EVEREST YOUTH ACADEMY

GRADE – 10
HISTORY

HANDOUT FOR SECOND SEMESTER LESSONS

UNIT FOUR

AFRICAN RESISTANCE TO COLONIALISM AND THE STRAGEL AGAINST COLONIAL RULE

4.1 Africans peoples' Resistances against Colonial Expansion from the 1879s to 1914

The straggle against colonialism had

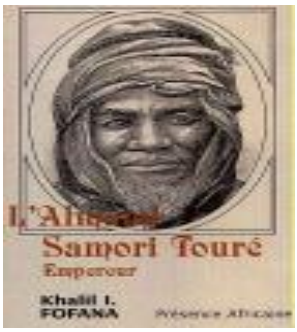
- began early in the course of European colonial expansion, Passed through d/t stages, and d/t methods in the d/t parts of Africa.

The three phases of Africans' resistance were

1. early African resistance phase
   - before the outbreak of the first world war (around 1870s-1914) and no more success
2. inter- war period
   - b/n the two world war (1914-1918) and no success or little success.
3. Post second world war
   - after second world war(after 1918 to their independence)
   - b/c of more coordination, d/t organized liberation movement, parties, Pan Africanism, and national independent movement were established against colonizers.

Early African Resistance Phase

1. Samori Touré of Mandinka



- ✓ was one of the leader in west Africa.
- ✓ had a vision of unity for the Malinké people, and thus started Organizing his empire by using Jihads.
- ✓ He emerged as a leader in 1870s in present day Guinea.
- ✓ His army was powerful, disciplined, professional, and trained in modern day warfare.

His empire extended

- ✓ to the east as far as *Sikasso* (present-day Mali),
- ✓ to the west up to the *Fouta Djallon* empire (middle of modern day Guinea),
- ✓ to the north from *Kankan to Bamako* (south-eastern Mali);
- ✓ to the south, down to the borders of present-day Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cote d'ivoire.
- ✓ His capital was *Bisandugu*, in present day Gambia.

- He was known as "the Napoleon of west Africa" b/c of
  - his admirable **military skill** and his **leadership qualities**

From 1882 to 1885, Samori fought the French and had sign infamous treaties in 1886 and then 1887. He acquired weapon through;

- his trade with coastal town to get European guns.
- Mandinka metal workers manufactured **rifles** and **muskets** for him.

Samoris' territories gradually conquered by **France** b/n 1891 and 1894 and He defeated the force of France several times. Finally he was captured on September 29, 1898, and he was exiled to Gabon where he died two years later on June 2, 1900 at 70years old.

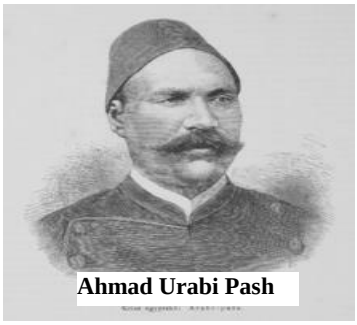
2. The Ashanti Empire

- emerged as a nation in late of 17th c around the present day Ghana, wet Africa.
- able to build a large and strong empire in the 19th c.

- The empire of Ashanti governed by king used the title **Asantehene**.
  - between 1823 and 1873, the Ashanti Empires' well organized army resisted British encroachment on around strip land of Ghana. By 1874, however, British forces successfully invaded hinterlands, briefly captured Kumasi and British named **'British Gold coast colony'**.
- To control all empire British took military campaign twice;
  - the first campaign in the 1896 occupied the empire
  - the second campaign in 1900 the resistance completely crushed by British after bitter wars and Gold coast (Ghana) fail under the British rule.

3. The Urabi pashas Rebellion in Egypt (1881-1882)

- Following the opening of Suez Canal, British determined to get **safe passage** for her ships sailing to and from India.
- Egyptians finances came under the control of British and France to collect loan that they gave for Egypt. As a result the


Ahmad Urabi Pash

- ✓ Egyptian government faced finances constraints.
- ✓ To solve this problem the gov't took d/t measurement to save expenditure by **cuts** in pay of officers of Egyptians army.

Urabi pasha was colonel in Egyptian army and revolt against;

- British and France imperialists dominations,
- puppet Egyptian rulers

He had slogan of "***Egypt for the Egyptians***". He carried out a strong war of resistance against the imperialists. But in 1881 the army of Urabi pasha defeated by force of British at the battle of **Tel El-kabir**. Britain dominated Egypt from 1882 to 1952. As a result French felt cheated.

4. Mahdists movement in the Sudan

- Egyptians was defeated the Funj kingdom of Sudan since 1820 and established their govt. in 1877 of Ismail had appointed him to the post, Charles George Gordon as the governor general of Sudan in 1880. To resist Egyptian rule the Mahadist founded in Sudan.

Mahadist's movement was founded by **Mahdi**, Mohammed Ahmed Ibn Abdullah (r.1881-1885) in 1881.


Mahdi-Mohammed A. I. Abdullah

➲ Mahdi means *the one that shows the correct way of practicing Islam*. Mahdists movement began as

- ✓ a religious revivalist and
- ✓ anti-colonial resistance movement against Egyptian in 1881.

- The Mahdists had defeated the force of Gordon who had been assigned as a colonial governor in the Sudan. Gordon was killed and beheaded. And some Egyptian armies in the east were trapped. As a result, Hewett Treaty signed in 1884 with emperor Yohannis IV.

- The Anglo-Egyptian led by General Kitchener defeated the Mahdists force under General Khalifa Abdullahi (successor of Mahdi) at the battle of **Omdurman** in 1898. Since then Sudan fell under joint British and Egypt control and established Anglo-Egyptian Condominium rule.

Maji Maji revolt (1905-1907)

Zanzibar

- In 1885 the sultanate of Zanzibar leased the coast to the German East Africa Company for 50 years. Then the German began to set up trading station along the coast.
- The local people of Zanzibar led by **Bushiri Ibn Salim** (an Arab sugar planter) resisted right from the start. But German used 600 Sudanese mercenaries recruited from Egypt to defeat and later Bushiri was killed in the battle in 1889. As a result German advanced to interior of Tanganyika.

Tanganyika

- It was controlled by German after death of Bushiri, b/c they were political disorganized community.
- In February 1885 German declared a protector over Tanganyika mainland. But wide speared revolts soon broke out in 1905.
- Maji Maji revolt was reaction to the oppressive colonial policy of the Germans that forced them in to growing cotton for export.
- Maji means water in Swahili language. They believed that the German bullet could be made ineffective when warrior sprinkle their bodies with Magic water. So, the Maji Maji revolt continued up to 1907 but suppressed and the German established their harsh colonial rule.

Exercise 4.1

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

1. Africans' resistance to colonialism was began
   A. with formation of national liberation. C. as soon as colonization started.
   B. with pan African movement D. with formation of associations
2. Some empires were built a little before European colonial conquest in west Africa by
   A. Arabian mercenary C. Arabian sugar planters
   B. Islam holy war D. Gruella warfare tactic
3. How the Mandinka metal workers supported the wars of Samori Toure?
   A. By arranging a series of demonstrations C. By repairing his rifles and muskets

B. They strengthened his army by importing weapons D. by recruiting voluntarily to his army

4. All are an example of the early Africa resistance to against British colonialism except

   A. Mahdist Sudan B. Urabi pasha C. Ashaini kingdom D. Samori Ture

5. Which one of the following word is correctly matched with its meaning?

   A. Wafdit – constitution B. Cheka – Select C. New – Dastus – constitution D. Weks – rulers

Fill the blank space

6. The person that came to be known as the Mahadi in Sudan was_____
7. The coastal people of Zanzibar fought the Germans colonizer under the leadership of _____
8. Egypt become the colony of British immediately after the battle of_____

Explain

9. What was the main cause for bitter British -French colonial rivalries in Africa?
10. Explain why Urabi Pasha joined resist movement against both puppet government of Egypt and the imperialist?
11. Explain why the people of Mandinka admired Samori Toure?
12. In the second half of 19th century an Egyptians' finance was failed under the domination of British and France. Explain the reasons.

The First World War

Causes of the First World War

1. The Rivalry Among imperialist Powers

- Industrials revolution was the major cause for rivalry on the colonial competition.
- Nationalism created tension between France and Germany. France wanted to avenge its defeat in Franco-Prussia war 1870-1871 to regain its lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

2. Crisis Preceding the War

❖ The Moroccan crisis of 1905 and 1911

- ✓ In 1904. British and France concluded anti-German cordiale in which France got a free hand in Morocco and England in Egyptian and Sudan. German opposed the agreement and sided with Morocco against French penetration in to that land. But solved by an international conference.
- ✓ In 1911 again German challenged French claim over Morocco. It solved by agreement when
  - o France allowed Germany to control some parts of Congo(former belongs to France) and
  - o German gave free hand for France and France established protectorate over Morocco1912.

❖ The Balkan crisis

- Following this the subject people of Balkan rose up against the religious and nationalist oppression imposed by Ottoman Turkeys and led to the Balkan war of 1912 1nd 1913.
- Ottoman Turkeys was ousted almost from the Balkan Peninsula.

3. Military Alliances

- Military Alliances added the tension on the eve of WWI.

1.**<u>Triple Alliance</u>**

- Formed in 1882, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
  - *After Austria defeated by Prussia, in 1867 Austria got permission from German create dual government with Hungary as Austro-Hungary.*

- Later it named as central powers, w/h included Germany, Austria – Hungary, Italy and
  - ✓ Ottoman Turkey in 1914
  - ✓ Bulgaria joined in 1915 but Italy left and joined allied

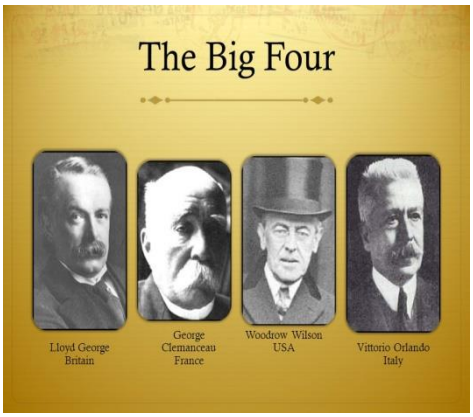


- Kaiser and King Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary;
- Sultan Mohammed V of the Ottoman Empire;
- Tsar Ferdinand I of Bulgaria.
- Wilhelm II – German Emperor.

2. Triple Entente

- First France and England formed the entente cordial in 1904
- It transferred in to Triple Entente when Russia joined in1907. Russia, which also feared the growth in the German Army and concerned about the possibility of Austria-Hungary increasing the size of its empire, joined Britain and France.

More than 20 countries including Japan; in late august 1914, Italy; in May 1915, Portugal; in March 1916, Rumanian; August 1916, the USA ; April 6, 1917, Greece; on June 1917, the union of South Africa, Armenia, Belgium, Poland, Serb, and Czechoslovakia and etc, joined in the course of the war.





Entente and Allies (some entered the war or dropped out later)

Central Powers
Neutral Countries

4. Owing to the mutual suspicions

- ✓ Arms Race. Competition in terms of quality and quantity of weapons.
- ✓ German built her industrial and military power in 1871 and Naval power b/n 1898 and 1914.
- ✓ Mutual suspicions and fear of one another created between European nations.

5. Assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand of Austro-Hung

While **Franz Ferdinand** visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to make an inspection of the Austro-Hungarian troops there, assassinated by **Gavrilo Princip**, a Serbian nationalists on June 28, 1914.
Austro-Hungary;

1. asked for Serbia stop anti-Austrian propaganda


Franz Ferdinand

2. investigate the plot in Serbia

The Course of the War

The war began with the Austrian attack invasion of Serbia on 28 July 1914, in response to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

- In support of Serbia in 1914, Russian started to mobilization for war from July 31, 1914.
- German, Austria's ally, declared war on Russia and France.
- When German invaded neutral Belgium, British declared war on German in defense of France.
- On august 6, 1914 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia. This chains was resulted both comps to enter war.



WWI was fought on different fronts.

West Front

- German followed schlieffen plan, to attack France through Belgium with 6 weeks in a **"swinging Door"** operation and to turn east against the Russia. But contrary to German expect, Russia made rapid mobilization and attached Germany. So, German was forced to divide its armies in to east front.



Schlieffen plan

- The German army crossed the Belgian border on August 3rd 1914. Britain and France declared war on Germany on August 4th. The Germans pushed through Belgium and entered France.
- The British, French and Belgium armies marched to stop the German advance near Paris. The Battle of **Marne** 4th - 10th September stopped the Germans from marching on Paris. Germen couldn't advance b/c of its force divided to the east.

East front

- In august 1914 Russia invaded East Germany. German was stopped the Russian force at the battle of **Tannenburge** and advanced to Russia territories.

Trench warfare

- When both opposing armies came to stalemate they construct trench protected by barbed wire. This space between opposing trench came to be known as "No man's land".



- The balance changed when USA entered. USA entered b/c of
  - German sunk many ships harmed American's interest.
  - In May 1915 over 100 Americans lives were lost when German's U-boat sank a merchant ship called Lusitanian. USA joined January 1917.
- The allied reinforced by fresh, well trained, well equipped 2 million American men under Marshal Ferdinand Foch to German in 1918. They were able to drove out German force form France soil. With the defeat of German other member central power left the group.

For example

- Bulgaria appealed for peace in Oct. 1918, Turkey signed armistice on Nov. 30 1918.
- Austrian- Hungary signed armistice in Nov. 1918.

- The late of 1918 the germen high command under general von Hindenburg and Ludendorff sued for peace and November 11, 1918 Germen ended hostility by accepting **armistice.**

Consequences of WWI

Social

- almost 10 million soldiers were killed and ovary 20 million were **wounded**.
- millions of civilians were died as a result of hostilities, famine and disease.

Economical

a. total cost estimated $300 billion, resulted heavy taxation and lower living standard in Europe
b. distraction of industrial plants, bridges and infrastructure.

Politically

a. **USA** and **Soviet Union** became the <u>leading world power</u>.
b. the three major European dynasties were dethroned;
   1. **Hohenzollern** of Germany
   2. **Hapsburg** of Austrian-Hungary
   3. **Romanovs** of Russia
c. Formation of <u>new nations</u>. Ottoman Turkish empire disintegrated in to independent Turkey and Arab
d. Formation of **League of Nation** in 1919 to solve international problem and advance world peace.

- Series of peace treaty agreement concluded at the end of war. The major was Versailles treaty.



The Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

On 28 June 1919 signed at Versailles (near Paris). W. Wilson forwarded 14n points. Among them the right of self-determination for nation was one.

Decisions

1. German's territories of
   - Alsace and Lorraine to France
   - Rhineland (15yrs) to League of Nation Colonies
   - German east Africa to British
   - Rwanda and Burundi –to Belgium
   - South-West Africa-to union of Africa of south Africa

➲ *The* **Union of South Africa** *came into being on 31 May 1910 with the unification of four previously separate British colonies: the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange River colonies. It included the territories formerly part of the Boer republics.*

- Cameron and Togoland divided b/n British and France.
- Samoan Island-and Marsha Island to new Zealand
- New Guinea –to Australia
- Pacific island north of equator –to Japan.

