unpublished sources and other living sources. Finally, the fourth biggest moment happened with the formal adherence to Marxist-Leninist ideology.