
History

Form III

Summarized Lessons

Syllabus Outline

Chapter 1. The Age of European Exploration and Discovery

Chapter 2. Unification of Italy and Germany

Chapter 3. European Scramble and Partition of Africa

Chapter 4. The First World War

Chapter 5. Nationalism in Africa

Chapter 6. Democracy and Human Rights

Guideline for the GC exams

Chapter 1

THE AGE OF EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Before the 15th century, Europe was almost isolated from the rest of the world. Only

- In 1100 Christian crusaders from Europe invaded to capture the holy land (sham and Palestine) from the Muslims.
- In 1275, Italian trader named MARCO POLO first time reached china from sea

However, in 15th century Europeans began to explore and form colonies around the world. This part of European history is called the AGE OF EXPLORATION.

Why did the Europeans lead the exploration and discovery before the other world?

- a) Europe needed the rest of the world more than the rest of the world needed it
- b) They wanted to spread the Christianity.
- c) They were seeking for greater wealth and trade goods such as **spices**.
- d) European hoped to find new way to reach faraway lands by sea.
- e) Geographical knowledge increased
- f) New navigational instruments invented such as more exact **compasses** and **astrolabe** for measuring time and location.

Portugal leads the way of exploration

The leading country in sailing innovations was **Portugal** because of the following factors;

- Its strategic location on the Atlantic Ocean at the south-west of Europe.
- They had already established trading stations along the west Africa
- Strong government support. The country's greatest supporter was Prince Henry (**Henry the navigator**).
- In 1488, Portuguese captain, **Bartolommeo Dias**, first sailed down the coast of the south and south east Africa. He was trying to reach India but his crew exhausted and the food supplies were low. Therefore, the captain returned home.

- In 1498 another Portuguese explorer, **Vasco digamma**, reached the part of *Calicut*, India. His voyage of 27,000 miles had given Portugal a direct sea route to India.
- In 1492 an Italian sea captain, **Christopher Columbus**, financed by Spain, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and mistaken in his thought that he had reached the East Indies. Therefore he called the people he met **Indians**

However, his voyage would later open the way for the European colonization of America

ACTIVITY; Complete the following table about the early explorers

Name Of Explorer	Nationality	Year	Land He Found
Christopher Columbus			Caribbean islands
	Portuguese		Calicut
Bartolommeo Dias		1488	
Amerigo Vespucci		1499	South America

II. THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

- ✓ This is *'the period in the 18th century in Europe, when many people began to emphasize the importance of science and reason, rather than religion and tradition'*
- ✓ The term can also be used to define the *'programs of reforms in which influential educated people came up with new proved ideas and made many inventions'*
- ✓ The age of enlightenment is also known as **"the Age of Reason"** and brought change to many aspects of western civilization.

Example: **Change idea – the right to govern**;

Old Idea	New Idea
Monarch's rule is justified by Divine Right	A government's power come from the consent of the governed

The enlightenment reached its height in France in the mid-1700s. Paris became the meeting place for the people who wanted to discuss politics and ideas

Enlightenment was started by the philosophers. The **five-concepts** formed the core of their belief were;

- 1) REASON
- 2) NATURE

- 3) HAPPINESS
- 4) PROGRESS

- 5) LIBERTY

The Scientific Revolution

- The scientific revolution is '*the period of increased knowledge and information witnessed from the middle ages*'.
- It was a *new thinking about the natural world*.
- It was characterized by new discoveries and inventions and a major development in natural and physical science

Root of Modern Science

- Before 1500, scholars generally decided what was true or false by referring to an ancient Greek or Roman author, or otherwise the bible.
- **For example:** most scholars believed that the earth was an immovable object located at the center of the universe. The moon, the sun and all the planets moved around the earth. This earth centered view of the universe was called the [Geo-Centric Theory](#)

This idea came from a Greek philosopher called **Aristotle** lived in the 4th century. Another Greek, **Astronomer Ptolemy**, also later expanded the theory.

- Beginning in the mid-1500s, scholars replaced the all **Assumption** with new theories.
- **For example:** Nicolas Copernicus, a polish Mathematician, lived btw 1473 – 1543 A.D, studied the astronomy leading to the understanding the daily rotation of the earth. He also thought that the sun was the center of the universe.

This idea is known as the **Helio – Centric** (sun centered) **theory**.

- In 1609 an Italian scientist named **Galileo Galilee** built his own telescope and was convinced the helio-centric theory.

What factors helped the start of Scientific Revolution?

1. The combination of discoveries and inventions.
2. The age of European exploration to new lands.
3. The invention of the printing press helped the spread of changing ideas.
4. Navigators needed better instruments and geographical measurement.

Table: *some of the earliest scientists;*

Scientist	Nationality	Inventions /theory
Nicalas Copernicus	Polish	Helio centric (sun-centered) theory
Galileo Galilee	Italian	Telescope
Isaac Newton	English	The low of gravity
Benjamin Franklin	USA	Electricity
Michal Faraday	English	Generation

Impacts of the Scientific Revolution

- **Impact on agriculture**

Positive

- a) Increase of agricultural production
- b) Scientific preservation of food
- c) Scientific research in agriculture
- d) Agricultural Revolution from small scale to large scale of farming

Negative

- e) Some human disease because of the chemicals
- f) Soil infertility because of the fertilizers
- g) Serious effects of livestock and crop.
- h) Threat to crop and animal resistance

- **Impact on Industry**

Positive

- a) Large scale of industrial goods
- b) Invention of transport and communication have boosted the industrialization.
- c) Cost minimization of the goods.
- d) Alternative sources of energy for industry

Negative

- e) Production of dangerous war weapons.
- f) Industrial wastes leading to environmental hazards.
- g) Job losses because of the mechanization.
- h) Increase in accidents and losses of lives.

Impact on medicine

- Cleaner safer and less pain surgical operations.
- Control of some killer diseases.
- Transplants.

III. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Definition;

- ✓ The industrial revolution was *the period from 1750 to 1850 – when changes in agriculture, manufactures, mining, transportation and technology had great effect on the social, economic and cultural conditions at the time.*
- ✓ Industrial revolution is a *change in manufacturing method from working hand to machines and from working in home to factory.*

Characteristics of industrial revolution:

- a) It started during the age of ***Rebirth*** in learning.
- b) There were many inventions and discoveries
- c) Improved transportation and communication
- d) Use of coal as source of energy
- e) Mass production of goods.

Industrial Powers;

Industrialization began in the United Kingdom (UK) and then spread throughout Europe, North America, Japan and the rest of the world.

Why did the Industrial Revolution first start in Britain?

Because it had the followings

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Trade with the outside world | d) Outside colonies |
| b) Large population of workers | e) Economic strength |
| c) Extensive natural resources | f) Political stability |

- g) Adequate energy supply
- h) Strong naval force
- i) Scientific inventions
- j) Banking and insurance system

Emergence of Germany as an Industrial Power

Several factors helped Germany to be an industrialized nation;

- a) Establishment of trade union that linked all German states
- b) Availability of energy for the use in industries esp. coal
- c) Germany was rich natural resources such as water and minerals
- d) Availability of labor
- e) A wide market for the goods.
- f) Transport and communication systems
- g) Long period of political stability after the unification of 1871
- h) The hardworking and enterprising nature of the Germans

Japan as an Industrial Power

Japan become an industrialized nation due to the following factors

- a) Enterprising citizens
- b) Long period of political stability after the world war II
- c) America invested it with a lot of money.
- d) Availability of skilled and unskilled labor
- e) The high quality of their goods e.g. motor vehicles attracted wide market
- f) Good system of transport and communication
- g) Foreign expatriates were invited and employed
- h) An open-investment policy
- i) Geographical factor; japan had small percentage of agricultural land, therefore industrialization is the only alternative to improve the economy.