➢ The mandate was to prepare these countries for **self-government** and independence.

2. Disarmament
   - German army limited to 100,000 and Rhineland **demilitarized**,
   - Fabrication of submarines, military aircraft, and war industry were prohibited.
3. Reparation of war
   - German accepted sole responsibility for causing the war and agreed to pay reparation for all damage.
4. Unfair treaty of **Brest-Litovsk** which German signed with Russia in 1918 was cancelled and German was obligated to withdraw from *Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia*.
5. German accepted the covenant (charter) of league of Nation
6. Austria and Hungary were separated

❖ WWI had significant impact on anti-colonial straggle in African b/c of many Africans were participating on the wars Europeans.



Exercise 4.2

Choose the correct answer among the given alternatives

13. The two leading imperialist powers swiftly before the first world were
    A. France and British B. Germany & British
    B. France and Germany D. the triple Alliance and triple Entente
14. What was the immediate cause of the outbreak of First World War?
    A. Arms race between military alliances C. Assassination of franc Ferdinand
    B. Conflict arising from colonial rivalry D. Industrial Revolution and Nationalism
15. During the WWI the plan that had been formulated to attack France through Belgium was known as
    A. Seal Kick operation C. swinging operation
    B. Desert fox operation D. Operation Barossa,
16. Which German territories had given to League of Nation after the First World War?
    A. German east Africa B. Alsace and Loren C. Rhine land D. Marshal Island
17. Which country joined lately to the Allied force during WWI?
    B. Turkey B. USSR C. USA D. Italy

Explain

18. Who was responsible for the destruction and loos of life in the First World War?
19. Write at least four terms/articles of Versailles treaty of 1919
20. When? Where? And who fought at the battle of *Omdurman*?
21. What was the Angol-Egyptian Condominium rule?
22. How the Industrial Revolution and Nationalism become the cause of WWI?
23. Clearly explain the Schilieffen plan.

Russian Revolution

- Since 1613 members of the Romanov dynasty had been ruling Russia as absolute monarch headed by **Czar** (Emperor). Because of this Peasants (80%)
  - did not own land until 1861.
  - had been living as serfs.
- But it improved in 1861aftre Alexander II, by his edict of **emancipation**; to freed all serfs and some peasants to owned land in Russia.
- However, their life was not improved (b/c of high taxation, primitive agriculture's method, shortage of land, oppressed etc.)
- In1900 there were only few industries (Workers had leaded their life under difficult working condition.)

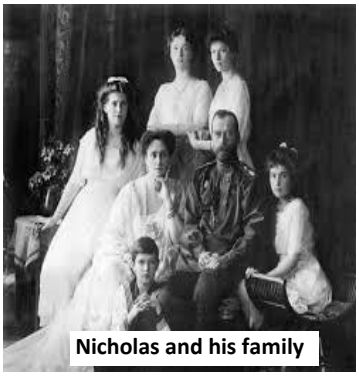
Some discontented also from different sectors in Russia. For instant;

- ✓ Peasants (constitute 80%) had no land
- ✓ Worker had no bread
- ✓ military had no peace

- political organization were formed,
  - in 1898 the radical Marxist groups formed the **Russia Social Democratic Labor Party** (RSDLP). They propagate their program by newspaper called **Iskra** (the spark).
  - However, the RSDLP spilt in to two in 1903. They were

Bolsheviks = majorities	Mensheviks = minorities
-wanted to have a party with small number of **selected** and **dedicated** members only.	-wanted to include **all** who supporters of Marxist ideas.
-More **radical** than Mensheviks.	-Mensheviks were **reformist**.

The first Russian revolution (1905)

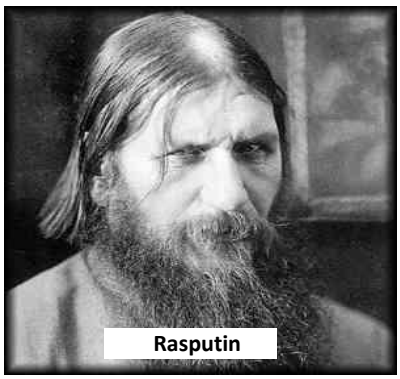

Nicholas and his family

- immediate cause;

Under Nicholas II Russia and Japan fought in 1904-05, for control of a place called Manchuria. In this **Russo-Japanese** the Russian army was destroyed and Russia lost the land. The war made conditions worse in Russia.

- ✓ It disrupted food supplies which caused prices to rise.
- ✓ for oppose the **defeat** and for other problems On Sunday21 January 1905, peaceful demonstration led by preast Father Gapon led a crowd of 200,000 workers through the streets of St Petersburg to the Tsar's Winter Palace. They intended to deliver a petition listing their grievances.
- ✓ The troops panicked and opened fire on the crowd Close to **1000** people died. This day known as "**Bloody Sunday"**. This event eradicated the belief of the mass that the czar was the "father of people".

- The violation continued from 1905 -07 discount people that are determined to bring about change. As a result of this popular pressure,
- Nicholas agreed to have a **Duma** (parliament) established. Election to Duma allowed freely, but later only from land lords and rich.
- After long period the power of Nicholas II, partially left in the hand his wife, **Czarina** Alexandra, the German.


Rasputin

She was advised by holy man called **Rasputin** (1872-1916) on important issues including on appointing and dismissal of officials. This resulted for

✓ **incompetent** and **corrupter** ministers.

✓ Rasputin was **unpopular** and a small group, led by Prince **Yusupov** assassinated him in December, 1916.

<u>The March Revolution (2nd revolution)</u>

Cause;

✓ WWI, the Russia lost battle after on ongoing WWI.

✓ Shortage of food and inflation, worker strike and riots became common.

✓ Soldiers, joined to people in Petrograd, b/c of continue.

- On 3rd march 1917 czar **Nicholas II** was deposed to give up his throne, **Romanov** dynasty came to an end.
- Influential members of the Duma organized **a provisional government (led by Prince Lvov**).
- provisional government failed to meet the demand of people b/c it was unable to solve the problem of people like;
  - shortage of food,
  - bring the war to an end(b/c wanted to support the allies and fight).
  - to answer the questions of peasants, so lost popular support.


Premier Lenin

In mean time soldiers, workers and peasants in Petrograd came together formed **Soviet** (council or co-coordinating bodies) led by Bolsheviks. Bolsheviks under **Lenin**, who returned from exile, demand change.

The Bolsheviks had popular slogan of the day;

1. **"All power to the soviet"**
2. **"Peace, land and Bread!"**

Within this slogan and their organizing skills, the Bolsheviks won popular support. In September, 1917 a military take-over was attempted by General Kornilov, the commander-in –chief of the Russian Army.

The October 1917 revolution (3rd revolution)

- Bolsheviks of the Petrograd soviets led a popular insurrection beginning from 25 October, 1917. The headquarters of provisional government fell under Bolsheviks within ten days.
- Bolshevik seized the power, led by Premier Lenin and war minister Leo Trotsky.

Bolsheviks took the following measurements;

1. Organized the workers to <u>takeover factories and nationalized industry</u>.
   - reduced to <u>8 hours</u> work time per day

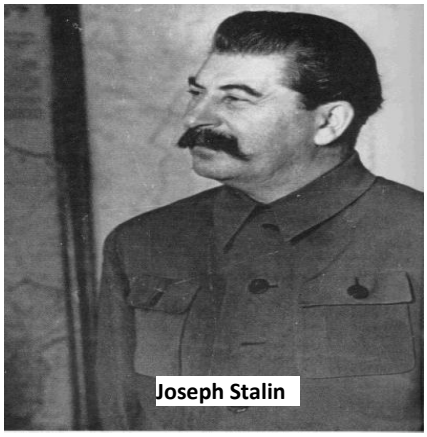
2. By decree passed on land in October 1917,
   - peasants seized Nobel's land, solve age old agrarian problem.
3. Decree on peace (oct.1917) relieved soldier from the war that they were not willing to fight.
4. Russia was formal withdrew from the WWI, after signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany in 1918.

By its all measurement Bolsheviks tried to meet the demands of people for "peace, Land and Bread". But the reform of Lenin were disliked and opposed by

- **Monarchists(Ex-czarist**)- wanted to see a return of the Czar
- **Landowners**- wanted their land back from the peasants
- **Foreign Countries**- did not want Russia to leave their side in WWI and were annoyed that Russia was not paying back the Tsar's debts and West European feared it's became example for people of their country.

- **Ex-czarist** officer's organized military operation (whites Armies) against the revolutionary government (Red Armies). Civil war was broke out until 1922 and revolutionary gov't crush it.
- Bolsheviks introduced the **New economic policy** (NEP) in 1921
  - restored smaller enterprises to their owners,
  - Peasants would pay a small fixed amount of grain in tax each year and
  - surplus grain could be sold
  - factories were allowed to make a profit
  - traders could make and sell goods at a profit and revived commerce.
- Bolshevik party was renamed **Communist Party** as the **Union of Soviet socialist Republic** (USSR) in July 1918. A secret police called **Cheka** was organized. (Cheka killed more than 250,000 people)
- In 1924 Lenin was died and **Joseph Stalin** comes to power after duel Leo Trotsky with. In 1929 Leo Trotsky was exiled and assassinated in Mexico in 1940.

Stalin strength his totalitarian rule and eliminate oppositions.


Joseph Stalin

Five Year economic Plans

- Stalin's The Five Year Plans were a series of nationalized plans for the economic development of the Soviet Union.
- One of Stalin's main goals was to increase the output of industrial goods, and he placed emphasis on electrical power, capital goods (ex. coal, iron, and machinery), and agriculture.
- Stalin wanted to make the Soviet Union's economy self-sufficient.

First five year economic Plan (1928-1933)

- ✓ all foreign influence in Russian industries abolished
- ✓ rapid industrialization and initiated the collectivization of agriculture
- ✓ but collectivization of agriculture faced serious challenge from rich farmers (kulaks) in 1934.

Second five year economic Plan (1933-1937)

- ✓ to expanded previous plan and placed an emphasis on heavy industry.
- ✓ It failed to reach the level of success of the previous plan.

Third five year economic Plan (1938-1941)

- ✓ lasted for only three years, as it was interrupted by Germany's declaration of war on the Soviet Union during World War II.

- Five Year Plans continued after WWII, in an attempt keep his promise in 1945 to make the Soviet Union the leading industrial power by 1960.

These economic plan;

- helped transform the Soviet Union from an **untrained society** of peasants to an advanced industrial economy.
- made the Soviet Union the **leading industrial**, changed the international balance of powers
- enables to gain **victory** over Nazi Germany in WWII.

➲ The Russian revolution became an inspiration of against colonial powers of Africa and Asia
➲ USSR supported national liberation in Africa**.**

Exercise 4.3

Fill the blank space

24. The last dynasty in the history of Russia was _____
25. Write the meaning of Duma_____, Chaka_____, Czar _____.

Explain

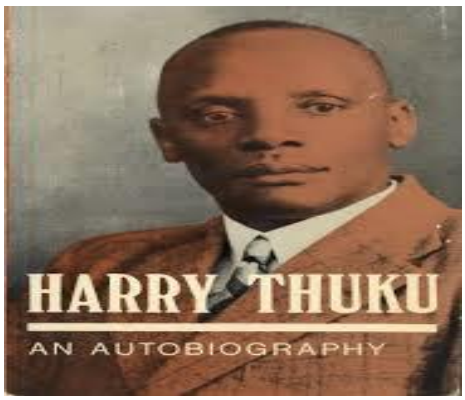
26. What were the main (rout) causes for Russian Revolutions?
27. Write the immediate causes and consequences of each Russian Revolution,
28. What were the measurements done by Bolsheviks (Lenin) for peasant, workers and military after came to the power in October 1917?
29. Explain the effect of Russian revolution on the African and Asian national movements.

<u>Anti-colonial struggle between the World wars</u>

In the second phase of African resistance, emerge of new form of struggle like;

- ✓ Self-help or warfare associations
- ✓ Political parties

These associations demanded the restoration of the **expropriated land** to natives.
Emergent political parties mobilized Africans for **national independence.**
Among the second phases of African resistance were;



A. <u>Young kikuyu Association</u>

- ✓ was formed in Kenya on 10 June ,1921 as a break away organization from the Kikuyu Association (KA).
- ✓ In July 1921, it was renamed as the East Africa Association (EAA).
- ✓ Formed by **Harry Thuku,** telephone worker.

The main causes for the formation of KA were

1. White **settlement** and farming on Kenya highland after displacement the Kenya farmers.
2. Africans employed on this farmland suffered from British **exploitations**.
3. In 1921 the white farmers **cut dawn** the amount of payment for African workers by 1/3rd.

So, organized for

- Protect right of African and Straggle against British exploitations,
- The major was to return of land expropriated by white settlers.

But British suppressed the association and imprison Harry Thuku .

B. <u>Bataka Association</u>

- **'Bataka'** was drew from the ancient history of the people of Buganda, the title head (ruler) of clan used before Buganda k/dom ruled by **kabakas**.
- Europeans missionaries were successful on converting court officials (kabakas=king), but faced great opposition from people in 1882.
  1. This opposition was direct against; Kabakas and Missionaries
- In 1900 British and Uganda chiefs (kabakas) were made agreement, and established representative of people in colonial assembly known as **Lukiko**.

A group of young and educated opposed the Lukiko and the government of protectorate of Uganda (kabaka)

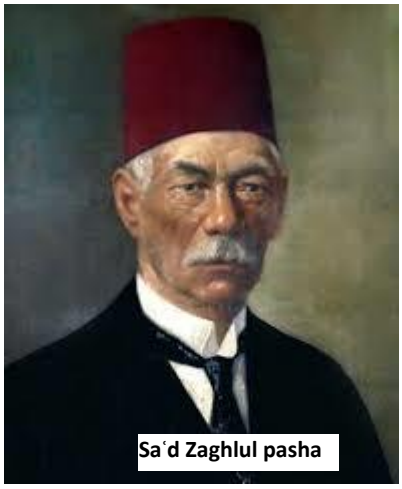
- Bataka association was the party of common people most prominent special in 1947-8.

The emergence of political parties and straggle against colonial powers

- Anti-colonial Africa began to be led by political parties.
- In South Africa capitalist economic sector developed earlier than in the rest of Africa.

♣ **African National congress(ANC)**
- ✓ It was significant concessions from big business owners.
- ✓ Struggle for both democratic right and independent from colonial rule
- ✓ Influence the migrant workers from d/t African countries.

♣ National congress of British West Africa (NCBWA)
- founded by a Gold coast Lawyer J.E Casely Hanford
- it movement which spread to Nigeria in 1920.


Saʿd Zaghlul pasha

♣ **Wafd party of Egypt**
- ✓ the word **wafd** means **delegation** in Arabic,
- ✓ in 1919 the wafdist party led by **Saʿd Zaghlul** pasha led a delegation to the Versailles peace conference and demanded Egyptian independent.

British was deported Saʿd Zaghlul to Malta but British recognized their independent in 1922. But it troops did not evacuated from Egypt until 1956.

