FORM TWO

CHAPTER ONE

THE RISE OF ISLAM

Arabs before the Rise of Islam

The geographical location in which all Arab tribes inhabited before the rise Islam was the Arabian Peninsula which is surrounded by three bodies of water.
Its border Red sea on the West, Arabian Gulf on East and Gulf of Aden together with Arabian sea and Indian ocean on the south.
Most of Arabian Peninsula is desert and located in the center area known as Middle East where the ancient trade routes met.
Most Arabian tribes were nomads and traditionally lived on tribal bases and strongly bounded to their customs. Some tribes use bad habits like they could kill their daughters in fear of less status and poverty.

Pre – Historic Religions in the Arabian Peninsula

The centuries before the birth of Prophet Muhammad, the people of Arabia were polytheistic and believed various religions such as Christianity, Hanifa from their far ancestor Abraham and Judaism.
Others worshipped idols were by Mecca was the place of their most important where every tribe could enter without fear and free to practice the religion.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD

Prophet's Birth

Prophet Muhammad was born in the year **571AD**, which was known as the year of elephant in Mecca. His father died before his birth. When the Prophet was six years old his mother died and he was transferred to his grandfather Abdul Mudalib. By the time the prophet was Eight years his grandfather died and he was transferred to his uncle Abu Talib, who was a merchant man.
In 595AD when the prophet 25 years old, he met khadija. She told the prophet to

lead a caravan between Mecca and Syria. She proposed a marriage and he accepted.

Prophet's Message

Prophet Muhammad was inhabited of spending a long hours in mediation in the cave of Ghar – hira. At the age of 40 yrs one day while in the cave Angel Gibriel came and told that he will be the messenger of Allah.

Prophet's Hijra to Medina

After 10 yrs the Prophet preaching in Mecca, the islam message attracted less converts in Mecca. Most population opposed the prophet's message. After several hostilities and pressure from Mecca Quriashes the prophet Muhammad decided to leave Mecca to Medina.
This migration from Mecca to Medina is referred to as Hijra in 622AD.

PROPHET'S HOLLY WARS

1) BADR WAR

The Quraish of Mecca had tried all kinds of persecutions and boycotts to the Muslims in Mecca. They also robbed and looted all the properties of Muslims.
In 624 (Ramadan Month) the Prophet ordered to conquer camel caravans by Quraishes from Syria to Mecca led by Abu Suffian.
Abu Suffian got information about the prophet's order and he diverted the route.
The two armies met at Badr well. **The Result of the war**:

- ✓ *The Quraishes were defeated*
- ✓ *The unbelievers were killed 70 included their leader Abu Jahal*
- ✓ *From the Muslims only 14 were killed.*

2) UHUD WAR

It was a revenge war because at Badr war the Quraishes were defeated.
In 625AD (3Hijria) they came to revenge at Medina. They organized an army of 3000 men led by Abu Suffian and Prophet's armies were 700.
The prophet organized his army over Uhud Mountains (North Medina).

The first face, Muslims won the war. After it Muslims busy for looting the wealth of Pagan Quraishes. Unfortunately 200 men headed by Khalid binu Walid attacked at the back and inflicted heavy losses to the Muslims. Muslim armies confused, the prophet was injured and his uncle Hamse and other followers were killed.

3) THE BATTLE OF AHZAB (CONFEDERATES)

In 627AD (5Hijria) a war was organized by the Quraishes of Mecca from diverse enemies of tribes who united to defeat the Muslims in Medina with a force of 10,000 men. The Muslims made preparations for the war.
Under the advice of Salman Al Farisi, the Muslims had dug trench and rounded in Medina. The enemies could not pass the trench for several days. Finally a hurricane wind rose by smashed and killed the animals of the confederates.
Then the enemies returned without success.

The Treaty of Hudaibia

In **628**AD the prophet decided to perform Umra with 1400 – 1500 men. When the pagan qurashes saw them, they feared for battle.
The prophet and pagan quraishes made the treaty of Hudaibia.

Terms of the Hudaibia treaty:

1. There should be peace between Muslims and Pagan Quirashes for 10 years
2. Any tribe or person is free to join either parties
3. The prophet and his flowers were not entering that year to Mecca and came back the next year.

FALL OF MECCA (Fat – hu Mecca)

After the treaty of Hudaibia, the Muslims observed the terms of the treaty.
But the Quriashes in Mecca broke out the peace treaty in 630AD.
The prophet with 10,000 men attacked and captured Mecca.
Abu Suffian was captured and brought to the prophet.
The prophet promised to protect those who could not resist and Ka,ba would the center of Muslim pilgrimage.

Death of Prophet Muhammad

In 632AD the prophet Muhammad went his last pilgrimage to Mecca. After his return on three months later to Medina he suddenly ill and died on June 8, 632(10Hijria).

EXERCISE

1. Trace a short Biography of Prophet Muhammad?

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2. Briefly explain **three results** of the battle of Badr which took place in the first year of Hijra between Muslim forces and unbelievers?

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   _____
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3. Mention three terms of Hudaibia treaty?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

4. What caused the defeat of Jewish and Pagan quraishes at the battle of trench?

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   _____
   _____

5. Why Muslims loose the victory gained in the early part of Battle of Uhud?

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   _____
   _____
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6. Why the prophet and his companions invaded Mecca in 630AD (8 H)?

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7. Discuss the result after the invasion of Mecca by Muslims in 8 A.H.?

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MUSLIM CALIPHS AFTER PROPHET MUHAMMAD

1) Abu Bakar (632 – 34)

Abu Bakar was born in Mecca in 573AD from a rich family in Banu Taym clan of the Quraish tribe. His real name was Abdullahi binu Abi Quhafah.
After the death of Prophet Muhammad Muslims gathered and elected Abu bakar as the caliph of Muslims because he was the earlier companion of the Prophet.

Achievements of Abu Bakar

1. *He crushed the rebellions of Arab tribes throughout the Arabian Peninsula.*
2. *He sent Khalid binu Walid who conquered by the Sassanid and Byzantine empires*
3. *He organized a house of charity for the Muslims*

Challenges faced for Abu Bakar

Some problems faced Abu Bakar soon after his succession that threatening the unity and stability of Muslims were Some Arab tribes against the rule of Abu bakar and refused to pay Charity. They started the Ridda wars by led Musaylamah.

Finally on Aug 23, 634AD (12 Hijria) Abu bakar died

2) Omar Binu Khadab (634 – 44)

Omer was born in Mecca in 576AD. Omer was 39 yrs old when he accepted Islam. Omer was well – known for his power, intelligence, courage, justice and care for the poor people.

Achievements of Omer binu Khadab

1. Territorial expansion;
   - ✓ His army conquered Syria at decisive battle of Yarmouk in 636
   - ✓ He conquered Persia at the battle of Qadisia in 637
2. Omer's Administration System;
   - ✓ He divided the empire into provinces and nominated a governor to each province
   - ✓ He created the first Islamic treasury house with banking system
   - ✓ He was the first leader who uses the Islamic calendar that started from Hijra of the prophet.

Finally Omer was killed while he was praying by a man called **Abu Lu'Lua Almajusi**, who used a poisoned dagger on **7 NOV, 644 (23 Hijria**).

3) Othman Binu Affan (644 – 56)

Othman was born at seven yrs after Prophet Muhammad in 578 and belonged to the Ummayads of Quraish tribe. Othman was converted to Islam in 611AD at the age of 34 yrs.

Achievements of Othman binu Affan

1. ECONOMIC REFORMS;
   - ✓ Othman was a businessman so he increased the salaries 25%
   - ✓ Many mosques were built and others enlarged like Masjidu al Nabawi and Ka'ba
2. HOLLY QURAN;
   - ✓ He succeeded to collect several copies of Quran into One by sent a committee to every Muslim province.
3. MILITARY EXPANSION;
   He expanded the empire into Farz in 650, some areas of Khorasan (Afghanistan) and Armenia in 640.

4) Ali Binu Abi Talib (656 – 61)

Sayid Ali was the son of prophet's uncle Abu Talib. At young age 8 – 10 yrs he converted to Islam. After the assassination of Othman in 656, people of Muslims

elected Sayid Ali but Banu Ummayad tribe refused to accept Ali because they complained that one of Ali's faction did the murder of Othman they must pay the Othman's blood compensation.
Finally Sayid Ali was killed in 661 (41H) by Abdurahman binu Mulgam from Khawarj group.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAMIC DYNASTIES

I) Ummayad Dynasty

After the death of Sayid Ali, the first conflict arose between Muslims that rooted for the leadership between Sayid Ali and Muawiye binu Abi Suffian.
After the assassination of Ali helped Muawiye to expand his power.
Muawiye finally died in 680 and nominated his son Yazid from 680 – 83.

Why Ummayad caliphs moved their capital from Medina to Damascus in Syria?

Because of the following reasons:

1. The Syrian – Arab forces supported the Ummayad rule
2. The people of Hijaz or Medina did not accept the Muawiye rule

Activities of Ummayad Dynasty

The Ummayads ruled more than 90 years for the Muslim world

1. *They built a strong army by captured new lands including Byzantine*
2. *They challenged to stop the internal rebellions*
3. *They built a large Islamic empire stretching from Atlantic coast in West to India*
4. *They established the first hereditary government*

The Fall of Ummayad dynasty

The main reasons caused the decline of Ummayad dynasty were:

1. The Ummayad army suffered a series defeat from Byzantine

2. The dynasty was weakened by financial problems
3. There was hostilities of local powers from Ummayad dynasty
4. The last caliphs were weak and unable to rule rule so large empire

II) Abbasid Caliphate (750 – 1258)

In 750 the Ummayad dynasty was overthrown by the Abbasids.
Abu Abbas known as Al Saffa was the first caliph who ruled from (750 – 54).
Then his brother Al Mansur (754 – 775).