Emergence of USA as an Industrial Power

Factors influencing are;

- a) Raw materials were quickly available.
- b) Availability of labor –both skilled and unskilled.
- c) Development of transport and communication these included railway lines, canals, ports and electronic communication.
- d) Scientific innovations
- e) Foreign investment
- f) Ready markets- both domestic and outside

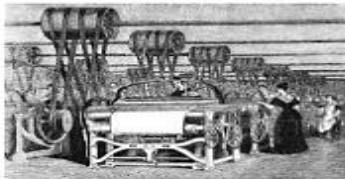
- g) Enterprising citizens
- h) Long period of political stability
- i) Availability of sources of energy; coal petroleum gas and Hydroelectric power
- j) USA took advantage of the two World Wars when Europeans were busy in fighting. This enabled it to expand her market.

Effects of Industrial Revolution

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EFFECTS

Positive

- Improved peoples' daily lives
- Transportation and technology
- Jobs



Negative

- Environmental damage
- Exploitation
- Political corruption



Positive effects:

- a) Development and expansion of agricultural production.
- b) Emergence of factory and industrial towns, town dwellers, and industrialists.
- c) Mass production of goods.
- d) New sources of energy
- e) Improved transportation and infrastructure
- f) Enormous expansion of trade

Negative effects:

- g) Rural-urban migration.
- h) Overcrowding in towns and emergence of slums (shantytowns)
- i) Human rights abuse and exploitation of women. children and helpless.
- j) Pollution on the natural environment
- k) Imperialism and colonialism.

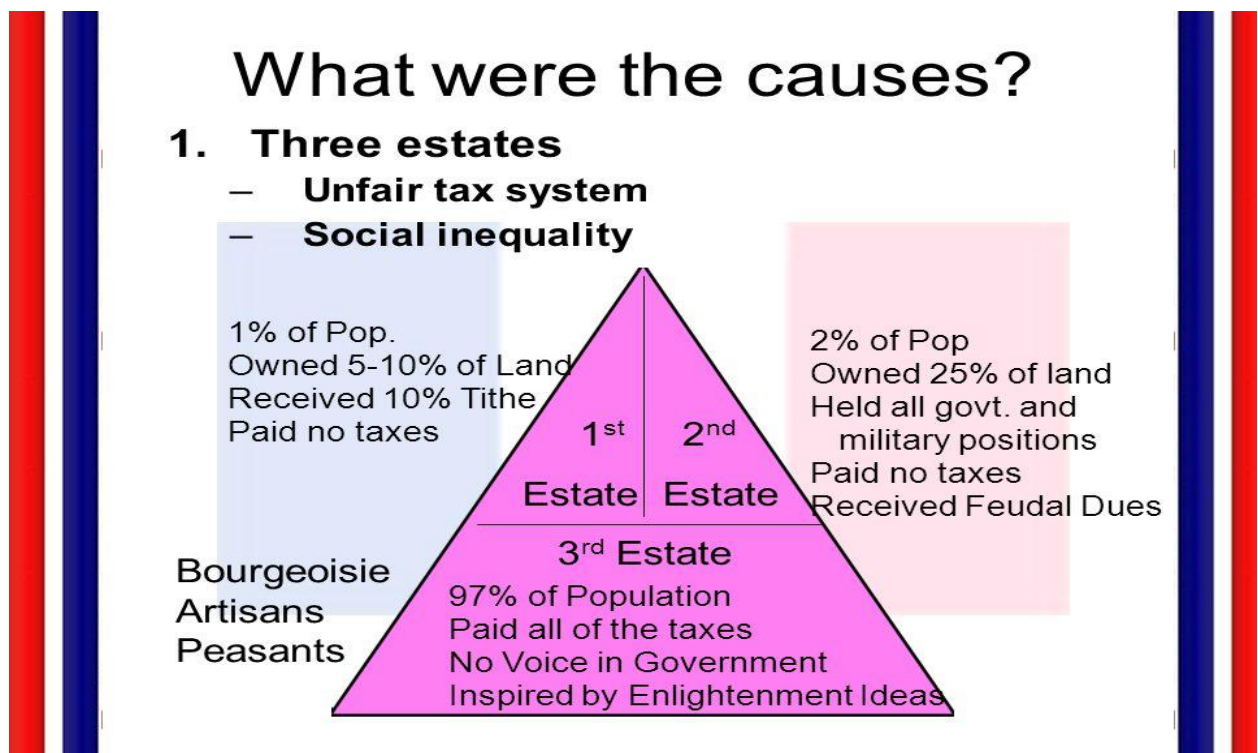
IV. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Political revolution is ***the transfer of power from one group to another***. This is happened in France in 1789 when the king Louis XVI lost his power and life.

Before 18thC, French society was **divided** and highly demoralized.

The pre-revolutionary French society was divided into **three estates** (classes);

- (1) First estate - Royal Family & the Clergy (1%)
- (2) Second Estate - Rich Nobles (2%)
- (3) Third Estate - bourgeoisie, urban lower class and peasants (97%).



What were the reasons behind the outbreak of the French Revolution?

- a) The French monarchy government was **Bankrupt** because of long fighting with Britain.
- b) The influence of the French philosophers and enlightenment ideas.
- c) Influence of English revolution and the American war of independence.
- d) Shortage of food made the people very **desperate**.
- e) King Louis XVI was an autocratic and unable leader.
- f) Division in France between the rich and poor.
- g) Anger of the middle class.

- h) Anger of the peasants.
- i) The formation of the national assembly.

The king and the estate general:

- ✓ In August 1788, the king decided to call the Estate-General to approve new taxes in order to solve his many problems.
- ✓ But the second estate saw their chance and established a governing body called the **National Assembly**.
- ✓ Ignoring the royal government, the national assembly completely **reformed** France and a new constitution was set.
- ✓ When the king tried to stop the meeting by locking them out of their chamber, the members refused to obey and met in the **Royal tennis court** and took the **Tennis Court Oath** vowing "*not to separate, and to reassemble wherever circumstances*"
- ✓ There came great excitement in France in the name of **liberty, equality** and **brotherhood**. A completely new society was created.

The bastille;

- Rumors raced across France that the king was going to crush the National Assembly.
- On the morning of the 14th July 1789, angry mobs gathered in the street of Paris.
- They broke and took guns from the city hall. They **stormed** and attacked **Bastille Prison** where the government imprisoned everyone it wished without trial.
- The mobs destroyed the building and forced the king to implement changes.
- *A Declaration of the Rights of Man* was produced and a new democratic constitution was agreed.

Effects/results of the French Revolution;

- The king and his wife were executed.
- Revolution spread much in Europe
- France remains strong.
- British- ruling class feared revolution and made many changes.
- Rights of the property-owners protected.
- Laws passed to please the peasants.
- Nobles lost their power.
- Church and government were separated.
- **Napoleon Bonaparte** took the power of France. He built an empire and captured many parts of Europe.

Chapter 2

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY

- In the 19th century, several new nations appeared on the map of Europe.
- NATIONALISM was the main factors that fuelled the efforts to build new nation states.
- Common Bonds among the nationalists that can create a nation state are :
 - ✓ *Religion*
 - ✓ *Culture*
 - ✓ *Language*
 - ✓ *History*
 - ✓ *Nationality &*
 - ✓ *Territory*

However, two newly built-nations appeared in Europe were **Italy and Germany**.

I. UNIFIED ITALY

Before 1860 Italy was just a peninsula that divided into 10 separate states:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Sardinia | (6) Modena |
| (2) Venetia | (7) Papal Rome |
| (3) Lombardy | (8) Kingdom of two Sicilies |
| (4) Parma | (9) San-marino |
| (5) Tuscany | (10) Monaco |

The people in these states did not think of themselves as Italians but they thought of belonging to a particular city or region.

