HISTORY

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UNIT SEVEN

MAJOR REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

7.1. The Emergence of Antagonistic Super-Powers; The USA and the USSR

Reasons for the rise of USA as Super Power after 1945:

- The territory of USA was not destroyed by WWII except the island of Hawaii.
- USA served as supplier of War materials, food and Manufacturing goods to the allied powers. This made USA richest and powerful.
- In 1945 USA developed the first Atomic bomb.
- In 1949 USA enjoyed the status of great power.

Reasons for the rise of USSR as Super Power after 1949:

- USSR had suffered greatly from WWII.
- USSR lost about 20 millions of its citizens and left with ruined economy in 1945.
- USSR followed the policy of Reconstruction and re-settlement for economic recovery.
- in 1945 the GDP of USSR was third of that of USA but in 1953 the gap was narrowed.
- In 1949 USSR developed its own Atomic Bomb. the same year USSR became the second country competing for the status of Great power.

Development of Antagonism between USA and USSR was the result of:

- ✓ different political ideology; Capitalism of USR versus Communism of USSR.
- ✓ the desire to expand once ideology at the expense of the other.

7.2. Division of the World into East and West and the Cold War

The East Block

- The East Block was the Communist states head by USSR
- Including nearly all the countries liberated from Nazi German in Central and Eastern Europe became socialist states.
- " People's Democratic" was the official label of these socialist regime, which was under dictatorial rule.
- Later, China, Cuba, North Korea, North Vietnam ... etc joined this block.
- Yugoslavia and china became free from USSR guidance.

The West Block

- **Capitalist states head by USA.**
- USA, Britain, Canada, Italy, West Germany, France ... etc were the principal member states of this block

The Cold War

- ✓ Cold war was the rivalries of the East Block and the West Blocks for the expansion of ideology at the expense of each other. Competing for sphere of influence and weapons.

The Beginning o f the cold war

- ♣ European communist government isolated their people from the rest of the world. British Prime Minister W. Churchill criticized the communist for drawn an ***"Iron Curtain"*** between Europe East and West.
- ♣ In 1945 the USSR announced that it was ready to face the west. Malenkov, prime Minister of USSR expressed the need to preserve their victory by being strong enough ***"... Our friend will respect as only so long as we are strong ...the weak ones get beaten"***
- ♣ President Truman of USA speaks about the need to face Russia with an "***Iron Fist***" and "***Strong languages***" and the necessity of showing their military power to the USSR.

The main feature of the cold war were:

- War of words/ propaganda war
- Economic rivalries and ideological struggle
- Building military alliance and base in different part of the world.
- Arm race and expanding sphere of influence.
- Competition in espionage

In 1947 President Truman announced the Containment policy.

According to this policy:

- USA could support free people's who are resisting attempted subjugation (dictatorial rule) by armed minority or by outside pressure.
- USA was determined to stop the spread of soviet power.

The policy of Containment includes:

- Truman Doctrine, Economic Cooperation and Military Alliance

Truman Doctrine - gave financial and military aid to combat communism. It was first implemented on Turkey and Greece and then used in other states.

Economic Cooperation

The Marshal Plan

- This plan was parts the containment policy.
- Marshall plan was American program to rebuild war ruined European economy after WWII, by providing financial and material aid to Europe.
- Georg C. Marshall invited all countries of Europe to take part in the program including the Soviet. Soviet refused and prevented all its satellite states of Europe from taking part in Marshall program.
- The program enabled Western Europe to recover and even to surpass pre-war production rates in few years.
- The USSR saw the Marshall program as a measure to strengthen non-communist countries in Europe against USSR and its Communist allies in Europe. This heightened the Cold War tensions.

The Military Alliance

The formation of Military Alliance in the West was the result of two crisis: -

- Czechoslovakian Crisis of 1948 - in which Communists take it over and made Czechoslovakia Russian Satellite.
- The Berlin Blockade in 1948 - This was Stalin's measure to force the Western power out of their occupied zone of Berlin. USSR cut off all land and water routes leading to the Western sector of Berlin.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

- ✓ This military alliance was formed in 1949 by the USA, Britain, France, Canada, Italy ...etc.
- ✓ In 1952 Greece and Turkey joined NATO.

The Warsaw Pact

- ✓ This was the Military alliance of Soviet and its Satellite states as reaction to NATO.
- ✓ The original members were the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East German ...etc.

In both NATO and Warsaw pact the attack on one of them would be considered as an attack on all of them.

Arm Race

- In 1957 the USSR put an artificial satellite, ***Sputnk I*** into the orbit. This meant that the USSR could use its rocket to deliver Atomic bomb to any spot on the earth.
- In 1958 USA also sent satellite into orbit.
- Both the USSR and USA built military bases in different part of the world.
- The use of rockets increased the fear of possible nuclear war tension.

Challenges of Nuclear Weapons Race:

- ❖ The deadly radioactive material of nuclear weapons
- ❖ Expensive costs to develop and build nuclear weapons and missiles.
- ❖ The complex defense system and its costs.

- ❖ Proliferation - the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Economic Rivalries:

- ♣ In 1949 European Communist states built their economic organization called the **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance** (**Comecon**) that aimed to strengthened economic ties among socialist states.
- ♣ In 1957 West European nations formed the **European Economic Community** (**EEC**). Later developed into **European Union** (EU).

Relaxing Cold War Tensions:

- ➢ Under Nikita Khrushchev Soviet adopted a new policy called "Peaceful Co-existence" towards the West. This policy allowed the Soviet could compete with the West without going to war.
- ➢ ***Détente*** was the West equivalent term for the "Peaceful co-existence" This shows the need to relax cold war tension by both blocks.

Moves towards Détente

I - Non-Proliferation Treaty:

- ❖ This treaty was concluded in 1968.
- ❖ Aimed at preventing the expansion of nuclear weapons beyond the countries that already possessed them. By the end of 1971 all the permanent members of the Security Council were nuclear powers.
- ❖ This treaty failed to prevent the Proliferations.

II - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT):

- ♣ disarmament negotiations was opened in 1969.
- ♣ SALT was concluded in 1972.
- ♣ it was hoped that the building of nuclear weapons and their costs would be minimized.

The move towards Détente reached its peak when the negotiation on SALT was opened.

The Cold War tension continued until the end of 1990s, and came to an end as result of two successive summit (1986 -87) between President Ronald Reagan of USA and President Mikhail Gorbachev of

USSR. In 1990 the Soviet was break down, the Communist regime in Europe collapsed and the Cold war was over.

7.3. Indian Independence Movement

INDIA:

India was British colony, Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 and led the struggle for independence. The British worked hard to weaken the Indian independent movement by creating religious difference between Muslim and Hindu. The Muslim League split way from the INC in 1906.

In 1930s, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Civil disobedience (non-violent) campaign were carried out in India. On May 14, 1945 the British called the Silma Conference to introduce reforms and self-rule in India under British rule. The leaders of INC Gandhi, Nehru and V. Patel and the leader of the Muslim league Mohammed Ali Jinnah, rejected the British proposal.

In 1946 Indians were allowed to establish a provisional Government and Legislative Assembly under British rule. Nehru was appointed head of the provisional government. the Muslim League called for separate Muslim state. On 26 January 1947 India became an independent state with Jawaharal Nehru as its first Prime Minister. M. Ali Jinnah became the first president of the separate Muslim state, Pakistan. Age old religious conflicts between Muslims and Hindu, border conflicts and armed clashes between Pakistan and India affected the relation of these two nuclear power states.

