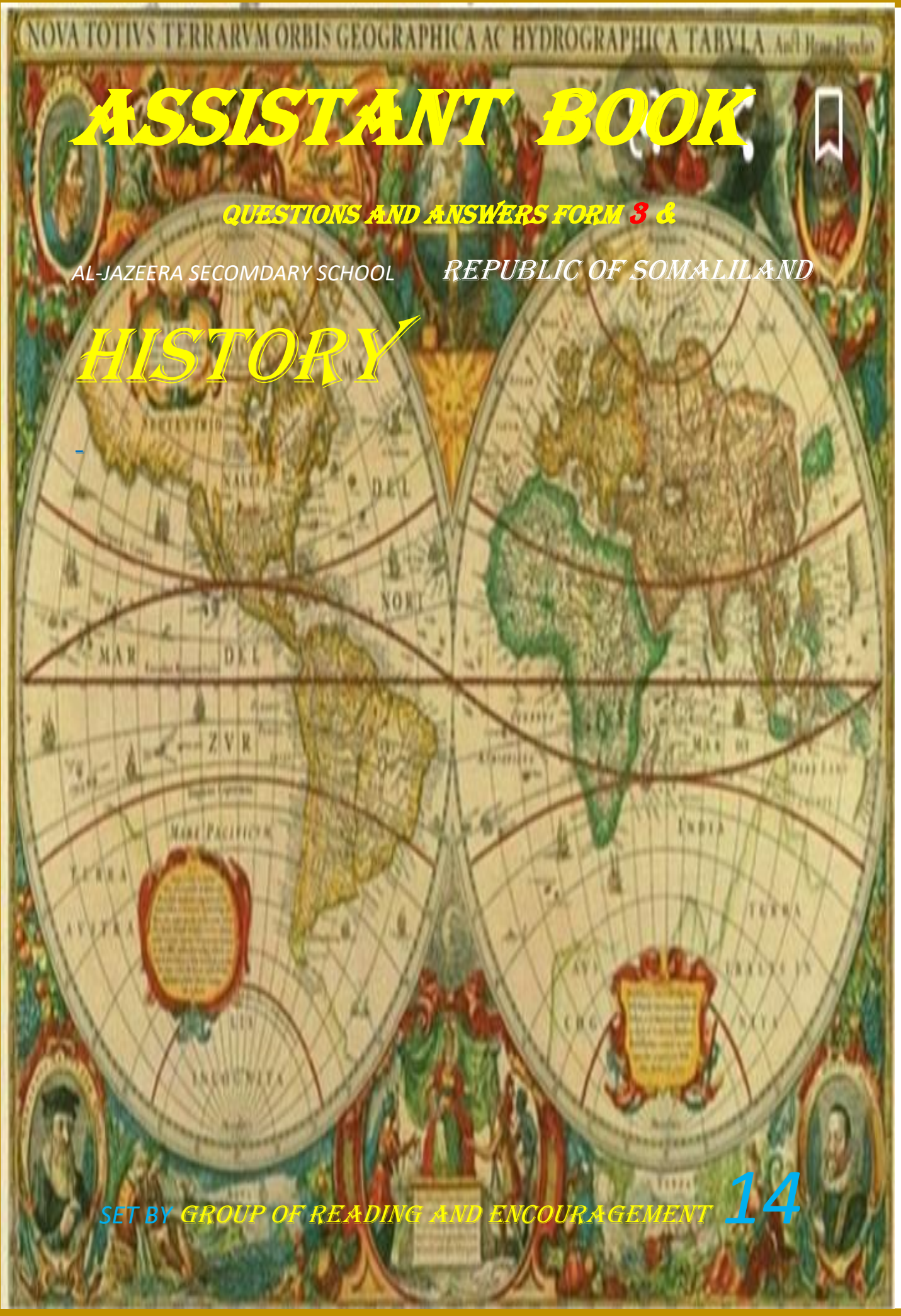




ASSISTANT BOOK

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FORM 3 &

AL-JAZEERA SECOMDARY SCHOOL

REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

HISTORY

SET BY GROUP OF READING AND ENCOURAGEMENT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all thanks to Allah for allowing us to complete this booklet with questions and answers in Form 3 and 4 in high school.

*Next up is a special thanks to the owner of **Al-Jazeera Secondary School**, **Mr Khadar haji Yusuf** and the school's management and esteemed teachers for their excellent efforts to prepare students for this booklet, which is a great complement to every student. who hopes to pass the exam successfully.*

*I also commend the remarkable efforts of the students who worked on the writing of this book, which has been internationally researched and committed to the completion of this book, first by **Zakariye Ahmed Aden** and several other students who participated in the same study. editing this booklet.*

INTRODUCTION

When we saw the importance of having students find a book of questions and answers that would facilitate and help them read, understand, and distribute the content, especially in Form 3 and 4 in high school, they were written everywhere. Possible questions.

DISCLAIMER

We are excusing the time spent in the classroom and avoiding a year of unsuccessful readings in the 4th or final year of high school not to review much of the chapters containing books, but to the extent that we suspect. We had to go back and reassure them.

We are human beings and never miss mistakes in human writings. While we can make the effort we have done little, yet we know that we will never be wrong.

PROVIDE

While the textbook is not our own and is a product of our curriculum, we have dedicated this book to every student in high school, especially Form 3 and 4.

We hope they will benefit from it.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT

Age of European exploration

Q1: when exploration began?

Ans: began in 13 century

Q2: define exploration?

Ans: is the act of searching for purpose of discovery in formation or resource

Q3: list four reasons of European exploration?

- ❖ *Ans: merchant seek profitable trade*
- ❖ *To increase production of industries*
- ❖ *To spread Christianity*
- ❖ *To learning imagination also play vital part*

Q4: list the main explores

- ❖ *Ans: Bartholomew dais*
- ❖ *Vasco dogma*

Q5: identify four main important of African exploration system?

- ❖ *Ans: created international relationship*
- ❖ *Exploration natural resource*
- ❖ *Reached the main route east Asia*
- ❖ *Established settlement*

Q6: define revolution?

Ans: is the great change that effect how people think and live and how leaders govern

Q7: define industrial revolution?

Ans: is way of change how the people work and think to increase production function

Q8: what are the factors facilitate industrialisation in Europe

- ❖ Ans: abundant natural resource such as coal
- ❖ Establishment for trade union
- ❖ Good communication and networking
- ❖ Good workers ready to produce networking
- ❖ Most of population wanted to change way of living and development
- ❖ Peace full co-existence

Q9: list positive impact of industrial?

- ❖ Ans: more cloths and food were produced
- ❖ People gain better way move place to anther
- ❖ Building infrastructure specially roads
- ❖ People gained work and increase their income
- ❖ Stream boats and ships greatly increase
- ❖ The most country perfumed to new relation because search international trade and new market to sell product

Q10: list negative impact of industrial?

- ❖ Ans: life industrial was difficult
- ❖ Swelling population was crowed in to curelessly construction
- ❖ Stearate dirty garbage and unlearning living areas
- ❖ Spread disease due to passions gas
- ❖ Some children were injured un safe machines

Q11: why did Britain become first industrialization?

Ans: because it facilitates these main reasons

- *Natural resource*
- *labour force*
- *Capital investment*
- *Good transportation*

Q12: name factors emergence of germen industrial power?

- *Ans: establishment of custom union*
- *Availability of energy*
- *Peaceful coexistence*
- *Availability of lobar*
- *Good transportation and communication*
- *Availability of finance*
- *The hard working and interpreting*

Q13: define enlightenment?

Ans: is intellectual and philosophical movement that dominate the world of ideas' knowledge religion and political system

Q14: write causes of enlightenment?