Abbasids decided to move their capital from Damascus to Baghdad (Iraq) during the reign of Al Mansur in 762 for two reasons:

- ✓ The area of Baghdad was rich in Agriculture.
- ✓ The cross – road of two ancient trade routes.

Communication and Trade

During 8 and 10 centuries the trade and communication increased in Eastern provinces due to two reasons:

- *The demands for luxury goods increased in Abbasid empire*
- *The unification of china under Tang dynasty in 618 who encouraged agriculture and trade.*

The Periods of Abbasid Empire

The caliphate time can be divided into two periods:

1) The Golden Age of the caliphate in 750 – 830
2) The periods of revolts, break up and decline

Breaking and Decline of Abbasids

The following reasons caused the decline of Abbasids:

1. *The extension of frontiers made it difficult to control from one capital*
2. *Farm production declined in Mesopotamia*

3. *There were many foreign soldiers (Turks and Persians) who gained the power of government*
4. *The attack of Mongols from central Asia ended the empire in 1258.*

EXERCISE

1) Trace a short Biography of Abu bakar?

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2) Why Muslims elected as the caliph of after Prophet Muhammad?

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3) Identify the main challenges that faced Abu Bakar after his succession?

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4) Identify the time that Muslims conquered Persia at the battle of Qadisiya?

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5) State three achievements of Abu bakar during his reign?

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6) State two achievements of Omer binu khadab during his reign?

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7) Who was killed Omer binu khadab and mention the time it was killed?

_____

8) Mention the time that Othman binu Affan was converted to islam?

_____

9) Outline the time that Othman binu Affan was assassinated?

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10) Why Ummayad clan opposed Ali as the caliph of Islam?

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11) Who was the first caliph of Ummayad dynasty?

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12) State two reasons on why Ummayads transferred their capital from Medina to Damascus?

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13) List three activities of Ummayad dynasty?

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14) Discuss three factors contributed the decline of Ummayad dynasty?

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15) Who was the first caliph of Abbasids?

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16) Name the caliph of Abbasids who moved their capital from Damascus to Baghdad and why?

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17) Discuss three reasons caused the decline of Abbasid dynasty?

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CHAPTER TWO

Islamization of Somaliland people

The Early life of Somaliland people:

The people of Somaliland have lived in the horn of Africa for a long period of time. Politically, the Somaliland people had never formed full political organization but were divided into clans.
Economically, the Somalis were mainly nomadic pastoralists. They kept camels, goats, sheep, donkeys, and horses.
Some of them settled in ancient cities such as Zeila, Heiz, Berbera and Maidh.

Cultural practices of Somaliland people

The Somaliland people, like most other societies, have their own customs, habits, beliefs and religious values. We have special games, Poems and songs.
These are known as cultural practices of a people in any society.

Arts and crafts

Arts and crafts refer to the things that people make using their technology.
The Somaliland people have their arts and crafts like weaving baskets and mats, wooden spoons which are smartly decorated.

The first penetration of islam in Somaliland

The people of Somaliland are pure Muslims by religion. It was recorded that Islam first entered Zeila through early Muslim immigrants who left from Mecca to Abyssinia, for the fear of their lives. It was said that Ja'far binu Abi Talib led the first group. They stayed and introduced Islam to the local inhabitants.

The main factors facilitated that Islam reached the Somali people were:

1. Migration of Muslims from Arabia in early centuries.

2. Somali merchants and sailors living in Arabia came under influence of Islamic religion.
3. Persian and Arab immigrants who had established a settlements along the coasts of Zeila, Berbera, Bulahar and Maidh.
4. The Long trading connections between Somali people and Arabian Peninsula.

The Role of religious leaders

Despite the fighting that occur commonly among the nomads, not all the men were warriors. The religious men or Sheikhs who devote their lives to religion were not involved the wars among the nomads.

The sheikhs fulfill such important tasks like:

- ✓ Teaching the young for the Holly Quran.
- ✓ They mediate the social disputes and guide people to the right way.
- ✓ Religious men stand outside rivalry and conflicts.

The History of Zeila

Zeila was the first appeared in the records of Arab writers at the end of 9 century when it was mentioned by Al Ya'qubi.
This northern port was an important in many centuries politically and economically.

Politically, it was the main settlement of Arabs and was originally the center of Muslim emirates. It was the main port in the region.

Economically, due to its geographical location it became the main center for trade port for the region and served the port of Ethiopian hinterland. Abyssinians were exported coffee, slaves and ivory while Somalis export hides and skins, gum, ghee and ostrich feathers. The imports of Zeila were clothes, dates and iron weapons.

Adal empire

The Adal sultanate was a muslim state located in the horn of Africa.
It flourished from around 1415 to 1577. Adal empire controlled large parts of

present day Somaliland, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eriteria. Adal sultanate with Zeila as its center dates back the 9 and 10 century.
The first king of Adal Empire was Sabradin II and he ruled the empire in 1415 – 1422.

Languages, Economy and Military of Adal Empire

Various languages from the Afro – Asiatic family are believed to have spoken in Adal empire such as Harari, Somali, Arabic, Afar and Argoba.
Adal had relations in **trade** with other states in North Africa, Arabian Peninsula and Far East. Adal attained its peak in 14 century, trading in slaves, ivory and other commodities with Abyssinia and kingdoms in Arabia.
The **military** was divided into several sections such as infantry consisting of swordsmen and archers that were commanded by various generals.

The conflicts between Adal and Abyssinian kingdoms:

There were prolonged struggles between Abyssinian kingdoms and Muslim emirates like Ifat and Adal empires.

Ahmed ibn Ibrahim al – Ghazi was a Somali Imam and leader of Adal sultanate, who invaded and defeated several Abyssinian emperors with help of an army mainly, composed of Somalis. Ahmed nicknamed Guray.
He was born in 1506 in the city of Zeila. Ahmed spent most of his childhood in the city of Harar.
Ahmed invaded Abyssinia under the emperor of Lebna dengel at Shimbra kure in march 1529. Then Abyssinian troops were defeated.
Ahmed guray wanted to spread the Islamic religion while the Christian monarchies of Ethiopia did not want the Islamic religion in Ethiopia.
The Abyssinians were forced to ask for help from the Portuguese, who landed at the port of Massawa on feb 10, 1541. Ahmed defeated the Portuguese by killed the commander of Portuguese named Christovao da Gama.
In Feb 1543, the Portuguese proved a decisive battle where Ahmed guray was killed.

The Aftermath of the Holly wars with Abyssinia

The campaigns of Ahmed guray had at least two major effects on the History of Abyssinia and the horn of Africa.

1. *Ahmed's appeal to the Ottomans brought the Occupation of Turkey on the Red sea coasts in Eretria.*
2. *Ahmed's campaign encouraged for the great Galla invasions from the South West in conquering equally to Muslims and Christians.*
3. *The decline of Adal probably appeared to have closed the Somali expansion in the west.*

EXERCISE

1) Mention the place where Somaliland located in the map of Africa?

   _____

2) List four ancient coastal towns in Somaliland?

   _____

   _____

3) What are arts and crafts?

   _____

   _____

4) What are the cultural practices of people?

   _____

   _____

5) Discuss the early penetration of Islam into Somaliland?

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6) List two factors facilitated that Islamic religion reached the Somali people?

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   _____

7) State two tasks of religious leaders for the society?

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8) Which was the oldest town in Somaliland?

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9) Explain the role of Zeila politically and economically between 12 – 16 centuries?

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10) Who was the first king of Adal empire and state the time he ruled?

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11) Where the Adal Empire located in Africa?

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12) Which languages were spoken in Adal Empire?

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13) What was the aim that Ahmed guray wanted to capture Abyssinia?

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14) Discuss the two results of the holy wars between Adal and Abyssinia?

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CHAPTER THREE

EAST AFRICAN COAST AND OUTSIDE WORLD

The Arrival of Arabs

It is believed that the Shiraz from Persia came first before the Arabs and controlled the East African trade but their trade declined due to Arab conquest of Persia, Egypt and North Africa.
The Arabs referred to the Africans to Zanj (blacks).
Thus the trading towns along the East African coast were populated by two societies those came from outside and those already living in the coasts which were the Africans(Zanj).

Reasons for the Coming of Arabs in East Africa

- ✓ The coastal region was attractive to the Arabs which were well – watered and cool climate
- ✓ They wanted to trade and control the commercial activities along East African coast
- ✓ Some Arabs came as refugees
- ✓ They came to spread their religion of Islam.

The Growth of Leading Towns

By the 14 century the following states flourished in East African coast.
They were sovereign and self governing towns with their own ruler and government.
City states are the rule of the city – property and surrounding country side.
There were wars and rivalries between some of the cities.
The city states along the coasts were many, about 30 cities stretching from southern Somalia to North Mozambique but the main ones were ; Kilwa, Zanzibar, Mogadishu, Malindi, Pemba and Mombasa.

Factors promoted East African Trade

1. There was a high demand for the trade items from the coast by consumers from outside world and coastal towns.
2. There were creative merchants in both foreign land and East African coast.
3. The existence of Monsoon winds facilitated the movement of boats which made possible for the trade.
4. The East African coast enjoyed a period of peace and stability.