7.4. Indonesian Independence

Indonesia was colony of the Netherlands. The Colonial Parliament Volksroad (People's Council) was meaningless for freedom seeking Indonesians. National Party under Sukarno led the movement for independent. Japan occupied Indonesia during WWII at the end of the war the Netherland return to Indonesia. This event broke out anti colonial war. As a preparation for independent transitional government called "Netherlands -Indonesian Union" was formed. Sukarno was the first president of Indonesia at independent in 1956.

7.5. Arab-Israel Conflicts

Palestine:

- given to Britain as a mandate territory at the end of WWI.
- The Arabs in Palestine were the great majority, the Jewish population grew because of Zionism.

Zionism: -

- Zionism was the movement of the Jewish organized by Theodore Herzl.
- the objective of Zionism was to establish a national state for the Jews in Palestine.
- this movement won world -wide sympathy owning too the Nazi persecution.

Balfour Declaration: -

- ♣ This was British promise in 1917 to give Palestine for the Jewis. British already promised to deliver Palestine to the Arab in 1915.

Arab-Jewish Conflict

- Arab versus Jewish Nationalism was the basic cause of the conflict. The strategic value of the Middle East and the oil field of the region was another cause.
- The Arab and the Jewish began terrorist activities against each other.
- The Jews also attacked the British soldiers.

UN Proposal on Palestine

In 1947 Britain passed the issue of Palestine to the UN. Then the Security Council voted for the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jews states. Jerusalem was to be an international city under the supervision of UN. The Jews accepted the UN plan but the Arabs rejected it. They demanded independent state for Arab Palestine without partition.

The State of Israel

The Jews declared the formation of an independent Jewish state called Israel on 14 May 1948 immediately following the withdrawal of the British force. The capital city of Israel is at Tel Aviv.

The Arab - Israel Wars

The First Arab -Israeli War (1948 - 1949)

Cause - the Formation of the State of Israel in 1948 in Palestine.

Egypt, Syrian, Lebanon, Iraq and Trans-Jordan attacked the new Jews state. Israel emerged victorious at the end of this war.

Israeli's territorial gain includes:

- half of Jerusalem (the old quarter)
- Northwestern Coastal strips along the Mediterranean Sea.

Trans-Jordan was the only Arab state that succeeded and held West Bank (Hill country of central Palestine). Then after, Trans Jordan was renamed Jordan. UN mediated cease fire but the Arab state refused to sign any final peace treaty.

Consequences of the first Arab - Israeli war: -

- Israel became larger than the territories UN proposed for it.
- 750,000 Palestine Arabs were made refugees in neighboring Arab States. This refugees were the bases for the many Arab freedom fighters and terrorist groups.
- The various Palestinian resistance groups merged and formed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964. Yasin Arafat was the renown and long time leader of PLO.

The Second Arab-Israeli War 1956 (The Suez War)

Cause: - Egyptian President Gamal Abdal Nassir nationalized the Suez Company 1956.

Israel started the attack against Egypt. Britain and France, who lost their Suez canal share fought on the side of Israel. USA, USSR and UN pressure forced Britain and France to stop the war against Egypt. UN - Peace keeping force separated Egypt and Israel. Conquered land were returned to Egypt.

The Third Arab - Israeli War 196(The Six days war)

Egypt started the war, Iraq, Jordan and Syria joined Egypt. The USA, Britain and West German assisted Israel. The Arab got assistance from USSR. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Minister of Defense, decided to start a Pre-emptive strike. Israel got victory in the war the lasted from June 5 - 10, in 1967. Israel destroyed Egypt's Air Force and reopened the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel's territorial gain at this war includes: -

- ✓ West Bank from Jordan,
- ✓ Golan Height from Syria and
- ✓ Gaza Strip and Sinai from Egypt.

The Fourth Arab-Israeli War 1973 (the Yom Kippur War)

Israeli Athletes at the Munich (Germany) Olympic games were assassinated by PLO agents.

Egypt under Anwar Sadat and Syria opened attack against Israel on the religious holiday of the Jews called Yom Kippur. Israel defeated both Egypt and Syria.

The Camp David Accord 1978

President Sadat of Egypt gave a full recognition to the state of Israel at the Camp David Accord in Washington, USA. The Prime Minister of Israel Mennachem Begin, Sadat and President Jimmy Carter of USA reached a lasting peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

7.6. The Vietnam War

Vietnam formed part of the French colony of Indochina since 1880s. During WWII Vietnam was occupied by Japan. In 1945 Vietnam under Ho chi Minh became independent. The return of France to Vietnam in 1946 led to the outbreak of anti - colonial war between Vietminh and France. The **Vietminh** was Marxist guerrilla nationalist force. The "**dirty war**" was the name for French colonial war in Vietnam as it was called by Franch citizen who opposed the Vietnam war. It was lasted from 1946 - 1954. The Vietminh who received support from Soviet and China smashed the French force at the battle of **Dien Bein Phu** in 1954.

In 1954 the Geneva Conference attended by France, Britain, China, Soviet and USA passed decision on French rule of Indochina.

According to the Geneva Conference:

- ♣ French accepted the end of its rule in Indochina.
- ♣ Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam were made separate independent states.
- ♣ Vietnam was temporarily divided between North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

North Vietnam was communist under Ho Chi Minh. South Vietnam was pro - West under president Ngo Dinh Diem. USA and the leaders of South Vietnam refused to sign the Geneva Agreement fearing that United Vietnam may fall under Communist state.

In 1960 in South Vietnam the **Vietcong** set up a united guerrilla movement and civil war broke out. The Vietcong's were South Vietnamese communist guerrilla fighters. Vietcong secured help from Soviet and North Vietnam, USA supplied South Vietnam. President Lyndon Johnson of USA escalated the war in Vietnam, increased the number of American soldiers and attacked North Vietnam.

the Vietcong overcome the terrorizing war of America. Unwilling to accept defeat and the mounting oppositions America met at home against their war in Vietnam, President Nixon introduced the policy of ***Vietnamization*** at the end of 1969. American troops were reduced by half and total withdrawal began in 1973. The next year Vietnam was united under communist government.

7.7. The Chinese Socialist Revolution

In China; -

- ❖ The Kuomintang (KMT) was a bourgeois nationalist party founded by dr. Sun Yat-Sen (1866 - 1925).
- ❖ The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was founded in 1921.
- ❖ KMT and CCP took power in alliance. Sun Yat Sen was nationalist and anti -imperialist as resulted respected by CCP leaders.

Chian Kai shek took the leadership of KMT and its republican government. He dissolved the alliance between KMT and CCP in 1927. He started an attack on CCP, to escape from KMT attack the Communist began a retreat, the **Long March** that covers over 9000 kms to Yenan in Northern China. Mao Zedong emerged as the sole leader of the communist during the Long March.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and started the Sino-Japan war in 1937. At the end of WWII the KMT and CCP began to fight against each other to control power over the whole of China.

The KMT had many troops, US support and recognition as legitimate power in China by the Allied including Soviet. CCP depend on the peasants support who benefited from its land policy. In 1949 the CCP won the civil war, captured Beijing and declared the Communist Republic of China. Chiang kai Shek fled to Taiwan (Formosa) and established a nationalist government at Taipei. The Chinese Communist government secured a great deal of aid from Soviet.

Reforms of Communist China

"First Five Years Plan" 1953- 1957

- The period of its operation was regarded as "***transition to Socialism***"
- emphasized of heavy industry and collectivization of Agriculture.
- Nationalization of private enterprises were carried out.

"Second Five Year Plan" 1958 -1963

- This plan was Known as "the Great Leap forward" to take China to the **second stage of Communism**.
- Communes - rural cooperatives were organized.