- *Ans: method and way of thinking develop during scientific revolution*
- *Increase of industrial function need knowledge to develop function*
- *Renaissance of human*

Q15: write outcome of enlightenment

- ❖ *Ans: the understanding the universal mechanisms and government*
- ❖ *Increase knowledge and ideas of societies*
- ❖ *The improvement of the health and culture of societies*
- ❖ *The increase production of industrial*
- ❖ *Briefly human history recorded*

Q16: what is scientific revolution?

Ans: is the way of change think and knowledge and discovery the new method of life in science improvement

Q17: write the result of scientific revolution?

- ❖ *Ans: new method of science were discovery*
- ❖ *Increase technology improvement*
- ❖ *Increase production agriculture and industrialisation*
- ❖ *The succeed the new scendif ways improve social life*
- ❖ *Political revolution were established*

Q18: what is the political revolution?

Ans: was essentially a basic change in the relationship between government and people and way of rolling in society

Q19: what is French revolution?

Ans: was period change structure way of rolling were social classic and economy

Q20: list factors caused French revolution?

- ❖ *Ans: the system of government was regime*
- ❖ *The complained loudly about carless king*
- ❖ *Because poor wheat crop bread was had to get and expensive*
- ❖ *The French people were angry that tax paid luxuries good*
- ❖ *The complete power of government was rolled royal family*
- ❖ *The French people begum to protest against government and way of king*

QUESTIONS ANSD ANSWERS ABOUT EUROPEAN SCRAMBLE S AND PORTION OF AFRICA

1. *Why Europeans called Africa dark continent*

Ans. Because they are not know more information about

- *Environmentally*
- *Socially*
- *Politically*

2. *Who is first European visitor who come in Africa?*

Ans. Portuguese is visitor come in Africa

3. *List main reasons European come to Africa?*

Ans.

- *Exploration : Europeans wanted to find a new land and resource to invent their firms*
- *Trade : Europeans want to sold their manufacture goods in Africa and get new resource in their industrial*
- *Religious issue : Europeans want to spread Christianity from non-christen people*
- *Technological improvement : Europeans make great improvement in ship building and how to use charts in which indicated natural harbours*
- *Military strength : Europeans made had made major advances to the naval war fare*
- *Spirit adventure : Europeans made adventure and they travel from seas to find new land*
- *Composition dominant : Europeans made competition in trade, settlement , exploration natural resource*

4. *What are reasons European made scramble?*

❖ *Social reason :*

- ✓ *Europeans wanted to introduce western education and culture*
- ✓ *Missioners wanted to spread Christianity*

❖ *Economic reason :*

- ✓ *Europeans wanted Africa as market for manufacture goods*
- ✓ *Europeans have industrial this led to increase demand for raw material*

❖ *Political reason*

- ✓ *Europeans want to build colonies to assert their power to over Africa*
- ✓ *Some European countries want to spread their policy*

❖ *Strategically policy*

- ✓ *European want important place to protect their trades, explorers, missionaries*
- ✓ *European want place for growing population to be able settle*

5. *When berlin conference occur and where it occur?*

Ans. Held in 1884-1885 from city of Germany called berlin

6. *What is the purpose of berlin conference?*

Ans. The main purpose of this conference is portion of Africa to solve conflict among the European country

7. *List some countries set by conference?*

- ✓ *Britain*
- ✓ *French*
- ✓ *Germany*
- ✓ *Belgium*
- ✓ *Italy*
- ✓ *Spain*

8. *What are terms of conference?*

Ans.

- *They agreed to exploited Africans resource and draw new chart*
- *They agreed to set colonial administration policy*
- *European countries agreed to stop slave trade*
- *They want to solve conflict between them then by portion*
- *Protection of white men specially missionaries and traders*
- *They want to be freedom navigators*

9. *List some African countries and their colonies?*

Ans.

<i>Britain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Congo</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Qurnia</i>	<i>Angola</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>
<i>Uganda</i>	<i>Chad</i>	<i>South Somali</i>	<i>morocco</i>	<i>Gurnia</i>	<i>Rwanda</i>
<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Senegal</i>			<i>Mosambig</i>	<i>Burundi</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Mali</i>				<i>Togo</i>

10. List effects of portion in Africa?

Ans.

- ✓ Economic impact
- ✓ Political impact
- ✓ Social impact

11. How European colonies effect African economic?

Ans. Economic impact become great effect of colonial rule in Africa because it led to decline and miss used their resource as raw material

12. How political of European effect in Africa?

Ans. European countries believes different policy such

- Direct policy (Assimilation policy): this is policy of French and it have great impact in African society specially area ruled French
- Indirect policy

13. How direct policy effect African countries?

Ans. It has great effect because

- ✓ It change culture of people
- ✓ Is change social relation
- ✓ It change religious believes
- ✓ Easy to exploit their resource

14. How European colonies effect social?

Ans. Europeans has great social impact such

- ❖ Many African died through resistance
- ❖ Establishment of Christian missionaries
- ❖ There emerged radial segregation in Africa

15. Define resistance?

Ans. Is the way of African people refused to except prolonged colonial rule policy

16. List some African areas that resist European colonial?

Ans.

- ❖ Tanganyika: in 1905-1907 this society made resistance and fighting against Germany and this called Maji-maji it was first people protects in foreign countries
- ❖ Zimbabwe : in 1909 started to resist against British colonial

17. What cause African resistance?

Ans. Factors caused resistance include

- ✓ Prolonged colonial rule
- ✓ Africans made re-organization to their power and their mind
- ✓ Africans understand the important of their territories
- ✓ The European become weak power because internal conflict occurs

18. What cause maji-maji rebellion?

Ans. There are several cause of maji-maji rebellion

- ❖ Oppression of Africans such
 - ✓ The forced of public works and provided labour on European farms
 - ✓ Imposed the high tax for African citizens
- ❖ In respective African culture
 - ✓ Miss behaved with workers and women
 - ✓ Colonial killed some African who have link the Arabian's region
- ❖ Land alienation
 - ✓ Some African land Europeans take force and made large commercial farms
 - ✓ Some African land made tourism centres
- ❖ Religious in respective
 - ✓ Europeans didn't respect religiously for Africans

19. When maji-maji take revolt?

Ans. The revolt broke out end of July in 1905 in Tanganyika (Tanzania) to regain independence from colonial rule in Germany

20. What are reasons for failure of maji-maji?

Ans. There are several factors that defeat people of Tanganyika

- ❖ Poor-organization: Africans were poorly organized in their resistance and become weak to revolt and success in Germany
- ❖ Superior weapons by Germany: Germany had better weapon than Africans and led to defeat in their revolt
- ❖ Lack of military unit : Africans lack of military and strategically they didn't have single leader co-operate their leader

21. What are result of maji-maji revolts?

Ans. there are Some result of maji-maji rebellion

- ✓ Great destruction of property from homes and burn of crops and this cause economic and social loss
- ✓ Ill-feeling of people among the revolt
- ✓ Many Africans died during the war and some of them were arrested

22. Who is the founder of Mandika Empire?

Ans. Somar was the founder of Mandika Empire

23. When the first armed clashes b/w mandika and French occurs?

Ans. In 1889 first clashes occur

24. Who is the founder of Mandika empire?

Ans. Somar was founder of Mandika empire

25. Who is country in which Mandika empire are resisted?

Ans. They resisted French empire

26. When occurred the first war b/w French and Mandika empire?

Ans. In 1889

27. List factors that cause treaty b/w French and Mandika empire?

- ❖ French was difficult to capture Mandika because he is faced great resistance
- ❖ The Mandika have considered the French

28. Define collaboration?

Ans. Is the process in which Africans accept European colonization by agreement **or** without resistance.

