HISTORY F4

Part: two (19th. Nov. 2021)

●Chapter 3

1. What happened to the relation between North and south during military regime ?
   - It escalated.
2. Give four problems in the north ?
   - Severe economic crisis.
   - Somaliland' share in the government was denied.
   - There were curfews, arrests and embargo's.
   - Somaliland officials were sacked.
3. What was S.N.M stands for ?
   - Somali national movement.
4. What formed S.N.M ?
   - It was formed from the feeling of Somaliland people who suffered from the oppression and ill-treatment of Siyad's military.
5. Where S.N.M. was stablished ?
   - In Jeddah.
6. When and where S.N.M. officially announced ?
   - In 6th April 1981 in london.
7. Who announced ?
   - S.land diaspora in Europe and gulf states.
8. Where was their 1st military base ?
   - It was Durya.
9. What was called their 1st army unit ?
   - Ahmed gurey.
10. List the five S.N.M chairmen ?
    - Ahmed moh'd guleid (jimcale).
    - Sh. Yussuf ali sh. Madar.
    - A.qadir kosar abdi.
    - Ahmed moh'd moh'ud silanyo.
    - A.rahman ahmed ali tour.
11. Determine three aims of S.N.M ?
    - To carry out armed struggle against the military government.
    - To free all political prisoners.
    - To change the overall political system.
12. When S.N.M launched hundrens of military operation ?
    - B/w 1981-1990.
13. List at least three operations that S.N.M launched ?
    - The breakup of Mandera prison in 1983.
    - Military officers circle operation in which Abdilahi askar was freed.
    - The assassination of the head of national security service (NSS) in Hargeisa in 1986.
14. What was the agreements that mingistu signed siyad in 1988 ?
    - To disclaim all Somali territorial claims against Ethiopia.
    - To release Ethiopian 77 war prisoners.
    - To stop hosting and supporting each others guerillas.
15. Where S.N.M 1st entered when they informed about the secret agreement ?
    - In Bura'o and Hargeisa.
16. Who was the leader of SPM ?

- Ahmed omar jees.

17. Where siyad fled and when he died?
    - In Nigeria, in 1995.
18. When the republic of somaliland established ?
    - In 18th may 1991 in a conference held in Burao.
19. Who was appointed as 1st president in RSLN ?
    - Abdirahman ahmed Ali tour.
20. Who was the 1st vice president in RSLN (Republic of s.land) ?
    - Hassan Eissa jama.
21. What was tour's achievements ?
    - Complete liberation of s.land from military rule.
    - Reconciliation of s.land people.
    - Establishment of peace and stability.
    - Restoration of sovreignity.
22. What was egal's achievements ?
    - Restoration of peace and security.
    - Creation of government branches.
    - Formation of national flag.
    - Paid civil servants.
    - Introduction of somaliland shilling.
    - Collection of taxes.
23. When Egal died ?
    - In 2002.
24. What was Rayale's achievements ?
    - Establishment of new regions.
    - Creation of good foreign relations.
    - Implement of free and fair elections.
    - Strengthening the capacity of the national army.
25. When Silanyo won the presidential election ?
    - In 27th june 2010.
26. What was silanyo' achievements ?
    - Creation of qur'anic radio.
    - Peaceful transfer of power.
    - Renewed the extended somaliland shilling.
    - Unified corriculum and text books for all schools.
27. State three problems faced s.land in its initial years 1991 ?
    - Banditary
    - Economic declines.
    - Civil wars.

1. Explain, the political impacts of W.W.I on
    a. Germany =its size was reduced.
    b. Italy = It was heavily in debt and mussolini took over the government.
    c. Turkey = The war undermined the existance of great Turkey.
    d. Austria-hungry = it colupsed and split into two separate government.
2. After WWI an acceptable peace settlement became difficult state two reasons?
    - Different war aims of the allies.
    - Allies disagreed how to deal with the defeated powers.
    - Versailles threaty made peace settlement difficult for being hard to Germany.
3. Identify major problems that faced the successor states ?
    - ECONOMIC RISES
    - DEMOCRACY DID'NT LAST LONG
    - DIFFERENT NATIONALITS
    - TERRITORIAL DISPUTES.
4. List down any six of wilson' famous 14 points?
    - Abolition of secret democracy.
    - Restoration of belgium.
    - Reduction of armament.
    - Evacuation in russia.
    - Free trade between countries.
    - Colonies for self determination.
5. Who were the four leaders in versailles treaty?
    - Woodrow wilson
    - George clemen
    - David leoryd
    - Ottorio orlando.
6. State how succesful the league of nations was?
    - Provided relief famine stricken areas.
    - Formation of (IHO)
    - Supported reduction of the trade in dangerous drugs
    - Stopped Greco-bulgarian war of 1925.
7. Name five main organs of the league?
    - Assembly,
    - Council,
    - Permanent court of international justice,
    - Specialized agencies,
    - Secreterial.
8. Why the impact of the war was wide ranging ?
    - Because it was the 1st total war involved, not only by armies but entire population of modern industrialized nations.
9. How many soldier did they lost:

● Germany = 2million
● Russia = 1.7 million
● France = 1.5 million
● Britain = 1 million
● Austria-hungry = over 1million
● Italy = 500,000

● Turkey = 300,000
●U.S.A. = 250,000
10. state three social effects of the war ?

- Thousands became homeless.
- Outbreak of fatal disease.
- Food shortage.
- Starvation.

10. State three economic effects of the war?
    - Damage on European's world economic domination.
    - Allies spent millions of pounds to buy weapons.
    - Enormous expenses on the war.
11. What were the aims of the war?
    - The war participants had no clear aims, but Germany and Austria-hungry wanted to preserve haps'berg empire.
12. When was the Versailles treaty was?
    - On june, 1919, I paris.
13. List five terms of the treaty?
    - Germany had to lose territory in Europe.
    - Union between Germany and Austria was forbidden.
    - German-african colonies were taken away.
    - German troops were not allowed in Rhineland.
    - League of nations was formed.
14. Why Germany rejected the treaty?
    - It was dictated peace.
    - Germany lost territory.
    - Reparations were humliated
    - It was'nt based on Wilsons 14 points.
15. Give two results of the treaty?
    - No recovery from the war
    - League of nations would not kept peace.
    - Self determination became difficult.
16. What was the one important result of the treaty (V.T)
    - The creation of new states from the break up of Austria-hungry and Germany.
17. When and where the league of nations began work?
    - On 10th Jan 1920 in Geneve(Switzerland)
18. List four main aims of the league?
    - To maintain world peace collectively.
    - To encourage international co-operation
    - To work in dis-armament.
    - To respect the national integrity and sovereignty of member states.
19. List four covenants of the league?
    - Decrease of armament
    - Respect of national integrity.
    - Exchange of information.
    - Establishment of mandated territories.
20. What were the weaknesses of the league?
    - It was more related to Versailles treaty.
    - It was rejected by USA
    - Italian invasion on Abyssinia 1935.
    - The league had no military.
    - Japanese invasion on Manchuria 1931.