  Both the Great Leap forward and the Communes were failed and caused terrible famine and ailed because of food shortage, mismanagement and peasant resistance. Mao's " The Great proletarian Cultural Revolution" too failed. the industrialization initiatives of china was successful and there were improvements in the life of Chinese and facilities.

  The foreign policy of China was active, China involved in the Korean war, occupied Tibet, Chinese policy in Tibet led to border conflict and fighting with India in 1962. Soviet under Khrushchev denounced Stalin's personality cult in 1955. Mao seen this action of Soviet as revisionism meaning going back to capitalism. Mao believed that the Chinese communism and his idea of Maoism was the real Marxist - Leninism and the best model of practical communism for the world, not only for the Soviet. Soviet ceased and withdrew all it technical assistance for China. The two communist state went to border clash in 1969. China had became one of the Great power, self sufficient, tested it first Atomic bomb in 1964 and improved relation with USA.

Review Questions

Part I. Fill in the Blank Space with Correct Answer

1. _____ was the military alliance of Soviet and its communist satellite states.
2. _____ is the spread of nuclear weapons to different countries.
3. British promise in 1917 to give Palestine to Jews was termed as _____.
4. _____ declared the independent of Vietnam in 1946.
5. The communist states of central and eastern Europe were officially labels as _____.

Part II. Match the Work or words of renown persons in the Cold war under column "B" with the Person's name under column "A".

A	B
1. Melenkov	A. "Iron Curtain"
2. Winston Churchill	B. Planned to rebuild the war ruined economy of Europe.
3. President H. Truman	C. "Iron Fist"
4. Georg C. Marshal	D. " ...the weak ones get beaten"
5. Stalin	E. The Berlin Blockade

Part III. Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives

1. The first Arab State to Recognized the state of Israel

   A. Iran B. Egypt C. Syria D. Palestine

2. As NATO was for the Capitalist state of the West, as _____ was for the communist states of Europe.

Part IV. Give a Short Answer for the following Question

1. Explain some of the challenges of nuclear weapons race.
2. List the territories that Israel had occupied at the end of the Six Day war in 1967.
3. What are the similarities and difference between Vietminh, Vietcong and Vietnamization ?
4. List some of the features of Cold war.
5. Elucidate how USA emerged as a super power in the post WWII era.

UNIT EIGHT

ETHIOPIA FROM AUTOCRACY TO REVOLUTION (1941 - 1991)

8.1. Restoration of the Monarchy

Emperor Haile Silassie: -

- re-entered Addis Ababa on 5 May 1941. Received acceptance from the orthodox Church, patriots and Nobles. Italian collaborators were pardoned and accommodated in the reinstated government.

British Domination

Italian East Africa including Ethiopia was regarded as Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA) of Britain. In Ethiopia, British practically shared power with the Emperor. British kept power in the area of finance, army and foreign affairs. This limited the power of the Emperor as result negotiations were began to regain complete and independent power of the monarch.

The First Anglo- Ethiopian Agreement in 1942

According to this treaty: -

- British recognized Ethiopia as a sovereign state.
- under the Pretext of the ongoing WWII and Djibouti under pro-Nazi Vichy France government, Britain was allowed to have a final authority in Ethiopia in the area of foreign affairs, administration, finance and military.

British helped the Emperor to bring peace and normalization in the countryside. But their domination and the passive acceptance of Haile Silassie in the Treaty allowed British officials to have extraordinary right in Ethiopian territorial integrity (Ogaden) and the Djibouti - Addis Ababa railway.

"Great Somalia"

- This was British plan to create united Somalia by combining five Somalia inhabited territories including Ogaden from Ethiopia. British plot in Ogaden forced the Emperor for another round of negotiation.

The Second Anglo- Ethiopian Agreement 1944

According to this agreement: -

- ♣ British recognized Ogaden and the "Reserved Area" (the railway line along the Djibouti border) as an integral part of Ethiopia.
- ♣ British agreed to train the Ethiopian military force to replace British army.
- ♣ Haile Silassie was allowed to recruit non -British foreign personnel and to use the railway line as an outlet.

British proposal to create "Great Somalia" was failed because of UN Trusteeship Council that placed Italian Somaliland under Italian mandate. In 1948 Ogaden was restored to Ethiopia, in 1955 the "Reserved Area" and the Haud grazing land were returned to Ethiopia.

The Period of American Influence

In the post WWII Ethiopia took the initiate to get closer to America. In 1943 Yilma Deresa led Ethiopian delegation to America and asked for military aid and other technical and legal advisors. In 1945 Haile Sillasie met President Roosvelt in Egypt and asked to help Ethiopia to regain Ogaden and Eritrea.

Americans felt the strategic importance of Red Sea, and the Radio Marina in Asmara. America replaced British as a dominant power in Ethiopia. The communist threat made Eritrea important asset to preserve so, America preferred Eritrea to be part of Ethiopia. The Americans were convinced by the Ethiopian stand in the Korean War that identified its interest with the West. Radio Marina was renamed "Qagnew Station" after Ethiopian battalion that fought at the Korean war and made an America base by the agreement signed in 1952 and lasted up to 1978.

Treaties with America

"Point Four Agreement" 1952

- ➢ Laid the foundation for American assistance in the field of education and public health.
- ➢ Involved in agriculture, public health, education, tourist and public administration training and awarding of scholarship.

Military Agreement in 1953

- signed in 1953 for US military assistance.
- Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) was assigned to all branches of the military units and training institutions of the Ethiopian armed forces.

USA military aid to Ethiopia increased after 1960 when Somalia entered into conflict with Ethiopia. By 1970, 60 per cent of USA military aid to Africa went to Ethiopia. Somalia also got military aid from USSR as Cold war games.

Effects of American military and other assistance to Ethiopia: -

- ♣ Ethiopian army was enabled to play the role of international peace keeping force in Congo in1960.
- ♣ Ethiopian Air Line (EAL) was set up with the help of Trans- Continental and Western Air Line (TWA). TWA provided administrative and supervisor personnel to EAL.
- ♣ Imperial Highway Authority was established in 1957 with the help of the American. Loans for repair and road construction was obtained from International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Funded mainly by the USA.
- ♣ Education was conducted along Americans lines. American peace Corps volunteer teachers, who came in 1960s, accepted teaching at high schools, even in the remote countryside.

Causes for the crumple of Ethio - America Friendly relationships.

- ***Anti - American Sentiment***
  - Left - Wing university students developed anti- America sentiments. These students viewed the US as an imperialist state that support reactionary regime in Ethiopia.
- ***The Value of Ethiopia for the US was diminished in 1970s. because of: -***
  - Egypt under Anwar Sadat abandoned the USSR and become the new ally of America since 1973.
  - The satellite technology greatly reduce the strategic importance of "Qagnew Station".
  - The 1974 Popular revolution made Ethiopia Socialist State.

8.2. Consolidation of Autocratic Power

Building Autocratic Control in Central Administration

Centralization in Administration

Political, economic and administrative power was concentrated at the central government by the decrees passed in 1942 and 1943.

Policy of Centralization includes: -

- Promoting education young men of humble origins to higher authority.
- The educated young men with humble origin were favored for some reasons such as: -
    - *Their modern education help to effect the modernization plan of the Emperor.*
    - *Their humble origin means they lacked traditional power base and they were expected to be loyal to the emperor*

Criteria for the recruit and promotion of Official for the centralization administration:

- Loyalty to the person of the Emperor was among the chief criteria to be promoted as officials.
- The traditional marriage alliance with the royal family was means of ensuring loyalty and important criteria of promotion.