29. List factors caused collaboration in Africa?

- ❖ The influence of European missionaries
- ❖ Collaboration of colonial made Africans protection b/c they fear hostile of neigh boring groups
- ❖ Many Africans want to get colonial countries for support such EDUCATION, MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND E.T.C.

30. what is result of African collaboration?

- ✓ This collaboration encourage by European missionaries
- ✓ Decline traditional activities in Africa
- ✓ Establish great rule who exploit the resource of Africans

31. What is the mean polythesis?

Ans. Means the people who believes in man goods

32. What are the missionaries?

Ans. Are people who spread Christianity and other objectivises

33. Why missionaries come to Africa?

- To spread Christianity
- To spread western education
- To stop slave trade

34. Achievements of missionaries have negative and positive impact and they are?

Positive impact	Negative impact
<i>They create settlement that they help people</i>	<i>They spread Christianity</i>
<i>They introduce agriculture and new crops</i>	<i>They introduce new culture</i>
<i>They built hospitals and they gave medical treatment is some people</i>	<i>They spread western education</i>

35. What are problems faced the Christianity?

- ♣ There was no strong power
- ♣ The missionaries were few in number
- ♣ Difficult language barrier

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT AFRICAN NATIONALISM

1) What is nation?

● is a large group of people having a common origin Language, traditional and constituting political

2) What are the factors strength in Nation?

●Religion

- Culture
- Education
- common ancestry
- Constitution

3) what is the nationalism?

Ans. Is the feeling belong the people in same nation, religion, and geographical location

5) What is Nationalist?

● is the individual or group of people belong the feeling to protect their mother land

4) what are the factors promoted African nationalism?

- Racial segregation
- colonial labour laws
- Over taxation
- western Education

5) What are the factors strengthened African Nationalism?

- Pan-Africanism Movement
- International opinion against Colonization
- The British Labour party
- Participation of African in the two World wars

6) When was born Sayid Mohamed Abdalle Hassan?

- Sayid Mohamed was Born In 7 April 1864

7) Where was born Sayid Mohamed?

● Sayid Mohamed was born at small watering place between Widh-Widh AND BUUHOODLE in the eastern part of British Somaliland

8) When Sayid Mohamed began To learn Qur'an How Old He Was?

●He was 10 Years old

9) Sayid Mohamed How many Cities He Visited in search of learning?

● Herer

●Mogadishu

10)how much Followers Have Sayid Mohamed?

● 10,000 followers

11) who Support the building strong hold at TALEH Dervish Force During World war?

●Germany

●Turkey

12) what are the objective of struggle ?

● The purification of Islam

● to carry an army strangle against colonial

13) last achievement Sayid Mohamed Abdle Hassan?

● Successfully protected the spread of Christianity

● stimulating Somali modern nationalism

14)when was The Strongest Antilogism Started?

●Started In 1940

15) Name Two Nationalist leaders in GHANA?

●J.B Damguah

- Kwame Nkrumah

16) Who Formed United Gold coast Convention UGCC?

- J.B Danquah and Kwame Nkrumah

17) List Three methods used by nationalist in Ghana in their struggle for independence?

- Mobilized protest against colonial rule
- they wrote publications against colonial Rule
- Nationalist used international forums to criticize the colonial Rule

18) What are the problems faced by nationalist struggle in Ghana?

- Lack of adequate fund
- Disunity among them
- nationalist leaders were arrested
- There were rivalry among political parties

19) List Four Reasons why Ghana achieved independence earlier than any other countries?

- There were large number of educated elite
- Ghana was small country in size
- There were a few white settlers in Ghana
- Kwame Nkrumah's populist leadership gave people unity

questions and answers about first world war

1. When the first world war begun?

Ans. In august 1914 First World War began

2. List and explain the causes of First World War?

Answer

- Economic rivalries
- Alliance system
- Colonial rivalries
- Arms race
- Nationalism
- Balkan wars

How they Influence

- ✓ **Alliance system** _as suspicions mounted between the two opposing sides
- ✓ **Economic rivalries** _ The European powers required cheap industrial raw
- ✓ **Arms race** _ The arms race is the competition of production of weapon and armies' forces in European power
- ✓ **Colonial rivalries** _ European power sought colonies as sources of raw material
- ✓ **Nationalism** _ In the second half of 19th century nationalism contributed to the rising international tension special the unification of Germany

2. Name two camps of first world war?

Answer

- The alliances
- Central power

Alliance		Central power
France		Germany
Japan		Turkey
Serbia		Bulgaria
Russia		Austria-hungry

3. The Versailles treaty?

Answer

Was peace agreements with made some European countries on June 28th _1919 in Versailles

4. list consequences of first world war?

Answer

- *Loss of live and properties*
- *Destroyed the peace and brother hood*
- *The millions of people become displacement and refugees*
- *Destruction of industries and infarction for all warring nations*
- *Some countries destroyed their rule of government*

5. list the causes of assassination?

Answer

- *Serbia dismisses all official to who Austria rejected*
- *Russia demobilized to support in force Serbia*
- *Austria police allowed to entered Serbia in war*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT DEMOCRATES AND HUMAN RIGHT

1. DEFINE THE DEMOCRATES ?

ANS.

- *Is a form of government where political decision are directly comes from in the hand of citizen*
- *Is the government of people for the people by the people*

2. What is the mean of democrats?

ANS.

- *DEMO= means people*
- *CRATES = means rule power*

3. List aspects of democrats?

ANS.

- *Political aspect*

- *Social aspect*
- *Economic aspect*

4. *What are types of democrats?*

Ans.

- ✓ *Pure democracy (direct) : this direct involvement by the people participate decision making or direct making the law because the law effect their lives and people easy except*
- ✓ *Representative democracy(in direct) :this type of democracy people are not participate directly but representative parliament act as the basic institution*

5. *Define constitution?*

Ans.

6. *List advantage of democracy?*

Ans.

- ✚ *It recorganized equality among all the people irrespective of their color, gender and religion*
- ✚ *It helps individuals to develop personality*
- ✚ *It balance in liberty of individual with power of state*
- ✚ *It promotes patriotism*

7. *List disadvantage of democracy?*

Ans.

- ✚ *It promote dictatorship by majority*
- ✚ *It's not easy to found honest men or justive leader*
- ✚ *It encourage class strangle and corruption*

8. *List principle of democracy?*

Ans.

- ✓ *Freedom speech debate*
- ✓ *Allow citizen participation policy*
- ✓ *Equally be for the low*
- ✓ *accountability of mass media*
- ✓ *decentralization of economy*

9. *define human right?*

Ans. Is the legal claims that universally belong to the people from the time they born regarded

10.*list factors that regarded the persons when they born?*

Ans.

- Sex
- Name
- Race
- Tribe
- Language
- Age
- Place of origin
- Political believe

11. What is the important of human right?

Ans. Human right are important form the reasons

- Right are necessary for human being to satisfy
- Right are inherent to human
- They provide guidance to organ of state regarding the exercise of state power
- Respect for human limit internal and external conflict

12. Human right can be classified these factors?

Ans.

- ❖ Civil and political right
- ❖ Social economic and culture right
 - ✓ The right to own properties
 - ✓ The right of work
 - ✓ The right of found family the right of education
- ❖ Solidarity right

13. List characteristics of human right?

Ans.

- They are universal : this mean human right apply equally to every one
- Human right are indivisible : this mean that human right can't be applied if the others doesn't exist
- Human right have no limitation : this means that as human much are everyone is free to enjoy their right and they respect their right others

14. What is the bill of right?

Ans. Is the statement of human civil right in constitution and it leads enjoyment and political freedom for fear

15. List principles of pill right?

Ans.