The three Italian nationalists who greatly helped the union of Italy were:

1. **Mazzini**
2. **Cavour**
3. **Garibaldi**

1. Mazzini and his Revolutionist Activities

- Giuseppe Mazzini was the first nationalist who began to unite all the Italian states. He believed that a revolution would unite all Italians.
- He lived in Sardinia and was a journalist who wrote articles on newspapers. But the kingdom of Sardinia expelled him.
- He went to France and formed there a group he called **Young Italy**

- He later moved to England and established a **school for poor Italian boys** where he used to speak them about the history of Italy.
- In 1848 revolution broke out in Italy and most of Europe, so Mazzini hurried back home and led a republican government in Rome briefly, but the uprising failed and he was forced to leave the country.

2. Camilo Cavour

- Camilla Cavour was different from Mazzini; He was wealthy aristocrat and believed that Sardinia to be powerful and dominate all the other Italian states
- In 1852, he became the prime minister of Sardinia
- He improved the economy and military of this state with the approval of king **Victor Emanuel II**
- His greatest roadblock was Austria that controlled several regions in the north
- He made an alliance with Britain and France
- 1858 Sardinia and French troops drove Austria out of Italy and most of the northern regions united with Sardinia except **Venetia**.

3. Garibaldi

- In the south, a soldier named **Giuseppe Garibaldi** gathered an army of 1000 known as the **Red Shirts**.
- These rebels defeated the large army of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.
- With the help of Cavour Garibaldi added this kingdom to Sardinia
- By 1861 the Sardinian kingdom **Victor Emanuel II** was crowned as the king of the united Italy
- In 1870 the Italian troops took over the city of Rome from the control of the **Roman Catholic Pope** and became the Italian capital.
- However the pope continued to govern a small section of Rome known as the **Vatican City**. *This is the smallest independent state in the world*

CONCULSSION;

Italian Nationalist	Provided the union with	Come to be Known
G. Mazzini	Inspiration	Soul of unification
Camilla Cavour	Leader ship	Brain of unification
Garibaldi	Military skill	Sword of unification

II. THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

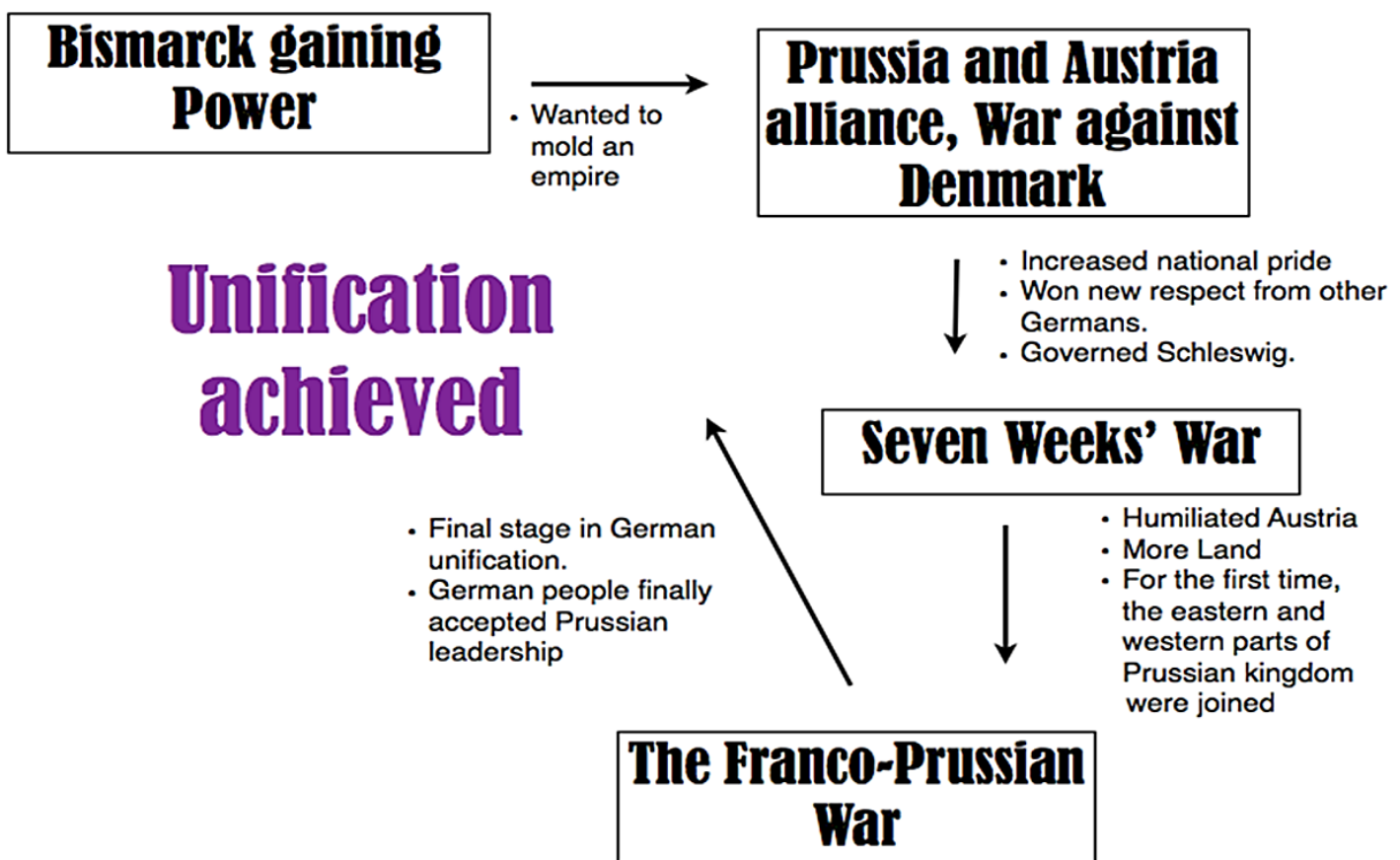
- ✓ Before the unity of 1871 Germany consisted of more than 20 states with poor economy. These included **Bavaria, Prussia, Hanover, Holstein, Saxony** etc.
- ✓ These were ruled by kings and nobles with harsh rule.
- ✓ The German people wanted free and united country in which they could speak freely and elect their own government.
- ✓ Therefore the people believed that revolution would bring this.
- ✓ **Prussia** was the largest and most powerful state ruled by a king named **Fredrick Wilhelm IV**.
- ✓ In 1848 fighting and uprising broke out in all over German states but this failed after the kings promised to give the common people a share in the government.

Bismarck unites Germany

- In 1861 strong-minded king named **Wilhelm I** came to the throne of Prussia
 - This king wanted to unite German by dominating all the German states.
 - He wanted to build the military of Prussia but the parliament refused to approve the budget.
 - Then he earned support from the **Junkers** (Nobles) and appointed one of them called OTTO VAN BISMARCK as the prime minister of Prussia.
 - With the approval of the king, Bismarck ruled without the consent of the parliament
 - His first speech to the parliament is known as '**Blood and Iron Speech**'
Blood means army or military – **Iron** means industry or economy.
 - He believed that Prussia should dominate other German states through wars.
1. **Victory over Denmark** – in 1864 Bismarck who made in alliance with Austria invaded Denmark who claimed two coastal German regions **Schleswig** and **Holstein**.
 - The Austria – Prussian forces quickly defeated the Danes but the two countries disagreed over how these regions should be ruled.
 2. **Bismarck Eliminates Austria** – this conflict is known as '**Seven-week war**'.
 - The small but well-trained and well-equipped Prussian troops won a wonderful victory and defeated the Austrians.
 - After these wars many more German states joined the union of Prussia.
 3. **Franco Prussian wars** – the southern German states remained outside of the Prussia's control because they were **Catholic** and did not allow to be dominated by the northern **Protestants**

- To achieve their support, Bismarck invaded France in 1870
- The Prussian army soon captured France and king **Napoleon III** became one of the prisoners captured by the Germans.
- As expected all the southern German states came to help Prussia in the war and Germany united.
- In January 1871 **Wilhelm I** was crowned as the **Kaiser (Emperor)** of the united Germany and **Bismarck** became **Chancellor (Prime Minister)**. The ceremony happened in **Versailles**, France.
- Within few years Germany changed into one of the two powerful countries in Europe only **Britain** could contest it in military and economy
- Its industrial production and population grew hugely.