Generally the Emperor's preference of higher officials was as follow: -

- ✓ The sons of loyal persons were more preferred than the nobility of birth.
- ✓ Exiles who were loyal to the Emperor were more preferred than patriots.
- ✓ The preferences of the emperor was to make officials subservient to his will and blindly obey him.

Governing Elites

In 1943 two imperial orders set up eleven ministries and the office of the Prime Minister. Most of the ministers visited the Emperor for directive and decisions at his Palace.

Ras Bitwaded Mekonnen Endalkachew

- ✓ Prime Minister from 1943 - 1957, he was a mere ceremonial figure.

- ✓ He also served as president of the Senate.
- ✓ He was one of the commanders of the Ethiopian force on the Ogaden front.
- ✓ He went into exile during the Italian occupation period.

Tsehafe Tezaz Wolde-Giorgis wolde-Yohannes

- ❖ He was man of humble origin and the most powerful man next to the emperor in his office years as Tsehafe Tezaz from 1941 - 1955.
- ❖ He spent his exile time during the five years Italian Occupation with the Emperor and won the trust of the Emperor there.
- ❖ The order of the Emperor was made effective through the ministry of Pen. Tsehafe Tezaz was the traditional name for the ministry of Pen.
- ❖ He used his power for political intrigues against the other ministers.
- ❖ His removal from power was caused by Mekonnen Habtewold, Minister of Finance.

Prime Minister and Tsehafe Tezaz Akililu HabteWolde

- ♣ He was appointed Minister of Pen in 1958 and Prime Minister in 1961.
- ♣ He lacked much power as his predecessor. This helped the Emperor to exercise his power without limit.

Emperor Haile Silassie I removed aristocrats from the center of power. They were seen as source of danger.

For instance: -

- ➢ Asrate Kasa - son of the renowned patriot Ras Kasa, was made governor of Eritrea.
- ➢ Endalchew Mekonnen and Michael Imiru were assigned to ambassadorial posts.
- ➢ Abiy Abebe was exceptional he was left at Addis Ababa and appointed Minister of War.
- ➢ Yilma Deresa- was the other aristocratic origin that was appointed as Minister of Finance.

The Crown Council consisted many of the aristocrats. Ras Kasa Hailu, Ras Seyoum Mengesha, Ras Mesfin Silashe and Ras Imiru Haile Silassie were made members of the Crown Council. Haile Silassie played the nobility of birth against the nobility of service. The Emperor had a full control over the fiscal system and used budget in the manner of a benevolent father.

Provincial Administration

Regional tendency was eliminated by the following means;

- ♣ Depriving the nobilities from their traditional political rights.
- ♣ Governed provinces by royal families, loyal official of no aristocratic background or close friends of the royal family.
- ♣ Eritrea and Tigray were left to be governed by aristocrats.

Governor Generals of the Provinces. as a rule were person with traditional education with no modern qualification. Their duties were to be loyal and to maintain peace and security. They had supreme power over all the civil servants.

The 1955 Revised Constitution

The 1931 constitution was revised for creating positive image of the country and to stand with the progressive Eritrean constitution.

The main emphases of the 1955 constitution were: -

- ❖ special right of the crown, issues of Imperial succession and the power of the Emperor.

Objective of the constitution;

- ❖ consolidating absolutism of the Emperor.

Emperor's power according to the constitution: -

- ❖ Right to postponed, extend and suspend sessions of the Parliament up to dissolving it.
- ❖ Appointing president of the Senate.
- ❖ Approving laws passed by the Parliament.

Provision of Rights and Freedom includes:

- ❖ Freedom of speech and press.
- ❖ Election for the chamber of Deputies on the base of universal suffrage.

Weakness of the Constitution of 1955: -

- ❖ Undemocratic. rights and freedoms were made ineffective.
- ❖ Property qualification to be candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.
- ❖ The Ministers were accountable to the Emperor until the 1960 coup.
- ❖ The absolute power off the Emperor remain intact up to 1974 Revolution.

Modern Military Forces and Security

Holeta Genet Military School

- ❖ Trained officers for Imperial army with British teaching staff after 1942.
- ❖ Recruited student with elementary education.
- ❖ It also trained non- commissioned officers with long years of service and graduated as Commissioned lieutenants.

Imperial Bodyguard

- ❖ Its training was started in Addis Ababa with Swedish mission.
- ❖ It was the most trusted unit of the armed force by the Emperor and the
- ❖ Its officials were the most privileged.
- ❖ the Commanders of the Imperial Bodyguard acted as military advisors of the Emperor.

Haile Silassie Military Acaadamy

- ➢ This was the higher institution opened in Harar in 1957.
- ➢ The instructors were Indians.
- ➢ Recruited promising student from secondary school and freshmen of the University College.
- ➢ The Graduates were the first trained officers appointed to leadership in the military unit, including the Imperial Bodyguard.

Modern Police Force

- ✓ The police force was organized along the British lines in 1942 . Later on, German and Israel assisted it.

- ✓ In 1950s, America took responsibility to train and equip the Ethiopian armed force and also finance the military.

Other Branches of the Armed Forces: -

- In 1947 the Imperial Air Force was set up.
- The Imperial Navy was Organized after the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia. Norwegians supported it.
- Netch Lebash : - this unit spread out thinly the countryside. This unit constituted from volunteers with no regular salary for their service.

  Territorial Army:

  - This was an auxiliary military force that established in 1959 to replace the Netch Lebash under the ministry of Interior..
  - This unit mainly used by the provincial governors. the duty of this unit was to maintain peace in collaboration with the regular police force.
  - It was used to check any political opposition by peasants.

Socio - Economic Conditions of Ethiopia from 1941 - 1974

Ethiopia in 1960s,: -

- ➢ 90 per cent of the population lived in the countryside on agriculture.
- ➢ Agriculture accounted 60 per cent of GDP.
- ➢ Peasant employed traditional farming techniques, that resulted in low level of production.
- ➢ Health, education and other facilities were scarce in the countryside.

Different Reforms in the post liberation period: -

- ❖ In 1941 ***Salary for Officials were declared*** - this ended officials right to collect dues in lieu of salary.
- ❖ In 1942 ***Uniform Rate of Taxation with Official currency was declared***: - for this end land was classified into cultivated, sem- cultivated and uncultivated. land tax was to be paid on receipt to the tax payers.

- ***In 1944 Assrat payment in kind was abolished***: - land tax was to be paid in money. Assrat in Kind was abolished and the amount of land tax was raised. Theoretically fees and labour services were abolished but it was continued to be collected.
- In 1947 Education tax and in 1959 health tax were introduced.

Land Privatization

Land privatization was remarkably increased in the post liberation period.

The Three land Privatization Processes: -

I. ***Tributary Right*** was transferred to private land - Non- local government officials and descendents of northern settlers who acquired tributary right over southern peasants turned the land into private property.

II - ***Madarya Land*** was made Private property - Madarya land was a temporary grant of land in lieu of salary was converted to private property particularly in the post liberation period.

III - ***Grant of "Government Land"*** - this was the most common way of land privatization. Government granted land to patriots, soldiers and civilians with the indigenous peasant on the land.

Land privatization resulted: -

- Spread of tenancy in southern Ethiopia.
- Economic inequality and reduced productivity .
- Absence of legal agreement of tenancy cause insecurity for tenants.

When the land was privatized there was no formal agreement conducted with tenants. Tenancy agreement was verbal such as Erbo (1/4), Siso(1/3) and equal arash (1/2). The 1960 failed coup d'etat forced the government to take quick agrarian reforms.

The reforms includes:

- In 1961 Committee of Land Reforms were established.
- In 1965 Land Reform and Development Authority was established. This become the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration in 1966.