♣ **Neo Datsur party**
- ✓ was successor of Datsur party (means party of constitution),
- ✓ It founded 1934 under leadership of **Habib Bourguiba** (the 1st president of Tunisia in 1956)
- ✓ Its major goal was winning the **independence** of Tunisia from France colonies.

♣ Riff communities of Morocco
- led by **Abd el kerim** in 1920s against French and Spanish colonial rule.
- It exceptional b/c of it was the armed struggle carried out **without political party**.
- But crushed by the combination of France and span force.

Exercise 4.4.

Fill the blank space

30. The founder of Neo Datsur party _____
31. Write the meaning of Bataka_____, Lukiko_____ and kabakas _____

Explain

32. What were the main aims of the second phase of African resistance?
33. What were the unique characteristic features of the second phase of African resistance?
34. When Egypt was got her real independence?
35. Explain why the riff community was exceptional from other resistance of the then time.

Answer

Answers for 4.1	Answers for 4.2	Answers for 4.3	Answer for 4.4
1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. Ahmed Ibn Abdullah 7. Bushiri Ibn Salimi 8. Tele el-kobir	13. A 14. C 15. C 16. C 17. C	24. Romanov 25. Duma=parliament, Chaka= secret police, czar=emperor in Russia	30. Habib Burgaba 31. Bataka= title head Lukiko= assembly and kabakas=kings

UNIT FIVE
ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR (1935-41) AND AFTERMATH

5.1 Italo- Ethiopia Relation 1906-35

- After the battle of Adwa, Italy signed **Addis Ababa treaty** of 1896 and Italy gov't adopted a policy of "**friendly**" relationship with Ethiopia. But her colonial ambitions did not totally die out.
- Behind the official harmonious Italo- Ethiopia relation, there were signs of the revival of Italian colonial interest on Ethiopia. They are

1. In 1906 **Tripartite treat**, (Italy planned to connect Eritrea and Somali land with Ethiopia).
2. In 1915 Italy (for her intension to take territories) entered WWI on **side of Allied**)
3. In 1922 when came to power, fascist leader Bento Mussolini plan to expanded territories and to **revenge Adwa**, Ethiopia
   - ✓ to get mass support from people of Italy by restoring the glory of Rome,
   - ✓ to divert the attention of people b/c of great financial difficulty after WWI.
4. In 1923 Italy gave diplomatic support to **Ethiopian's membership** of league of nation.
5. In 1924 Ras Tafari's official visiting to Italy and got **warm welcome** from Italy.
6. In 1925 **Anglo- Italian Agreement**, (Italy supported British plan of building a Dam on Lake Tana).
7. In august 1928, Ethiopia and Italy signed a treaty of **peace and friendship**.

❖ To change her plan to reality Italy used her two colonies of Eretria and Somali land as base for her

- ✓ **military preparation and subversive activities**

❖ for **subversive action**, Italy used internal division in Ethiopia on the cases of;

1. Class ,religious, ethnics, and dynasties conflict
2. different groups opposing Hail Selassie ruling system.
   E.g. Ras Hailu of Gojjam, Dej. Ayelew Biru of semen, Abba Jobber of Jimma, Dej. Hailsellase Gugsa of Tigrai and other collaborators

The Walwal Incident And The Reaction Of League Of Nation

- ➢ Walwal is a place located in Ethiopia territories of Ogden.
- ➢ But in 1930s Italy had established **illegal** control over it.
- ➢ On 5 December 1934 Italian military opened fire on an Anglo-Ethiopian bounder commission passing around the water well of Walwal with 600 Ethiopian's troops. It is known as Walwal incident. In this incident
  - Italian lost **30** militaries and Ethiopia lost **3folds**

However, when Ethiopia asked for peace agreement Italy demanded

1. Ethiopia should **apologize** and **reparations**

- But Ethiopia took the matter to league of nation seeking arbitration and justice.

Why LN failed to give justice solution? Because of

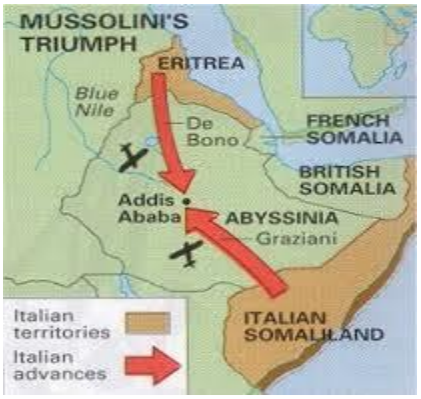
1. It **dominated** by imperialist powers (British France, Italy, etc.) and delayed

2. The imperialist powers, themselves were **encourage colonialism**
3. British and France were trying their best **not to disappointment** Italy for fearing that Italy might get an alliance with Germany.
4. it had no its own **militaries** and **finances**.

Therefore, LN was unable to take military action against aggressor
After long delayed, LN imposed **economic sanction** on both.
Italy invaded Ethiopia by using the

- Support of British and France and Weakness of LN

Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935-36



Italy invaded Ethiopia through two directions (fronts)

1. North –from her colony Eretria
   - On 3 October 1935 Italy crossed Merb river
   - her military operation was led by Marshal Emilio De Bono, soon replaced by **Pietro Badoglio**.
   - her troops were ruthless and rapidly into Tigray
   - Used 300 airplanes and poison gas that violet the international law.

On the side of Ethiopia there was massive response to mobilization order to the state but counter offensive came to **very late**. B/c of

1. Ethiopia trusts the League of nation and international community to hope for justice.
2. Ethiopians wanted to stretch-out Italian line of supplies by allowing them to proceed deep in to the interior.

2. Southern – from her colony of Somaliland
   - led under commander of General **Rudolfo Grazzian**.
   - used 100 airplanes and poison gas.

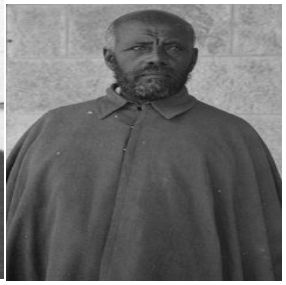
➢ In the north the Ethiopian army were under the overall command of **Ras Kassa Hailu** fought in three directions;

1. Under mister of war Ras Mulgeta Yigazu on the east direction.
   - He was defeated at the battle of **Amba Aradom** and **Endarta** by force of Badoglio in 1936.
2. In the center the force of Ras Kassa Hailu and Ras Seyum Mengesha.
   - February 27, to 29, 1936 both defeated at **Tembien**.
3. Under Ras Emiru Hail Sellassie commanded force of Gojjam and Begemidir in the west. His force attacked by poison gas and defeated at the battle of **Shire**.

There was minor victor only at the battle of shire in the west front. But almost all fronts were defeated by Italians.


Ras Mulgeta Yigazu


Ras Kassa Hailu


Ras Seyum Mengesha


Ras Emiru HailSellassie

➢ Emperor Haile Selassie took command of Ethiopia by taking the trained army, the imperil bodyguard and gathering the troops of North and fought at **Maichew** on 31 March, 1936.

Although Ethiopians were fought hardly and bravely they were defeated and humiliated by Italian force.

Emperor arrived in Addis Ababa on April 30, 1936.

- The ministers under emperor chairmanship decided to continue diplomatic camping at LN.
- On **2may,** 1936 Emperor Haile Sellassie, royal families and some notable official left Addis Ababa for Europe via Djibouti.
- On **5 may** 1936 AA under the control of Italian army led by Marsha Badoglio before Grazzian entered Harar.

In Southern

The Ethiopian force under command of

- ✓ Dej. Nassibu Zeamanual governor of Harar and defeated on May 8th 1936.
- ✓ Dej. Desta Damtew defeated at Sidamo.
- ✓ Dej. Balchasafo and Dej. Mekonnen Endalkachew



Dej.Dasta Damtew



Dej.Balcha Safo(A/Nabso)



Dej. Mekonnen Endalkachew

The force of Ethiopia through south

- **effective** and **united** leadership than the north
- fought with **determination** but could not stopped Italian advance

Generally Ethiopian defeated by Italy in all direction. Why?

B/c of

1. Italy's **military superiority**, latest **technology**, and **experienced** commanders.
2. Italy's **quantity** and **quality** of its arms, ammunitions, excellent logistic
3. The neighboring European colonial powers **blocked the import** of arms to Ethiopia.
4. Lack of proper **co-ordination**.
5. Internally autocratic state had antagonized some regional rulers by its policy of centralization.

Fascist rule and patriotic resistance

- On **5 may1936**, Italia control over Addis Ababa marked the beginning of fascist occupation.
- On May 9, 1936 Italia declared the establishment of **Italian east Africa** (Africa Orientale Italian/AOI) by merge the three territories
  - Eretria, Ethiopia and Somaliland



The three fascist governor administered the IEA within five years were

1. Badoglio up to May 1936
2. Grazzian from May 1936
3. Amadeo Umberto D'Aosta

Italy pursued a policy of divided and rule IEA Empire had 6 administrative divisions, named

1. Eretria and Tigrai with it administrative city of **Asmara**.

2. Amhara with it administrative city of **Gondar**.
3. Shoa with it administrative city of **Addis Ababa**.
4. Oromo and sidamo with it administrative city of **Jimma**.
5. Harar and Diredewa with it administrative city of **Harar**.
6. Ogaden and Somalia with it administrative city of **Mogadishu**.

Fascist government

- ✓ was a military rule, racist, violent and highly centralized
- ✓ was highly corruption, most of them inefficient and irresponsible

Italy control was limited to **town** due to a national-wide patriotic resistance.

But the fascist government

- ✓ causes great human and material destruction on Ethiopia.
- ✓ hundreds of thousands of Ethiopia lost their life.
- ✓ Young educated were executed, deported to d/t parties of their empire and neighbor countries.
- ✓ many families broken up and children became orphaned.

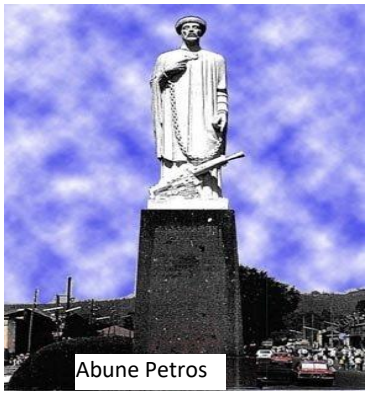
On the other hand Italy was established

- ✓ Few factories like food, textile, cement and construction materials.
- ✓ Road constriction by huge money
- ✓ d/t companies after expelled other foreign companies,
- ✓ expansion of hotel and prostitution
- ✓ garages and d/t technical service
- ✓ markets (like Markato)

✓ linguistic influence Asquala (School), Opedala (Hospital), Bandura(Flag), Pena (Pen), Makina (Car), etc.

The Patriotic Resistance

The people of Ethiopia were not willing to surrender their independence. Patriotic resistance had two stages


Abune Petros

1st.stage

- ✓ from the beginning to the February, 1937,
- ✓ led by members of upper nobility by commanding their troops e.g. Ras Imiru Haile Sellassie (head of BLO)

- **Black Lion Organization** founded at Gore, Wollega in 1936, by graduates of Holeta genet military academic and some civilians.
- It had attempted to liberate Addis Ababa two times. But b/c of it lacked proper **coordination** it defeated easily.

- ✓ **Abune Petros** was caught and executed in Addis Ababa.
- ✓ **Dej. Balch Safo** continued to resistance, but later died in 1937.
- ✓ The two brothers of **Abera** participate in the war.


Belay Zeleke(A/ Kostir)

❖ February 19, 1937 two young Moges Asgedmo and Abraham Daboch made unsuccessful attempt to kill Grazzian. As revenge Italian took whole massacre of Ethiopia. Within 3day they killed 30,000 Ethiopians, known as **Grazzian/February massacres, Yekatit 12**. These events marked the beginning of the 2nd patriotic resistance movement stage.

2nd. Stage

- ✓ led by nobility, local leaders and the mass people.
- ✓ Its character was a **guerrilla warfare** and largely centered in the ruler areas,

- Haile Mariam Mamo, Abebe Argay, Geresu Duki, Bekele Weya in Shoa, Belay Zeleke in Gojjam, Amraw Wubne in Gondar, others.

Guerrilla warfare fighter made

- surprising attach on Italian forces, camps vehicles, and broke enemy line of communications.
- In addition to the patriotic resistance, the **Yewust Arbegnoch** (inner patriotic) played a great role.
- Yewust Arbegnoch were an Ethiopians who were lived with Italy day time but passed vital information, collect weapons, medicine, food and intelligent reports to patriots in the bush at night time.
- Women played a great role as Yewust Arbegnoch by
  - ✓ collecting information and arranged secret killing of Italian higher officials and
  - ✓ fought with Italy by leading their troops in the battle

    eg. Shewereg Gadle of Addisalem, Kebedach Seyum (granddaughter of Yoh.VI Shoa) etc.

The patriotic faced difficult circumstances

- Shortage of food, arms, clothing, medicine
- Personal conflict among the patriotic leaders
- Lack of proper co ordinations

- Although there were all these weakness they continued throughout 5yrs of Italian occupation.

It played a great role to **weakening the fascist** government and **enhanced** the liberation of Ethiopia.

Exercise 5.1

Choose the correct answers.

1. All are the leaders of Ethiopian army in the north front in 1935/36, **except**
   A. *Ras* Imiru B. *Ras* Mulgeta C. *Ras* Desta Damtew D. *Ras* Kassa Hailu
2. During the Italo - Ethiopia war of 1935 the Italian invasion from south was led by
   A. Badoglio B. Grazziani C. Barteri D. De Bono
3. Which one is not among the articles Anglo- Ethiopia in 1942?
   A. Ethiopia can fully exercise the political power C. British's officers should be main adviser
   B. British took the position of administrative D. British should control the financial system
4. From the Governor of IEA colonies, who was relatively liberal in his administration?
   A. De Bono B. Badoglio C. Grazzian D. D'Aosta
5. The event which marked the beginning of fascist occupation of Ethiopia from 1936 to 1941 was
   A. the exile of Emperor Hail Selassie to European C. control of Addis Ababa by fascist Italy
   B. defeat of Ethiopians' arms at the battle of Maichew D. appeal of Ethiopia to League of Nation

Fill the blank space

6. Immediately after the end of fascist occupation in 1941 the power of Haile Selassie was very restricted due to_____.
7. The Ethiopian regions that coined as "occupied enemy territories" by British were ___ and ___.
8. Which battles had little success through north front for Ethiopian troops_____

Explain

9. Who were "*yewust Arbegnoch"* and what were their roles in the liberation process?
10. Explain how the WWII created the favorable condition for the liberation of Ethiopia in 1941?

11. What was the reaction of League of Nation on the Italo-Ethiopian war? Why
12. Write about the 'Black Lion organization'. Analyze how its foundation and its aim.
13. What was the role of women in the patriotic resistance?
14. List at list four known heroin's in Ethiopia against Italy.

Second World War and Liberation of Ethiopia

- fought b/n two major military blocs known as **Axis** and **Allied power.**
- fought b/n 1939-1945.

❖ Allied powers were British, France, USA (from December, 1941) and USSR.