Impact of Trade on the People of East Africa

The effects of Indian Ocean trade of East Africa. These included:

1. *Muslim traders and other foreigners intermarried with local African communities giving rise to the Swahili people.*
2. *Kiswahili emerged as a new language of coastal people (Mixed Bantu and Arabic languages).*
3. *Islamic culture spread along the coastal regions.*
4. *New crops were introduced along the East African e.g. rice, wheat, banana and Orange.*
5. *The development of coastal towns like Pemba, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mogadishu and Kilwa.*

The Coming of Portuguese

The Portuguese invaded the East African coast in 1498.
The people of East Africa knew little about the Europeans across the Indian Ocean until the coming of Portuguese on 1 March 1498.

Reasons for the Coming of Portuguese

The Portuguese came to the coast of East African a number of reasons.
These were:

1. The Portuguese wanted to find sea route to India
2. They wanted to trade with coastal towns so as to get Ivory, gold and spices
3. They came to the East African coast to counter the growing Islamic influence.
4. The coastal towns had harbors suitable for the anchoring for ships.

Reasons for the success of the Portuguese conquest

The Portuguese were successful in their conquest of East African coast for a number of reasons:

1. The Portuguese arms were superior
2. The Portuguese soldiers were well trained on good military tactics

3. The disunity among the independent towns leading to rivalry
4. Some towns failed to offer any resistance to the invading Portuguese for fear of being defeated.

The Portuguese Conquest and the Rule at the Coast

After their conquest, the Portuguese established their rule over the East African coastline for 200yrs. To ensure an effective administration The Portuguese divided the region into two parts each under an official.
The region to the North of Cape Delgado was ruled by a captain based in Malindi.
The region to the south was ruled by a captain based at Kilwa.

Decline of Portuguese Rule

The decline of Portuguese rule was facilitated by a number of internal and external factors:

- ✓ Portugal was a small country with small population
- ✓ The few officials they had on East African coast were corrupt
- ✓ Portugal lost revenue and had inadequate finance
- ✓ The coastal people became hostile for the Portuguese
- ✓ Persians and Turks assisted the coastal people in rebelling against Portugal

Impact of Portuguese rule on East African Coast

By the middle of 16 century, the Portuguese extended their rule from Sofala in Mozambique to Mogadishu in Somalia.

Negative Impact of Portuguese Rule

1. Their rule over the East African coast lasted for about 200years and the coastal people against them.
2. The people on the coasts were Muslims and disasted the Christian rule
3. The Portuguese monopoly soon challenged by Dutch, British and French
4. The inhabitants of east African coast hated the Portuguese rule because of its punishments and heavy taxations on its subjects

Positive Impact of Portuguese Rule

1. *They brought new crops such as Maize, Cassava, Sweet potatoes and Papaws to East Africa*
2. *Africans acquired the practice of collecting animal waste using as a Fertilizer (Manure)*
3. *Kiswahili language adopted some Portuguese words*
4. *They contributed improvements in the rigging of ships*

Establishment of Omani Rule

According to the growing weaknesses of Portuguese, the Omani Arabs took in their own land and captured the trading port of Muscat in 1650 and setting up their capital.

After learning much tactics, the Omani state rapidly turned itself into sea power. In 1652 they invaded Zanzibar Island and sacked the Portuguese properties while they welcomed by the local people and accepted the protection of Omani's rule and agreed to pay him tribute.

Seyyid Said; Sultan of Zanzibar (1840 – 1856)

Why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840?

Because of the following reasons:

1. Zanzibar was centrally positioned and easier to control East African coast
2. Zanzibar had a pleasant climate compared to Muscat which was hot and dry
3. Zanzibar was easily defensible as an island
4. Zanzibar had deep harbor in which ships could anchor

Factors increased the Slave Trade in East Africa

1. *There was an increased internal demand for slave labour on plantation farms in Malindi, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Pemba.*
2. *The demand for slave labour in French sugar plantations on the islands of Reunion and Mauritius.*
3. *There was a high demand for slaves to work as domestic servants and soldiers in Arabia.*

4. *The Portuguese plantations in Brazil required slaves*

The Abolition of Slave Trade in East Africa

The slaves worked in the plantation farms for a long hours and severe harsh conditions. Britain first started the abolition of slave trade for several reasons:

1. *Britain's industries needed the people back on the farms in Africa to produce cheap raw materials for here industries.*
2. *New Machines were invented that were more efficient and reliable than slaves.*
3. *Britain public opinion was also influenced by many humanitarian groups against slave trade.*

The Effects of Slave Trade in East Africa:

1. Slave raids led to the loss of life and destruction of property as houses and crops were burnt down
2. Slave trade led to the depopulation of the interior of East Africa
3. It led to fear and suspicion among the people as they had lost confidence in their leaders
4. The Africans regained their moral status and dignity as human beings after the abolition of slave trade.

EXERCISE

1. Name the people came first before the Arabs and controlled the East African coast?

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2. What were the Arabs referred to the Africans?

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3. List four reasons for the coming of Arabs in East African coast?

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4. Define the factors that made growth of the trade in the coast of East Africa?

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   _____

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5. What were the city states?

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6. State three factors that promoted the East African trade?

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7. Identify the time that Portuguese invaded the East Africa?

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8. Outline any three effects of the trade on the people in East African coasts?

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9. Identify four reasons for the coming of Portuguese in East Africa?

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10. Trace the Portuguese conquest on East African coast?

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11. Give three reasons for the decline of Portuguese power in East Africa?

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12. Identify two negative and positive impact of Portuguese rule in East Africa?

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13. Mention the time that Omani Arabs invaded the Zanzibar Island?

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14. Why Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar? State three reasons?

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15. List three factors helped the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

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16. Outline any four effects of slave trade in East Africa?

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CHAPTER FOUR

AFRICA BEFORE THE COLONIAL RULE

Introduction

Africa before 19 century was little known towards outside particularly to Europe. The first visitors in Africa were the **Arab traders** especially those who interested the spreading of Islam in Northern Africa and Eastern Africa.

Apart from Arabs some Europeans had explored the coasts of West Africa during 15 century. The first European country who visited the coasts of Africa was the Portuguese and then followed by Dutch who established a colony in Cape of Good Hope in 1652.

Some African communities formed with different economic and political organization such as those of Western Sudanic Kingdoms, Buganda and East African city states.

Western Sudanic Kingdoms

Western sudanic states were Ghana, Mali and Songhai. These states are called medieval empires. Originally the name Sudan comes from the term "Bilad al Sudan" which means blacks in Arabic language.
The Sudanic civilization appeared in the Savannah region of tropical Africa bordering the south of Sahara desert because of its adequate rainfall and fertile soil.
Berbers and Arabs from North of Sahara used camel caravans across Sahara to the south carrying salt and other goods in search of gold and ivory.
Besides agriculture, commerce and gold, Islamic religion facilitated the growth of Sudanic states because Islam brought the concept of law, learning and arts.

Rise of Ghana Empire

The earliest known empire of the three kingdoms of Western sudanic states was Ghana. The Ghana Empire located between upper Niger and Senegal rivers in West Africa. Soninke people created Ghana Empire. Their political center was **Kumbi Saleh** which is still under the ground.

Factors contributed the rise of Ghana Empire

1. *Its strategic position on upper Niger River made Ghana more influence.*
2. *Agricultural production contributed the wealth of Ghana.*
3. *The main income came from the gold mine.*
4. *The Introduction of iron working allowed Soninke to improve iron tools for agricultural production and organize iron swords, daggers and spears.*
5. *They impose taxes for the exports and imports on trade that crossed their region.*

Decline of Ghana Empire

The reasons caused the decline of Ghana were:

1. Internal rebellions resisted the empire like Soso whose leaders went to found the Mali Empire.
2. In 1045, Muslim Berbers from Morocco called Almoravids attacked and captured the empire.

MALI EMPIRE

The Mali Empire was established by **Mandinke people**. The first king of Mali was **Sundata Keita**. Keita ruled Mali Empire for 25 years.
After Keita Mansa Uli came to the throne "Son of Keita" after the death of his father. He expanded the empire by capturing new areas.
Mansa Musa came to the throne of Mali in 1307 he gone for Pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324. Mali reached from Senegal to the Atlantic Ocean and North Western of Nigeria. The capital of Mali was Niani, commercial city was Goa and learning cities were Timbuktu and Jenne.

Fall of Mali Empire

1. Mali empire suffered from the division of ruling family
2. Challenges from the neighboring people called Mossi who captured some parts of Mali
3. In 1433 Tuareg nomads from the desert captured the main centers of trade like Timbuktu and Walata
4. Mali appealed to the Portuguese for Military assistance but it refused.

SONGHAI EMPIRE

Songhai was a state into existence in 7 century, Songhai lay at the southern end of Savanna which made it strategic place.
Like other empires of Ghana and Mali had a close relation with Trans – Saharan trade routes from North Africa that made their capital at Goa.
Sunni Ali became the first king of Songhai "1464 – 1492" who was a Muslim leader. Songhai became strong and largest empire of Sudanic states.
They extended their territories along the Niger River and took the main centers of Mali like Timbuktu and Jenne.

Government of Songhai

Sunni Ali established a system of government under royal court and later expanded by Askia Muhammad "1493 – 1528" who united all western Sudanic states into a single empire and appointed governors.

Achievements of Askia Mohamed

1. *He introduced a regular taxation and standards of Weights and measures*
2. *He built a canal system on Niger river to irrigate farms to produce more crops*
3. *He encouraged learning in Timbuktu by rewarding its professors*
4. *Under his policies, Mohamed brought much stability to Songhai empire*

FALL OF SONGHAI EMPIRE

1. *After the death of Aski,a civil wars weakened the empire*
2. *Songhai was attacked Isaak II "1588 – 91" led the Moroccan forces using firearms by capturing Timbuktu and Goa.*

FOREST STATES OF WEST AFRICA

Asante Empire

The Ashanti Empire was a pre – colonial West African state that emerged in 17 century in what is now Ghana.
It was founded by **Akan people** in the gold producing land.
Akan people formed a state based on the trade in gold, slaves and ivory to the Portuguese on the coasts. The Ashanti established their state around Kumasi in the late of 1600s.
Ashanti had a significance trading partner with the Portuguese providing wealth and weapons which allowed growing stronger.