- *All people have right to self determination*
- *Equal right for both man and women*
- *Any one has low fully living with in territory*

16. Define child?

Ans. Is the person who has not attained the age of 18year

17. What are types of child right?

Ans. There are four main types

- *Survival right*
- *Development right*
- *Right of protection*
- *Right of participation*

18. is survival right ?

ans. Is the right that necessary for survival of child such life, right name, good medicine care

19. what is development right ?

ans. Is the right that involve development of children's mind and body such education, social security, adapted good behaviour

20. what is right of protection ?

ans. Is the right that involve children's protection against discrimination and cruelty among others

- *this factors are protect the child*
 - ✓ *protection from exploitation*
 - ✓ *protection from disaster*
 - ✓ *protection from discrimination*
 - ✓ *protection from abuse drugs*

21. what is right of participation?

Ans. This involve all children has a right to be part in speaking and be heard

❖ *such*

- ✓ association :children should be free to associate with other children at any safe place
- ✓ throughout opinion: children should be allowed to enjoy their freedom through opinion
- ✓ contribution : children should be encouraged their feeling to contribute to words improvement

questions and answers about formation structure an function of government Somaliland

Q1: what are consists of national government?

Ans: consist three types

1: executives

2: legislatives

3: judiciary

Q2: explain executives?

Ans: this is the arm of government and this branch implements the law and policy it hard of president

Q3: what are the condition are required for a person who nominated president?

Ans: they are

- *Is a somalilander citizen by birth*
- *Is nominated by a political party*
- *Is staying the country last two year*

Q4: what are the vacancies in the office president?

Ans: they are

- *The president diet*
- *The president resigned*

- *The president is found in guilt*

Q5: *what are the power functions of the president?*

Ans: *they are*

- *Pointing the cabinet*
- *Entrusted maintain constitution the guide law of country*
- *Appointing the public protector and member of various commission*

Q6: *what are the functions of vice president?*

Ans: *they are*

- *To act as president in the absence or illness of president*
- *To convection of president from come and loss office*

Q7: *what are responsibilities of ministers?*

Ans: *they are*

- *Agriculture and land offices*
- *Arts culture science and technology*
- *Defence*
- *Education*

Q8: *what are the types of legislative?*

Ans: *they are*

- *The house of representation*
- *The house of elders*

Q9: *what are the conditions of election of parliament?*

Ans: *they following condition*

- *He must be citizen in Somaliland*
- *He must be muslin person*
- *He must not be aged less than 35 years old*
- *He must be educated at least secondary level*

Q10: what are the function of representatives?

Ans: they are

- Taxation
- Budget of government
- Financial account

Q11: what are the different courts in Somaliland?

Ans: they are

- 1: the Supreme Court
- 2: the regional and district court
- 3: the appeal court
- 4: the military court

Q12: what are kinds of the court?

Ans: they are

- Supreme Court : is the highest court of appeal except in the constitutional matter
- Regional court: is the general section of this court deal with crime is and take case attaching district court
- Distich court: deal with all claims based which are primary matter families
- Military court : deal with the Military case and conflict

Q14: what are the functions of courts?

Ans: they are

- The constitutionally of only amendment to the constitution
- The declaration of president and parliament elections

Q15: list faction of security organs

- Ans: maintenance of law and order

- *The defence force*
- *National intelligence service or navy force*
- *National policy force*

Q16: list the function Somaliland defence force?

- *Ans: defend Somaliland from external aggression*
- *Protection social I security and peace*
- *Somaliland army used to assist police in maintaining law and order*
- *Somaliland navy has responsible with illegal authorized fishing*

Q17: what is called Somaliland police services unite?

Ans: criminal investigation department (CID)

Q18: list faction of national police force?

- *Ans: maintained of law and order by prevent detecting criminal*
- *Collecting and evaluating intelligence information and document for fighting crime*
- *Maintained of incoming and outgoing traffic border*
- *Prevent corruption*
- *Provide security to senior government officers*

Q19: list problems facing Somaliland security organs?

- *Ans: porous boundaries between Somaliland and Somalia*
- *Rising crime rate due to population increase*
- *Poor infrastructure and communication network*
- *Increase crime sophiscated crime in Somaliland*

Q20: write important of standing government system?

- *Ans: it help us to understand how laws are made and enforce*
- *The study of government make us to know our roles as citizen*
- *It helps us to understand out right*
- *We understand the from and structure out government and the faction have citizen*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT

Somali history

1. Define nationalism?
 - Nationalism is the feeling of belonging and commitment by individual or group of people to their mother land.
2. What is the nationalist?
 - Nationalist is the person who has strong feeling for his or her country and ready to defend from outside invaders.
3. List five factors that led the nationalism in Africa?
 - Racial segregation
 - Political isolation
 - Over taxation
 - Economic exploitation
 - Religious activities
4. State any factors that led of Africa scramble?
 - Social factors
 - Economic factors
 - Political factors
5. List the aim Of Sayid Mohamed Abdulla Hassan?
 - ❖ To get and enjoy the Islamic religion.
 - ❖ To drive out the colonizers all of the Somali territories.
 - ❖ To spread the Islamic religion especially the salihiya sect.
 - ❖ To control Somali territories.
6. Analyse three factors that raised Somaliland nationalism?
 - the Islamic religion which stand for human freedom.
 - Somaliland origin of nationalist was inspires by those soldiers who returned from wars and brought them with new idea of nationalism.
7. Define partition?
 - Partition is way countries want to broke and partition another country.
8. Where was exiled haji Farah Omer?
 - Was exiled at Cameron Island in Yemen.
9. List the leading personalities in 1960?
 - Sayid Mohamed Abdulle Hassan

- *Haji Farah Omer*
 - *Sheikh Bashir Yusuf*
 - *Ugas Dodi ugas Roble*
10. At what time was formed Somali national society?
- *Was formed in 1935*
11. when was transferred to Ethiopia hawd and reserved area ?
- *was transferred in 1954*
12. State any four Somaliland elders were selected to leave for a London?
- *Sultan Abdillahi sultan derie*
 - *Sultan Abdirahman sultan derie*
 - *Dubbe Ali-yare*
 - *Michel Mariana*
13. when was established united Somali party ?
- *was established in 1958*
14. who was the first Somali president ?
- *the first president Aden Abdulle Osman Daar*
15. When was exiled ugas Dodi ugas Roble?
- *Was exiled in 1941*
16. When was succeeded Mohamed Ibrahim Egal to become a prime minister?
- *Was succeeded in 1967*
17. When was Somaliland occupied by Britain through persuading its clan elders to enter treaties?
- *During 1884-1885*
18. Explain in briefly the independence and union?
- *In 1960, representative of Somalia and Somaliland agreed after discussion that act of the union be signed by the both states on attaining independence*
19. when was sheikh Bashir decided to base his struggle against the British rule ?
- *Was decided 1940.*
20. List any five factors the achievements of the president Egal?
- *Demobilization*

- Disarmaments
 - And re-integration
 - Paid salaries to civil service personal for the first time
 - Developed the constitutions of the government etc.
21. When Somalia government full was collapsed?
- Somalia government collapsed in 1991
22. Explain when Mohamed siyad Barre over drawn Somalia republic government?
- Mohamed siyad barre over drawn the 9 years old Somalia republic government
23. When was Somali national society changed to Somali national league?
- Was changed Somali national league 1941
24. Why the president hailsa salassa refused the joining NFD to their brother of Somalia?
- Because he suspected the formation of great Somalia union in the future
25. At what time was elected president of Somaliland Mohamed haji Ibrahim?
- Was elected in 1993.
26. Explain the formation of SNM?
- Somalia national movement was established in jeddah kingdom of Saudi Arabia and later announced officially of London by Somaliland politician in April 1981
27. What is the Reason behind the formation of SNM?
- Dissatisfaction in power sharing between Somalia and Somaliland
 - The dream of great Somalia was failed
 - Huge influx of refugee from Ethiopia
 - Economic distribution and infrastructure between south and north
28. At what was Somaliland declared as an independence state?
- Was Somaliland declared on 18th may in 1991
29. State any four factors of president dahir Riyale?
- Extended administration to Somaliland eastern region
 - Strengthened the capacity of national army