*The main **Allied powers** were Great Britain, The United States, China, and the Soviet Union.*
*The **leaders** of the **Allies** were Franklin Roosevelt (the United States), Winston Churchill (Great Britain), and Joseph Stalin (the Soviet Union).*

❖ Axis powers were German, Japan and Italy (after June 1940).

The main Axis powers were Germany, Japan and Italy. The Axis leaders were Adolf Hitler (Germany), Benito Mussolini (Italy), and Emperor Hirohito (Japan).
The "Axis powers" formally took the name after the Tripartite Pact was signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan on 27 September 1940, in Berlin. The pact was subsequently joined by Hungary (20 November 1940), Romania (23 November 1940), Slovakia (24 November 1940), and Bulgaria (1 March 1941).

Causes of the Second World War

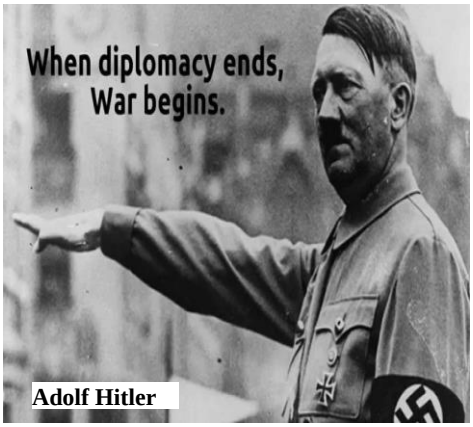
1. WWI itself, "**the seed** of WWII were sowed in the First world war".
2. The development of Fascism and Nazism in d/t countries;
   - **Fascism**

- was a governmental system led by dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition.
- It was extreme nationalist (**chauvinism**), glorified of violent and imperialist.
- Founded by **Bento Mussolini** in Italy.
  - **Nazism**

Nazism was the Germany version of fascism.

- to led Nazi party, Adolf Hitler got power in 1933.
- Hitler was born Austria in 1889. But later he was fought the WWI as German army.

- In 1919 he joined the Nazi (National socialist German workers' party).
- In 1923 he attempt the coup d'état with its army named "**Brown shirt".** But the coup d'état was aborted and Hitler was imprisoned. In prison he wrote a book entitled **Mein Kampf** (My straggle). In his book he presents his <u>future plan</u> and <u>philosophy</u>.
  - Nazi assumed the Germans as **superior race**.
  - Nazis complained the Versailles treat as it was **unfair** treaty.
- Nazi desired; for the restoration of **German's old positions**, and to revenge allied powers.



Adolf Hitler

❖ Italy aspired to **build a great** Italy empire in east African.
❖ Militaristic Japan planned to **expanded Japanese empire**.

3. Great depression

- following WWI the world had entered international economic crisis
- it create political instabilities
- Great depression led to **hardships** and **discontent** among workers class, middle class and the whole people on d/t European countries.
- It gave good change for Nazi to be popular.

- Adolf Hitler and Nazi promised to solve the problems and won the election of 1932 to parliament.
- In 1933 Nazi came to power and Hitler was appointed as a leader.

In Japan military clique seize the power in 1930.

- It was military dictatorship, nationalist and had policy of aggression.
- In 1931 Japan had invaded **Manchuria** (north province of china).
- Japan withdrew from league of nation in May 1933.

- British and France followed the policy of **appeasement**. This was
  - to avoid another world war.
- USA followed the **isolation** policy (not ally with any power). So both policies were encouraging the fascist state to intensify their war conquest on global scale.

Against Versailles treaty;

1. On Oct. 1933 Hitler took Germen out of League of Nation.
2. On 1935;

- he announced the establishment of German air force and re introduced conscription

3. On March 1936, German reoccupied the Rhineland and remilitarized it.
4. On March 1938 Austria was annexed by German army, in what Hitler used to claim the union of Austria with German (Anschluss). No could resist Hitler at all.
5. On Sep. 1938, Hitler got Sudeten land (some part of Czechoslovakia) on the treaty of Munich Deal, b/n German, France, Italy and British.
6. On August 1939, German and the USSR signed the Nazi-Non aggressive pact. In the treaty;

- do not attack each other and to partition Poland b/n German west and Russia east zone

4. <u>Spanish civil war(1936-39)</u>

- b/n the democratically *elected republican* government of Spain and **Spanish nationalist** force under general Franco.
- to show Hitler fascist solidarity German and Italy gave material support to illegal, Spanish nationalist party, which became victories. This antagonized the Allied.

<u>Course of the Second World War</u>

- On 1 Sep. 1939, German armies invaded Poland. This <u>event marked</u> the beginning of WWII.
- On 3 Sep. 1939 British and France declared the war on the Germany.
  - Poland attacked by German air and ground force.
  - Poland overrun by German army within 3 weeks. This German polish campaign was known as **lighting war**/ Breitizkrieg.
  - When German annexed west Poland, Russia invaded and controls east Poland. B/n 1939-40 Russian annex Balkan countries Estonia, Latvia, Lithuanian, Finland etc.

- Despite the **Nazi-soviet non aggressive pact**, Nazi invaded Russia in June 1941. The Nazi occupation much territories but unable to crush the soviet resistance.

In the west front

- After polish campaign there was no war in the west Europe for 7 month. In this period no war or no peace, which was known as **phony** war.
- On their bounder the France defensive made fortification, the **Maginot line**.

- German invaded France through Holland and Belgium (**neutral**) in May 1940.
- German defeated the force of allied; British retreated to Dunkirt and France resistance collapsed. German occupied over half of France (north France) and established puppet government head by **Marshal Petain** at Vichy(un occupied , south France)

General Charles de Gaulle founded a French free government in England for France liberation. From Denmark and Norway Hitler attempt to attack British but unable to crush British force.

Italy entered to war

- Although Hitler and Mussolini signed agreement before 1939 to help German, Italy was remained neutral until June 1940.

USA entered war

B/c of

1. USA opposed the Japan **expansion** in far east
2. USA prevented Japanese request for **loans**
3. Japan attacks the USA naval base at **Pearl Harbor** on pacific island of Hawaii in Dec.1941. USA declared war on japans, and German and Italy declared war on USA. USA began to send her supplies to British, soviet and other directions.

The Axis powers conquest the Balkan countries;

- Mussolini attack Greece.
- German invaded Yugoslavia, and Rumanian.

Invention of Russia

- On June 22, 1941, Hitler launched **'operation of Barbarossa'** against soviet Russia.
- Invaded through three directions and successful to crash only through southern Russia but stopped b/c of heavy winter.

In the 1942 German, Italy and Japan were at height of their success.

- German had conquest **vast territories** in Europe.
- Japan became master of **Far East** and **pacific Island**.

The Soviet Union strong force got victories at the battle of **Stalingrad** in 1942/3 and **Kursk**. This was the beginning of allied count-offensive in Europe.

The war in Africa

While Hitler attacks British in Europe, Italy invaded Egypt and control British colonies in east Africa.

To protect her colonies British decided to dislodge Italy from east Africa. As a result, Ethiopia got support from British and liberate from Italy conquest.

The Anglo-Ethiopian liberation campaign launched from Sudan and Kenya.

1. Troops under **General William plate** attacked the Italian in **Eritrea**, liberate it.
2. Troops of under **General Order Charles Winget** and **Brigadier General Daniel Sanford** with **Gedeon** for entered to Gojjam in April 1941. Hail Selassie followed them to Gojjam.
3. **Lieutenant general sir Allan Cunningham** entered Ethiopia through British east African colony (**Kenya**). His army arrived and controlled Addis Ababa first than other on **06 April, 1941**. But Haile Selassie entered his capital after month, on 05 may 1941.

In 1943 Britain, France and the USA finally drove German and Italian force out of North Africa. The second allied military victory in Africa.

The balance changed in favor of axis powers in 1943-45, on Asia and Europe

- In 1943 allied invaded and over throw Mussolini from power.
- In 1944 France liberated.
- In 1943-4 Russia liberated and her troop continued to the Germany, entered Berlin.
- On 30 April, 1945 Adolph Hitler **committed suicide**. Then German surrendered.

❖ USA, New Zealand and Australia, had occupied pacific island since 1943.
❖ On 06th and 9th of august 1945 USA dropped atomic bombs on the two Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki. USA occupied Tokyo on Sep. 1945
❖ USSR invaded Manchuria.

Why the Axis power defeated at the end?

1. Their force stretch over **vast territories**
2. Nazi and militaristic Japan made mistake that **provoking USSR** and **USA**.
3. Strong **coordination** of Allies with enormous manpower and resource.

Effect of WWII

1. about 50 million peoples, fighters, and civilians lost their life,
2. million families broken, children left orphans, other were handicapped
3. material loss on in fracture, factories, roads, buildings
4. hastened the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.
5. USA and USSR became supper power of the world
6. Resulted the bloodless and diplomatic war(cold war), birth UNO
7. Formation of new international organization(for peace and stability)

Exercise 5.2

Choose the correct answers

1. What was the immediate consequence of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941?
   A. The entry of great Britain in to WWI
   B. The beginning of the WWII in Europe
   C. American entry in to WWII
   D. The Japanese invasion on Manchuria
2. After Garman's polish campaign there was no war in the west Europe for 7 month. This period was known as

A. Phony War B. Lighting War C. Winter War D. Sleeping War

3. In 1904, the Triple Entente was set up by
   A. British and France B. British and Italy C. Italy and Germany D. Russia and Japan.
4. The WWII began immediately after
   A. British and France notified the appeasement policy C. Adolf flitter conquest Austria
   B. The allied powers signed treat with Germany D. German invaded Poland

Fill the blank space

5. The book, which was written by Adolf Hitler during his stay at prison_____.
6. The war of Hitler launched against soviet Russia during WWII was known as _____.
7. In 1923 he attempt the coup d'état with its army named _____
8. The Nazi-soviet non aggressive pact was signed b/n _____ and _____.

Explain

9. Explain at least five sign (symptoms) that showed the revival of Italian Colonial interest in Ethiopia.
10. Explain the *Great Depression after WWI.*
11. Explain Nazism in its socio-political aspects.
12. Explain the Appeasement Policy, Munich Deal and Isolation Policy in relation To WWII.

Restoration of the monarchy and British domination over Ethiopia

In 1941 emperor Haile Selassie was reinstated to his former position as head of Ethiopian state. However he could not he could not immediately exercise his **full power**

1. The destructive effect of fascist government over human and material wealth
2. Most important government body policy force, the army, and key posts come under the control of British.
3. Moreover, British set up occupied **Enemy Territory Administration (OETA)** over Ogden and Eritrea.

In 1942 they signed the Anglo-Ethiopian treaty;

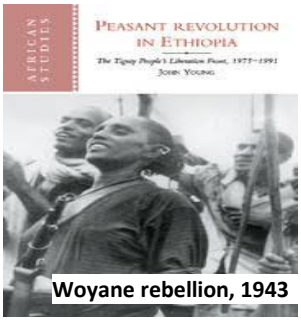
1. This treaty allowed the British to exercise a considerable authority in Ethiopia affair and Ethiopia became **dependent**.
2. British citizens assigned to **key position** in Ethiopia's administrative hierarchy as adviser.
3. The **policy** force and **finance** controlled by British,
   ➲ Therefore, the treaty limited the **sovereignty** of Ethiopia. Emperor did not like the domination of British.

In 1944, on the second Anglo- Ethiopian treaty British;

a. promised to restored Ogden to Ethiopia
b. recognized the right of emperor Haile Selassie
c. allowed Ethiopia promised to use the Djibouti- Addis Ababa railway
d. agreed to train Ethiopian military force.

However, Ogaden was remained under British from 1941-54. Eritrea federates with Ethiopia in 1952 by UN general assembly.

British need to merge Tigray with Eritrea but emperor appointed his officials. They were unpopular, corrupted, ruthless, and dislike by people.



Woyane rebellion, 1943

Therefore, these led **Woyane rebellion** under Blatta Hailmariam Reda. Anglo-Ethiopia air force and ground attacked and crushed the Woyane rebellion toward the end of 1943.

Answers for exercise 5.1.	**Answer for exercise 5.2**
1. C, 2. B, 3.A, 4.D, 5.B, 6.British domination 7.Eritrea and Ogden, 8.The battle of Shire	1. C, 2.B, 3.A, 4.D, 5.Mainkif, 6. 'operation of Barbarossa' 7.Brown shirt, 8.German and Russia

Unit 6

Post Second Word War Global Development

The formation of the united Nation Organization

- In Augest1942 British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt held conference on Atlantic coast of Canada and declared **Atlantic Charter**. This charter;
    1. expressed their commitment to create an international organization
    2. laid the foundation for UNO.
- In January 1942, 26 nations (met in Washington)
- In October 1943 in Moscow meting; china, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and united state set up international organization to replace league of nation.
- In August -September 1944 (the representatives met at Dumbarton Oaks)
- In June 1945, representatives of 51original Member States met in San Francisco to approve the United Nations Charter.


Atlantic Charter

The United Nations officially came into existence on 25 April 1945, with head quarter at New York.

The goals of the UN are;

1. to maintain international peace and security;
2. to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
3. to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems
4. promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
5. take effective cooperation measurement.

The Structure of UN

The Charter establishes six principal organs of the United Nations:

1. the General Assembly
    - It is composed of representatives of **all member states**, each of them has one vote
        - **elect** the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of others Council.

- approves the UN budget—its most concrete role.
- appoints the secretary-general and regular session each year

2. the Security Council,
   - **leading organ** of the United Nations and It has 15 members:
   - **five permanent** members (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States), has **veto power** and
   - 10 members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Each member has one vote.

Responsibility and authority of the Security Council are

- ✓ regulate armaments, investigating any dispute or situation that might lead to international friction,
- ✓ recommending methods of adjustment or terms of settlement;
- ✓ imposed economic sanctions and control the election of secretary General
- ✓ control admission of new members

3. the Economic and Social Council,
   - ✓ to coordinate the economic, social and related work of the United Nations
   - ✓ the 54 members of the Council serve for three-year terms
   - ✓ coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies through consultations with and recommendations. FAO, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT and UNICEF
4. The Secretariat
   - ✓ is made up of an international staff working at UN Headquarters in New York,
   - ✓ with a total staff of around 15,000, drawn from some 175 countries
   - ✓ is headed by the Secretary-General. He is appointed by the General Assembly
   - ✓ their responsibility are;
     - implementing the decision of the assembly and councils,
     - bringing issue of major concern to the attention of the general Assembly,
     - drew up annual report of the organization,
     - coordinate the activities and direct funds for the many specialized agencies,
5. The Secretary-General
   - appointed by general assembly on the recommendation of security council.
   - lead for 5yrs

There have been nine Secretaries-General since the founding of the UN:

1. Trygive Lie (Norway), 1946-1952 2.
2. Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden), 1953-1961 3.
3. U Thant (Burma, now Myanmar), 1961-1971, 2term
4. Kurt Waldheim (Austria), 1972-1981 5.
5. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (Peru), 1982-1991 6.
6. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), 1992-1996 7.
7. Kofi Annan (Ghana), 1997-2006, 2term 8.
8. Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea), since 2007 -2017



Antonio Guterres

9. Antonio Guterres (Portuguese) since 2017

Who will be the next secretary general of UN?