Factors led to the Rise of Asante Empire:

1) Geographical position of Asante favored its growth
2) Common culture and language by the state
3) Leadership and efficient army.

Political Organization of Asante Empire

The political situation changed when Osei Tutu, Asante king from 1701 to 1717 and his priest Komfo Anokye unified the independent states into most powerful political and military state.

He organized military and created a constitution and new cultural festival called Odwira.

Economy of Asante Empire

- ✓ It had fertile soil, forests and mineral resources
- ✓ The use of slave labor was involved in most import mineral product
- ✓ The control over gold production and the new farming communities

Decline of Asante Empire

Internal and external factors favored the decline of Asante empire

Internal factors

- ✓ *Opuku ware, after Osei in 1720 failed to unified Asante*
- ✓ *After the death of Opuku in 1750 the administration of the provinces never became an effective*

External factors

- ➢ *The Fante with the support of Britain defeated the Asante empire*
- ➢ *Destruction of economy after their defeat*
- ➢ *Invasion of Kumasi in 1874*

DAHOMEY EMPIRE

Dahomey was a Fon speaker, who lived in the grassland of present day Benin. It was created by a ruling dynasty known as Fon in 1625.
This clan ruling Dahomey until the end of 19 century. The French had established commercial ties with the kingdom of Dahomey.
In 1851, a Franco – Dahomian friendship treaty was agreed allowing French to cooperate commercially and missionaries to enter the country.

Factors led to the powerful of Dahomey

1. The warriors and military leaders who expanded their borders
2. Kingdom was small and easy to defend their enemies
3. A long standing armies who became strongest and best organized
4. Revenue was collected from custom duties

KINGDOMS OF EAST AFRICA

BUGANDA KINGDOM

Buganda is Bantu speaking community whose ancestors began to settle in Buganda for about 1000AD. About 1400AD Buganda had organized them into Buganda kingdom. Buganda was along and extensive history, unified in 14 century under the first king **Kato Kintu**, the founder of Buganda dynasty. Buganda grew to become one of the largest and most powerful states in East Africa during 18 and 19 centuries.

The Main Factors for the Growth of Buganda Kingdom

1. *The decline of Bunyara – kitara kingdom*
2. *The Buganda had a fertile areas and a plenty of rainfall*
3. *The small territory, easy to defend and maintain stability*
4. *A good leadership such as Mutesa I who ruled for a long time*
5. *A strong standing army*

Factors led to the Decline of Buganda kingdom

- ✓ After the death of Kabaka Mutesa, his son Kabaka Mwanga was unable to rule
- ✓ Civil wars erupted among Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists.
- ✓ Kabaka power was undermined by Christian court officials
- ✓ After signing Anglo – Buganda agreement, the kingdom came under the control of Britain.

EXERCISE

1) Who were the first visitors came in Africa?

   _____

2) Name the three Western Sudanic states?

   _____

3) Identify the geographical factors that made possible the Western Sudanic states to become powerful?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4) Name the people those who established
   a) Ghana empire

      _____

   b) Mali empire

      _____

5) Name three factors led to the rise of Ghana Empire?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6) Name the first king of
   a) Mali empire

      _____

   b) Songhai empire

      _____

7) State the time that Mansa Musa came to the throne of Mali?

_____

8) State three achievements of Askia Mohamed?

_____

_____

_____

_____

9) List two factors led to the decline of
   a) Ghana empire

      _____

      _____

      _____

   b) Mali empire

_____

_____

_____

c) Songhai empire

_____

_____

_____

10) Describe three factors led to the rise of

a) Asante empire

_____

_____

_____

_____

b) Dahomey empire

_____

_____

_____

_____

11) Trace the origin and explain factors that helped the growth of Buganda?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

12) Discuss the social, economic and political organization of Asante in the 19th century?

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_____

CHAPTER FIVE

TRADE

Definition of Trade:

Trade can be defined as "the *exchange of goods and services between people or countries".*

Types of Trade:

There are three types of trade namely; Local, Regional and International trade.

I. Local Trade:

This trade involves the exchange of goods between people within the same geographical area such as town or village.

Origin of Local Trade:

Local trade started because of the following factors:

1) *Climate and environmental conditions*
2) *Uneven distributions of natural resources*
   There are no regions with all the natural resources they require. In the early times, salt which were important were only found in few regions.
3) *Specializations;*
   Some skills were preserve for a few people these includes iron – working, pottery and cloth making.
4) *Surplus productions*

DEVELOPMENT, ORGANIZATION AND FEATURES

a) **DEVELOPMEN**t
   Local trade developed in order to get the need of goods that were not available in a village and required to sell the neighboring villages.

B) ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL TRADE
   Local trade was organized between individuals, families, clans and later communities who exchanged trade goods like grains, pots, iron implements, skins and livestock.

C) FEATURES OF LOCAL TRADE

- ✓ The trade was carried out within a small area like in a village.
- ✓ The range of goods was limited to resources available within a particular village.
- ✓ The numbers of trade were few.

Impact of local trade:

1. It promoted good relations between communities.
2. Cultural exchange.
3. Intermarriage between communities.
4. Urbanization.
5. Availability of goods and materials.

II. Regional trade

Regional trade refers to the *trade between two various geographical regions*. There are two types; Trans – Saharan and Long distance trade.

A) Long – distance trade

This was carried out between the people of east Africa and Arabs of east African coasts. By 19 century, the interior people organized large caravans to the coast to trade with the coastal Arabs. They exchanged animal skins, hides, ivory and slaves with the coastal traders. In return they acquired cotton cloth, bangles, iron tools and utensils from them.

B) Trans – Saharan trade:

The term "trans" means 'across'. Therefore trans – Saharan trade involved ' the exchange of goods across the Sahara. This also called the caravan trade.
The people who involved this trade were the Berbers and Tuaregs (from North of Sahara) and dark skinned western Sudan people (in South of the Sahara).

Developments of Trans – Saharan trade:

This trade reached its Peak between 8 and 16 centuries AD. It was facilitated by a number of factors. These included:

- Availability of capital which was brought by the Tuareg and Berber merchants from northern Africa.
- Existence of various trade communities such as gold mines, horses, ivory, slaves and salt.
- Existence of well – established trade routes.

Challenges faced Trans – Saharan trade:

1) *Many times they were attacked by hostile desert communities.*
2) *The desert temperature was extremely hot during the day and cold at night.*
3) *Many traders lost their way in the desert and could not find their way back home.*
4) *Scarcity of water and food was another serious problem during this journey.*
5) *Frequent attacks from dangerous animals such as scorpions and poisonous snakes.*

III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

This is the exchange of goods and services between different countries in one continent or even in different continent.

International trade can be divided into two: Indian Ocean trade and Trans – Atlantic trade.

1. Indian Ocean trade:

This kind of trade involved the Asian countries such as Srilanka, India, Persia, Egypt, China, Malaysia, and European countries such as Greece and Rome. These states traded with East African coasts, from where they acquired commodities such as slaves, ivory and some animal horns. The visitors brought commodities such as cloths, glassware, iron, and silk.

2. Trans – Atlantic slave trade:

This kind of trade is also called triangular trade. It involved Europe, Africa and Americas. This is named Trans – Atlantic trade because the Atlantic has vital part for the ships of this trade that were crossing the Ocean. The trade was stimulated by the technological advancements in 15 century for Portugal and Spain.

Origin of Trans – Atlantic trade:

The beginning of this trade went back to the year 1441 AD, when a young Portuguese sailor named Ahtarn Goncalves captured a man and women on the Western Sahara coast. Then he presented them to the Portuguese king, Prince Henry. The king was happy with this gift and he soon built a fort on the coast of Mauritania in 1445. This was used as for buying slaves and gold.

Development of Trans – Atlantic slave trade:

The discovery of the New world or Americas by European explorers such as Christopher Columbus led to the colony of large parts of South and North America. Britain, Spanish, French and Portuguese took part the slave trade in West Africa.

FACTORS FACILITATED THE TRANS – ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE:

1. Europeans found new land which is suitable for plantations that needed for huge labor force.
2. Acceptance of African kings to export slaves exchanged for other items.
3. Africans had more resistance to tropical diseases and hard works in hot climate.

The Process of Acquiring Slaves in West Africa:

The traders acquired African slaves in several ways. These included:

- Exchange (Barter) for European manufactured goods.
- Prisoners of war were sold as slaves.
- Lonely travelers were also kidnapped.
- Some African leaders sold the criminals in their communities.

Impact of Trans – Atlantic trade:

Impact on population:

- Millions of Africans were shipped out of the African continent from the period 1600 to 1850.
- Many diseases were exposed to the Africans.

- ❖ People of African descent were settled in Americas – USA, Latin America and Caribbean Islands.

Political impact:

- ✓ African rich traders came to control political power in many parts of Africa.
- ✓ The states that acquired firearms from this trade such as Dahomey, Fante and Asent became very powerful and prosperous.

Economic impact:

- European manufactured goods undermined many indigenous African industries.
- Many young people needed for agriculture, were shipped away from Africa. This destructed farm plantations.
- Destruction of African property such as livestock, farms and homes.
- Some African leaders gained some wealth from this trade.

Social impact:

- ✓ Fear and insecurity in the African settlement during the attacks.
- ✓ A lot of enemies developed among the communities due to slave trade activities.