- Kept the law and order across the nation as education was expanded farther
 - He made a smart handing over in which he was a model for Somaliland
30. List four factors of Burao conference?
- The Islamic sharia law must be implemented
 - Maintenance of security and stability
 - Equitability in job opportunity
 - Declaration of Somaliland independence from south of Somalia against
31. List achievement of transitional administration?
- ❖ Complete defeat of siyad bare for all Somaliland
 - ❖ Establishment of peace and security
 - ❖ The establishment of all-inclusive administration
32. When Borama conference held?
- Ans. In 1993
33. Outline the main results of Borama conference?
- ❖ This conference were set put legislatives (house of elders and house of representative)
 - ❖ And also elected second president (Haji Ibrahim Egal)
34. Who is the vice-president of egal's government?
- Ans. Abdirahman aw-Cali Farah was vice president
35. When haji Ibrahim Egal was died?
- Ans. In 2002
36. When Dahir riyaale elected to become third president?
- Ans. In 2003
37. Who is the vice president of riyaal's government?
- Ans. Ahmed Yusuf yasin
38. List some riyaal's achievement?
- ❖ Implement democratic free and fair election
 - ❖ Extended administration to Somaliland eastern region
 - ❖ Maintance of piece and stability
39. When Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud (silanyo) become s/land president?
- Ans. In June 27-10-2010 were elected

40. List achievement of Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud in his time?

- ✓ Increase the salaries of civil services
- ✓ Developed social infrastructure
- ✓ Free education in primary schools
- ✓ Maintenance of peace and security

Questions and Answers about

MILITARY COUP

1. What is the military coup?

- is the Over throw government to the military force

2. When occurred In the Military coup?

- The Military coup is occurred in 1969

3. Where the Original imputes of Coup come from?

- ✓ The coup Come From young officers

4. What are the problems of coup?

ANS.

- ❖ The destruction of government
- ❖ The power take dictatorship
- ❖ Created civil war
- ❖ the country economically loss

5. What is the Scientific Socialism?

- ❖ Wealth sharing based on knowledge

6. Name other country Believe in Socialism?

- ❖ The Country believe in Socialism is Russia

7. When Written the Somali language?

- The Somali language was written in 1973_ 1974

8. What was the major reason that led by 1977 war between Somalia and Ethiopia?

- The major reason that led the 1977 was The Religious and Conflict Lands

9. Explain the war between Somalia and Ethiopia?

- The war between Somalia and Ethiopia was Occurred in 1977- 1978 was conflict over the west Somalia inhabited region of Ethiopia

10. State deeply the Outline of Results of 1977 war between Somalia and Ethiopia?

- More than 6000 soldiers are killed in war both sides
- The war led properties loss in reserve area
- The military loss more weapons .Air Craft
- The Russia and Somali relation with strained

11. Mention The main issue cause of the war between Somalia and Ethiopia?

Ans. Somali government want to regain ethnic territory of Somali is called Reverse area and expel for Ethiopia Rule

12. When assassinated The president ABDIRASHID ALI SHARMAKE?

- in 21 October 1969

13. Where assassinated ABDIRASHID ALI SHARMAKE?

- Lascanod Region

14. Who Was siyad Barre?

- ❖ Is the leader of Army forces and Become head of Somali state

15. Which countries supported the war 77 in Ethiopia?

- Cuba and Russia

16. When Somali military government adapted in scientific Socialism?

- The Somali military was adapted in 1970

17. What' is the Meant of SRC?

- SRC= superior revolution Council

18. What is the Blood revolution?

- Is the revolution that led to die many people and displace other ones.

19. Give two reasons why military coup in 1969 become blood less?

- The people except the government
- The original impieties of this coup comes from officer impatient corruption and nepotism

Questions and answers about First World War

1. What are the main impacts of First World War?

Ans. This war effect in:-

- **Economic impact**
- **Social impact**
- **Political impact**

2. What are the main economic impacts of First World War?

Ans.

- The alliances spend millions of pound buy in guns and food
- The war seriously damaged European's economic resources and domination over other countries
- The war led to insecurity which turn disrupted economic activities
- The war loss economic due to destruction of properties and infrastructure of countries

3. What are the main social impacts of First World War?

- The terrible death army forces and civil societies
- Thousands of people were displaced and made homeless and become refugees problems
- There was out break disease led passinous gas carried weapons to use war
- The war led to starvation by causing enormous food shortage
- Thousands of children orphaned

4. What are the main political impacts of First World War?

Ans.

- The size of Germany was reduced
- The Austria-hungry were collapsed
- The U.S.A involvement in the war the side of alliance forces
- The war damage co-existence of peace
- All colonies area were also taken over as mandate territorial of league of nation
- It led creation of league of nation

5. What are the president of U.S.A, France, great Britain, and Italy after end of first world war?

Ans.

- **Woodrow-Wilson** U.S.A
- **Georges Clemenceau**.....France
- **Lloyd George** great Britain
- **Vittorio Orlando**.....Italy

6. What are the main problems to be making peace settlement?

Ans.

- The warring nations had different origin aims
- The allies disagreed over how to treat the defeated power of loser

7. List the points of Wilson's famous 14 points?

Ans.

- No secret treaties.
- Free access to the sea for all
- Dis-armament by all countries
- Colonies to have a say in their own future
- Russia to be free of Germany troops
- Belgium to be independent
- Free trade between countries
- Alsace Lorraine to go France
- The agreement Italy and Austria
- Self-determination for people of eastern Europe
- Serbia to have access of sea
- Self-determination for non-Turkish people in Turkish empire
- Poland to be independent
- Creation of league of nations

8. What is the Versailles treaty?

Ans. Is the agreement between warring nations in first world war

9. When and where Versailles treaty signed and held?

Ans. Signed **28-june- 1919** in the city of **versailles** in **France**

10. List terms of Versailles treaty?

Ans.

- Germany had lost much territory in Europe
- Union of Germany and Austria forbidden
- Germany's African colonies were taken over freedom
- Germany troops were not allowed **Rhineland** (area between Germany and France)
- Germany armament were limited
- Germany was to pay reparation the loss of war
- The Creation of league of nation

11. Why did the Germany reject the Versailles treaty?

Ans.

- It was dictated peace
- Many terms of treaty were not based on Wilson's 14 points
- The dis-armament closes were deeply recently
- The entire blame for the outbreak of the war was unfair
- Reparation were the final humanization in Germany
- They lost territory in Europe in Africa

12. When league of nation began work?

Ans. Began work **on June 1920**

13. What was the head-quarter of league of nation?

Ans. The head-quarter is in **Geneva, Switzerland**

14. Where origin of league of nation comes from?

Ans. Origin of this league comes from **Idea of wooden Wilson**

15. List the Aims of league of nation?

Ans.

- To maintain peace of world
- To solve economic and social problems

- Dis-armament activities
- Improving living and working conditions

16. Explain the structure of league of nation?

Ans. 45 countries were beginning and late 55 countries.