6. the International Court of Justice
   - is the UN's main **judicial** organ, and are 15 judges, each from a different nation,
   - elected by the General Assembly and Security Council,
   - it headquarter is **Hague** in the Netherlands.
7. the Trusteeship Council,
   - was assigned to supervise the administration of Trust Territories (former colonies or dependent territories, towards **self-government** or **independence**)
   - in 1994, the Council decided formally to suspend its operation and to meet as and when occasion might require.

Successes of UN

- Since 1945, the UN has achieved impressive successes. It
  - stopped the civil war in Greece, and the Korean War (1950-53).
  - halted the religion bloodshed b/n India and Pakistan
  - attempted to solve Arab-Israel conflict.
  - mediate the Suez Canal crisis of 1956 among the British, France, Egypt and Israel.
  - adopted the declaration of human right since 1948,
  - approved the genocide convention to protect and ethnic group from extinctions.

Limitations of UN

- **Veto** power enjoyed by some members affects the UN
- Unable to established a permanent international **armed** force
- Political **groups** (America bloc, soviet bloc and Afro-Asia bloc) were formed.

6.2. The Emergence of Rival Super power and the Cold war

The beginning of the Cold War

- the term 'Cold War' refers to the period of struggle and conflict between the USA and USSR with their allies
- from mid 1840s until the end of 1980s.
- in the form of an **armed race** and **propaganda campaign** each other rather than open military clashes or wars.

The basic causes were

1. Political conflict, while USA followed **capitalist** political system, USSR followed **communism** (socialism).
2. Economic conflict, while USA followed capitalist economic system, USSR followed communism (socialism). Both began to expand their idea over the over.

- Russia established her **satellites** during the cold war.
  - Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany.

- In china, a communist party took power in 1949.
- Communist in Midlist east, Latin America, southeast Asia and Africa
- Yugoslavia under marshal Tito, **broke** away from these assemblage of satellite states

The western reaction was the struggle of USA against the expansion of soviet bloc, took three forms;

1. **Containment**

- In 1947 the American president Henry Truman called an end of communist expansion.
- **Truman doctrine**
  - ✓ made ready **Military and Financial aids** to any nation under the influence (pressure) of communist. It was practically implemented in Greece, Turkey, Korea and indo-china.
- USA established the series of defensive military alliance designed to contain community expansion.

A. North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO)
   - ✓ was formed on April 4, 1949, with the initiatives of USA.
   - ✓ Its head quarter was Paris than Brussels.
   - ✓ It members were Belgium, Canada Denmark, France Iceland, Italy Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, united kingdom, USA, Greece, Turkey, west Germany, etc.

B. South East Treat Organization (SETO)
   - ✓ Included New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, France, England, and USA.

C. The middle east treaty organization (METO)
   - ✓ was organized by British and financed by USA.
   - ✓ It included Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and England.

2. **Strengthening the European‘s economic defense**
   - ✓ On 5 June 1947, George C. Marshal US secretary of state, announced Marshal Plan. USA provided assistance (loan) for Europeans.
   - ✓ **Marshal plan** b/n 1948-52 launched a program of **rebuilding European economy**
   - ✓ To get aid they the organization for European economic cooperation (OEEC). In 1948 5.3 billion dollars, in 1952 13 billion dollars was donated by USA.
3. **Strengthening the Non-European‘s economic defense**

- Under Truman doctrine of Four points
  - **Technical assistance** to improve the natural resource and agriculture.
  - Billion of dollar and pounds donated for southeast Asian and Africa through American export-import bank and development bank.

The Chinese Revolution

- Geographically, China is one of the largest countries in the world.
- Between 1644 and 1911 the **Manchu**, (Ching) Dynasty consolidated its feudal rule.
- gradual development of trade, crafts and capitalist from Chinese commodities.
- The European nations used force to impose their will upon china; Manchu government could not define the interest of china which came under foreign domination.

The emerging new forces sought to bring about democratic reforms.

- The **Kuomintang** (KMT) or Nationalist party,

- was founded by, Dr. **Sun yat-sen** the party gained supporters. on his death in 1925, sun yat-sen was succeeded by **chiang kai-shek**
- In 1911-12 the nationalists set out a revolution, put an end to the Manchu rule and established a republican government.
- The 1911 revolution was an anti-imperialist revolution, but the new republican government soon faced opposition from Chinese warlords.

❖ The **Chinese communist party** (CCP) was formed in 1921.

- **Mao Tse-tung** (Mao Zedong) had led the communist party. The Kuomintang and the Chinese communist became the major forces on the Chinese political scene in the 1920s and 1930s
- While Japan wanted to establish her colonial control over china, the two forces made alliance against **warlords** and common enemies, but this alliance was a short-lived.


Mao Tse-tung

In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek attacked communists and the alliance came to an end. By 1928, the power of the war lords had already been destroyed **Chiang Kai-Shek** proclaimed himself the sole ruler of China.

- Mao Tse-tung and his followers moved to a newly established communist base in the Kiangsi region. Chiang Kai-shek was determined to destroy this communist base.
- To escape from this attack, Mao and his communist followers set out on an epic retreat known as the **long march** in October 1934. The long march
  - took more than a year and covered a distance of over 9000 kilometers.
  - The Red Army of the communist party lost over **three-quarters** of its active force originally estimated about 100,000.
  - with the remaining survivors, Mao set up the **Yenan Soviet** in north-western china.

At the end Mao became the undisputed and sole leader of the Chinese communists.

- In1937, Japan made an all-out invasion of Chinese territories. But, by the **Sino-Japanese War** (1937-45) both nationalism and communist forces attempted to resist Japanese invasion on their own, as they could not trust each.
- Between 1945 and 1949 a bloody civil war was fought between the Kuomintang and the Communist Red Army. In 1949 Chiang Kai-shek‘s army was defeated. With support of USSR he was forced to leave mainland china and fled to Taiwan (Formosa) where he established a nationalist government with the support of U.S.A.

Mao declared in Beijing the establishment of the **people Republic of China** on 1 October, 1949. The revolutionary communist government soon started introducing various reforms.

1. Agrarian reforms were carried out land was distributed to the peasantry.
2. Industry and business enterprises (commune) were put under state control.
3. Campaigns we remand against old practices of corruption.
4. The First Five Year plan (1953-1957) was introduced.
5. Agricultural producers ‘‘cooperatives” (commune) were established. The Chinese communist revolution was a rural revolution to engulf the cities only later in its course.

6. Mao creatively applied Marxist-Leninist theory to the Chinese situation.

The Great proletarian Cultural Revolution began in china in 1966.This campaign intended

- ✓ to fight against reactionary ideas and to transform china' culture
- ✓ to fight against corrupt party and state authorities.
- ✓ It was attempted to avoid Mao's opponent and to struggle again, ―revisionists‖. Revisionism was meant going back to capitalist trends.
- ✓ The Cultural Revolution did not completely achieve its objectives.

❖ China and Soviet Russia compete for the **leadership** of the communist world. As the result Relations between U.S.S.R and china was **embittered**.

❖ China became a strong **ally** to Asian countries fighting against imperialism.

The Korean War

Korea was annexed by Japan in 1910 and continued under Japanese rule since then.

- November 1943 Allies officials (president Roosevelt of America, Winston Churchill of England and the Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek) met in **Cairo** in, to discuss the **fate** of Japanese colonies like Manchuria, Korea, etc.

They agreed on

- the restoration of the territories taken from china by Japan, to the Chinese Republic.
- Korea was to become a **free** and **independent** state.

After the surrender of Japan in August 1945 Korea was occupied by

- Russian facilitated the troops (in the north) and US troops (in the south).
- the 38th parallel was made a dividing line between the forces of the two powers.
- In 1948, while Russia facilitated the establishment of the communist Korean peoples Republic in her zone of occupation Americans set up the Republic of Korea in the south.

A series of border clashes was frequently existed. In 1948, the UN tried to organize national elections for the entire country. But the Russians refused to cooperate. In June 1950 North Koran troops crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea.

- The USA persuaded the Security Council to condemn the North Korean aggression.
- UN force was mainly American but armies from 15 nations including Ethiopia also took part in the fighting. The UN forces drove the North Korean force back across 38th parallel but China warned that it would join the war.
- On 27 July 1953 an armistice was signed by which the **38th parallel** remained a dividing line. Finally, the demilitarized zone separated the two halves of Korea.

The Korean War seriously affected

- the relationship between the USA and the nations of the far East.
- the cold war thus spread into Asia.

- to check the expansion of communism into the Far East, The South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was set up in 1954.

The Vietnam War

Indo-China was under the French, colonial rule sine 1880s until the outbreak of WWII. French ruled Indo-China was made up of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

- After the end of WWII, France wanted to regain her **ex-colonies** of Indo-China. But the people of Vietnam determined to fight for their freedom against the colonizers.
- A Vietnamese nationalist **Ho Chi Minh** established peasant based resistance movement in 1941.
  - ✓ Ho Chi Minh declared the formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the 17th parallel or 17 North Latitude.
  - ✓ This state was recognized by the U.S.S.R and the People's Republic of China in 1950.
  - ✓ The Vietnamese fought against the French colonizers form 1946-1954, finally the French were defeated at the battle of **Dine Bien Phu/Dirty war** in 1954.
  - ✓ The Geneva Agreement agreed to divide Vietnam temporarily, on condition for later reunification. However, states of communist North Vietnam by support of USSR and a capitalist South Vietnam by support of America created.
- In 1955 a capitalist republic was set up in South Vietnam with Nag Dinah Diem as president. National Liberation front (NLF) established in 1960 with aim at the unification of Vietnam.
- in 1963 Ngo Dinah Diem was killed and from 1964 USA started bombing North Vietnam.
- in 1965 with U.S support, Nguyen Van Thief come to the power
- The United States used its vast military resources for indiscriminate bombing of North Vietnamese towns; all these had U.S.A introduced policy of **vietnamization** (a plan intended to enable the South Vietnamese to defend their state without much external help).

Finally, the Vietnam War came to a close in 1974. The Vietnamese emerged victorious. The two Vietnams were united under a communist state in 1976.

The Arab- Israeli Wars

- Palestine had been part of the Ottoman Empire up to the end of World War I. But later Countries of the Middle East were **divided up** between Britain and France as mandate territories. Accordingly
  - Syria and Lebanon were given to France while
  - Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Iraq and others were became the British mandate territories.
- After World War I, Jews immigrate in large numbers from different parts of the world to Palestine.
  - In 1917 the British had issued what was called the **Balfour Declaration** (intended to facilitate condition for establishing a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine.
- **Zionism** provided an ideology and leadership for the international Jewish movement aimed at establishing a **Jewish state** in Palestine.
  - The first Zionist Congress was organized in 1897, in Switzerland by a Jewish leader named Theodore Herzl.

- Zionism became a political Movement as a result of the growth of Jewish nationalist feelings and as a reaction to anti-Semitism in Europe.

At the end of world war II. The British government presented the case of Palestine to the United Nations. In 1947, the United Nations General Assembly decided

1. the **partition** of Palestine into two independent Arab and Jewish states.
2. Jerusalem was recognized as an **international** city.



Map of Israel and the sounding

This plan did not satisfy both Arabs and Jews. However, the state of Israel was proclaimed on 14 May, 1948 with David Ben Guroin as its first prime Minister.

Then Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi and Trans-Jordanian armies attacked the newly created Jewish state of Israeli War of 1948-49 began, the first Arab-Israel war.

- The attacking Arab armies were pushed back on all fronts.
- Israel controlled much more territory than UN plan. (half of Jerusalem and the northwest coastal area along the Mediterranean Sea, Trans Jordan),
- Arab refugees from Israeli-Controlled areas fled to neighboring Arab states Second

Second Arab-Israel war

Cause;

- In Egypt king Farouk was overthrown in 1952 by an organization called the society of officers led by colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser.
- Egypt was proclaimed aimed a Republic since then Egypt became center of Arab nationalism. British troops had been stayed stay until in 1956,
  - president Gamal Abdel Nasser Nationalized the Suez Canal.
  - Threatened by the closure of the canal Israel attacked Egypt and war started on 29 October 1956 (Britain and France intervened) on the side of Israel. This war is known as the Suez Canal crisis or the second Arab Israeli War.

The Third Arab- Israeli war or the —six-Day War

- was fought between 5-10 June 1967.
- Between Israel on one hand and Syria Iraq and Jordan, Egypt on the other
- while U.S.S.R supplied weapons to the Arabs, U.S.A Britain and the federal Republic of Germany assisted Israel.
- Ultimately Israel emerged victorious. At the end the war, Israel occupied Golan Heights of Syria, the Sinai and the Gaze strip of Egypt, and the west Bank of Jordan. But, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (P.L.O) was founded in 1964, and began guerilla warfare against Israel.

The Fourth Arab-Israeli war,

- also Known as the Yom Kippur war,
- on 6 October, 1973, when Egypt, Syria and other Arab states opened war against Israel.
- took place when leader of Egypt was **Anwarae Sadat** (since the death of Nasser)1970.
- The war came to be Yom Kippur war because it started on the Jewish religious celebration day called Yom Kippur.
- In this day Egyptian troops crossed into the Sinai and attacked, but were driven back by Israeli forces.
- Following the Yom Kippur war of 1973, Palestinians intensified their struggle through the Fedayeen (**guerrilla Fighters**).
    - ✓ The PLO and the popular Front for the liberation of Palestine, and
    - ✓ later the **—Black September**-Continued series of attacks on Israeli targets.

The underlying reason behind all the above mentioned wars were

1. the Arab-versus – Jewish **nationalism**.
2. the **strategic position** of the Middle East makes the issue more complicated.
3. the participation of **USA** and **USSR** on middle east for competition on cold war

In September 1978 a framework for peace in the Middle East was signed at **Camp David**, in Washington D.C by the USA president Jimmy Carter,

- ✓ Egyptian president Anwar al-Sadat and
- ✓ Israeli Prime Minister Menaaihem Begin.

  This agreement is known as Camp David Agreement.
- Egypt, alone among all other Arab states, gave recognition to Israeli state. However, **al-Sadat** was soon assassinated by Arab extremists.

The Non –Aligned Movement

Non Alignment

- is also referred to as **neutralism** in international relations.
- was the peacetime policy of trying to avoid political or ideological **affiliations** (blocs)
- this policy had been endorsed by India, Egypt, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and other states of Africa and Asia during the cold war.
- the leading personalities of the Non-Aligned Movement were
    - ✓ President Joseph Broz Tito of Yugoslavia
    - ✓ Jawaharlal Nehru of India,
    - ✓ presidents Sukarno of Indonesia and
    - ✓ Gamely Abdel Nasser of Egypt

It first conference was at **Bandung**, Indonesia in 1955, attended by 29 countries.

But, later above 100 countries joint from d/t corner of world.