What caused the decline of Trans – Atlantic trade?

In 1807, the British parliament made a decision to abolish slave trade because of the following reasons:

1. *Machines had begun taking place of man in several fields.*
2. *The British public opinion and Christian missionaries came to view slavery as inhuman.*
3. *The defeat of the British government during the American war of independence in 1776 forced the British to seek raw materials everywhere.*
4. *The spread of ideas of liberty and equality after French revolution in 1789.*

Exercise

1. Define the term trade?

   _____

   _____

2. List the three types of trade?

   _____

3. Why did the local trade start?

4. Discuss the development, organization and features of local trade?
5. Mention two impacts of local trade?
6. What is a Trans – Saharan trade?
7. State two factors facilitated the development of Trans – Saharan trade?
8. State three challenges that faced Trans – Saharan trade?
9. Name two types of international trade?
10. Give four factors that facilitated the Trans – Atlantic trade?

11. State three process of acquiring the slaves in West Africa?

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. What caused the decline of Trans – Atlantic trade? State two factors?

_____

_____

_____

13. State two impacts of trans – Atlantic trade on

a) Population

_____

_____

_____

b) Political

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_____

c) Economic

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CHAPTER SIX

THE CONSTITUTION OF SOMALILAND

Introduction

The meaning of constitution is the basic law of a country.
It is the set of principles and rules which defines how a country is governed.
It defines the state, its organization and establishes the structure of government and distribution of power among the various branches of the government.

The Characteristics of a good Constitution

There are certain characteristics common to all good constitution. These include:

- ✓ **Clarity**; it should be clearly defined its contents such as language in order to understand
- ✓ **Comprehensive**; it should address as many components of the state as it can as clearly as possible and in detail away from creating disputes
- ✓ **Bill of Rights**; the rights and freedoms of all citizens should be clearly stated in the constitution
- ✓ **Amendment**; articles defining to change the constitution should be included by clarifying which sections can be amended and which cannot.

Respect for the Constitution

Why do we make the constitution of our country, Somaliland?

The laws of our country are for the benefits of everyone. By respecting our constitution we can live together peacefully. Also we can develop to prosperity, to better future, to better life standards, better education and achievement of our long aspirations and prospect as a nation.

Branches of Somaliland Government

The three branches of Somaliland government are

1. Parliament
2. Judiciary
3. Executive

1) PARLIAMENT

Parliament is the body that makes laws of the country. They consists of Elders and Representatives.

2) JUDICIARY

The judiciary is the organ of government which interprets the laws enacted by the parliament. It includes the Supreme Court of Somaliland.

3) EXECUTIVE

The executive consists of President, vice president and the cabinet. The function of this organ is for the care of nation's resources, preserve of peace, advancement of society and proper conduct of the administration of the state.

Functions of the government

1. Maintenance of law and stability
2. Planning and managing the economy
3. Defending the country
4. Provisions civil services e.g. health, education, water
5. Social justice

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Local authorities are government organizations at the district levels.
They are in charge of matters concern services like local schools, health clinics, markets, local roads, management of local water resources such as dams and wells.

Functions of Local Authorities

1. *Revenue collections and budgeting*
2. *Improved service deliveries*
3. *Central government oversight*

EXERCISE

1. Define the term constitution?

   _____

   _____

2. Outline four characteristics of a good constitution?

   _____

   _____

3. Describe the functions of the three branches of Somaliland government?

   _____

   _____

   _____

_____

_____

_____

4. State any four functions of Somaliland government?

_____

_____

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_____

5. Outline three functions of Somaliland local Authorities?

_____

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_____

CHAPTER SEVEN

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Meaning of National Integration

Nation can be defined as a large community of people, usually sharing a common history, culture and language and living in a particular territory under one government.

National integration is the process of coming together (uniting) different people from different ethnic groups, races and religions in to one nation.

Importance of National Integration

A. National integration led to social and economic development.
B. It promotes peaceful co – existence of different tribes.
C. Easier, more efficient and accurate communication is achieved.
D. Promote political stability and feeling security.
E. It promotes nationalism, loyalty and good citizenship.

Factors Promoting National Unity

1. The *CONSTITUTION*: a constitution is *a set of rules agreed upon by groups of people who have chosen to live together.*
   The constitution of Somaliland unites the entire nation.
2. *RELIGION*: Somaliland community is 100% Muslims and implements all Islamic duties.
3. GOVERNMENT: The government of Somaliland has three arms, namely the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. The three parts run the affairs of the nation at various levels.
4. *EDUCATION:* Education is *a process of change that effectively promotes national unity*. Integration system of education with uniform curriculum that students are trained in national integration by developing a sense of belonging to one nation.
5. *DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES*: The resources of the country are divided fairly to all parts of the country. Social amenities such as schools and hospitals are equipped and maintained ensuring they are available in every part of nation.
6. *MASS MEDIA:* The Mass media enables Somaliland people from all parts of the country to contribute to national debates before decisions are made.
7. *NATIONAL LANGUAGE:* Our common language of "Somali" that all Somalilanders as well as other Somali neighbors spoke and communicate to each other.
   Also English and Arabic languages are increasing ability to communicate and mostly studied in school curriculum at secondary schools.
8. *NATIONAL CURRENCY:* The use of Somaliland Shillings gives Somalilanders a sense of nationhood. It also used US Dollar for transacting business.
9. *NATIONAL DAYS*: Somaliland has a number of national holidays which are celebrated every year. E.g. 26 June and 18 may are held on all parts of the country in celebrate. This promotes the national unity.
10. *SYMBOL OF NATIONAL UNITY*: The symbols that identify us as a nation are national flag and national anthem.

Factors Limiting National Unity

1. *TRIBALISM*

Tribalism is the practice of favoring people because they are from one's own ethnic group. This is often seen in employment, in admission to schools or training institutions, and in allocation of resources.

2. PARTY MEMBERSHIP
   Somaliland is a multiparty state. Apart from the ruling party there are also two opposition parties. The opposition parties check in the system to ensure that the government carries out the duties of the nation efficiently and effectively.
3. GREED
   Negative social behavior can lead to lack of unity. Greed is a negative social behavior. When a person has an extreme desire to have wealth or power, they are said to be greedy.
4. CORRUPTION
   Corruption refers to dishonest and illegal behavior. The most common form of corruption in Somaliland is bribery
5. IGNORANCE
   When people are ignorant, they are intolerant of other people's views and failed to appreciate the developments taking playing around them.
6. POVERTY
   When people lack the basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health they are regarded as poor.
   Poverty lead anti – social behavior such as stealing and violence.

Conflict Resolution

The term Conflict refers to situation in which people are involved in serious disagreements, disputes. Prolonged conflict may lead to violence.
Conflict resolution refers to *the process of settling problem when it occurs. In any society, conflicts may occur between individual and groups*.
There are various types that cause conflicts. Such as:

1. **Economic Issues;** It refers the dispute affect the development of trade, industry and wealth.

2. **Social issues;** it refers the people, groups and communities and their relationship with each other.
3. **Political issues**; It refers Matters concern to the nation or state.

. **PEACEFUL METHODS OF RESOLVING CONFLICTS**

1. Negotiation

The term Negotiation refers to discussions between people who are trying to reach an agreement over a dispute.

a. Fact Finding

Negotiation begins with finding out all the facts about the conflict that is going to be solved.

b. Discussion

Friendly environment must be solved during discussion.

c. Reaching an Agreement

Each party must show willingness to promise for any negotiation to succeed.

2. Arbitration

It refers to a situation where the disagreement is solved by a Neutral person or party by listening the two sides involved in a conflict.

3. Mediation

Mediation refers to a situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to help two conflicting groups or individuals reach a friendly agreement.

EXERCISE

1) What is the national integration?

_____

_____

_____

2) List three importance of national integration?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3) Briefly discuss **Three factors** that promote the national unity in Somaliland?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4) Identify and briefly explain any **Three factors** that limit the national unity in Somaliland?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5) Explain the meaning of conflict resolution?

_____

_____

_____

6) What are three methods of resolving conflict?

_____

_____

7) Discuss three steps to be followed by when negotiating a conflict?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8) What are the advantages of mediation and arbitration over violent conflict resolution?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

FORM THREE

CHAPTER ONE

Age of European Exploration and Discovery:

Several motivations led Europeans into an exploration;

- ✓ *Merchants seek a profitable trade with Asia.*
- ✓ *Church leaders sought to halt the expansion of Islam.*
- ✓ *To spread Christianity.*

Definition of key Terms

Astronomy is the *study of planets, stars and other heavenly bodies*.
Compass instrument shows the directions.
Caraval it is a sailing vessel better suited for rough seas and checked for storms.

Geocentric theory it is a theory states that Earth was the center of the universe. According to geocentric theory, seven planets – the Moon, Sun, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved around earth.
Theory states that the Sun was the center of Universe is called **Heliocentric theory**.

Telescope is an *instrument that makes faraway objects appears closer*.

Gravity is a *force that causes objects to be pulled towards the center of the earth*.