Unification of Germany



Chapter 3

THE EUROPEAN SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

Before the 19th century, many Europeans regarded Africa as a dark continent because they knew little about its interior.

The first three European visitors to Africa and their aims:

- a) **Travelers** (explorers) – to get information about the geography of Africa
 - b) **Traders** – to make trade relations and to get trade goods
 - c) **Missionaries** – to spread Christianity.
-
- ✓ The term scramble means *struggle and rush by Europeans to have colonial positions in Africa.*
 - ✓ Partition of Africa means *sharing or dividing up African continent among some European powers in the 19th c.*

European colonizers first used **different methods** to acquire colonies in Africa;

- Diplomacy with traditional leaders by signing so called treaties of protection
- Military conquest.
- Divide and rule
- Luring of chiefs by giving gifts.
- Treachery or tricks
- Company rule e.g. *I.B.E.A.C in East Africa*

Reasons for the African scramble by the Europeans can be economic, politics, social, strategic and nationalist interests.

1) **Economic;**

- To get raw materials, a market and cheap labour for their industries.
- Foreign investment
- To exploit minerals in Africa

2) **Political;**

- Imperial feeling among the Europeans to have outside colonies.
- Colonies become sources of glory and prestige
- To be superior powers

3) **Strategies;**

- **Egypt** is a most strategic because of the Suez canal and also Nile river

- SUEZ is the linkage btw Europe Asia Africa and middle east
- Whole Africa is a very strategic because it lies in the center of the world.

4) **Social;**

- to spread the Christianity in Africa
- to stop slave trade and civilize the primitive Africans
- the European people favored colonization because of racism and superiority
- to settle their surplus population

5) **nationalism;**

- Acquiring colonies in Africa was regarded as prestigious and a way of strengthening.

6) **American factors;**

- After American independence, Europeans turned their interests to Africa

The Berlin Conference

- ✓ After the scramble for Africa reached its climax, **Bismarck** (chancellor of Germany) convened the Berlin Conference, 1884-85, to share out Africa.
- ✓ The European powers participated in this conference were; **Germany Berlin, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain & Portugal.**

Results of the Berlin Conference

1. Arbitrary boundaries were drawn in Africa
2. Congo basins and African navigable rivers were to be free for the use of Europeans
3. Slave trade was abolished
4. Effective colonial occupation by the Europeans.

Impacts of the Partition of Africa

Political

- a) homogenous communities were arbitrarily split
- b) traditional leaders loss their power
- c) establishment of European administration in Europe.

Economic

- d) Europeans got raw materials and markets for their industries
- e) Development of infrastructures for the Europeans
- f) Economic interest from America to Africa
- g) Employment for some Africans

- h) Introduction of large scale agriculture
- i) Abandonment of African indigenous industries

Social

- j) Erosion of African cultures
- k) Permanent European settlements
- l) Social migration in some areas
- m) Many Africans died because of their resistance
- n) Spread of Christianity
- o) Racial separation (racism)
- p) Development of urban centers

AFRICAN REACTION TO COLONIZATION

I. Resistance (active response) – *this is the fight against the laws and control of European colonizers by the Africans.*

Examples;

(A) Samoure Toure of Mali (1882-89)

He fought against French colonizers and wanted to protect;

- a) the *mendika* (his people)
- b) his political career (chief)
- c) mineral resource of his country
- d) Islamic interest against the French infidels

Toure used the **following methods** during his resistance;

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ▪ Diplomacy | ▪ Scorched earth policy |
| ▪ Retreat | ▪ Guerilla (hit and run) attacks |
| ▪ Division of his army | ▪ Open battle attacks. |

Why Had Toure's Resistance Lasted Long time?

- a) He had a lot of wealth from trade
- b) He had a lot of standing and large army
- c) He manufactured his own traditional weapons
- d) He elevated jihad against the French colonizers

- e) His effective military tactics

Why had Samoure Toure finally been Defeated?

- a) Britain stopped supporting him
- b) slaves made him unpopular
- c) Non-Muslims in his areas supported the French
- d) Lack of weapons
- e) He grew older and could not control the army
- f) The role of African leaders was disregarded

(B) The Maji-Maji Uprising in Tanganyika (1905 – 97)

This was led by a medicine man named **Kanji Kite Ngwale**, who scattered water believing to be capable of protecting the people from bullets, on his warriors.

The Causes of the Rebellion

- The harsh and hostile treatment by the Germans
- Forced labour ordered by the Germans
- The taking away of cattle and land-alienation
- The disregard of the role of African chiefs

Consequences of the Rebellion

- Many Africans united to resist against the Germany
- Loss of life and property to the Africans
- displacement
- African religions were undermined
- Some of local infrastructures were developed.

(C) Melinik II Of Ethiopia 1896

This was the only resistance ended successfully in the famous battle at **Odawa**

Reasons helped the Ethiopians to defeat the Italians were

- The Ethiopians outnumbered the Italian invaders
- Affective strategy of Melinik II helped them
- They got modern weapons from other Europeans
- Help from all the Ethiopian provincial kings
- The geography of their country helped the Ethiopians.

Results of the Battle of Adowa

- Heavy losses of life and property
- Ethiopia was recognized as sovereign state
- Italians were humiliated by the Ethiopians
- Ethiopia became one of the two countries that were never colonized.

II. Collaboration (passive response)

This is process of accepting European occupation without resistance.

Some Africans **cooperated and worked together** the alien European colonizers because of the following reasons;

- a) Many Africans did not fully understand the intentions of the Europeans
- b) Some thought the Europeans were in transit to other places
- c) They needed against their hostile neighbors
- d) Some leaders wanted the European modern weapons for their power
- e) The desire for the western education
- f) They wanted to establish trading relations with the Europeans.

Examples of some Africans who collaborated with the colonizers;

- **Buganda** – in East Africa – ruled by kings known as *Kabakas* – collaborated with the British colonizers.
- **The Lozi** – in the central Africa – ruled by *Lewanika* – also collaborated with the British.

CHRISTIANITY AND ITS IMPACT ON AFRICAN SOCIETIES

Christianity was established slowly and peacefully. At first, it was limited to urban areas but later spread to rural areas and spread in many parts of Africa.

The growth of Christianity in Africa is massive: according to 1990 estimates, 41 percent of Africa's 550 million people were Christians. The percentage is much higher in countries south of the Sahara.

Why did the Christian missionaries come to Africa?

The reasons for this included:

- To spread Christianity
- To stop slave trade

- To spread western education

What were the main problems that faced Christian missionaries in Africa?

- The missionaries were few in number
- They lacked the knowledge of the complex religious systems they were trying to replace
- The language barrier made communication between them and native peoples difficult
- They suffered from lack of supplies when they get tired. As result many of them fell sick
- There was no strong European power in Africa to support missionary activities
- Their teaching was rejected by African traditions
- Met rebellion from Islamic zones

The achievements of the Christian missionaries in Africa

- They spread Christianity
- They introduced new architectural designs
- They introduced western education where many Africans graduated from mission schools
- Introduction of new crops and agricultural skills
- They played an important role on how to stop slave trade
- They built hospitals.

What were the impacts of Christianity in Africa?