The member of state of Non Aligned movement

- feared close relation with one of the two major blocs threatened their sovereignty.
- they assumed that their neutrality enable them to get economic and technical assistance from both.
- they had shared anti-colonialism ideas in common.
- after 1960s they have come to constitute a sizable group in the UN.
- Though they claimed to be neutralist, in practice they were not always neutral b/c of d/t difficulty. They were
- difficulty in formulating uniform policy on several issue in international affairs
- b/c they had undeveloped economy , they depend on the developed countries.

Gradually, with relaxation of tension b/n the two blocs since the late of 1980s neutralism has lost much of it influence.

Exercise 6.1

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

1. The secretary General of the UNO is
   A. Appointed by security council C. Appointed by General Assembly
   B. Nominated by secretariat D. Recommended by the secretariat
2. In most of the Arab- Israeli wars, which country played the role of uniting and leading Arab offensives?
   A. Egypt B. Iraq C. Jordan D. Syria
3. Which one of the following is valid?
   A. Southern Korea emerged a satellites of United nation C. Koreas was official divided at the end
   B. The cold war was ended when Korea divided into two D. Part of Korea was controlled by china
4. Hoch Minh declared the formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in
   A. The 17^{th} parallel B. 38^{th} parallel C.17^{0} North latitude D.A and C

Fill the blank space

5. The head quarter UN is_____
6. Form Africa who first elected as secretary general of UN was _____.
7. During cold war METO was organized by_____
8. In 1954 French colonizers defeated by Vietnams at the battle of _____
9. Who was the last Chinese Machu Emperor? _____
10. Mao set up communist base in north-western china at place known as _____.

Explain

11. What was the responsibility of UN Trustsheep Territories?
12. List at least four the satellite Russian states.
13. Who is responsible for the division of Korea in to two?
14. Write responsibility and authority of the Security Council
15. Write the two parties of china in 1920s and 1930s.
16. Explain the Marshal plan of 1947.
17. Discuss the Balfur declaration
18. Discuss the aim of non-aligned movement?

Answer for exercise 6.1

1.C, 2.A, 3.C, 4.A, 5.New york, 6.Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), 7.USA, 8. Dine Bien Phu, 9. Pu yi, 10.Yenan Soviet

UNIT SEVEN

AFRICAN SINCE 1945

7.1.National independent movement

Root cause of the current problem faced Africa traced back to the colonial era. These problems are

- Economic dependency and Backwardness
- Political instability and Border conflicts
- Discriminations of race and absence of economic integrations, etc.

End of World War II: The Turning point

- The Second World War significantly changed the global state's affairs.
- The year 1945 was a **turning point** in the course of the struggle for independence in Africa.
- Since 1945 the supremacy of the **old European** colonial powers had been
  - ✓ challenged by the emergence of new global powers(Soviet Union and the United States).
  - ✓ exhausted by the war and concentrated more on their own **recovery**.
  - ✓ the efforts to suppress liberation prevailing in Africa and elsewhere became **expensive** to the powers.
- After the Second World War, colonialism in Africa was **eradicated** within few decades. Factors at that facilitated the liberation of Africa were.
  - The **political changes** and the spread of **liberal** thinking within the colonial countries.
  - Through their active **participation** in World War II, many Africans were able to observe European powers fighting and paying great **sacrifices** to defend their sovereignty.
  - The **positive examples** set by those Asian states (Vietnam),
  - **Foreign educated** Africans that returned to Africa filled with ideas of freedom, nationalism, democracy
  - The anti-colonial struggle in Africa, between the two world wars, also
    - ✓ laid down the foundation for the post-world war II independence movements.
    - ✓ Africans gained useful experiences form it,
  - Pan-Africanism also contributed to the struggle for African independence, especially after 1945.
  - Influence of UN and OAU

The struggle against colonial rule had different forms in its

- length of time in winning independence, strength of liberation organization and quality of leadership also differed.
  The colonial powers used both **diplomatic** and **military** means to weaken the liberation movements. However, lastly, Africans won their independence through their struggle.

Italian colonies- north and East Africa

1. **Libya**
   - Libya had been an Italian colony since 1911.

Stay Home! ***Read More!*** ***Safe your life!***

- The Allies forces expelled fascists and Nazis from Libya in 1942 in collaboration with a local resistance led by Sayyid Idris.
- After the WWII, British and French forces stayed in Libya.
- with soviet Russia's proposal to UN General Assembly.
- independent state of the united kingdom of Libya was proclaimed on 1 January 1952.

2. **Italian Somaliland**
   - Italian Somaliland had also fallen under the British, when the Italians were defeated and driven out from that land in 1941. But, later it was taken over by the United Nations. In 1960, British and Italian Somaliland gained independence.
   - They were united to form one state, a Republic of Somalia.

French Colonies

- ✓ The liberation of French colonies in Africa began in the 1950_s
- ✓ Some French colonies won their independence after prolonged military fighting.
- ✓ Others secured their independence peacefully, in a bloodless movement,

French military defeat in Indo- China in 1954 gave an impetus for the peoples of North Africa to Morocco.

1. **Morocco**
   - The liberation struggle led by the Moroccan National front with sultan **Mohammed V**.
   - In 1953, the Riff and Atlas tribes revolted, and started armed struggle. After a negotiated settlement, Morocco was proclaimed independent on 2 March 1956.
   - French and Spanish Morocco were re-united at independence.
2. **Tunisia** also won its independence in 1956 under the leadership of **Habib Bourgiba**.
3. **Algeria**
   - In Algeria the French faced a protected and bitter anti-colonial struggle. (relatively larger number of European settlers).
     - ✓ These white settlers formed the "secret armed organization" to hold back Algerian independence.
   - The Algerians Armed organization the "National Liberation front of Algeria" (FNIA), was led by *Ahmed Ben Bella*. After the war (1954-62) the French government, arranged referendum. The people of Algeria overwhelmingly voted for independence, Algeria was proclaimed independent on 1 July 1962.
4. **Guinea**

   In 1958, France, under President Charles de Gaulle was prepared to grant independence to her colonies in west and Equatorial Africa. Only Guinea (Conakry) used this opportunity.

   - After referendum Guinea French government gave independence under the Democratic party of Guinea, led by **Sekou Touré**, in 1958.

Other French colonies remained under French rule until 1960_s. In 1960 a large number of African countries, achieved independence.

- Togo(both under ,U N trusteeship), Madagascar(now Malagasy Republic), Dahomey (Benin), Niger, Upper Volta (Burkina Faso), Ivory coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Chad Ubangi Shari (central African Republic), Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon Senegal, French Sudan (Mali) and Mauritania.S

5. **French Somaliland**

The former French Somaliland became independent in 1977 renamed French Territory of Afars and Issas (now known as Djibouti).

6. **Comoro** was became independent in 1975.

<u>British Colonies-West, East and Southern Africa</u>

In some cases Britain showed some degree of willingness to grant her colonies their independence. The struggle for independence in white – settled colonies was relatively bitter and took more years.

- **Gold Coast**
- In gold coast the first struggle led by an organization called the united Gold coast convention. But in 1949 **Kwame Nkrumah** left it and organized the Convention people's Party.
- The gold coast became independent in 1957, and adopted the historic name of Ghana.


Kwame Nkrumah

1. **Nigeria**
- became independent in 1960.

2. Sierra line became independent in 1961
3. Gambia became independent in 1970.
4. **Egypt**

- had gained its independence in 1922, but Britain continued to station her troops in that country under the pretext of safeguarding their interest in the Suez canal.
- In 1952 a group of young army officers led by colonel **Gamal Abdul Nasser** overthrew the conservative king Faruk and seized power.
- When British forces evacuated the Canal Zone Egypt became fully independent in 1956.

5. **Sudan**

- Anglo-Egyptian rule over the Sudan, (the condominium) came to end through the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 12 February 1953, **Ismail Al Azhari.**
- the agreement accepted the independence of Sudan After three years, in 1956, Sudan became independent.

6. **Uganda**

- Controlled by British in 1894. In 1962, got independence under Uganda people's congress (UPC) led by **Dr. Milton Obote** (pm).

7. **Tanganyika**

- won its independence in 1961 under the Tanganyika African national union led by **Mwalimu Julius Nyerere.**

8. Zanzibar

- also became independent in 1963.
- In 1964 Tanganyika and Zanzibar independent states formed a federation called Tanzania.

9. Kenya

- Kenya's road to independence had its own ups and downs. Kenyans organized a peasant nationalist movement known as the **Mau Mau**. The Mau Mau harassed white settlers secretly and was active between 1952 and 1955. The movement was suppressed and thousands of Africans were imprisoned by the British.
- In 1960 **Jomo Kenyatta** organized the Kenya African national Union (KANU). Kenya won independence in 1963 and Kenyatta became its first president.

10. South Rhodesia

- South Rhodesia's road to independence had also its own challenge.
- In 1965 the racist white settlers under the leadership of **Iyan Smith** declared what was called the **unilateral declaration of independence** (UDI). This step delayed majority rule in that country.
- The Africans resort to guerrilla fighting long and bitter war was fought by the Zimbabwe African national union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African people's union (ZAPU) led by **Robert Mugabe** and **Joshua Nkomo,** respectively.
- This bitter struggle brought the white minority rule to an end.
    - A majority rule was established in April 1980.
    - Robert Mugabe became the first prime minister and
    - south Rhodesia adapted the name **Zimbabwe** (after historic Zimbabwe).

11. North Rhodesia (Zambia)

- by the United National Independence Party, under the leadership of **Kenneth Kaunda**.
- This struggle led to North Rhodesia independence in 1964. The country adopted the new a name of **Zambia** after river Zambezi.

12. Nyasaland

- became independent in 1964 as Malawi with **Hastings Kamuzu Banda** as its president in 1966.

13. Basutoland (now Lesotho) got independent in 1966**.**

14. **Bechuanaland** (renamed as Botswana) became independent in 1966.
15. The island colonies of **Mauritius** in 1968
16. **Seychelles** became independent in 1976.

Belgian colonies – central Africa

One of the national independence parties emerged in Belgian Congo was the Congolese national movement. This party was led by Patrice Lumumba.

- Lumumba had developed anti- imperialist and pan – African attitudes.
- Following popular revolts in the Congo in 1959, Belgium was forced to recognize the independence of the Congo which was officially declared in 1960.
- Independent Democratic Republic of Congo emerged with Joseph Kasavubu as president and Patrice Lumuba as prime Minister.

- However, the end of Belgian colonial rule in the Congo was followed by a civil war. The mineral rich provinces of Katanga and kasai broke away under the Leadership of Moise Tshombe and kalonji, respectively,
- In 1961 the UN troops which included forces from Ethiopia were sent to normalize the situation. In this situation the UN secretary General Dag Hammarskjold died in a plane crash while trying to mediate the Congo crisis.
- In July 1964 kasavubu appointed Tshombe as prime Minister. Tshombe became fierce and brutal in dealing with local matters. Kassavubu sacked him in 1965.
- **Mobutu** was confirmed as the president of the Congo in 1970. The state adopted a new name of Zaire, after the former name of the River Congo.

Rwanda and Burundi

The Belgian mandate territories of Rwanda and Burundi became independent by the decision of the UN in 1962. At independence, Rwanda became a republic and Burundi was in November 1966.

The Portuguese Colonial Empire

- The Portuguese were determined to continue their colonial rule in their African colonies after WW II.
- The people of these colonies fought bitter and long guerrilla wars against Portuguese colonial rule.
- Fighting against the Africa national liberation forces proved to be too costly for Portugal to win.
- In 1974 General Antonio de **Spinola** to end colonial rule in Africa.

1. **Mozambique**
   - With these favorable conditions, the "Revolutionary front for the liberation of Mozambique" (ERELIMO) won independence for Mozambique in 1975. **Samora Machel** was the first president.
2. **Angola**
   - The National Union for Total Independence in Angola, (UNITA) and the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.(MPLA) both in harmony and confidant with each other won independence for Angola in 1975. The first president of Angola was **António Agostinho Neto**.
3. **Guinea Bissau and cape Verde**
   - The African Independence party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) led the two small colonies of Portugal to independence in 1975.
4. **Sao Tome and Principe** also became independent in 1975.

Spanish and south African Controlled Territories

1. **Spanish Guinea (Equatorial Guinea)**
   - By the Versailles peace Treaty, at the end of World War I, South West Africa was taken away from Germany and put under the Republic of south African mandatory rule.
   - After the Second World War, the responsibility of looking after the mandatory territories was transferred to the United Nations, (UN Trust Territories).
   - In such a way, Spanish Guinea gained independence in 1968 and was renamed Equatorial Guinea.
2. **South- west African**

- South- west African people's organization" (SWAPO) and International diplomatic pressures were also put on South Africa.
- Finally south- West Africa won its independence in 1990. It was renamed **Namibia**.

Apartheid in South Africa

- Two year after South Africa was freed from British rule in 1910, the African National congress (ANC) was formed in 1912, aimed at struggling for the rights of the black population. Later, the ANC crystallized its demands into a call for "**one man, one vote**"
- In 1948, a general election brought the Afrikaner National party to power. It was a party made up of extreme racist groups. It promoted a policy of discrimination, which came to be known as apartheid. Apartheid means separate development of the races;
    - ✓ white domination of the majority blacks by the minority whites.
    - ✓ Apartheid 87% of all land in South Africa was reserved to whites.
    - ✓ cancelled all the meager right the blacks used to have, it passed a number of laws
    - ✓ that deprived Africans political right and human rights and
    - ✓ imposed rigid segregation in sport, recreational areas, schools, hospitals, buses etc.
- In 1952 the ANC, led by Albert Luthuli, Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu waged a campaign of passive resistance to the various discriminatory rules, but the government continued with its repressive policy.
- On 21, March 1960 Police fired on a peaceful and unarmed demonstrators at **Shapevile**.
    - people were killed and some 186 including women and children were wounded.
    - Many nations enacted economic **sanctions** against the racist government of South Africa.
- The racist government arrested the opposition leaders. **Mandela** was in jail at **Robin Island** until he was released in 1990.
- Apartheid was abolished and "one man one vote" was introduced in South Africa.
- Mandela
    - won election and held office as the first democratically elected president in April 1994.
    - He was able to reconcile blacks and whites in peace.
    - he was the first president who left for the next democratically elected president in1999.

7.2. Pan- Africanism

- passed through a number of phases before it became a movement for African unity.
- initially was mainly concerned with black communities of African ancestry who lived in *north American* and the *Caribbean islands*. . After being liberated from slavery, they remained the victims of American and colonial racism.

- In the 19th century, they resorted to the idea **returning back** to Africa where they could become free and equal. This led to the development of a "**Back to Africa**" movement.
- In its first form pan-African was pan-Black "or "pan- Negro" movement which took shape outside Africa.

❖ The First pan-African congress was held in **London** in 1900.

- One of the actions of this congress was to protest to Britain's Queen Victoria against racist rule in south Africa and Rhodesia.

- Following this congress, the liberating ideas of pan-African movement found their way into Africa.
- Edward Hlilmot Boyden (1832-1912), Burkhart Du Bois (1869-1963) and others propagated the idea of the pan –Africanism in Africa

❖ Second congress was held in **Paris** 1919,
❖ Third was in **London** and **Brussels** in 1921,
❖ Fourth in **London** and **Lisbon** in 1923 and
❖ Fifth in **New York** in 1927.