- **The general Assemble:-** it consist of representatives all countries.
 - its function was decided general world policy
- **The council :-** it consist of four main members states (**Britain, France, Italy and japan**) and another four select general assemble
- **The permanent court:-** based on **Hague in Holland**
 - its function is to deal with disputes between countries
- **Secretariat :-** part of league of nation
 - its function is for preparing agents and writing of solution and reports of organization
- **The commission and committees in society:-**
 - its function is for deal with specific problems in the world include refugees organisation and world health organisation

17. When Germany admitted the league of nation?

Ans. Germany admitted the league of nation in **1926**

18. List success of league of nation?

Ans.

- Many agencies of league of nation achieved valuable work
- It also worked to combat the spread of serious disease
- It fought against slavery
- Several political disputes were resolved by the league of nation
- It did a lot of work to help the refugees of first world war

19. List the failure of league of nation?

Ans. In summery the fail of league symbolic in **WAS-DUMB**

- The league was too closely linked with the Versailles treaty
- The U.S.A rejected to join the league of nation

- Other important powers like Germany and Russia were not invaded
- There were weakness in its charter or convenient
- It was very much to French and Britain affairs
- The world economic crisis which begun in **1929**
- The failure of the world dis-armament conference
- The Italia invasion of Abyssinia (**Ethiopia**) in **1935**
- The Japanese invasion (**Manchuria**) in **1931**

Questions and answers about Second World War

1. When second world war begun?

Ans. 1939 and ends in 1945

2. List the causes of Second World War?

- ❖ The Versailles treaty
- ❖ River competition
- ❖ The rise of dictatorship
- ❖ The great depression of world economic
- ❖ The appeasent policy
- ❖ The japans occupation of Manchuria
- ❖ The central power

3. Explain the causes of the second world war?

- **Rivalry competition:** In 1919 to 1939 the great powers of Europe begun to complete in armament naval building colonies and economy
- **The rise dictatorship:** The same countries captured their rule dictatorship leader who have any human relation and have special policy
- **Versailles treaty:** This was great humiliation to the Germans and it finally made the to average there for another more devastating war was inevitable
- **Appeasent policy:** is the policy against aggressive dictatorship state

4. Fascism means?

Ans. Is the political system based on very power full leader state controlled

5. Who is the leader of Nazi?

Ans. Adolf Hitler

6. Where Hitler is born?

Ans. Austria

7. What mean Anti-Semite?

Ans. A person who hated Jewish is called **Anti-Semite**

8. When Hitler arrested and why arrested?

Ans. In 1923 arrested because he tried to seize power by revolt

9. How Hitler become popular?

Ans. He makes these main reasons

- ❖ He thought the people to beliefs in Nazi politically
- ❖ He control social media
- ❖ He arrested the people who fight against Nazi policy

10. List some Hitler's aggressive foreign policy?

- ❖ He destroyed Versailles treaty
- ❖ Germany make union for Austria hungry
- ❖ He built up strong German's army
- ❖ He invaded in Poland

11. What mean depression?

Ans. Is the period of time when business is bad and many people become employment

12. When great depression occurs?

Ans. In October 1929

13. Outline four political effects of second world?

- ✓ The power led rise of two super powers the USA and USAs
- ✓ The communist zone was extended to decline nearly half of the continents
- ✓ There ensued the cold war and ideological economic difference
- ✓ The war catalysed the movement towards decolonization

14. Account four economic effects of the Second World War?

- ❖ War led enormous destruction of industries
- ❖ The war created unemployment
- ❖ War was costly as the countries involved spent a lot of money on the war
- ❖ The war led destruction of the social wealth's

15. Give four reasons on why axis powers lost their power?

- The axis powers were faced with a short age of available raw material

- The allies designed methods of checking the sifting Germany
- The axis powers made grave tactical mistakes on the war
- Less strategic system

Major allied countries	Axis powers
France 1939	Germany 1939
Great Britain 1939	Bulgaria 1941
Soviet union 1942	Albania 1941
Luxemburg 1940	Italy 1940
Belgium 1940	Romania 1940
Australia 1939	Finland 1940
Canada 1940	Thailand 1941

16. What similar problems did the government face in the first and second world war?

- The similar problems were
- The destruction of the properties
- The loss of life
- The refugees and homeless for citizens
- The political disagreement between nations
- The captured new borders some countries

17.. what is the mean holocaust?

Ans. Is the very large amount of destruction especially by the fire heat or killing very large people

18. How the holocaust does come from?

Answer

The 1939 a number of Germany Jews had fled to other countries the Nazi built extermination camps equipped with millions more many remained in Germany than later Hitler conquered with huge gas Jewish lived in 1942 and killed 6000 human in a day and most Jewish were homeless

19. What were the Hitler motives for these atrocities?

Answer

- He wanted to extermination or other wise drive all Jews out of Europe
- He saw them as threat to the Germany nation
- He blamed them for the establishment of communists theories

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED NATION ORGANIZATION

1. when and where united Nation was formed?

ANS. 1945 in San-Francisco

2. : what are the objectives of UNO?

ANS. they are

- To preserve peace and eliminate war
 - To remove the causes of conflict
 - To safeguard the rights of all individual human being
- 3. identify the three origin of UNO?**

ANS. they are

- ✓ The formation of the was necessitated
- ✓ The experience of the world wars
- ✓ The international organization was the only guarantee for maintenance of international peace and security

4. list main structure of UNO?

ANS. they are six part

1: general assembly

2: the security council

3: the economic and social council

4: the trusteeship council

5: the international court

6: the secretariat

5. : what are the responsibility general assemble of UNO?

ANS. they are

- ✓ To discuss any matter that falls within objectives and Charter of UNO
 - ✓ To discuss and make decision about international problems
 - ✓ To select the secretary general of the UNO
 - ✓ To select the general officer members
6. what are the international language?

ANS. they are

- ✓ Arabic
- ✓ English
- ✓ French
- ✓ Russia
- ✓ Chine
- ✓ Spanish

7. How many members are the consist the security council?

Ans. consist of eleven members five of them are permanent

Britain, China, France, u. S. A, and u. S. S. R and other six elected by the general council

8. How many members are contain the economic and social council?

Ans. this organs has 27 members

9. *what are the function of international Court?*

Ans. Has following function

- ✓ *It arbitration disputes in states*
- ✓ *Is responsible legal matter*

10. *what are the function?*

Ans. they are

- ✓ *They took after the administrative*
- ✓ *Preparing minutes of meeting*
- ✓ *Translation and information*

11. *name first four leaders of UNO?*

Ans. they are

1: Tygve lie

2: Dog hammers

3: uthont

4: kart Waldheim

12. *what are the function of trustees hip council?*

Ans. they are

- ✓ *Deal with matter of colonial and issue of self determination*
- ✓ *To govern made mandate and paper independence*

13. *what are the differences between united Nation and league of nation!?*

Ans. they are

- ✓ *UNO has been more than successful Than league*
- ✓ *UT spends more time and resource and economic and social matter and its scope much wider than the league*
- ✓ *U. S. A and U. S. S. R were founder member UNO but not allowed league*

14. *what are failures of UNO?*

Ans. they are

- ✓ Weakness of its system
- ✓ Lack of permanent UNO army
- ✓ The increase number of organization

15. what are the success of UNO?