<i>Positive Impacts</i>	<i>Negative Impacts</i>
• Improvement of the literacy because of the need for all believers to read the Bible in his or her own language. • Medical advances that improved the health of some Africans. • They encouraged Africans to produce their own goods from their fertile soil to trade with Europeans. • Protection of the human rights	• The Christian missionaries wanted to advance the interests and culture of their colonial powers. • Undermining of women's roles in religious leadership • Christianity led to the demise of the African customs, which it viewed as pagan and evil. • The religion also led to the implementation of apartheid rule.

Anglo – phones	Franco – phones	German colonies	Portuguese colonies	Italian colonies	Spanish colonies
Somaliland	Djibouti	Tanzania	Angola	Somalia	Sahara
Kenya	Central African Republic	Namibia	Mozambique	Eretria	Arab Republic
Uganda		Cameroon	Guinea Bissau	Libya	Equatorial Guinea
S/Africa	Chad				
Swaziland	Half of Cameroon	Belgium Colonies	Independent states	Islands around Africa	
Lesotho	(after Germany)	Rwanda	Ethiopia	Sao Tome and Principe	Portugal
Zambia	Togo	Burundi	Liberia	Cape Verde	Portugal
Zimbabwe	Benin	Congo Kinshasa		Madeira	Spanish
Malawi	Ivory coast			Canary Islands	Spanish
Botswana	Guinea Conakry			Fernando	Spain
Nigeria	Niger			Seychelles	French
Ghana	Burkina Faso			Madagascar	French
Gambia	Mali			Comoro Islands	French
Sierra-Leone	Algeria			Mauritius	England
Egypt	Mauritania			Zanzibar	England
Sudan	Morocco				
Tanzania (after Germany)	Tunisia				
Half of Cameroon (after Germany)	Gabon				
	Congo				
	Senegal				

Chapter 4

THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914 – 18)

How was the WWI different from other previous wars in the past?

The **Great War** or **The War that ends all the Wars**

- was the first **total war** and the bloodiest conflict in modern history
- Almost every country was involved in this war.
- People were also involved in the war.
- Two rival camps or alliances fought in this war
- It was a massive, long and destructive war which caused heavy losses.

I) EVENTS THAT LED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR:

1. Variation of the World Political Systems:

- The world powers had different ideologies about how the country is run and the way the people are allowed to live.
- Each power was willing to expand its political system to the others.

2. Nationalism and friction between world powers

Cause's of friction	Conflicted Powers
• Rivalry and competition for outside colonies	• Almost among all European powers
• Territorial disputes	• France and Germany disputed over Alsace-Lorraine
• Naval rivalry	• Britain and Germany
• Domination of the Balkans	• Russia and Austria-Hungary
• The issue of Slavic people	• Serbia and Austria-Hungary

3. Imperialism

- The European countries competed in building large empires by conquering outside countries or colonies in Africa and Asia.

4. The Moroccan crisis

- Morocco was an un-colonized African country. In 1905 France wanted to acquire and add it to its empire.
- Germany objected and international conference about Morocco was held in Spain in 1906.
- Britain, Russia, Italy and Spain all supported France.
- Germany was backed down and became seriously resentful.

5. The Bosnian Crisis

- In 1908 Bosnia was taken over by Austria from Ottoman Empire. Serbia also wanted to occupy Bosnia since it contained 3 million Serbs.
- Serbia appealed help from Russia and its allies but they all drew back unwilling to involve war in the Balkans.
- Austro-German alliance got victory but this left **two negative results**;
 - a) Hostility between Austria and Serbia deepened.
 - b) Russia began mobilization to help Serbia.

6. Militarism

- Almost all the European powers competed to build up navies, armies, weapons and strategies to defend against attacks or to attack others.

7. The Alliance System

- In 1907 two rival camps began to exist in Europe;
 - a) **Triple alliances** (Central powers) - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
Turkey and Bulgaria also later joined
 - b) **Triple Entente** (The Allies) - Britain, France and Russia.

USA, Italy and dozens of others later joined.
- Frictions and disputes between these two groups finally caused the start of the war.

8. Crisis in the Balkans (1912 – 1913)

- Two wars in Balkans created more tensions;
 - a) **First Balkan war**: Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro formed the **Balkan league** and attacked the Ottoman Empire. Turks were easily defeated and its territories in Balkans were taken away.

- b) **Second Balkan war:** 1913, the Balkan league quarreled. *Bulgaria* attacked *Serbia* to get *Macedonia*. Greece, Romania and Turkey joined the war on the Serbian side and Bulgaria soon defeated and lost much land.

9. Plans for War of the Great Powers:

- Germany came up with the SCHLEIFEN PLAN to fight on two fronts against France and Russia.
- France prepared PLAN 17 against Germany.
- Britain created EXPEDITIONARY FORCE of about 150,000 men to travel to Europe in case of war.
- Russia and Austria started great MOBILIZATION.

10. The Assassination at Sarajevo:

- The Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, **Franz Ferdinand**, with his wife **Sophie**, visited Bosnia to strengthen the loyalty of the Bosnians to Austria.
- The archduke was killed by a Serbian called **Garvilo Princip** who belonged to a terrorist group called the **Black Hand** on 28 June, 1914.
- Austria angrily reacted this murder and sent an ultimatum to Serbia.

Declarations for the War:

- 28 July, 1914 (Austria declares war on Serbia)
- 29 July, 1914 (Russia begins mobilizing troops to help Serbia)
- 30 July, 1914 (Germany demands Russia to stop mobilization)
- 1 August, 1914 (Germany declares war on Russia ,France starts mobilization to support Russia)
- 3 August, 1914 (Germany declares war on France and sent troops through Belgium)
- 4 August, 1914 (Britain declares war on Germany to help Belgium)
- 6 August, 1914 (Austria declares war on Russia)

II. THE COURSE OF THE WAR:

In August, 1914, the opposing sides of the First World War were clear;

- a) Germany and Austria-Hungary known as **The Central Powers** because of their location in the heart of Europe.
Bulgaria and Turkey have joined them to regain their lost territories
- b) Britain, France and Russia known as the **Allied Powers** or simply **The Allies**.
Japan, Italy, USA and dozens of others later joined them.

1. THE WESTERN FRONT (*France and Britain Vs. Germany*)

- On 3 August, Germany started the fighting and invaded France through Belgium
- The German war plan, **Schlieffen**, aimed first ***to attack and defeat France before the Russians are ready, then from back to fight Russia in the east.***
- The plan didn't work because of three reasons:
 - a) German army were held by unexpected Belgian resistance
 - b) The British expeditionary force {B.E.F} soon arrived and joined the war on the French side
 - c) Russia Made quick Mobilization and invaded in the east Germany
- However German forces reached near Paris where the allies counter attacked.
- After fierce fighting and great slaughtering the war became STALEMATE
- The stalemate in western front was due to the following ;
 - a) Both sides dug trenches and set up barbed wires
 - b) New weapons invented such as poison gas, machine gun, war planes, larger artillery, armed tanks etc.
 - c) Both sides were well supplied with arms and more men
 - d) The situation was wet and muddy.
- Up to the 1918, the war in the eastern front remained a tight one with little progress for all the powers.

2. THE EASTERN FRONT (*Russia V.s Germany and Austria-Hungary*)

- In 1914, Russia won some early victories in Austria and eastern Germany.
- In 1915, The Austro -German counter - Offensive Forced Russia to retreat and they were finally forced to withdraw from the war in 1917.
Reasons for the Russian defeat were included;
 - a) They were badly trained, ill-equipped and poorly led
 - b) More two million soldiers were killed in these wars
 - c) They suffered poor moral and shortage of food
 - d) The communists made revolution against the **Tsar** (emperor) by ousting him from the power.
- In 1918, Germany and Russia signed a treaty Called **Brest-Litovsk** describing that;
 - Russia would not attack Germany Again
 - Germany will hold the occupied land of Russia

3. THE WAR AT SEA (*German U-Boats VS. Allies Navies*)

- There were serious battles on several oceans and seas; *Pacific, Atlantic, Mediterranean* and the *Black sea*.
- The Germans later used a policy called **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare** and began to sink all enemy and neutral ships and boats found on the sea.
- However the allies navies got victory and used their armies in three ways:
 - a) To Blockade the central powers
 - b) To keep their trade routes open to the other world
 - c) To transport and supply their troops.