After the fifth congress the ideas of pan-African Movement developed towards a new from, the "pan-Black" idea grew into pan-African. This idea reached its full development with the **sixth pan-African** congress, held in Manchester in 1945.

❖ the six pan-African congress held in **Manchester** in 1945
- was attended by du Bois, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Nnamdi Azihwe of Nigeria and the well-known south African writer, peter Abraham. This historic congress
    - adopted a resolution demanding independence for Africans and an **end to colonialism**.

In Africa;

1st. conference of independent African states was held in **Accra**, Ghana in April 1958.
2nd. conference convened in December of the same year in the same city.
- United Arab Republic (Egypt), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia attended the conference.
- Leaders of liberation fronts from all over Africa also attended this conference.

Both conferences called for the independence of the entire continent from colonialism.

- In the meantime regional groups such as **Brazzaville Gr**oup (composed of **ex-French** colonies).
- Brazzaville Group was originally organized by France in 1944 and was further strengthened in 1958. Evan after independence, *the members advocated close connections with France*.
- Country like Egypt, Ghana, Guinea and Mali
    - ✓ wanted to foster social and economic changes to make their political independence more real.
    - ✓ they criticized what they called non-colonialism(dependent on their former colonial masters).
    - ✓ "United states of Africa", forward by Kwame Nkrumah
    - ✓ The arranged a conference of their own in the Moroccan town of Casablanca in 1961. They came to be known as the **Casablanca Group**.

Another group of African states met the Liberian capital of Monrovia.

- ✓ this group constituted several independent African states including Ethiopia and Liberia, Tunisia, Somalia, Nigeria, mages Cameron, Chad etc.
- ✓ the group was commonly known as the **Monrovia Group**, after met at Monrovia, capital Liberia.
- ✓ all believed
    - Africans should continue their relation with former colonial powers.

- that their own internal problems must be solved first before the establishment of an inter-state political union.

✓ However, they believed in the necessity for a coordinated effort among African states for economic development.

✓ nearly all of the Brazzaville Group members later joined this group.

African states came together at Addis Ababa and established the organization of African Unity (OAU) in May 1963.

7.3 The Formation of the OAU

- About 17 African countries won their independence in 1960 and they

✓ need to preserve their **independence** and

✓ needed to ensure **cooperation** for economic, social development and in **international** affairs.

✓ also wanted to bring about the **independence** of the rest of the African continental plat form.


OAU meeting

The long years of the pan- African Movement led to the formation OAU.

The organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was founded on 25 May, 1963 in **Addis Ababa**.

- The charter of the organization was signed by 31 independent African states.
- B/c of Ethiopia exist independent Addis Ababa became headquarter of the OAU.

The aims of OAU was

- eliminating colonialism in Africa,
- promotion of unity and solidarity of African and states
- the retaining of existing boundaries and
- Neutrality in the cold war.
- Promote international cooperation with the charter of UN and declaration of human right.

The principal organs of the OAU include;

1. The assembly of Head of states and Governments- this is the supreme and meets once a year;
2. The council of ministers-it consists of foreign ministers and meets twice a year or when required.
3. The General secretariat-it has an Administrative secretary-General appointed by the Assembly.
4. The commission of Mediation, conciliation and Arbitration; and
5. Other specialized commissions.

7.4. Problems of Independent African states and the OAU

The problems of African states and the OAU are mainly

1. the **legacy of colonial** rule and Others have been of **Africa's own making**.

For instance

1. frequent **border conflicts**.
2. **ethnic oppression** and conflicts within African states have **bred civil wars**
3. also experienced **frequent military coups**. B/n 1958 and 1969, in 20 out of the 38 independents African states political power had been taken over by military regimes.
4. **Single party regim**es have been common with corruption and extreme poverty.
5. Africa countries are **economic dependent** on the industrialized countries.
6. **unemployment**, high level **brain refugees**, outcome of **weak economic base** (or the negative legacy of the past, colonial rule.)

The OAU has also proved to be of little help in solving these outstanding problems. The weaknesses of the OAU are originated from above factors (problems),

1. most of Africans' problems are go **beyond the scope** of the OAU
2. negative influence of **super pow**ers during cold war,
3. the OAU lacked the necessary economic, political and military **power** to solve regional conflicts.
4. **former colonial** powers still maintained great influence on the affairs of African states.
5. **less coordination** and **awareness** about from OAU

Successes of the OAU

1. Successful in one of its basic objectives that is liberation from colonialism; at present all of Africa is independent from colonialism.
2. It had intervened in many conflicts for example in
    - Somalia and Ethiopia, morocco and Nigeria, Rwanda and the great lakes conflicts and in the struggle against apartheid in south Africa and Namibia
3. bringing cooperation among states for economic development, set up regional organizations

To overcome the problems and to speed up African political and economic integration the African union was established in 2004. The African union is not fundamentally different from the OAU it is a natural development of the OAU into a higher level of integration.

African union which had four solid bases;

1. the establishment of an All-African parliament
2. pan-African court of Justice
3. the Africa Development fund and
4. African Investment fund.

Exercise 7.1

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

1. Which one of the following Africa countries was given its independence by a united nation resolution?
   A. Libya B. Tunisia C. Ghana D. Algeria
2. In the 1960 Jomo Kenyatta organized?
   A. KANU B. ZANU C. ZAPU Mau Mau

3. Which of the following leader-country matched is correct
   A. Kenya- Milton Obote C. Tanzania- kamuze Banda
   B. Zambia –Kwame Nkrumah D. Guinea-Sekou Ture
4. The first conference of independent African states was held in 1958 at
   A. Accra(Ghana) B. Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) C. Casablanca(Morocco) D. Monrovia(Libya)
5. The first French colony to gain independence was
   A. Guainía B. Senegal C. Chad D. Togo

Fill the blank space

6. Write the name of the following colonies after their independence
   Belgian Congo _____, South Rhodesia_____, South- west African_____

7. Write their countries and independence time of the following prominent political leaders
   Habib Bourgiba____,___, Dr Milton Obote (pm),____,____ Kenneth Kaunda____,_____

Explain

8. What are the stands of Casablanca group on the relation of Africa with Europeans and unification of Africa?
9. What were the qualities of Nelson Mandela that gained him the popularity?
10. Why the 6th pan-African congress was special for the national movement? Explain briefly.
11. Write at least three reasons why Ethiopia/Addis Ababa selected as headquarter of OAU?
12. List at list three aim, success and limitation of AU.
13. What are the legacies of colonization in Africa?
14. Compare and contrast the advantage and disadvantage of colonization.
15. Write the characteristic features of Apartheid in South Africa.
16. Write at least three Factors that facilitated national liberation movement in Africa after WWII.

UNIT EIGHT

8.1. CONSOLIDATION OF AUTOCRACY

- Emperor Haile Selassie endeavored to lay the foundation for the **restored** autocracy.
- He took several measures aimed at ultimately **consolidate** absolutist monarch up to 1974.

These measurements were

1. the emperor **built a bureaucracy** that served his interests.
   - Eleven ministries and the office of the prime minster with power to draft and implement laws were reinstated in 1943(however, they could not exercise real political power).
   - The new council of ministers was mainly composed of men of service than birth, absolutely obedient to the emperor.
   - he established an advisory body known as the **crown council** (composed of the hereditary nobility).
   - The **expansion of education** (to produce the necessary educated manpower for bureaucracy).
2. In 1955, he promulgated a **new constitution**, (revised the 1931 constitution). B/c of
   1. the **changing in political realities** and international situation of the post – war period and
   2. the **federation of Eritrea** with Ethiopia in 1952

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The constitution

- primarily aimed at **consolidating** autocracy.
- primary concern on issue of **imperial succession**.
- introduced universal adult suffrage and allowed an elected chamber of deputies, there were property qualifications for candidates.

3. reorganizing the army.
   - the imperial **body guard** was reestablished with **Swedish assistance** in 1942, (the most trusted)
   - The police force was set up in 1942 on the **British** model.
   - **public security** was also set up(initially trained by the British, later by the Americans),

- The army, imperial bodyguard and the police force were used to put down opposition to the state.

Economic Developments

- Agriculture sector has been used both for subsistence and export coffee and other agricultural products (like grain, pulse and oil seeds) made up more than 90% of Ethiopia's exports.
- Ethiopian farmers are engaged in activities of both crop production and animal husbandry.
- The question of land and its ownership was to become a matter of great concern to the restored monarchy.

After Ethiopia's liberation, a process of land privatization was pursued at an increasing scale.

- The gabber system used to be given tributary rights over peasants and peasants were obliged to give up **to 75%** of their annual yields to land owners
- **Gult** owners were collected **tributes** and **labour** services. Consequently there were peasant oppositions to the system in different regions from north to the south.

The British military mission to Ethiopia withdrew in 1950. Ethiopia had taken the initiative in establishing a friendly relation with America as a counter-weigh to British domination.

- ✓ Americans were also involved in improving and extending the communications sector.
- ✓ the Ethiopian **Air lines** had already been established in 1945 by the help of the Americans.
- ✓ the imperial Highway Authority was established in 1951.
- ✓ The Imperial Board of Telecommunications was set up and Sweden closely cooperated with it.
- ✓ In 1953 a treaty was signed between Ethiopia and the USA, this treaty Ethiopia allowed the US A to use the **KAGNEW** communications station in Asmara. In return, the USA agreed to give military assistance to Ethiopia. To implement this military aid program, a body called Military assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) was set up in the same year.
- ✓ the air force, the navy and the ground forces were equipped with American weapons..

- The Ethiopian educational system was shaped along the American system of education. The **Peace Corps program** of the 1960s was part of this American assistance.

8.2. Crisis of Autocracy and oppositions to the Imperial Rule

- **Internal plots and the 1960 Coup D'état**
  - Various oppositions (rebellion) against the Haile Sellassie rule in the post-liberation period.

1. The coup of 1960

- was led by **brigadier General Mangiest** (Commander of imperial bodyguard) and his brother **Germame Neway**.
- Germane Neway was USA educated and he served as an administrator of Walayta and Jijiaga upon his return.


Mengistu Neway


Girmame Neway

- On 14, December 1960 the coup makers proclaimed the establishment of a new government.
  - The crown prince **Asfa Wossen** was made head of state, as a salaried constitutional monarch.
  - Ras Imiru Haile Sellassie, selected for his liberal attitude, was to the **prime Minster** of the new government.
- After few days exchange of fire and daylight shoot outs in the capital, Addis Ababa the coup failed.
  - General Tsige Debu, Chief of the **police** forced who was the formidable ally of the coup leaders, was killed in battle.
  - Germame was killed and Brigadier Mangistu was wounded outside Addis Ababa and later tried sentenced to death and was hanged in Addis Ababa in March 1961.
- The coup failed because it
  - **lacked proper** organization and failure to involve the **army** (Its serious weakness).
  - Though unsuccessful, it proved to the Ethiopian people that the authority of the emperor could be challenged.

2. The Ethiopian Students' Movement

- The student of provinces secondary and higher level and foreign educated started to oppose the exploitative and oppressive system of the state.
- They began to struggle for
  - the **freedom** of the **masses** and development of their nation.
- The student movement began in the 1950s when university students started to demand
  - improvement in education faculties and services.
  - freedom of the press and the right to form their union freely.


Walelign, leader of sts mov't

- University student started to produce their own newspaper known **'News and views'**(they highlighted the miserable life of peasants and urban dwellers)
- Some of the major factors that have strengthened student consciousness and radicalism were;
  1. the role of **foreign educated Ethiopians** and the attempted **coup of 1960**, and
  2. the introduction of **Marxist-Leninist** ideas and literature.

- The formation of University student union of Addis Abeba (USAA) in1965, strengthen student movement. Students came out into the streets with the slogan "**land to the Tiller**". They called for
    - civil rights and liberties and
    - protested against economic, religious and ethnic inequalities.
- The years between 1965 and 1974 student raised many national and international issues
- Ethiopian students' unions of America and Europe, too, exposed the weaknesses of the feudal. Response of the imperial regime was

- refused to heed even to some of their demands and it reacted by **detaining**, **flogging** and **killing**
- university and schools were **closed** down many times. These measures proved the imperial regime unable to weaken the student movement.

3. Peasant Rebellions in Gojjam and Bale

The condition of the Ethiopian peasantry was extremely miserable in the post-liberation decades. Factors attributed to the problems were;

- **increasing land tax**, the process of privatization and land sale
- **expansion of commercial farms** which resulted in eviction of peasants.

B/c of these Subsequent protested and rebellions broke out in different regions of Ethiopia.

a. Gojjam peasant rebellion

- was breakout in 1968.
- the immediate cause of the rebellion was the introduction of a new agricultural income tax. it first started in the districts of Mota and Dega Damot.

- Response of peasants were
    - first refusal to permit government tax assessors to work in the region
    - second they presented their petition to the state.
- In the absence of positive response from the state,
    - third peasants defied authority of the state and rebelled.
    - fourth, they elected leaders, and agreed to expel state officials and stop taking their produce to markets.
- Response of Government
    - ✓ retaliated by attacking, burnt down their home, detained and others were killed.
    - ✓ The fighting reached its peak in April 1968.
    - ✓ It stopped only after the intervention of a contingent sent by the central government.
    - ✓ At the end of the fighting the emperor visited Gojjam,
        - removed unpopular government officials, and postponed the new tax and
        - exempted peasants from back- payment of taxes the years 1950 to 1968.

Peasant rebellion of Bale

- opposed **feudal exploitation** and **corrupt**-administration.
- the oppression and economic sufferings of the peasants of Bale were worse than that of Gojjam.

- **land alienation**, religious and ethnic domination and inhumane and corrupt was existed in Bale.
- some degree of external involvement (Somali). Somali was to control neighboring regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, French Somaliland and British Somaliland in view of creating Greater Somalia.

- The rebellion in Bale began in the frontier district of **Elkere** in 1963 by refusal
  - to pay government taxes and to sell grains at markets.
- By 1964 the peasant rebellion had spread to Wabe, Dello and Genale. (It gained a strong mass and good co-ordination and very well organized under the leadership of **Commander Waqo Gutu.**
- Frequent battles were fought between peasants and the combined forces of the police and the Territorial Army. Finally, the rebellion was crushed by an army sent from the center.



Response of Government

- introduced **martial law** and set up a military administration over Bale.
- Suspects were **disarmed** and the right of movement of people was **restricted**.
- Ring leaders were persuaded to surrender through **promises of rewards**.

The rebellion came to an end in March 1970.

  - The government appointed an Oromo general **Jagema Kello** as governor of Bale.
  - most of the rebel leaders were set free and given positions in different offices.
  - The government taxes for up to year 1970 were cancelled.

Yet, these measures of the state did not bring fundamental changes in the socio-economic system of the country. This was result peasants rebellion in Wollo, Arsi and Shoa.