Ans. they are

- ✓ It creates awareness the world problems
- ✓ It is peace keeping affords are getting wider
- ✓ UNO agencies involved and achieved economic social activities

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT

COLD WAR

1. What is the cold war?

- ✓ Cold war is the struggle fought towards economic political without weapons b/w communism and capitalism
- ✓ The cold war was state of geopolitical tension after World War Two B/w powers in the eastern bloc and powers in western bloc

2. What is the gland alliance?

- ✓ The time that worked together in Britain, USA and Russia

3. What does the mean yalta conference?

- ✓ Is the conference b/w USA and USSR and it was the time that the direct war changed into cold war

4. When and Where Yalta conference was held?

Ans. Occurs in February 1945 and Held in **CRIMEA** (RUSIA)

5. List factors that agreed in Yalta conference?

- ❖ A new organization should be set up
- ❖ A free election would be allowed in states of eastern Europe

6. Tell the causes of the cold war?

- ❖ ideological difference
- ❖ dis-agreement and disarmament between USA and USSR
- ❖ the space race
- ❖ the formation of NATO
- ❖ the divided in Germany
- ❖ the fear of communism policy

7. What is the communism policy?

- ✓ Is the policy that tells redistributed to remove social economic gap

8. List same countries that gained communism policy in outside of Europe?

- ❖ China
- ❖ Somalia
- ❖ Cuba
- ❖ Libya
- ❖ South Korea

9. What is the different between communism and capitalism policy?

COMMUNISM POLICY	CAPITALISM POLICY
Communism was control planned	Capitalism based on independent market force
Communism redistributed to remove social economic gap	Capitalism has great disparity b/w rich and poor
Communism the government	Capitalism the people

10. How communism policy was spread?

- ❖ First communism state was first set up in Europe in Russia 1917. It was not confined to Europe alone it later spread outside Europe.

11. What is the result of cold war?

- ❖ Both united states of America and soviet union built up huge of atomic bomb
- ❖ It led to destructive conflict of Vietnam and Korea
- ❖ The soviet union collapsed due to weakness

Questions and answers about

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African history since 1960

1. write the common challenges by African since independence?

Ans. social challenges

✓ *Political challenges*

✓ *Economic challenges*

2. list social challenges?

Ans. in adequate medical and health service

✓ *Wide spread illiteracy level among facilities*

✓ *Poor housing and sanitation facilities*

✓ *Mass unemployment due to high population*

3. list political challenges?

Ans. the African faced had political system are

✓ *Political instability due to coup and civil war*

✓ *Existence of heterogeneous ethnic group*

✓ *Frequency border dispute resulting from colonial system*

✓ *Internal power struggle due to over ambition politician*

✓ *Ideological difference in Africa*

4. list economic challenges?

Ans. under development industries

✓ *Unequal distribution of economic resource*

✓ *High level of foreign debt.*

✓ *Unequal infrastructure development*

5. when the organisation African unity forming ?

ans. 1963

6. write aims of organisation African unity

ans. to promote unity and solidarity among African state

❖ *Co-ordinate effects to words improvement life of people*

❖ *Eradicated all form of colonism from continent in Africa*

❖ *To avoid interfering in internal affair of member of state*

7. list structure of OAU?

Ans. the assembly of heads of state government

➤ *The council of minister*

- The general secretariat
- Specialization commission
- The commission for mediation conciliation and arbitration

8. write the function of the assembly of head state of government?

ans. political direction of Africa

- Election for chairman
- Allowed budget of organization

9. list function of the council of ministry?

Ans. preparation of agenda for meeting of heard state

- It prepared the budget of organization
- The responsible and implimitation organization policy

10. list function of the general secretariat?

Ans. provide the necessary administration service

11. list the function specialization commission?

Ans. the economic and social commission

- The commission of education and culture
- The defence commission
- The congress African trade
- The liberation of committee

12. write the problems that faced on OAU?

Ans. the with drawl of organization

- ❖ The issue of national and national interest
- ❖ Existence of many other regional organization
- ❖ The AOU was big organization

13. list achievement of AOU?

Ans. the AOU has been able to unite all divers countries

- ❖ Increase level economic develop
- ❖ Its provide the African state with an organization for discussing their common problem
- ❖ It helped to restore the dignity of the African as human being equal to any other race in the world
- ❖ The OAU has enable the African to speak with one vote international forums such as UNO

- ❖ It has taken practical step to improve agriculture industry ,communication ,transportation ,trade ,education

14.: list common problems faced the African independence?

Ans.

1. Tribal difference
2. National buildings
3. Boundaries crisis
4. Political instability
5. Refugees
6. Under development
7. Inadequate resource
8. Poor infrastructure
9. Environment degradation
15. political instability?

Ans. personal interest of the leader rather than national interest

- Failure by the leader to democratize and their government become dictatorial
- Interference by external power that some citizen
- Poor management of African economic

16. tell the aims and formation of African unity ?

Ans.

1. At overcoming poor governess
 2. To solve political instability in Africa
 3. Poverty and under development
17. what is the formation in African union ?

Ans. 2002 in Durban south Africa

18. what is the difference between AU- OAU ?

Ans.

1. OAU faced in challenges but AU made internal solve
2. OAU is a union African people unlike AU which has association of African under heard of state become executives

3. AU is more accountability which provide through conference to set security and solve internal problem in some counties
4. AU propose in peace and security with council with in force to solve
5. AU have great of co-operation system

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT CONFLICT OF MIDDLE EAST

1. How many countries in geographically contain area known as the **Middle East?**

Ans. Middle east consist of following countries

- ❖ Kuwait, Iran , Iraq, Turkey , Saudi Arabia ,Egypt , Sudan , Lebanon ,Syria , Jordan ,Oman ,United Arab emirates and Yemen

2. Since creation of small Jewish state called Israel middle east become most troubled in the world, WHAT THIS PROPLEMS DUE TO?

Ans. This Three main factors is due to the problems

- ❖ Arab's desired to destroy Israel state
- ❖ The desire of Arab's to achieve political and economic unity
- ❖ the desire of many Arabs to put an end the foreign intervention in their country

3. List several things that Arab's are common?

Ans.

- ✓ They all speak Arabic language
- ✓ They are nearly all Muslims
- ✓ Some of them wanted to destruction and remove of Israel from the global

4. When league of Arab was formed?

Ans. In 1945 Arab league was formed

5. List several attempts that Arab's make to increase their unity?

Ans.

- Creation of league
- The energetic leadership of colonel **Gama Abdel Nasser** boosted **pan-Arabism** theory
- The union b/w Egypt ,Libya and Syria called **federation of Arab republics**

6. List other countries that make in interference by Middle East?

Ans. British and France make interference

7. How long Britain ruled Egypt?

Ans. Britain ruled Egypt from 1822 until 1922

8. When Britain give independence to Iraq?

Ans. In 1932 Britain gave independence to Iraq

9. When Jordan take independence in British empire?

Ans. In 1946 Jordan take independence

10. When France gave independence to Syria and Lebanon?

Ans. In 1945 both Syria and Lebanon take independence

11. What are reasons for interference in the Middle East?

Ans.

- This region held in a very important strategic position in the world
- At one time it produces over a third of the world's oil supplies
- The lack of unity among the Arabs encouraged other power to interference

12. When Jewish begun to arrive in Palestine?

Ans. After defeat **Ottoman Empire** in first world war Jewish begun to arrive in Palestine

13. When state of Israel formed?

Ans. In 14th may 1948 on that date set formation of Israel

14. Whose help in Israel in creation of an independence?

Ans. UNO and USA are help in Israel creation of independence

15. List wars between Arab's and Israel and there results?

Ans. Some wars b/w Arab's and Israel

- ✓ The **Suez canal** war occur in 1956 and **Israel** won
- ✓ The **six day** war occur in 1967 and **Israel** won
- ✓ The **Yom Kippur** war b/w Egypt and Israel and occur 1973 **EGYPT WON**

16. Why Israel won these wars?

Ans. Because of these reasons

- ❖ They fought desperately and many of their troops had previously with the British troops in the second world war
- ❖ The Arab states were divided them selves

- ❖ *Poorly equipped of Arab troops*
- ❖ *The Palestinians themselves were demoralized*

17. *When Suez canal war occur?*

Ans. On July 26, 1965

18. *When Suez war occur who was the president of Egypt?*

Ans. Jamal Abdel Nasser

19. *What cause the war of Suez canal?*

Ans. Egyptian president Jamal Abdel Nasser seized the Suez canal from its French and British owners sparking an invasion by those western nations and their ally , the crisis become a cold war confrontation and test of the united nation

20. *What is the result of Suez canal war?*

Ans.