4. ITALY

- In 1915, Italy decided to help the allies and could attack Germany from the south, but they didn't make much progress.
- The Italians were defeated in the **battle of Caporetto** in 1917 and were finally forced to retreat.

5. GALLIPOLI IN TURKEY:

- The allies tried to find a new way to end the stalemate in the west front.
- They wanted to open a new route to the Black sea by invading Turkey.
- British and French troops with ANZAC attacked **Gallipoli** peninsula in Turkey but couldn't pass through Turkish defense and mines
- After heavy casualties, they stopped their invasion and then evacuated their troops.

6. THE PACIFIC WAR

- Japan soon joined the war on the allied side and attacked the German spheres in the Pacific Ocean and in China.
- ANZAC (Australia and New Zealand Army Corps) also took over the other German islands.

7. ASIA:

- The British helped Arabs to rise against their Turkish rulers.
- A British army officer led a guerrilla attacks against Turkey. He was named **Lawrence of Arabia**.
- The allies with the Arabs took control of Baghdad Jerusalem, Damascus.

8. THE AMERICAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR:

- In April, 1917, USA joined the war on the allied side for three main reasons;
 - a) To save the world for democracy
 - b) The effect of U-boats on the seas
 - c) The German attempt to encourage Mexico to attack USA.
- After the Russian withdrawal from the war, a major German victory in the Eastern Front was seen.
- Fresh American troops soon joined the war.
- Finally German offensives were defeated and signed an armistice on 11 November 1918.

Why Were the Axis Powers Defeated?

- The German war plan failed.
- Germany faced the war on several fronts
- The deadly blockade of the allied navies
- The entry of USA into the war
- Germany lost its best troops
- The allied political leaders were more competent than those of the central powers
- Germany was to help its defeated friends
- They lacked outside colonies for support

Effects of the War

The First World War left **economic, political, military** and **social** consequences on the globe.

- Heavy loss of life and property
- It changed countless lives forever
- About 10 million women were widowed
- About 10 million children were orphaned
- Countries poured all their resources only to the war
- Economic decline
- Forced work for all the people
- Shortage of food and introduction of **Rationing**
- Destruction of homes, industries, towns etc.
- Starvation and refugee became common in Europe
- Destruction of economic activities and trade

-
- Great empires crumbled and others formed
 - Emergence of USA as world power
 - European colonies lost millions of people
 - The Africans involved the war later encouraged their people to fight for freedom
 - Recruitment of women and children in factories, offices and shops.

Chapter 5

NATIONALISM IN AFRICA

Definition of 'Nationalism'

- Nationalism is the feeling of freeing your country from foreign invaders.
- Nationalism is the feeling and belief to be loyal and devout to one's country.
- Nationalism is the feeling of belonging and commitment by an individual or group of people to an area which they define it as their motherland

The person who has such a strong feeling who is ready to defend and free his/her country is said to be **Nationalist**.

Nationalists in a country share a common bond of Religious, Historical, territorial, Political and Cultural experiences.

Nationalism in Africa was based on **Anti-Colonial feeling** or desire to be free from colonial rule.

Nationalism in Africa was expressed in various ways. Some were **VOILENT** and others were **PEACEFUL**.

Factors that Led to the Rise of African Nationalism

1. The aggressive invasion of Europeans to Africa.
2. Land-alienation in which the Europeans took over the most productive areas.
3. Discrimination against the Africans in public area.
4. Cheap labor, heavy taxes and little wages for the Africans.
5. Exploiting African mineral resources.
6. Overall hardship of colonizers; racism, unemployment, unjust etc.

Factors that later strengthened the African nationalism

Events taking outside Africa gave a lot of encouragement to the African nationalism;

1. The participation of Africans in the Second World War.
2. The emergence of the world super powers; USSR and USA
3. The formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)
4. Some countries achieved their independence; India and Burma
5. Encouragement from the leaders of pan-Africanism organization
6. International conferences about the future of the colonies were held in Europe.

I. NATIONALISM IN GHANA

Ghana (the Gold Coast) – a British colony, was the first African colony south of the Sahara gained its independence from the European colonizers.

- ♦ The first nationalist movement was the Fonte Confederation which was formed in 1868. The aims of this movement was to react against the British agents on the Gold Coast.

This created awareness among the people but ceased in 1872.

- ♦ In 1897, the Aborigines' Right Protection Society was formed. Its aim was to stop the land-alienation from the colonizers. This organized many protests.
- ♦ In 1946 the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) was formed by *J.B.Danquah* in 1946.

The UGCC's Aims Included:

- a) to protest against the new constitution for the Gold Coast.
- b) to refuse the increase in price for the customers.
- c) to disapprove the destruction of the coca trees

In 1947, **Kwame Nkrumah** became the secretary - General of the UGCC, this brought more popularity.

In 1948, the UGCC organized **boycotts** in all over the country, the results were;

- a) many lives and properties were lost
- b) the top leaders of UGCC were arrested
- c) British seriously considered the demands of the nationalists
- d) increase of African participation in the government
- e) better economic reforms
- f) new constitution was set in 1951
- In 1949, a rift developed between Danquah and Nkrumah. Danquah was **moderate** and wanted a gradual reforms while Nkrumah was more **radical** and demanded an immediate freedom for Ghana.
- Then Nkrumah resigned from the UGCC and formed the CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY (CPP) with a lot of supports.
- Nkrumah used the press and established **Accra-evening news** (newspaper) to Popularize the CPP's demands
- He used both violent and peaceful means with strikes.
- In 1951, Nkrumah was arrested and while he was in detention, a pre-independent elections were held and the party won the election decisively.
- In 1952 he was released and allowed to join the parliament ... at the same time Ghana acquired internal self-government.

- Although Nkrumah had many achievements, he was unpopular in the north and among *Ashanti* people.
- In 1954 Ashanti formed their own political party called NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (**NLM**) and the north formed NORTHERN PEOPLES PARTY (**NPP**).
- In 1956 the independence election for Ghana was held and the CPP won and Nkrumah became the head of the state in 1957.
- the name of Gold Coast was changed to Ghana
- Later in 1966, the army overthrew Nkrumah while he was in china.

Problems faced by nationalists in Ghana

The nationalists in Ghana faced many problems in the struggle for independence. The problems were as follows:

- ◆ Lack of adequate funds to finance nationalistic activities caused by the general economic hardships.
- ◆ Disunity among Africans where African chiefs clashed with the political elites who were spear heading nationalism.
- ◆ African nationalists were arrested by the colonial government.
- ◆ There was rivalry among political parties.

Methods used by nationalists in Ghana in their struggle for independence

- a) Mobilized protests and demonstrations against the British colonial rule
- b) Holding public rallies was common in Ghana
- c) Trade unions in their struggle for independence
- d) They wrote articles in newspapers to popularize their demands. For example, Nkrumah used the Accra evening news.
- e) The nationalists used international forums such as the Pan-Africanism.

Why did Ghana achieve independence earlier than other African countries?

1. Few European settlers were present in the country compared to countries like South African. These made the struggle for independence not to be bloody and complicated.
2. There were rapid economic and social changes which were caused by the extensive cultivation of cocoa.
3. It was a small country in size with good system of transportation. This made the movement of information from one area to another faster and effective.
4. There was a large group of educated elite.
5. Kwame Nkrumah's popular leadership provided the unity required for nationalism in Ghana.