Revolution

A revolution is often described as a *great change that affects how people think and live and how their leaders govern.*

There are three types of Revolution*:*

1) Scientific revolution
2) Industrial revolution
3) Political revolution

Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution is the *change that happened mostly in Western Europe which made easy to produce new manufacturing goods.*
In 18 century the invention of new machines and the discovery of new sources of

power started in Britain..
Industrial revolution first began in **Great Britain** because:

- ✓ The *country's large resources of Iron and coal*.
- ✓ *An efficient Labor supply*
- ✓ *Good Transportations*
- ✓ *Capital investment*

DISCOVERY OF SCIENTISTS:

1) Henry the Navigator; he founded a school for sailors in 1418
2) Isaac Newton; law of Gravity
3) Galileo; he invented Telescope
4) John Kay; he made a shuttle in 1733
5) James Watt; he improved the early steam engines in 1763

Emergence of Germany as an industrial power:

There were several factors led to the emergence of Germany as industrial power:

- ✓ *Establishment of customs union called Zollverein.*
- ✓ *Availability of energy for use in industries.*
- ✓ *Availability of labour.*
- ✓ *Existence of good transport and communication networks.*
- ✓ *Availability of finance for industrial growth.*

Emergence of Japan as an industrial Power

Japan emerged as an industrial nation due to the following reasons:

- ➢ Japan had enterprising citizens and hardworking
- ➢ Japan has experienced a long period of political stability after World War II.
- ➢ Japanese goods are of high quality
- ➢ The existing of industrial base
- ➢ Geographical factors also favoured industries in Japan.

Emergence of USA as an industrial Power

Factors influencing the industries of USA

- *Raw materials were readily available such as iron, oil, copper and coal*
- *Skilled Labour was readily available*
- *Good transport and communication*
- *There were scientific innovations in the USA*
- *Foreign investments.*
- *America had ready markets.*
- *A Long period of political stability.*

Political Revolution

The political revolution was essentially a *basic change in the relation between government and people*.

The reasons caused that political revolution started in western Europe in Modern times:

- ✓ The *growth of commerce.*
- ✓ *The rise of the economics of middle class.*
- ✓ *There were new revolutionary ideas that governments depend on their people.*

French society before the Revolution:

The people of French had been divided into three large social classes:
the first class, *the Priest of Roman catholic church*, they paid no tax to the government.
The second class, *Aristocracy or member of noble families*. They paid no tax at all.
The third class, *Majority of people*. These were merchants, butchers, weavers, farmers, servants and all common people. They had no voice in the government and they were powerless.

A **Period known as the Reign of Terror** had begun all over France, many people were killed mainly people Aristocracy and even members of the revolution. About 40,000 people were killed altogether.

Significance of French revolution

- ➢ *Establishment of neutral government*

- *Redistribution of land management*
- *Declaration of Human right*
- *New constitution were established*

Exercise

1) Define the following terms
   a) Astronomy

      _____

      _____

   b) Revolution

      _____

      _____

   c) Compass

      _____

      _____

   d) Gravity

      _____

      _____

   e) Caraval

      _____

      _____

   f) Telescope

      _____

      _____

2) Mention the inventions of these scholars
   a) Henry the Navigator

      _____

   b) James watt

      _____

   c) Galileo

      _____

3) What is the difference between Geocentric theory and Heliocentric theory?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4) What are the three types of Revolution?

_____

5) Mention the first country that industrial revolution started?

_____

6) Why the industrial revolution take place in Britain before other European countries? Identify **three factors** to support this?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7) State three factors led the growth for industrial power in Germany?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8) What were the three classes of French society before the revolution in 1789 – 1799?

_____

_____

9) How was the French society organized before the revolution?

_____

_____

_____

_____

10) Give three reasons showing why Political revolutions started in Western Europe in Modern times?

_____

_____

_____

_____

11) The French Revolution was a good example to the world at that time of potential changes in social status and institutions.
Identify and explain **three basic results** of the French revolution?

_____

_____

_____

_____

CHAPTER THREE

UNIFICATIONS

The Unification of Italy

Introduction

The Agreements reached in 1815 at the **Congress of Vienna** had returned Austrian domination over the Italian peninsula but had left Italy completely fragmented in a number of small states. The strongest and most progressive Italian state was the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont in north-western Italy.

Italy in 1815 faced three obstacles to unity:

- ✓ *The Austrians occupied Lombardy and Venetia in Northern Italy.*
- ✓ *The Papal States controlled Central Italy cutting the north off from the south.*
- ✓ *The existence of several independent states:* the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

The Revolutionary Phase

There were many retired army officers who had fought with Napoleon.
By 1820 these officers had formed a secret organization called Carbonari.
They were concerned with securing constitutions for their sovereignty in order to unite under single country called Italy.
In 1820 the Carbonari led revolutions in the kingdom of the two Sicilies and kingdom of Sardinia.

Diplomatic and Military Phase:

COMILLO CAVOUR:

Cavour became the prime minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852.
Cavour started by transforming Sardinia-Piedmont into a modern state by developing the economy and got military support from Napoleon III.
Cavour was able to persuade Emperor **Napoleon III** to a secretly planned war against Austria. The French came to the aid Sardinia and the Austrians were defeated in the two major battles. The Austrians then surrendered **Lombardy** to Napoleon III, who handed it over to Victor Emanuel II.

Garibaldi and Victor Emmanual II

Garibaldi was a great Italian national hero (1807-82).
He worked at sea like his father and He lived in South America in exile between 1835 – 1848.
He came back to Italy after a second exile in the United States.
Upon his return in 1859, He led Thousands of Red Shirts (Volunteers army) through southern Italy he freed Sicily and Naples from Francis II of French empire.
The first Italian parliament met in 1861 and declared Victor Emmanuel II as the first king of a united Italy.

Venetia was added to Italy in 1866 when Prussia defeated Austria in the **Seven Weeks' war.** In that war Italy sided with Prussia.
When the **Franco-Prussian War** broke out in 1870, Napoleon III withdrew his troops from Rome. The Italian government sent troops to take over Rome from the Pope. The citizens of Rome voted for union with Italy which was declared the new capital city of Italy in july 1871.

Factors helped the Italian Unification

- ✓ The works of Cavour and Garibaldi
- ✓ The spread of nationalism by Mazzini and Carbonari
- ✓ The importance of 1848 revolution in Italy

Unification of Germany

In 1871, the states of north German confederation and other states in Germany formed the German empire.
Before unification, German had been divided into many small states, which were unified in a process that began in 1849 and ended 1871.
The two largest states were Prussia and Austro – Hungary. Unification did not include millions of people who themselves as Germans.
For example, German of Bohemia (Modern Czech Republic) and Austria remained outside the German empire.

Ottovon Bismarck

The principal planner of German unification was Prince Ottovon Bismarck, who was a Prussian patriot.
In 1851 Bismarck was appointed as Prussian representative to the German confederation. 39 German states formed the German confederation.
In 1859 he was transferred to Saint Petersburg as the ambassador to Russia.
Bismarck returned to Prussia in 1862 to become the prime minister. He was appointed by Prussian king William I.

Schleswig and Holstein

Bismarck sought to expand Prussia, believing that expansion would rally most Prussians. He found an opportunity in the dispute over Schleswig and Holstein.
Since the late of 15 century, Schleswig – Holstein had controlled by the king of Denmark. In 1852, the great powers had agreed that these states become independent states. But in 1863, the Danish nationalists added Schleswig – Holstein into Denmark.
Bismarck feared that Schleswig – Holstein might sustain of German union and suspect outside influence from Britain, France and Russia.
In Jan 1864 Austria and Prussia attacked the two provinces. First they occupied Holstein and then invaded Schleswig.
The Danish army was overwhelmed by its much larger power.
Denmark recaptured for the two provinces Schleswig – Holstein.
In June 1864, the fighting was over. Prussia and Austria failed the war.

Seven Week's War

Seven week's war also called Austro – Prussian war that occurred in 1866.
Most of the German states sided with Austria against Prussia, they saw Prussia as the aggressor. These included Saxony, Bavaria, Baden, Hanover and Nassau.
Italy joined Prussia because Austria still occupied the territory of Venetia, which Italians wanted to complete Italian unification.
France and Russia pushed force to make peace Ottovon Bismarck with Austria.
Then Austrians accepted the mediation from Napoleon III of France.

The treaty of Prague on August 23, 1866 resulted that Prussia was added for the two provinces Schleswig and Holstein.

North German Confederation

Bismarck finally had an opportunity to resolve the domestic political that he inherited in 1862. He set up a new north German confederation, including Hannover, Saxony and few independent states.
The conservative upper house, represent the state, had extensive control over foreign policy and economic affairs.
The lower house controlled the confederation's budget. The new confederation proceeds a policy of economic freedom, religious freedom, federal post and telegraph services.

Franco – Prussian war 1870 – 71

Prussia's international position was not secure. France government sought to capture new territories on the Rhine and in Belgium. Four years of tension between France and Prussia peaked in 1870. Bismarck for his part saw the conflict with France as a mean of rallying nationalists in Germany under Prussian leadership and establishing Prussia as the power of Europe.
He attempted a diplomacy solution but France government refused.
The Prussian army destroyed its French opponents and captured the emperor himself at Sedam on Sep 2 1870.
Bismarck had defeated his enemy so completely that he had no one with whom to negotiate.
In January 1871, Paris fell to the hand of Prussians and the war ended.

The German Empire

Proclamation of William I

When the Franco – Prussian war ended, Bismarck took an advantage of military situation to transform the North German confederation into the German empire. On January 18, 1871 the German empire was formed a confederation and William was crowned as the emperor of united Germany.

Factors helped the German Unification:

- The leadership of Ottovon Bismarck took a crucial role for the union
- Establishment of Customs union called Zollverein
- The increase in support of German nationalism

Exercise

1) State the time the congress of Vienna reached Agreements?

_____

2) Name the three obstacles faced for Italy to unite in 1815?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3) Name the most powerful state in Italy before unification?

_____

4) Identify the time that Cavour became the Prime minister of Sardinia?

_____

5) When Garibaldi established Red shirts army and state two places he freed?

_____

6) Identify and briefly explain three factors that helped the Italian unification?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7) Name the two largest states in Germany before unification?