The outbreak of famines

- natural and human causes for famine. The exploitative feudal system always worsened famine. Famine b/c of
  - Peasants had no incentive for producing beyond subsistence level.
  - peasants paid up to three- fourths of their produce to landlords in some reigns.
- Even in the absence of famine the majority of Ethiopian peasants lived at starvation levels. Therefore, in the years 1958-74 almost all regions of Ethiopia were affected by famines of varying degrees.
- Of all the famines, those very serious in was
  - Tigrean in 1958/59, Wag-last in 1965/66 and Wollo in 1972/73

- Despite the death of thousands of peoples however, the government tried its best to hide the famines. But 1974 the devastating famine of the period was exposed to the international community by

- Ethiopian students and a documentary film produced by the British journalist Jonathan Dimbilby. It became one more cause to further strengthen opposition to the imperial state.

The Eritrean problem

- British took control of the Ogden and Eritrea from Ethiopia. British plan was intended to join
  - the Eritrea with Sudan (included Tigrigna speakers) and
  - Ogaden with British and Italian Somaliland
- By the Anglo –Ethiopian Agreement of 1944, the gradual British withdrawal from the Ogden stared in 1948 and completed in 1954 with this Ogden was restored to Ethiopia.

Two competing local groups emerged in Eritrea.

1. the groups supported union with Ethiopia.
   - this was organized under the unionist party.
   - was the largest political group in Eritrea by that time.
2. another group demanded the independence of Eritrea.
   - the Muslim league formed the independence Bloc. The liberal progressive party campaigned for the Independence of Eritrea united with Tigray.
   - A pro-Italian group (Italian settlers) and **ex-Askaris** supported independence for Eritrea.

- The fate of Eritrea and its relation with Ethiopia passed through several stages.
  - The first step was taken in 1948; Britain, France, USSR and USA presented the Eritrean issue to the United Nations General Assembly.
  - The UN appointed a commission of five persons from Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa. The duty of the commission was to investigate the wishes of the Eritrean people.
- After investigating, majority of Eritrean people, in favor of the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia. Then on 2 December 1950 UN resolution 390 V that separation.
- In 1952 Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian crown.
  - ✓ the federal government was authorized to control Eritrea's foreign affairs, defense, finance, commerce and port.
  - ✓ internal affairs of Eritrea were left to be under the control of a local assembly(elected by the people of Eritrea). The assembly consisted of both unionist and separatism parties.
- Both unionists and supporters of full independence in Eritrea were frustrated.
- Ethiopian government introduced the 1955 revised constitution (for federation of Eritrea).
- Ethiopian government made many efforts to unite Eritrea with Ethiopia the Eritrean.
- On 14 December 1962, the Assembly dissolved itself.
  - Eritrea merged with Ethiopia just as other provinces of imperial government.
- The Separatist had been engaged in a peaceful struggle and armed struggle under the Muslim dominated Eritrean liberation front (ELF) also known as Jabaha1958.

- The degeneration of Eritrea from a federal unit to an ordinary province in 1962 arose public opposition in Eritrea. The opposition was small at first, but gradually became strong.
  - The ELF was
    - ✓ a Muslim dominated force, obtained significant moral and material support from the Muslim world against the forces of the imperial government since the 1960s.
  - In 1972 most of the different groups united themselves under the Eritrean people's liberation front (EPLF) or **Sha'bya**, the ELF continued a separate struggle.
  - On its part, the imperial regime was not ready to accept the idea of an independent Eritrea
  - As a result, a devastating war was fought in Eritrea between the Eritrean fronts and the Ethiopian state for thirty years (1961-91).

8.3. The popular Revolution of 1974

Opposite to the imperial regime reached its peak in February 1974, different section of the society made a series of strikes, Protests and demonstrations and demanded radical changes

- The first serious act along the road to revaluation came from the army.
  - the army stationed at **Negele Borana** mutinied in protest against poor living conditions in January 1974.
  - At Negele Borana, soldiers detained high ranking military official and armed forces elsewhere began to demand salary increases and improvement of the living conditions.
- Ethiopian workers carried out series of strikes in different government and private enterprises.
  - Workers protested (long working hours, little pay, poor working conditions and corruption).
  - Initial they form self-helping origination (The workers of railway, Wanji suger Factory and the Akaki Textile Factors).
  - In 1962, workers established the Confederate of Ethiopian Labour Union(CELU)
  - Trade union began demanding salary increases, Pensions, annual leave, insurance medical care, reduction of working hours,
- Ethiopian teachers, (under the Ethiopian Teachers association) rose against
  - ✓ the exploitative system of the state in general, and
  - ✓ the newly introduced **educational reform program** known as Education sector Review of 1971-1972 in particular. It was intend to better the situation in the country's educational system especially the regional urban-rural and male female in balance in education.
    - Teachers criticized the program as unfair towards the poor. Teachers supported by student and parents demanded reforms resisted the implementation of the education sector Review.
- In the same month the state also faced a strike by taxi-drivers in the capital (demanded the rise of petrol prices that followed the 1973 Middle East energy crisis.
- Muslims of the capital set out for demonstration and demanded and religious equality, Separation of church and state and official observance of Muslim holidays.

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- Finally the mutiny of different divisions of the Army of the Air force brought a serious challenge to the state. This time, soldiers did not only demand salary increases, but also asked for political and economic reforms. Moreover, different army unit formed committees to coordinate their struggle.
- On 28 June 1974, the representatives of the various units established the co-coordinating committee of

✓ the Armed forces, he police and the Territorial Army. This body came to be known as the **Derg**. Members of this national committee consisted of

- Soldiers of the lowest rank, non commissioned officers (NCOs) and low-ranking officers.
- High-ranking officers were excluded. They were believed to be supporters of the regime.
- On its part, the imperial regime tried to pacify the mass revolt through some limited reforms;
  - ✓ it stopped the implantation of the new educational reform program,
  - ✓ reduced petrol prices and increased the salaries of soldiers.
  - ✓ On 28 February, 1974 Prime Minister *Akililu Habtewold* resigned and was replaced by Endalkachew Mekonnen. However the new cabinet, formed by Lij Endalkachew was unable to stop the national crisis.

The Derg began to exercise power and take actions.

- High ranking officials of the imperial regime including prime-mister Endalkachew were detained. (Aklilu had already been imprisoned.)
- Lij Mikael Imiru became prime Minster
- On 12 September, 1974 Emperor Haile Sellassie was deposed and detained. Thus, the 44 year of Haile Selassie rule and the Solomonic Dynasty came to an end.
- The Derg proclaimed itself the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), and assumed supreme political power. This event marked the beginning of dictatorial military rule in Ethiopia.

8.4. The Military Rule 1974-91

After he was deposed, the emperor was put to jail and died in prison months later. The new cabinet and the Derg run government affairs. However, after the formation of the PMAC

- the Derg took over the state power under the chairmanship of Lieutenant General Aman Mikael Andom. However, he was executed in Nov. 1974.
- in the same month the Derg executed leading officials of the imperial regime without trial. Such physical elimination of opposing forces multiplied its enemies both at home and abroad.


Mengistu Hailemariam

- After the announcement of its formation, the PMAC promised to

give up power to a new government by adopting a constitution. Teachers, students, workers and other civil servants were firmly opposed to the military junta. Popular strikes and demonstrations demanded the formation of a provisional peoples Government.

- Though it was unwilling to hand over power to a civilian government the Derg took some measures of reform, these include:

1. A programmer known as **the Development through cooperation campaign** launched in December 1974.
    - aimed at implementing a **literacy program**, and implement a subsequent proclamation of Rural land reform. The campaign involved high-school and university teachers and students. Participants saw it as systematic elimination of opposition forces from towns.
    - Despite this the campaign helped **reduce illiteracy** and even more increased the political **awareness** of rural masses.
2. In 1975, the military regime nationalized industries, banks and insurance companies that had formerly been privately owned.
3. In march 1975, a proclamation was issued on nationalization of Rural land and
    - its redistributed to the **landless** peasants.
    - abolished all forms of **private** land ownership of rural land and
    - abolished *tenancy* and it put an end to landlordism.
4. A government controlled enterprise known as Agricultural Marketing corporation (*Ersha Sebil gebeya dirijit*) was established (Peasants were forced to sell their production with prices fixed).
5. On 26 July, 1975 urban land and extra houses were nationalized. This proclamation established the urban Dweller's associations, the *Qebeles* (to control and eliminate opposition forces in the towns).

Most of the measures taken by the Derg's military dictatorship faced several oppositions;

- One of the serious challenges came from the Ethiopian people's revolutionary party (EPRP).
    - It was in 1976 and 1977 that this organization intensified its armed struggle in the towns.
    - The bloody campaign of physical elimination was known as Red Terror declared in 1977.
    - The prime targets of the Red Terror were

- Suspected members and supports of the Ethiopian people's Revolutionary Democratic front (EPRP),
    - the Tigray people's liberation front (TPLF), and the Eritrean people's liberation front (EPLF)
    - the Oromo liberation front (OLF) and others become. Thousands of intellectuals, and people from various walks of life were killed.

In April 1976, the military regime had also established the Provisional Office for Mass Organization and Affaires (FOMOA). .

- ✓ It was masterminded and staffed mainly by members of the All-Ethiopia socialist movement (Meison)

- ✓ had the purpose of disseminating Marxism –Leninism among the masses. It was to realize this objective that a training center for officials of the Derg known as the Yekatit 66 political school was established.

In April 1976 the National Democratic Revolution program of Ethiopia came to substitute the former principle of "Ethiopian socialism". Several Marxist – Leninist organizations emerged.

To consolidate its own grip on political power, the PMAC accomplished the task of party formation a long leftist lines. Officially established the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia (COPWE) in December 1979,

  - Party members were recruited on the basis of their loyalty to Mengistu Haile Mariam.
  - In 1984, when the 10^{th} anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution was celebrated, the works party of Ethiopia (WPE) came into being. They Strengthened and served as bridges between the party, the state and the people.
- With the adoption of a socialist constitution, the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) was set up in 1987.
- Mengistu himself assumed all key posts
  - the president of the PDRE, he was the head of the WPE, and the commander in –chief of the Armed forces

Yet, the military regime was still hard pressed by its enemies.

- In the North West the Ethiopian democratic Union (EDU) waged armed struggle against the military regime.
- The Eritreans people's liberation front (EPLF) also scored victories in the north in those years.
- The Tigray people's liberation front (TPLF) had already stated an armed struggle.

The Somali Republic's Invasion of Ethiopia and the Intervention of USSR

- Although internal opposition was now momentarily suppressed by the Red terror, Ethiopia becomes the target of Somali invasion since June 1977.
- Armed with soviet weapons and trained by soviet military experts, the Somali force penetrated into Ethiopia across the ill defended Ogaden area and even threatened Dire Dawa and Harar, however, it was successfully repulsed by the heroic counter – offensive of the newly recruited and trained Ethiopian forces.
- It was this event that brought about the alliance to the Soviet Union, Cuba and the Democratic republic of Yemen with the Ethiopian state.
  - Economic, military and other forms of assistance the soviets, Cubans and south Yemeni is helped the Derg a great deal beyond repulsing the Somalia invasion.
  - Ethiopia finally joined the communist bloc spear- headed by the Soviet Union.

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Decline and fall of the military regime

There were several internal and external factors that precipitated the decline and fall of the military regime.

1. The famine of June 1984/5 that was preceded by mass resettlement and later **villagization**.
    - People from drought Affected region of Tigray, Wollo and others were resettled forcibly mostly in the region of western and south-western Ethiopia.
    - The resettlement program failed due to several factors.
        - ✓ no prior preparations were made.
        - ✓ the good will of the people was not obtained.
    - Villagization also faced similar opposition.

The military regime lost popular support and showed its inability to solve such serious social problems B/c of the inefficiency of the top military leadership several army units attempted a coup in May 1989 against Mengistu's regime.

2. the co-ordinated military challenges from
    - Eritrean people's liberation front (EPLF) and
    - Tigray people's liberation front (TPLF),

- Tigray people's liberation front (TPLF), popularly called the Wayne TPLF gained a decisive victory at the battle of, shire.
- The EPLF took control of the port of Massawa in 1990.
- The army of the state gradually lost confidence the TPLF was determined to liberate the whole of Ethiopia from the military regime to this end.
    - The Ethiopian peoples' Revolutionary Democratic front (EPRF) was formed. This front was made up of the

- TPLF, the Oromo people's Democratic organization (OPDO) and the Ethiopian Democratic officers Revolutionary movement (EDORM).

- The international situation was also significantly changing after 1958, the year in which the soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the restructuring program. The former allies of the military regime could no longer extend their support to Ethiopia.
- Mengistu's regime became collapsed b/c of international factors and the mounting political and military crises by the EPRDF, the EPLF, Oromo liberation front (OLF), The Oromo Islamic front, Afar liberation front, the Bensangul liberation front, and the Gambella liberation front.

After successful military operations,

- the EPLF controlled the Eritrean capital of Asmara in 1991.
- EPRDF forces made their advance into Addis Ababa from different directions and controlled it on 28 May 1991. One week earlier Mengistu had made his flight to Zimbabwe.

➢ The EPRDF undertook the task of maintaining peace and establishing a new political order.
➢ From military Dictatorship to A federal Arrangement

- The first tack was arranging a peace and Democratic transitional on the Conference held in Addis Ababa, from 1-5 July 1991. The conference representing different political force, national liberations movement, religious institution and other participants was convened. it discussed and finally approved the charter.

On the basis of a transitional charter several measures were under taken by the Transitional Government.

- In the first place, the urgent and important task of establishing law and order (priority)
- Work of heal the wounds caused by the war that took several years, to bring the institutions and forces of repression to an end and to establish mutual confidence among peoples.

The transitional Government aimed;

- dismantling the representative organ of the Derg
- restoration law and order for a peaceful transition
- preparing the way for the establishment of a popularly elected parliament and democratic government.

- Different political organizations were established and/or regrouped new administrative regional arrangement was made based on national and linguistic seating.
- Eritrea's independence as separate state was recognized.
- Centralized economic system is abolished and market economy was issued
- A constitutional commission drafted constitution and ratified in December 1994 (Accordingly a new federal arrangement with ethnically defined regions created).

The transitional Government ended its mission in 1995. In that year the country took a new name the federal democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Meles Zenwi president of the transitional government was elected as prime minister.

Exercise 8.1

Fill the blank space

1. Who was assigned as crown prince during the 1960 coup_____
2. a documentary film about famine in Ethiopia was produced by _____
3. The program of Derg of mass resettlement was known as _____.
4. _____ was appointed as governor of Bale by Emperor after Bale peasant movement ended?
5. A pro-Italian group (Italian settlers) were known as

Explain

6. Discuss the measurements had taken by emperor in order to consolidate his power since 1941.
7. Camper and contrast the British and American relation with Ethiopia.
8. What was the aim of 1960 coup? Who were the leaders? Why it was failed?
9. What are the major factors that have strengthened student consciousness and radicalism in 1960s?

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10. What were the causes for Bale peasant movement?
11. Discuss the issues of Ethiopia and Eritrea during the emperor and Derg.
12. Analyze the role of 'Development through cooperation campaign' for Derg regime.
13. What were the causes for the famine 1984/5 in Ethiopia?

Answer for Exercise 8.1

1. Asfa Wossen, 2. British journalist Jonathan Dimbilby, 3. Villigization, 4. General Jagema Kello 5. Askaris