II. NATIONALISM IN ALGERIA

- Algeria was one of the first African countries colonized by the European powers, France conquered it in 1830
- It was France's principle overseas colony. More than 1 million French people were settled and lived there.
- The French used a policy called **assimilation** to give full citizenship right to the Algerians.
- The Algerian nationalism was one of the violent in Africa.
- Three main factors contributed or fueled the nationalism in Algeria.
 - a) The harsh and oppressive rule of the French colonizers.
 - b) The land problems and the land-alienation.
 - c) Christianizing of Algerian Muslims by the French,

The Nationalist Figures and Political Parties

- **Abdulqadir** was earliest nationalist in Algeria, but had his organization crushed by the French.
- **Messiah Al-Hajj** led ENA (*the North African star*) that was initially worker's union
- In 1937, Al-hajj formed another party called PPA (the Algerian people's party) but in 1941, it was forbidden and Al-hajj was exiled to France
- In 1946, **Ferhat Abbas** founded UDMA (the Democratic Union of Algerian Manifesto). This was moderate and did not use violent.
- In 1952, the Algerians formed the most effective party; FLN (National Liberation Front).
- In 1954, the FLN organized nationwide violence. The French reacted to this brutally by killing many people and sent over 500,000 troops into Algeria.
- The FLN then formed a fighting wing led by **Mohamed Ahmed Ben Bella**
- Ben Bella was arrested several times but he did not stop his struggle for independence.
- After continues uprising and fighting, the French held a referendum and planned to transfer the power to Algerians.
- In July 1962, the independence come with Ahmed Ben Bella become head of the government.
- He re-established the national order, made land reforms and developed the education.

- In 1965, Ben Bella was over thrown by his chief of staff (head of the armed Forces)

III. NATIONALISM IN SOMALILAND

- Britain occupied Somaliland in almost 80 years (btw 1884 – 1960)
- In all the time, the Somaliland people did not allow and welcome the British. For example, they rejected to pay taxes, opposed mission schools being built and they had not intermingled with the British.
- Apart from Sayid Mohammed Abdullah Hassan and Sh. Bashir's resistant wars, most of the nationalists in Somaliland used non-violent means
 - However the nationalism in Somaliland was jointly organized and led by the following groups;

LOCAL POLITICIANS - these included;

- Mohammed H.Ibrahim Egal
- Micheal Mariano Ali
- Ali Garad Jama and
- Abdi Hassan Buni

SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS:

- women groups
- youth league
- Somali official union
- poets and etc

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

- Sayid Mohammed Abdullah Hassan
- Sh' Bashir
- Sh' Madar
- Sh; Ali Jowhar and etc

INTELLECTUALS – these included all the traditional leaders in Somaliland. Among the most prominent were:

- Suldun Mohamoud Ali Shire
- Suldun Bihi Mumin
- Sultan Abdurahman Suldun Diriye etc

EDUCATED PEOPLE:

- Mohamud Ahmed Ali
- Yousuf H. Adan Qabile
- Mohamed Shire Mohamed
- Yousuf Ismail Samater(Ghandi)

- Abdisalam Haddas Mursal and Farah Omar

Political Revolutions in Somaliland

PROTECTORATE ADVISORY COUNCIL (PAC): this consisted of 48 members; sultans, chiefs and intellectuals from the 6 districts of Somaliland British protectorate; This was appointed in 1940 to consult the British government.

SOMALILAND NATIONAL LEAGUE (SNL): this formed in 1947, like the SYL in Somalia, its objectives were;

- a) unification of all Somalis
- b) expansion of educational facilities
- c) obtaining of independence from the British
- d) abolition of tribalism.

AKILS (CHEIFS) were appointed in 1950 to be responsible for the clan matters.

NATIONAL UNITED FRONT (NUF): it was formed in 1954, headed by **Michael Mariano**, its objectives were;

- a) the recovery of land (Ogadenia)
- b) to obtain independence
- c) union of all Somalis after the freedom

UNITED SOMALI PARTY (USP) formed in 1956. This political party emerged to participate the struggle for the independence.

CIVIL SERVANTS: in 1957, some Somalis were appointed into highly posts.

In February, 1960 the independence elections were held. The USP, SNL and NUF participated and contested the 33 seats of Somaliland Parliament. The results were

1. SNL got 22 MPs
2. USP got 12 MPs
3. NUF got only 1 MP

Finally, Somaliland got its independence on 26th June, 1960.

Chapter 6

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

DEMOCRACY

- The Greek word '**Democratia**' is formed from the two words ***Demos*** that means **people**, and the ***kratas***, which means **rule** or **power**.
 - *Democracy is a system of government for the people, of the people and by the people.*
 - *It is the government controlled by its citizens, either directly or through representatives*
 - The three **chief aspects** of Democracy are ;
 - a) ***Political aspect***
 - b) ***Social aspect***
 - c) ***Economic aspect.***
- ✓ There are two **major types** of Democracy
- a) ***Direct or pure Democracy*** - where the people are directly involved and participate in decision-making
 - b) ***Indirect or representative Democracy*** – through agreed or chosen representatives but not directly.

Some of the Advantages (merits) of Democracy are

- ✓ it is founded on the consent of the people
- ✓ It encourages equality among all the people
- ✓ It is against that some are born to govern and others to be governed
- ✓ It balances the liberty of the individuals with the power of the state
- ✓ It promotes patriotism and reduces the chances of a revolution
- ✓ It promotes peace and peaceful co-existence in the country.

Some of the disadvantages (demerits) of Democracy are

- ✓ It promotes dictatorship by the majority in politics
- ✓ It encourages class struggle and corruption
- ✓ A democratic government is often slow and wasteful
- ✓ It is not easy to find an honest, sincere and truthful man
- ✓ It may perpetuate incompetence in the government
- ✓ In practice, it is the elected minority who have the rule.

- The five principles of democracy are
 - a) *Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry.*
 - b) *The participation of the people in their governments*
 - c) *Democracy must have an open and accountable **mass media***
 - d) *Economic democracy*
 - e) *Equality before the law.*

HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Human rights** are the legal claims that universally belong to people from the time they are born to death..
- Human rights are **important** for a number of reasons:
 - a) The person would achieve a dignified life
 - b) They are inherent (existing as natural) to human beings
 - c) They empower citizens and residents to control the organs of the state
 - d) Freedom of expression is encouraged
 - e) They provide guidance to organs of state
 - f) Respect for human beings limits internal and external conflicts
- Human rights are classified into three; ***Civil and political rights, Solidarity rights, Social, economic and cultural rights.***
- The human rights should be monitored by the following special groups:
 - ❖ The law enforcement officers (police)
 - ❖ The professionals, including teachers, lawyer and doctors
 - ❖ Trade unions
 - ❖ Journalists
 - ❖ Religious organizations
 - ❖ Associations, e.g. business associations, women groups.
- The purpose of monitoring human rights is to make sure that they are not violated at any stage, and to ensure that they are respected.

Characteristics of Human rights

- They are universal to every one
- Human rights are indivisible
- They have limitations
- During some circumstances especial rights should be protected

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- *The bill of rights is a statement of human or civil rights in a constitution or convention.*

The following are some of the principles outlined in the international bill of rights:

- ✓ All people have a right to self-determination
- ✓ Each state should undertake the rights of all individuals within its territory
- ✓ Equal rights for both men and women
- ✓ Every human being has inherent right to life.
- ✓ No interference to the other people's rights
- ✓ No one shall be subjected to torture, humiliating treatment or punishment
- ✓ All the people have a right to freedom.
- ✓ Everyone has a right to liberty and security.
- ✓ All persons shall be equal before courts and law
- ✓ Any war of propaganda shall be prohibited by law
- ✓ The right to peaceful assembly by the people

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

- A **child** is 'a young person from birth to the age of full physical development'
- **Rights of the child** – are the rights entitled to the children that they legally claim from the state or other members of the society.