- ✓ *The war failed to overthrow Nasser and prestige as the leader and hero of Arab nationalism against interfering Europeans was greatly increased*
- ✓ *The Egyptians blocked canal Suez and the Arabs were reduced oil supplies to western Europe*
- ✓ *Algerians were encouraged in their struggle for independence from France which they achieved in 1962*

21. *Who was to blame of the war?*

Ans.

- *Arabs blamed the Israel who invaded Egypt*
- *The British , French, and Israel blamed colonel Jamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt for being anti-western*
- *Colonel Jamal Abdel Nasser the ruler of Egypt was aggressively in favor of Arab unity and independence*

22. *When occur six day war?*

Ans. In Jun 5, 1967 – Jun 10, 1967

23. *What cause six day war?*

Ans. This war cause

- *The very creation of the Israel in the year 1948 , out of British protectorate of Palestine*
- *Syrians also begun to bombard Jewish settlement from the Golan heights which over looked the frontier*

- *Israelis decided that the best policy was to attack first rather than wait to be defeated*

24. *Why Israel won this six day war?*

Ans.

- *The ponderous Arab –troop building which gave Israelis plenty of warming*
- *Israel superiority in the air*
- *In adequate Arab preparation and communication*

25. *What is the result of this six day war?*

Ans.

- *For the Israelis it was a spectacular success*
- *Russia didn't support the Arab state in the war*
- *It was another humiliation for the Arab states*

26. *When the Yom Kippur war occur?*

Ans. In October 6,-24 1973

27. *What is the main purpose of Yom Kippur?*

Ans. Egyptian and Syrian force launched a coordinated attack against Israel on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar and they hopping to win back territory lost during the third Arab- Israel war in 1967

28. *What are causes of the war Yom Kippur?*

Ans.

- ❖ *The Palestine liberation organization under in its leader ship , Yasser Arafat pressured Arab states some further action*
- ❖ *Arab's launched a series of terrorist attacks against Israel*

29. *What is the result of the Yom Kippur war?*

Ans.

- ✓ *Egyptian and Israel leaders came together to Geneva*
- ✓ *The Israel agreed to move their troops back from Suez canal*
- ✓ *The end of the war brought of hope for some sort of permanent peace*

30. *When Camp David peace occur. and where is signed?*

Ans. this treaty occur in march 1979 and signed in Washington dc

31. *Who is the host of this treaty?*

Ans. Jimmy carter president of U.S is the host of this treaty

32. What are reasons that forced to talk to each other?

Ans.

- ✓ President Sadat had become convinced that Israelis couldn't be destroyed by force and that it was foolish to keep wasting Egypt's resources in fruitless wars
- ✓ The Israelis was suffering economic problems partly due to their enormous defence expenditure

33. What are terms of camp David peace treaty?

Ans.

- ✓ The state of the war that had existed b/w Egypt and Israel since 1948 was ended
- ✓ Israel promised to withdrawal its troops from Sinai
- ✓ Israel ship could use Suez canal
- ✓ Egypt promised not to attack again
- ✓ Egypt promised full diplomatic relations with Israel

34. When Palestine's form Palestine liberation organization(P.L.O)

Ans. In 1964 Palestine's officials formed this organization

35. What are factors that agreed in treaty on September 1993?

Ans. These terms agreed

- ✓ Israel formally recognized the PLO
- ✓ PLO recognized Israelis right to exist

36. When the war b/w Iran and Iraq occur?

Ans. Occurs in 1980-1988

37. What are the Iraq's motives this war?

Ans.

- ✓ Iraq claimed that the Iranian border province of Khuzestan should to be them
- ✓ He was afraid of militant Islam spread across the border into Iraq

38. When the first gulf war occur?

Ans. In 1990-91 Iraq invaded Kuwait

39. what are motives of Saddam Hussein in this war ?

Ans.

- ✓ He claimed that Kuwait was historically part of Iraq
- ✓ He didn't except any action from the outside of the world

- ✓ *He really motives were probably to get his hands on the wealth of Kuwait*

40. What is the Arab spring?

Ans. The Arab spring was a revolutionary wave of demonstrations, riots and civil wars in Arab world

41. When Arab spring begun?

Ans. In 18 Dec-2010 in Tunisia

42. What are causes of Arab spring?

Ans.

- ✓ *Dictatorship*
- ✓ *Absolute monarchy*
- ✓ *Rights violations and political corruption*
- ✓ *Wide gaps income level*

43. What are results of Arab spring?

Ans.

- ❖ *Prolonged civil wars and unrest*
- ❖ *Demonstrators didn't get their willingness*
- ❖ *democratic election were held*
- ❖ *some dictators such Gadhafi were executed*
- ❖ *detention of previous leaders*

Questions and answers about

Report of Consumption

1. What say the Somali khat chewer confused the sympathomimetic effect of khat?

- *They say When you chew khat you are on the top of the planet, but after you spit it out the planet is on the top of you .*

2. Describe the term khat?

- *Is a herbal stimulant used habitually by Muslims.*

3. Define in khat?

- *Khat is a flowering plant native to the horn of Africa and the Arabian peninsula.*

4. What the khat containing?

- Contain alkaloid cathinone, a stimulant which is said to cause excitement loss of appetite and euphoria.

5. Explain the origin and spread of khat?

- **Khat** originated from Ethiopia and spread to Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Arabia, Congo, Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa and Yemen....

6. Mention the main factors criteria that showing the drug dependence?

- A strong desire or compulsion to take khat
- Difficulties in controlling khat taking behaviour
- Physiological withdrawal state upon cessation of khat use like nightmare dreams
- Evidence of tolerance to khat
- Neglect of alternative interest, due to time spend the khat
- Persisting with khat use despite evidence of harmful consequence

7. Briefly explain historical prohibition of khat?

- The first introduction of khat into Somalia/Somaliland was **1917** after the arrival of colonial vehicles carrying khat to Somaliland.

8. The colonial administration of imposed khat ban legislation In

- Kenya **1945__1956**
- Djibouti **1956__1957**
- Somaliland **1921__1957**
- South Yemen **1957__1958**

9. Mention four main harmful of khat?

- Healthy problems
- Environmental problems
- Social problems
- Economic problems
- Bad security

10.State four of reducing khat?

- To impose more taxes
- Public orienting by the religious sheikh
- Increasing the time of working hours

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP OR WRITERS

- ❖ ZAKARIE AHMED ADEN
- ❖ ABDI FATAH HUSSEIN OSMAN
- ❖ KHALET ABDI RISAQ MOHAMED
- ❖ SICIID ZALEBAN GURE
- ❖ HASSEN RASHID HASSEN
- ❖ AHMED JAMAC MOHAMED
- ❖ AHMED ABDI KAREN MOHAMED
- ❖ HODAN ZALAH YOUSUF
- ❖ MUMTAZ MICRAJ HAJI HASSEN
- ❖ RAQIA ABDILAH I ABDI
- ❖ NIMCO MOHAMED ABDILAH I
- ❖ SHABAC MOHAMED CIISE
- ❖ NAJMA MOHAMED MUSE
- ❖ HOODO MOHAMED MUSE

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WhatsApp # +252634791140 or +252633010484