_____

8) Who was the principal planner of German unification?

_____

9) What was the other name known as Seven week's war and mention the time it occurred?

_____

10) Mention the time it occurred and results of Franco – Prussian war?

_____

_____

_____

_____

11) Mention the time that German states formed for the German confederation?

_____

12) Describe three factors that helped the German unification?

_____

_____

_____

_____

CHAPTER THREE

EUROPEAN SCRAMBLE AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

Reasons for the coming of Europeans to Africa:

Their main reasons for the coming to Africa were:

1) *Exploration*
2) *Trade*
3) *Religion*
4) *Technological and scientific improvements*
5) *Military strength*
6) *Spirit of adventure*
7) *Competition to dominate*

REASONS FOR THE EUROPEAN SCRAMBLE

There were **Social, Economic, Political and Strategic** factors that led for European scramble for Africa.

The Berlin Conference and the Partition of Africa

The Berlin conference becomes the starting point of partition of Africa. The Berlin conference took place in Berlin (Germany) from Nov 15, 1884 to Feb 26, 1885.

Terms of Berlin Conference:

- ✓ *Spheres of influence*
- ✓ *Effective occupation*.
- ✓ *Protection of the White men*
- ✓ *There was to be freedom of navigation for trade on rivers like Niger, Congo and Zambesi.*
- ✓ *For stopping slave trade and encouragement of legitimate trade.*

The Impact of Partition of Africa

The scramble and partition of Africa had for reaching effects. These can be categorized as Political, Economic and Social impact.

a) Political Impact

- ➢ European administration based on direct, indirect and assimilation policy was established.
- ➢ Africa was introduced to world politics by the colonizers.
- ➢ Modern African states' boundaries were drawn during the partition.
- ➢ The establishment of administrative posts where Europeans administered the continents.

b) Economic Impact

- ✓ *African colonies provided and supplied industrial raw materials and markets for European industries.*
- ✓ *Infrastructure was developed to link major mining and agricultural areas.*
- ✓ *European invaders alienated African lands, creating a place for European settlement as Africans were pushed to low productive reserves.*
- ✓ *Africans were introduced to international commerce through trade, financial institutions and the use of currency.*

c) Social Impact

- ❖ Permanent European settlements were established.
- ❖ Many Africans lost lives through European resistance.

- ❖ African cultural values were exposed to systematic erosion in the face of European settlement.
- ❖ Western education was encouraged by Christian missionaries.
- ❖ The development of urban centers ensured roads and railways were built to link those areas.

African reactions to European colonizers

The Africans reacted for the European colonizers into two basic ways:
By Resistance and By Collaboration

1) RESISTANCE

This was the use of military force to try to prevent European colonizers, for example;

1) Somaliland – The Dervish resistance in 19 century against European colony lasted for 20 years led by Sayid Mohamed Abdulle Hassan.
2) West Africa, where the Mankinka under Samori Toure resisted the French occupation (1882 – 89).
3) Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) where Ndebele under Lobengula in 1883 and later in 1886 – 7 resisted the British occupation.
4) Tanganyika, as seen by the Southern Tanganyika societies whose resistance came to be referred to as the Maji Maji uprising (1905 – 07) against the Germans.

Causes of the Maji Maji Rebellion:

Several factors led to the outbreak of this rebellion:

- ✓ Oppression of the Africans.
- ✓ Disrespect for the African culture and customs.
- ✓ Land alienation.
- ✓ Employment of Arabs and Swahilis.

Reasons for the Failure of the Maji Maji Uprisings:

Several factors led to the defeat of the people of South – Eastern Tanganyika by Germans. They included:

- *Poor organization in their resistance.*
- *Superior weapons by the Germans.*
- *Lack of military unity of the Africans.*
- *Scorched – earth policy.*

2) COLLABORATION

This was the process of accepting European occupation without resistance.
E.g.

1) Buganda kingdom under Kabakas collaborated with British in 1891.
2) Central Africa – Lozi under Lewanika decided to ally with British colony because an internal and external problems.

The Africans collaborated with the European colony for various reasons:

- ✓ Many African leaders did not fully understand the intensions of Europeans.
- ✓ The need for protection against hostile enemies.
- ✓ The need for European luxury goods and guns.

Why Christian Missionaries came to Africa?

- ✓ To spread Christianity.
- ✓ To stop slave trade.
- ✓ To spread Western education.

Problems faced for the Christian missionaries:

1. *The missionaries were few in number.*
2. *The language barrier made communication difficult.*
3. *Their teaching was rejected by the African tradition.*
4. *Rebellion from Islam zones.*

The Achievements of Missionaries in Africa:

a. They spread Christianity.

b. They introduced western education to many Africans.
c. The introduction of new crops and agricultural skills.

Positive impact of Christianity

1) *There was wide expansion of Western education to Africa.*
2) *They initiated medical advances that improved the health of people of Africa.*
3) *They encouraged the Africans to produce their own goods from their fertile soil to trade with the Europeans.*
4) *Missionaries also saw themselves as protectors of Africans' human rights.*

Negative Impact

1. Christian missionaries sought to advance their interests and culture of their colonial master.
2. Christianity led to the demise of African culture and customs.
3. Christianity led to the implementation of Apartheid system in some parts in Africa.

EXERCISE

1) List six reasons for the coming of Europeans to Africa?

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_____
_____

2) State four factors that led the Europeans to scramble for Africa?

_____
_____
_____

3) Outline five reasons why Berlin conference was held in 1884 – 85?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4) Mention and explain the various ways the Africans reacted to Europeans colonizers?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5) Evaluate **three reasons** showing why some African leaders collaborated with the Europeans colonizers?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6) Give three reasons why the African resistances were defeated?

_____

_____

_____

_____

7) Discuss the reactions of the following Africans communities to European colonizers?

a) Dervish resistance under Sayid Mohamed Abdulle Hassan

_____

_____

_____

b) The Southern Tanganyika people

_____

_____

_____

c) The Mandinka under Samori Toure

_____

_____

_____

d) The Ndebele under Lobengula

_____

_____

_____

e) The Buganda kingdom

_____

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_____

f) The Lozi under Lewanika

_____

_____

_____

8) Describe **any three** causes of the Maji Maji rebellion during 1905 – 07?

_____

_____

_____

_____

9) State three reasons on why Christian missionaries came to Africa?

_____

_____

_____

_____

10) Name four problems faced for the Christian missionaries in Africa?

_____

_____

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_____

11) What role did the European missionaries play in the establishment of colonial rule in Africa? Describe at **least three** roles?

_____

_____

_____

_____

12) Western European powers divided up Africa among themselves at the Berlin conference of 1884/85. The effects of this partition had some benefits for the African people. Clearly state and explain any **Five such benefits?**

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CHAPTER FOUR

THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914 – 18)

The two opposing sides of the War

1) The **Allies or Entente powers:**
   a) *Britain and her empire (Australia, Canada, India and New Zealand)*
   b) *France*
   c) *Russia*
   d) *Italy (entered May 1915)*
   e) *Serbia*
   f) *Belgium*
   g) *Romania (Aug 1916)*
   h) *USA (entered April 1917)*
   i) *Japan*
2) **Central Powers:**
   a) *Germany*
   b) *Austria – hungry*
   c) *Turkey (entered Nov 1914)*
   d) *Bulgaria (entered Oct 1915)*

Causes of World War I

1. Economic rivalries
2. Colonial rivalries
3. Moroccan crisis
4. Arms race
5. Alliance system
6. Nationalism
7. The Balkan wars

The Immediate Causes

Assassination in Sarajevo

On 28 june 1914 Archiduke Ferdinand heir to the Austrian throne and his wife Sophia were assassinated in Sarajevo the capital of Bosnia while an Official visit in Bosnia. The murder was committed by a young Bosnian student named Gavrilo Princip on 23 July 1914.

Course of the War

The war begun in 1914 with both alliance confidently expecting a quick victory. Germany's aim was to attack the western allies as fast as possible in order to block action by the allied forces. When the war finally broke out it was fought into two fronts:

a) Western Front (mainly France and Belgium)
b) Eastern Front (mainly Russia)

A) Western Front

In the western front Germany planned to reach Paris through Belgium, although Germany suffered some setbacks her forces and over run Belgium within three weeks.

B) The War on Eastern Front

The Russians mobilized forces more quickly than Germans expected. However the Russians made a fatal mistake when they invaded Austria and Germany at the

same time. Although the Russians were success against Austria occupying the Province of Glacia But Germany defeated for the Russians in Aug 1915.

Why did the Central Powers lose the WWI?

The main reasons caused for the defeat of the central powers were:

1. The *Schlieffen Plan had failed*.
2. *Facing war on two fronts*.
3. *Allied sea power was decisive* enforcing blockade which caused food shortages and crippled exports.
4. German submarines failed in the face of convoys protected by British, American and Japanese destroyers.
5. The *USA entered in 1917* brought vast new sources to the allied.
6. *Heavy losses of German best troops* and new troops were young and inexperienced.

The Treaty of Versailles

In June 28, 1919 a conference had come up with the treaty of Versailles.
This treaty was between the allied powers and Germany. This treaty occurred at Versailles in France.

Terms of the treaty:

1. Germany had forced to accept for the war guilt for starting the war.
2. Germany had to pay reparations on the allied powers.
3. *Loss of German's territories and colonies*.
4. *Germany's armed forces were limited.*
5. *Formation for the League of Nations.*

The Other Peace Settlements

The four other treaties were signed between the Allied powers and defeated countries.
The main aim of these treaties was the transfer of territories from these states into other independent states in order to limit their power.