Trade and Industry

Ethiopia's export items in 1960s:

- were Coffee accounted for up to 60 per cent of foreign earnings, then hides and skins, pulse and oil seeds were the least.
- USA was the major market of Ethiopian coffee export.
- Italy and Japan provide most of the import items.
- Arada was the market of import and export, Italian moved the import and export market to Mercato and eliminated foreign merchants.

The Trade of Ethiopia during this time lacked diversification, a little saving. The traditional saving overshadowed the Modern banking system. National bourgeoisie was not created, the government established big firms to carry out the business of import and export.

Industry

Ethiopian Government policy toward industry during the post liberation period includes; -

- Establishing import substitution factories
- Providing security for foreign investors.

The Industries were : -

- ✓ Unable to create capitalist manufacturing production at higher level.
- ✓ Focused on light industries producing basic consumables.
- ✓ Employed obsolete technology
- ✓ Abandoned Italian firms were used as a base for the industries.

Among the leading industries were the two sugar production centers first at Wanji in 1954 and then at Metahara. Dutch Company(HVA) established both factories.

Industry contributed little to government revenue. the main source of government revenue was land tax, custom duties and Adola gold mine (1/5 of the total revenue).

Education

The ministry of Education and Fine Art was created in 1941. Secondary schools and institutions of higher education was opened.

Problems of Ethiopian education in the post Liberation period: -

- Imbalance of access between urban and rural area - towns and provincial capitals had a better coverage of education.
- Regional differences - the provinces of Showa and Eritrea had higher concentration of schools especially in Addis Ababa and Asmara.
- Gender imbalance and serious shortage of trained Ethiopian teachers.
- Indian and American peace corps teachers used to fill the gap.
- Ethiopian university students also used as teachers for one years before graduation.

Higher Education

- University College of Addis Ababa was established in 1950 and grew into Haile Silassie I University 1961. The Catholic University in Asmara was taken by the government in 1972.
- Inaccessibility of tertiary education deprived the country from trained human power. Financial problem was the other constraints in the expansion of education.

The Ethio-Eritrean Federation and Union

British took Control of Eritrea in 1941 and administered as Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA). British OETA in Eritrea witnessed:

- The development of the right of freedom of speech and press.
- Formation of political parties was allowed.
- Most of the political parties were formed on religious and ethnic bases.

British deliberately encourage differences among political parties in Eritrea. The British intension by doing so was to create a new state in the horn region.

British planned to create a new state in Northern Ethiopia by:

- Joining the western lowland region of Eritrea with their colony of Sudan.

- Uniting the highland Christian Tigrenga speaking groups of Eritrea and Tigray to form separate state. For these ends the British encouraged separatist political parties.

The Major political parties in Eritrea

The Unionist party

- on 5 May 1941 this party made demonstration in Asmara, announced the formation of the party and called the union of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The Liberal progressive Party

- It was established in 1943 under Ras Tessema Asmerom and sponsored by British.
- Intended to establish separate Tigregna speaking state by joining Eritrea and Tigray.

The Muslim League

- Organized in 1946 and encouraged by British.
- Demand independent for the Muslim inhabited lowland area of Eritrea or union with Sudan.

In 1947 the pro-Italian party was registered demanded the return of Italian rule under UN trusteeship.

The Four powers Commission of Inquiry from Britain, France, USA and USSR were sent to Eritrea to determine the future of Eritrea. During the arrival of this commission, the Unionist and the Muslim League was the dominant parties. The Commission refers the issue of Eritrea to UN.

In 1948 UN commission of Five men proposed the following on the Eritrean question:

- Guatemala and Pakistan opted for independent
- South Africa and Burma recommended federation with Ethiopia
- Sweden favored union with Ethiopia.

UN voted for the federation with Ethiopia that effected in 1952. the Chief executive of Eritrea and the leader of the Unionist party, Tadla Baru was resigned under the pressure of the Emperor in 1955. He was replaced by Asrate Kasa from Addis Ababa. Amharic replaced Tigregna and Arabic as official language in Eritrea. In 1962 Eritrea was united with Ethiopia.

The Major Armed Rebel Forces in Eritrea

Eritrean Liberation Movement (ELM)

- Founded in 1958 by Eritrean exiles in Cairo. ELM was neutralized by ELF.

- Intended to achieve its objective by Diplomatic, political and intervention of UN.

Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF)

- Eritrean exiles in the Middle east organized ELF in 1961.
- Syria and Iraq were the principal supporters of this front.

In September 1961 ELF started armed attack under the former shifta Idiris Awate. Its sectarian concept of struggle split it into three groups. One of these groups was the *Salfi Nesenat* Eritrea (Front for Eritrean Independent) was led by Isayas Afeworki.

Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF)

- Organized by merging different forces in 1973.
- ELF or Jabha (front in Arabic) and EPLF or Sha'abiya (popular in Arabic) were the two rivals.
- Sha'abiya won the contest and got international recognition as a considerable force in Eritrea after 1974.

Oppositions against Emperor Haile Silassie's Regime

The Early Oppositions: -

Causes: - The Emperor's desertion of the country in 1936 and his restoration was opposed by renowned patriots.

- Emperor's preference of exiles and even collaborators (bands) in the post liberation period.

-Genuine patriots were ignored and marginalized.

Leading opposition Figures: -

Blatta Takla Walda Hawaryat

- He opposed both the Emperors exile and restoration. His repeated plots were uncovered and he was imprisoned until 1954. After released, he was appointed as the First Vice Minister of the Interior and Afe Nigus. In 1969 his plot to assassinate the Emperor unfolded and coasted him his life in shot out with police.

Belay Zeleke

- ✓ Hoping to remove this renowned patriot from his power base at Bechena, the Emperor offered him to be Ras and Governor Generals of one of the Southern provinces, or Governorship of Bechhena. Belay rejected the first choice and accepted the governorship of Bechena Awuraja with Dejjazimach title.
- ✓ Belay was discontented with his rank and the loss of Moto and parts of Debre Marqos territories once under his control.

- ✓ He disobeyed orders, after three month of fighting Belay was imprisoned, his attempted to escape was failed caught and hanged in Addis Ababa.

Bitwaded Negash Bezabih

- ♣ Negash was the grandson of King Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam.
- ♣ He plotted to assassinate the Emperor and to proclaim Republic.
- ♣ He was caught while carrying a secret meeting and sent to prison.

Wayane Rebellion 1942 - 1943

Maladministration, abuses .. etc. were the cause of the rebellion. The leader of this rebellion was Blatta Hailemariam Redda. Government force under Abebe Argay with British Air Force crushed the movement in 1943.

8.3.Challenges to the Regime

The Failed Coup de'tat of 1960

The 1960 attempted coup was the most serious challenge against the Emperor between 1941 and 1974. Attempted jointly by educated officers and civilian intelligentsia. The leader of the coup was General Mengistu Neway, commander of the Imperial Bodyguard. The Master mind behind the coup was his brother Girmame Neway.

As to the Coup maker their reason to make the coup were:

- ♣ Realized that any peaceful ways of changes and reforms were impossible.
- ♣ The backwardness of Ethiopia in contrast to the newly independent African States.

Tsega Debu, Commander of Addis Ababa Police force provide support for the coup makers. Public buildings was seized, The coup makers held hostage from members of the royal family and important figures. On 14 December 1960 the coup makers declared the formation of new government.

According to the announcement: -

- ♣ The Head of the Government would be Ras Imiru Haile Silassie.
- ♣ Chief of Staff of the armed force would be Muluget Bulli.