There are **four kinds** of children's rights;

Survival Rights

- Life
- Name and identity
- Good medical care
- Good clothing
- Good shelter
- Good food

Development Rights

- Education
- Play and leisure
- Access to information
- Social security
- Parental care

Rights to protection

- Protection from exploitation
- Protection from diseases
- Protection from sexual abuse
- Protection from discrimination

- Protection from abuse and drugs.

Rights to participation

- All children have a right to
- Be part of an association
- Expressing their opinion or thought

- Participation of contributions

Other Rights of child

- Rights to adoption
- The right to practice his/her religion
- Protection and assistance to refugee.

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SOMALILAND GOVERNMENT

Electoral System and Process

The electoral system in Somaliland is directed by the following **principles**;

- Freedom of the citizens for their political rights
- Universal right to vote equally.
- Free and Fair, independent and transparent elections with secret ballot
- Fair representation of persons with disabilities.

Registration as a Voter

In order to vote during an election or referendum, voters must be registered.

Voters has to fulfill the following **conditions**::

- Be a Somaliland citizen
- Be a 16 years of age and above.
- Be of sound mind.
- Must not have been convicted of an election crime in last five years.

Presidential elections

The following conditions are required for the presidential candidate:

- Is a Somaliland citizen by birth
- Is qualified to stand for election.
- Is nominated by a political party.
- Does not owe allegiance (loyalty) to a foreign state.

Procedures at presidential elections

- All registered voters are entitled to vote.
- The vote is taken by secret ballot on one day
- The votes are counted in the polling station
- The independent electoral commission center (IEC) tallies and verifies the count and announces the results.

Dispute in presidential Elections

The following procedure is to be followed:

- A petition is filed in the Supreme Court within a few days
- The Supreme Court hears and determines the petition.
- This decision is final.

Vacancy in the office of the president

This happens when:

- The president dies.
- The president resigns in writing
- The president is found to be incapable of performing the functions of the office of president. This should be approved by the House of Representatives.
- When the House of Representatives passes a motion of **impeachment** against the president. This needs the approval of the House of Elders
- Petition is successful in the Supreme court

Parliamentary Elections

Qualifications for elections as a member of parliament

- Is a registered voter
- Satisfies prescribed educational, moral and ethical requirements
- Is nominated by a political party
- Is of sound mind
- Is not declared bankrupt
- Has been a Somaliland citizen for at least five years before the election.

Procedure at Parliamentary Elections

- Political parties nominate candidates within a specific period.
- Before the election date candidates are given 3 months to campaign and

- On the polling day, voters cast their votes in the between 6 am and 6pm.
- The ballots are counted at the polling station and result announced.
- The results are then taken to the tallying centers where they are tallied, verified and winner declared.

Functions of the Electoral commission of Somaliland

- a) Conducting and supervising elections and referendums.
- b) The continuous registration of voters.
- c) Settles electoral disputes.
- d) Registering candidates for elections
- e) Facilitating, observation, monitoring and evaluation of elections.
- f) Develops a code of conduct for candidates and parties contesting elections.
- g) Appoints election officials

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

- The Somaliland national government consists of three branches namely, **the Executive, the Legislative and Judiciary.**
1. **The judiciary** - is made up of Judges, Magistrates and judicial officers. The president appoints the chief justice. Magistrates and judicial officers are appointed by the judicial service commission.
 2. **Legislature** - This is also referred to as **parliament**. It is the Law-Making organ of the Government. It has two –chambers. The ***House of Representatives (lower House)*** and ***the House of Elders (Upper House)***

Function of the *House of Representatives*

- Represents the people in the government
- Deliberates on and reserves issues of concern to the people
- It makes and amends laws
- It determines the allocation of national revenue
- Approves and supervises the government expenditure.
- Review the conduct in office of the president, deputy president and other senior state officers and initiate the process of removing them from office.
- Approve declaration of war and extension of state emergency.
- Supervises the operations of government organs.

Function of the House of Elders

- Represents and protects the interest of the regions and their government
- Participates in the law-making by debating and approving.
- Determines the allocation of national revenue among.
- Oversees expenditures of national revenue allocated to the regional governments.
- Participates in considering, determining any resolutions to remove the president or deputy president from office.

3. **The Executive** – This is the branch of government which implements the law and policies of the government. It is headed by the president.

Powers of the President

- a) As the Commander in chief of the armed forces.
- b) Power to exercise the executive authority of the Republic
- c) Power to safeguard the constitution and the sovereignty of the republic
- d) Power of mercy, e.g. pardon persons convicted of an offence
- e) Power to nominate, appoint or dismiss
- f) The power to discuss honours in the name of the people and the republic

Function of the President

- a) Nominates, appoints or dismisses the senior state officers.
- b) Chairs Cabinet meetings.
- c) Receives foreign diplomatic and consular representatives
- d) Directs and Coordinates the function of ministries and government departments.
- e) Declares a state of emergency.
- f) Declares war with the approved of parliament.

Functions of the Deputy President

- The principal assistant of the president.
- Acts as a president when the president is absent.
- Performs any other function assigned to him by the president.

The Cabinet

Functions of the Cabinet

- Appear before a committee of the House of Representatives or the House of Elders when required

- Provide parliament with full and regular reports concerning matters under their control.
- Assist and advise the president on the day-to-day running of the government.
- Chart out and lay down guidelines on domestic and foreign policy
- Discuss matters of national and international importance
- Expound (explain) government policy
- Ensure government policy is implemented by the civil servants.

Attorney-General

Functions of the Attorney-General

- Represents the National Government in court
- Promotes and upholds the law.
- Defends public interest
- Appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceeding to which the government is not a party
- Taking part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament. (**bill** – is a statement of a planned new law that is discussed before being voted on)

The public Service

This is the non-political section in Executive arms of the government.

Functions of the public Service

- Provides services to the people especially service ministries like health
- Implement government policies and programme.
- Interprets government policies to the people
- Maintains government records.
- Advices Cabinet ministries on matters of policy.
- Ensures continuity of government operations
- Collects government revenue through licences.

Composition and Function of National Security Organs

- They include:
 - I. The Defence Force.
 - II. National intelligence service.
 - III. National police force

I. Somaliland Defence Forces

The Somaliland defence Force consists of:

- a) The Somaliland army
- b) The Somaliland Navy.

Functions of the Somaliland Defence forces:

- ✓ To defend Somaliland from external aggression.
- ✓ The Somaliland Navy has the Responsibility of patrolling Somaliland's territorial waters and defending Somaliland against seaborne invasions
- ✓ The Navy is also responsible for dealing with illegal docking and departure and unauthorised fishing.
- ✓ The Somaliland armed forces sometimes are used to assist the police in maintaining law and order,
- ✓ The armed forces are sometimes involved in no-military activities such as road and bridge construction, extinguishing uncontrollable fires in urban areas and the evacuation of the civilian population during natural calamities such as floods.

II. National police Service

The Somaliland national police service is included the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Traffic Police and General Service Unit (GSU).

Functions of National Police Service

- ✓ Maintaining Law and order by preventing and detecting crime.
- ✓ Arresting suspected Criminals and taking them before a court of law.
- ✓ Collecting and evaluating intelligence information and document for fighting crime.
- ✓ Carries direction and inspection of motor vehicles
- ✓ Maintaining the in-coming and outgoing traffic at border posts and entry points.
- ✓ Collaborate with Interpol in fighting international crime
- ✓ Provide security to senior government officers and buildings.
- ✓ Prevent corruption and promote practice of transparency and accountability.
- ✓ Train staff to highest possible standards of competence and integrity.

Challenges Facing the National Security Organs

- Porous boundaries between Somaliland and Somalia, Somaliland and Ethiopia.
- Rising crime rates due to swelling population and unemployment
- Increased cases of sophisticated crimes such as terrorism, money laundering and drug trafficking.
- The security organs have inadequate facilities.
- Poor infrastructure, e-g, the poor communication network
- High arrival of refugees from Somalia.

End