- ♣ Asfawosen, Emperor's heir, was made the mouth piece of the rebels and he was to be the future salaried constitutional monarch.
- ♣ salary increment was promised for soldiers.

Army Generals, nobles and leading officials (Loyalist) launched a joint attack of the army and the Air Force. against the coup makers. After two days of fighting the coup was failed.

Consequences of the failed coup of 1960: -

- ➢ The rebel killed the 18 hostages they held at Genet Leul palace.
- ➢ Germame died in the fighting in the outskirts of the capital.
- ➢ Mengestu was wounded, captured and publically hanged.

The fatal mistake of the coup maker was that they neglected the other units of the armed forces. University student staged demonstration in support of the coup. Then after it was student specially university student that inherited opposition against the Emperor.

Peasant Rebellion

Bale Rebellion

Causes of bale Rebellion were; -

- o Maladministration and heavy taxation
- o Religious bias and national oppression
- o Land alienation - between 1942 -1970 30 per cent of government land grant was located in Bale.

Immediate cause - was the 1963 land re-measurement policy.

Landlords transferred burden of tax arrears on their extra land to peasants. The pastoralist paid regular tax on their livestock, they were asked to pay additional tax for grazing on state land this discontented the pastoralist.

The other factor was the Somalia Republic agitations of nationalist revolt in the province. Somali considered Bale as its *terra irredenta* (Claimed territory). The rebellion started in the Village of Afker, in El Kere district under the leadership of Kahni Abdi in September 1963. Among the leaders of Bale rebellion were Cherri Gutu, Waqo Gutu, Waqo Lugo and Haji Ishah got military support in Mogadishu and returned back to Bale. General

Waqo Gutu started an organized resistance. The Rebels killed two district administrators, many polices and territorial soldiers.

In December government put Nrgale- Borenal and Bale (except Fasil District) under martial law. Government force cut the line of supply of the rebels from Somali and seize the rare base of the rebels this ended the revolt in Negale -Borena (Sidamo) in the early 1967 and revolt in Bale was over by 1970.

Aftermath of the Bale Rebellion: -

- Government cancelled all land tax arrears until 1967. The rebel leaders were rewarded.

Gojjam Rebellion

Causes:

- Corrupt rule of Dej. Tsehayu Enqua Silassie.
- Appointment of non- local officials,
- Collection of tax arrears and
- Registration of gun on payment.

The immediate cause - The 1967 income tax proclamation.

Damot and Mota districts were the forefront of the rebellion. First the rebels refused tax assessors, they present petition, when their petition was rejected they turned to violent.

The Action of the Rebels:

- made a solemn oath of unity and action and elected their leaders.
- agreed to expel all state officials and boycott government courts.
- agreed to destroy property of traitors.

Revolt spread to Bechena, Marqos and Bahir Dar. In March 1968 the rebels fought the combined force of the territorial army and the police. The arrival of the regular army crushed the rebels. Haile Silassie rejected the rebels demand for better facilities. Opted to the use of military action as a solution for the problem in Gojjam.

Haile Mariam kabede, Gojjam noble man was able to pacify the peasants in Mota. It was Dega damot that submitted after attacked by Government force.

In May 1968 the Emperor took the following measures: -

- ❖ Pleased the gentry and the clergy, all peasant were pardoned.
- ❖ Most of unpopular bureaucrats were removed.
- ❖ Tax assessors were recalled and 19 years tax arrears were cancelled.

Ethiopian Student Movement

The condition of Higher education after 1950: -

- ➢ Teachers and curricula were imported from the western world.
- ➢ Material on existing social problems were unavailable due to official censorship.
- ➢ The goal of the education system was to produce loyal techno crafts, not a potential challenge.

Student's consciousness about their societal problems was awaken by:

- ➢ Student's were exposed to western values and political system.
- ➢ Student's newspapers and association exposed the reactionary nature of the regime.

Students in general and university student in particular played the role of political opposition.

The reasons for this were: -

- ♣ Absence of political parties and absence of indigenous class of traders.
- ♣ Higher social respect given to student made them to develop responsibility to their country.
- ♣ The campus life gave student leaders to discuss national issues and to influence other students.
- ♣ Students were aware of the lack of democratic right and freedoms as well as the backwardness of their society.

  Political Awareness of student and radicalization of their ideas were the result of scholar student from English speaking different African countries.

  Who Criticized: -

  - ➢ The strict censorship,
  - ➢ Lack of political freedom and
  - ➢ Their believe of Ethiopia as a place of freedom and could be model for Africa.

"News and Views" and "University Student Union" were the first student newspaper and association respectively. For the first time student criticism of the regime was surfaced in the form of traditional poetry, that passed the message by means of understatement and word play.

Student's political struggle against the regime was encouraged by: -

- The 1960 aborted coup
- Formation of Haile Silassie I University since 1961 created opportunities for cohesion and radicalism.
- The hard life of the peasantry and the urban mass provided objective base for student radicalism.
- The public demonstrations of students and Ethiopian university Student Service (EUSS) created opportunity to spread challenge and political radicalization to high school student.

In 1965 student staged public demonstration with their famous slogan "Land to the Tiller" in front of the parliament. This was a turning point, it marked student recognition of the parliament as the holder of state sovereignty, not the Emperor. The formation of University Student Union of Addis Ababa (USUAA) and its newspaper "Struggle" in 1967 consolidated student radicalism.

In November1969 issue of "Struggle", an article was published on the nationalities problem in Ethiopia by Walelign Mekonnen. The article called for equality of cultures and languages in Ethiopia. T

his was a very sensitive issue to the government. Student were seen as a serious political threat to the regime, and responded with brutal measures. In 1969 the President of USUAA, Tilahun Gizaw was assassinated by government agents.

The foreign wing of Ethiopian student movement in Europe and North America with their newspapers " Tatek" (Gird yourself) and "Challenge" respectively linked the home based student movement with the international movement of students. The Ethiopian student movement exposed the irresponsibility of the Monarch regime by exposing the Wollo famine of 1972-1974 to the international community.

The Ethio- Somali conflict

Somalia got its independent in 1960. It adopted flag with five-pointed star symbolizing the five Somali inhabited territory in the neighboring states and intended to build "Great Somalia".

Somali government employed different measure to achieve the idea of "Great Somalia" such as: -

- Rejected all treaties of boundary with Ethiopia.
- Attempted to get international sympathy for "Great Somalia".

- Broke diplomatic relation with Britain and Kenya.
- In 1964 it initiated boundary clash with Ethiopia to internationalized the border issue and to redirect inter-clan conflict into national unity.
- Appealed to the UN was failed to brought anything important, then the Somali leaders turned to OAU.
- The first OAU summit held in Cairo in July 1964, passed resolution on African borders. stated that " All member states pledged themselves to respect the border existing on their achievement of national independence". Somali leaders rejected the resolution.
- Somali leaders got any success with the Islamic conference that passed several anti-Ethiopia resolutions.

In 1967 the government of Somali under the Prime Minister Ibrahim Egal's, normalized relation with Ethiopia and Kenya. The Dream of "Great Somalia" was left aside. In 1969 the new government of General Siyad Barre revived the policy of unifying all Somali. "Great Somali" was replaced by "Western Somali" that was part of the territory of Eastern Ethiopia.

8.4. Popular Revolution and the Fall of the Monarchy

The 1974 Popular Revolution of Ethiopia

Causes of the Revolution: -

- ❖ Failure of the government of Emperor Haile Silassie to introduce reforms to achieve Socio -economic and political progress.
- ❖ Rampant poverty, corruption and undemocratic state.

Immediate Causes: - The Famine of Wollo 1973 - 1974 -

The Wollo famine claimed the life of thousands peasants the government tried to hide it. Ethiopian Student movement and foreign media exposed it to the international community. The opponents of the Monarch used the famine to discredited the government.

Road to the Revolution of 1974

I. Negale - Borena Soldiers mutinied -

- ➢ In January in 1974 soldiers in Negale-Borena mutinied against their bad living conditions.

II. The Rise in Petroleum Price -

- In February in 1974 taxi drivers in Addis Ababa went on strike. This ignited unrest in the Capital.

III. Teachers went on Strike -

- In February 1974 teachers went on strike in the country -wide opposing "Educational Sector Review". University and high school student organized violent demonstration in Addis Ababa.

IV. Soldiers mutinied -

- In late February soldiers in different army unit mutinied such as The Second Division in Asmera. The Fourth Division in Addis Ababa, The Air Force in Debre Zeit.

Government took measures to pacify the upraising: -

- Prime Minister Akililu Habtewolde and his cabinet was resigned on 28 February 1974.
- Lji Endalkachew Mekonnen was appointed as Prime Minister. The New Prime Minister promised to initiate reforms including constitutional reforms.

To check the unrest government announced:

- ✓ Educational Sector Review was withdrew,
- ✓ Petroleum price was reduced and
- ✓ salary increment for soldiers.

Student were the leading agitators against the government and continued to challenge authorities.

The move of the army to depose the Emperor

I. Coordinating Committee of the Armed Force

- ♣ This Committee was organized in February 1974.
- ♣ It consisted the armed force, the police and Territorial army.
- ♣ In April this committee took an independent measures and arrested Akililu Habtewold, high ranking military officers and many government officials.
- ♣ In June 1974 this committee made a call for all military units to send their representatives - excluding officers above the rank of major to the capital.

II. Derg (Committee)

- On 28 June 1974 representatives of the different army units held a meeting at the headquarter of the Fourth Division in Addis Ababa. This was the first meeting of the Derg.
- Major Mengistu Haile Mariam became the first vice chairman of the Derg from the Third Division in Harar.
- Atinafu Abate - already active and Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Armed Force, became the second Vice Chairman of Derg from the Fourth Division in Addis Ababa.

The Dual Power

- Derg began to exercise its own power parallel to Endalkachew's govrnment. The dual power lasted from June 28 - 1 August 1974 when Derg arrested Endalkachew Mekonnen and replace him as Prime Minister by Lji Michael Imiru. Derg become the only power in the country.

  The fall of the Monarch - on 12 September 1974 Derg Deposed the Emperor.

8.5. The Military Dictatorship 1974 - 1991

Derg proclaimed itself the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) in September 1974 and assumed a full power.

Derg'a Measures since its establishment in June 1974: -

- Arresting top military and civilian officials of the Monarch regime.
- Banning all anti government strikes and demonstration.
- Repression of all forms of protest
- The November 1974 execution of renowned officials and government functionaries of the monarch regime and his own chairman General Aman Michael Andom.

- ♣ Zemecha - conduct of the Development Through Cooperation Campaign. aimed to for literacy and organizing the peasantry.
- ♣ "Ethiopian Socialism" was proclaimed and Provisional Government of Socialist Ethiopia was adopted.
- ♣ Nationalized land and private enterprises.
- ♣ Conducted purge from 1977 -1978 within and outside the Derg to eliminate opponents to the personal dictatorship of Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The "Red Terror"

- ➢ All political parties in the capital collaborated with Derg, except Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP).
- ➢ Derg and its alliance Meison (All Ethiopian Socialist Movement) led the campaign of "Red Terror" to eliminate EPRP. EPRP responded by "White Terror" as labeled by Derg.

The Somalia invasion

Somali invaded Ethiopia in 1977. Siyad Barre seen the 1974 revolution and the turmoil that followed as opportunity to start invasion on Ethiopian territory. In August 1977 Somalia was in control of the large part of eastern Ethiopia. Derg assumed the role of patriotic leadership. Ethiopian army, militia and the support from Cuba, South Yemen and USSR were vital for Ethiopia victory over Somali invading force.

Three major issue of Derg after victory over Somali were:

1. "Disclosure Campaign" -

- ➢ Meaning total elimination of EPRP and Meison was the other target at this time.

2. Formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) -

- ➢ Socialist party was organized in 1984. this marked the apex of Mengistu's dictatorship.

3. Suppression of Armed opposition -

- ➢ Most of the armed rebel group made their base in northern Ethiopia.

Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU)

- under Ras Mengesha Seyoum aimed the restoration of the Monarch.

Eritrean People's Liberation Front (Sha'abiya)

- Derg attempted a peaceful solution for the Eritrea problem called " Nine point program" and the military campaign intended to eliminate EPLF "Red Star Campaign" was failed. Sha'abiya achieved the independent of Eritrea in 1993.

Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)

- Organized by university students in 1975, successfully resisted Derg's campaign of "Raza Campaign". later on in 1989 TPLF scored a victory over Derg at Enda Sillasie. This victory delivered Tigray for TPLF.

The Fall Of the Military Dictatorship

Major Causes that facilitated the fall of Derg were: -

- The famine that affected Tigray and Wollo in 1984 and Derg's measure was among the cause.

  Re-settlement of peasants from Tigray and Wollo from famine affected area into southwestern Ethiopia and the forceful villagization program of Derg incented wide spread opposition from peasants.

- The Rise of Many armed liberation movements was the other problem for Derg.

- The Defeat of government army at Afabet and Enda silassie at the hands of EPLF and TPLF respectively devastated the fighting moral of the government army.

- On 16 May 1989 officers staged a coup in Addis Ababa. the coup was failed and Mengistu flew back to the capital from his state visit to East Germany. As punitive measure the best and experienced top officers of the army were executed or arrested. This ruined the Ethiopia army.

- The international situation went against Derg. The collapse of Soviet Union and Communist Regime in Eastern Europe result in the loss of its chief external supporters.

In 1990 following the evacuation of government force from Tigray TPLF adopted tactical changes and formed a broad front that include other rebel groups. In 1990 Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) was formed. Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement renamed as Amhara Peoples Democratic Movement (EPDM) to join EPRDF. Oromo Peoples Democratic Organization (OPDO) , TPLF and APDM formed EPRDF.

- On 21st May, 1991 Mengistu fled to Harare, Zimbabwe, a week later EPRDF forces entered Addis Ababa.

The Provisional Government of Ethiopia

EPRDF established the provisional government with Meles Zenawi as acting head of state. On 26th June, the Provisional Government (PG) of Ethiopia announced a call for national conference to set up transitional government.

Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TG) was established on 1st July, 1991 after five days of national conference. Several political organizations attended the conference and the transitional charter was adopted at the conference.

Major Tasks of TGE

- ✓ restoring peace and security
- ✓ rehabilitation of demobilized government soldiers
- ✓ forming local government
- ✓ allow Eritrean to be independent in May 1993.
- ✓ drafting the 1995 constitution

Review Questions

Part I. Fill the Blanks with Appropriate Responses.

1. _____ and _____ were the first newspaper and the first student association of Ethiopian student movement respectively.
2. _____ was the Governor- General of Gojjam but transferred to Kaffa province because of his unpopularity during the Gojjam rebellion.
3. Derg appointed _____ as Prime Minister before the Emperor was dethroned.

Part II. Match Officials of the Monarch Regime with Their Respective Offices.

A	B
1. Abiy Abebe	A. Prime Minister from February - August 1974.

2. Yilma Deresa	B. Minister of War.
3. Asrate Kasa	C. Prime Minister from 1943 - 1957
4. AKililu Habtewold	D. Governor of Eritrea after 1955
5. Mekonnen Endalkachew	E. Minister of Finance
6. Endalkachew Mekonnen	F. Prime Minster and Tsehafe Tezaz from 1961 - 1974.

Part III. Choose the Best Answer

1. Which of the following ministries was responsible to execute the order of the Emperor?

   A. The Office of the Prime Minister C. Ministry of Pen

   B. Ministry of Interior D. The office of the Imperial Palace

2. Which of the following is not Correct about land privatization in southern Ethiopia in the post liberation time.
   A. It reduced productivity and created economic inequality.

   B. Tenancy was without formal contract.

   C. All verbal tenancy agreement was based on Erbo (1/3).

   D. All of the above are possible answers.

3. Imperial Ethiopia's government policy in the indutry

   A. Import substitution. C. Security for foreign investors.

   B. Focus on heavy industries D. A and B are possible answers

4. One of the following political party in Eritrea stands for the unity of Eritrea with Ethiopia.

   A. Liberal Progressive party C. The Unionist Party

   B. Muslim League D. TPLF

Part IV: Give a short Answer for the Following Questions

1. Camper and contrast the first and the second Anglo- Ethiopian Agreements of 1942 and 1944.
2. Point out the policies and strategies that Emperor Hail Silassie had followed to build centralized Administration in the post liberation period.
3. Elucidate about the idea of "Great Somalia" and how it had affected Ethiopia.
4. List and explain the three processes that land was privatized in the southern Ethiopia in the post liberation period.

5. Explain about the different reforms introduced on taxation from 1941 -1974.

UNIT NINE

AFRICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND INDEPENDENCE SINCE 1945

9.1. Pan-Africanism Since 1945

Pan-Africanism (All - Africa)

- Expression of a desire for African Unity.
- Developing sense of unity among all black peoples.

Pan-African Movement

- Originated in America and Caribbean by people of African descent.
- Want equality and justice for black people with other races.
- Opposition against racism.

1900 the first Pan-African conference was held in London. Organized by H. Sylvester Williams. The participants were from America and West Indies.

The Famous Leaders of Pan-Africanism

Dr. William E. Burghrat Du Bois (1868-1963)

- Father of Pan - Africanism
- He advocated that blacks have to struggle for their right wherever they lived

Marcus Garvey (1887 - 1940)

- Killed by white racist in America.
- Founded and lead the Universal Negro Association and organized "Back to African" movement

The 5th Pan-African Conference

- Held in Manchester in 1945 and marked turning point in the movement for two reasons:
  - African from the continent attended the conference. Many of them were students in Europe and America. Future leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Jomo Kenyata of Kenya.
  - Demand independence for Africa.
- **United Africa**

  - An idea for the desire of unity was voiced loudly

- Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and K. Nkrumah support and leaders of the idea of creation of larger United Africa.

9.2. National Liberation Movements

Factors that affected the nature of NLM in Africa:-

- The attitude and political tradition of colonial power
- The existence or non-existence of white settlers
- The political experience of African nationalists.

General characteristics of NLM in Africa:-

Western Africa

- Independence was achieved fairly and smoothly both in British and French colonies. Reasons were;
  - ✓ no white settlers
  - ✓ the nationalist had a long history of struggle and political movement
  - ✓ in Britain West Africa nationalist agitation was strong and the leaders were ablest one (N. Azikwe & K. Nkrumah)
- Ghana experience a bitter clash with colonial Britain. Britain demands extra years to train nationalist in the management of modern state. The nationalist rejected the British view.

After 1945, France was aware of the need to grant more political and civil rights to its colonial people but not independent. Radical nationalists demand full independence from France.

In 1958, French president General Charles de Gaulle allowed French colonies to hold referendum to vote "yes" to be autonomous within French community or to vote "no" to be independent soon. Accordingly those who choose "no" would lose French economic and technical assistance.

Only Guinea under Sekuo Toure voted for "No" and got full independent in 1958. In 1960 all French West African states got independent. 1960 was called "African Year"

Algeria among French colonies experienced bloodiest war of independence because of the existence of white Settlement. The National Liberation Front (FLN) under Ben Bella the future president of Algeria led war of

independence. "The Secrete Army" was a terrorist group that attack all those who support the independence of Algeria. FLN won the independent of Algeria after Evian agreement in 1962.

The Movement for independence in the Portuguese colonies was achieved through violent fighting. The dictatorial regime in Portuguese rejected the demand for independent in Africa. The existence of white settlement was not as such factor in Portuguese colonies.

East Africa

Kenya achieved independent under Kenya African National Union (KANU). The large number of British white settlement was the cause for the war of independent in Kenya. Mau Mau movement lead the violent struggle for independence in Kenya. In 1963 KANU won independent for Kenya and Jomo Kenyatta become the first president. Independent of Namibia and the fall of Apartheid in South Africa ended colonial rule in Africa.

9.3. The Organization of African Union (OAU)

In 1958 in the Accra Conference - eight independent African states including Ethiopia agreed to create organization for African Unity. But the difference on the structure of the organization created split among African states.

The Casablanca Group - held their separate conference in Morocco in 1961. K. Nkruma headed this group. The Casablanca group known for its anti-western stand and advocated united State of Africa. The Monrovia Group held their conference in 1961 known for its pro western and a functionary cooperation among independent African States. In 1963 at the Addis Ababa Conference 31 independent African states formed the organization of African Union.

Purpose of OAU includes:

- To promote unit and solidarity of African states,
- Cooperation among members
- Elimination of colonialism from Africa.

Assembly of Head of states or government meet once in a year was the highest organ of OAU. The General Secretariat of OAU made its headquarter in Addis Ababa.

OAU assisted the independent movement in the continent and settled several border disputes. OAU suffered from difference of opinion among member states and the rampant poverty in the continent was among it challenges.

The Algerian Summit in 2000 at the 36th OAU summit transformed OAU into African Union.

9.4. Contemporary Africa

Contemporary Africa reefers after the establishment of OAU in 1963.

Challenges in the Contemporary Africa: -

- Lack of political stability was the principal challenges in the continent.
- Undemocratic government, corruption, rampant poverty, coup d'etats and revolutions...etc.

Reasons for the many Problem in Africa: -

- Employed western political system and organ of government which are unworkable in Africa.
- Dictatorial rule and military coups and counter coups.
- Colonial legacies such as creation of nation -state from diversified ethnic groups.
- Lack of economic diversification.
- Lack of capital, technical skills and human power to exploit it natural resources.
- Backwardness, unemployment, crimes ... etc.
- Environmental degradation, desertification, food shortage...etc.
- Global pandemic such HIV/AIDS ...etc.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Part I. Fill in the Blank Space with appropriate Answer

1. _____ was the original goal of Pan Africanism.

2. Contemporary Africa is the time after _____.

3. the Purpose of OAU at its foundation was _____, _____ and _____.

4. _____ was the first president of independent of Kenya.

Part II. Match Column "A" with column "B"

A	B
1. Marcus Garvey (1887 - 1940)	A. champion of United African movement
2. Seko Tour	B. Pro -West and support functional cooperation among African states.
3. Khume Nkrumah	C. Anti West and advocate united Africa.
4. Casablanca Group	D. Guinea
5. Monrovia	E. Universal Negro Association

Part III. Give A Short Answer follow the following Questions

1. What made the fifth Pan-African conference a turning point in the history of Pan- Africanism.

2. List at least three factors that affected the nature of national liberation movement in Africa.

3. Point out some of the major problems of contemporary Africa.

4. Explain the different factors that could cause food shortage in Africa.