1) *Treaty of ST Germain Dealing with Austria in Sep 1919*
2) *The treaty of Neuilly dealing with Bulgaria in Nov 1919*
3) *Treaty of Trianon Dealing with Hungry in June 1920*
4) *Treaty of Sevres Dealing with Turkey in July 1923*

Exercise

1) Mention the time that First World War started?

   _____

2) What were the two opposing sides of WWI?

   _____

3) List four countries of the allied powers in WWI?

   _____

   _____

4) Outline any six causes of the First World War?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

5) What was the immediate cause of the First World War?

   _____

   _____

   _____

6) Name the two main fronts which First World War occurred?

   _____

   _____

7) State three factors led to the defeat of the central powers during the First World War?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

8) Mention the time and place Versailles treaty occurred?

_____

9) Name any three terms of Versailles treaty?

_____

_____

_____

_____

10) What was the aim of the other four treaties between allied powers and defeated countries?

_____

_____

CHAPTER FIVE

Nationalism in Africa

Definition of Nationalism

Nationalism comes from the nation. A nation is made up of people who share cultural and social background and have a common ancestry in historical terms. **Nationalism** can be defined as the *feeling of belonging by an individual or group of people to the geopolitical area they define as their motherland*.
Nationalism is also defined as *feeling to free your own country from foreign invasion.*

Factors that Promoted African Nationalism

1. **Racial segregation**: the colonial governments on Africa enacted laws that discriminated against Africans. Africans were discriminated against by Whites because of their skin.
2. **Colonial labour laws**: throughout colonial Africa, Europeans subjected Africans to harsh labour conditions by working long hours and few payments.
3. **Over – taxation**: the colonial governments in Africa introduced various forms of taxes to be paid by the Africans.

4. **Land alienation:** in many places. The Europeans alienated land for their own use. They selected the most productive areas and displaced the Africans who were living there.
5. **The first and second world wars:** the two world wars of 1914 and 1939 had great impact on nationalism in Africa.

Factors that strengthened African Nationalism

1. ***Pan – African movement:*** the leaders of Pan - African movement encouraged and declared that Africa was the Africans.
2. ***International Organizations against colonialism***: UNO expressed opinions against the colony
3. ***The British labour party:*** it took over the power in 1945. The socialist policies in Britain as well socialist party in France were against colonialism.
4. ***International conferences:*** there were some international conferences took part in Europe to discuss the colonial territories.
   African nationalists attended were **Kwame Nkrumah** of Ghana, **Namdi Asikiwe** of Nigeria**, Leopold Senghor** of Senegal, **Kamuzu Banda** of Malawi and **Jomo Kenyatta** in Kenya.
5. ***Participation of Africans in the two world wars***
6. ***Attainment of Independence by other colonies*** *like* India got its independence in 1947 from British colony.

The Rise of Sayid Mohamed Abdille Hassan

Mohamed was born on 7 April, 1864 at a small watering place Sa'amadeqo between Widhwidh and Buhodle in the Eastern part of British Somaliland.
His grandfather came from Ethiopia and settled in Buhodle area in 1826 and had married there. At the age of Seven he began to learn Quran.
He decided to dedicate his life to religion. By the early age of 19 he left his home to travel in search of learning, Visiting Herer and Mogadishu. He also travelled to Sudan and Nairobi. About 1891, he returned to his home and married a woman. Three years later he set out to go on Pilgrimage to Mecca where he met Sayid Mohamed Salah and fell under his teaching. Having joined the Salihia order.

He returned to Somaliland to preach his message and he settled at Berbera where he married his second wife.

Sayid Mohamed Against colonial rule (1899 – 1920)

The only obstacle to the expansion of colony was the competing territorial claims of European powers and Ethiopians.
He established a state called Dervishes.
Leading an army of 300 Dervishes, Sayid Mohamed seized the traditional watering of Burao area and killed the inhabitants of Qadiria settlement at Sheikh.
Between **1901 and 1904** four expeditions were mounted to hunt down the Imam.
The first two were composed of British led Ethiopian soldiers and Somalis.
The last two were upgraded with several thousands of British, Indian units and other groups. Mohamed regrouped the Dervishes for a jihad (holy war) against British and Ethiopians as well Somalis who rejected his teachings.
In **Aug 9, 1913** the Dervish forces attacked for a group of Somali camel caravans with British soldiers at **Dul Madoba** near Buroa.
Dervishes defeated and killed most of the camel caravans and British officer called Richard Corfield.

Achievements of Sayid Mohamed:

- ✓ He protected the spreading of Christianity into Somali territory
- ✓ He introduced the Somali people into Salihia sect
- ✓ He succeeded several wars against the British colony

In **Feb 1920** British aeroplanes attacked for the Dervish forces and captured their capital of Taleh.

Nationalism in Ghana

Ghana was a British colony and originally called Gold coast.
It became the first African colony below the Sahara to achieve independence.
Effective nationalist movements in Ghana were those formed in 1940s. The two great nationalist figures were **J.B.Danquah** and **Kwame Nkrumah.**
In 1946, Danquah formed **United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)** and became the

first leader of that movement. Nkrumah joined the UGCC as its secretary – general in 1947.
In 1949 Nkrumah formed the Convention People's Party (CPP) after resigned the UGCC party.
In 1954 Gold Coast attained full internal self – government under the CPP.
In July 1956 independence elections were held, the CPP won and went ahead to form an independent government. In March 1957, with Nkrumah as the head, Ghana got its independence from British colony.

Methods used by Nationalists of Ghana for their Struggle

1. They Mobilized protests against colonial rule.
2. They held public riots to promote for their struggle for independence.
3. They wrote publications and various forms of literature whose editorial objectives were to voice the Africans. For example, Nkrumah used the Accra Evening News to articulate African grievances.
4. The Nationalists used international forums. Nkrumah made known the Africans at 5th Pan – African conference held at Manchester, London (UK) in 1945.

Problems faced for the Nationalists of Ghana

- ✓ *Lack of adequate funds to finance the nationalistic activities.*
- ✓ *Disunity among Africans. Where African chiefs clashed with the political elites.*
- ✓ *African nationalists were arrested by the colonial government.*
- ✓ *There was rivalry among political parties.*

Why Ghana achieved independence earlier than other Africans?

1. *There was presence of a few European settlers in the country* compared to other countries like South Africa.
2. *There were rapid economic and social changes* which caused by an extensive cultivation of Cocoa.
3. *Ghana was a small country in size*. It also with a good system of transport and communication.

4. *There was a large group of elites*.
5. *Nkrumah was a famous leader provided the unity*.

Exercise

1. Define the term Nationalism?

   _____

   _____

2. State five factors that led to the rise of African nationalism?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Explain any three factors that strengthened the African nationalism?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Who was the founder of Salihia sect?

   _____

5. Which battle was killed for Richard Corfeild?

   _____

6. Discuss **three main achievements** of Sayid Mohamed Abdulle Hassan in his long struggle against British colony between of Somaliland 1900 to 1921?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Name two nationalist figures of Ghana?

   _____

8. Outline the methods used by nationalists in Africa to express their grievances?

_____

_____

_____

9. Outline four problems faced the nationalism in Ghana?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. State three reasons why Ghana achieved independence earlier than other Africans?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Chapter Six

Democracy and Human rights

Democracy

Definition of Democracy:

The term democracy is derived from a Greek word "**Democratia**" which formed two words Demos which means people and Kratas which means rule or power.
Democracy is a form of government where the political decisions are directly in the hands of the citizens.
Also **Democracy** is a *system of rule in which citizens are free to choose their ruler*.

Aspects of Democracy

There are three main aspects of Democracy

1) **Political aspect**

It refers to a system of government as a share. People are directly involved the rule.

2) **Social aspect**
   Social aspect stresses the value of human dignity. Democracy is viewed as a way of life in which every individual is free to organize his own lifestyle, express opinions, freedom of association and also give others a chance of choosing theirs.
3) **Economic aspect**
   The economic aspect of democracy aims at providing equal opportunities to all citizens and seeks to eliminate exploitation of humans by fellow humans and reduce the inequalities between the rich and the poor.

Types of Democracy

There are two types of democracy, Direct and indirect democracy.

1) **Direct or pure democracy:**
   This type of democracy the people are directly involved and participate in decision making.
2) **Indirect or representative democracy:**
   In representative democracy, the citizens exercise their right in decision making not directly as individuals, but through their agreed representatives.
   Parliament acts as the basic institution in this type of democracy.

Merits (Advantages) of Democracy

Democracy has been in existence for a long time in the history of human being. Democracy is believed to be a fair system of government. The following grounds are used to defend democracy.

- ✓ It is the most popular form of government since it is founded on the consent of the people.
- ✓ It recognizes equality among all the people irrespective of their color, gender or religion.

- ✓ Democracy has a moral and educative value. Democracy government helps individuals to develop their personality.
- ✓ It balances the liberty of the individual within the power of the state.

Demerits (Dis – advantages) of Democracy

Democracy also has its weaknesses. These include:

- ➢ *It promotes dictatorship by the majority.*
- ➢ *It encourages class struggle and corruption. These who elected pass the laws that protect their interest.*
- ➢ *A democratic government is often low and wasteful consultations have to be made when making a decision.*
- ➢ *It is not easy to find an honest man of good moral being elected.*

Principles of democracy

A principle can be defined as 'basic truth or general law. There are five principles of democracy:

1) *Freedom of speech, debate and enquiry.*
2) *Participation of people as a whole in their government.*
3) *Democracy needs to have an open and accountable mass media.*
4) *Economic democracy – the power of people to create and control of their own wealth.*
5) *Equality before the law – every citizen has an equal ability to seek and receive justice.*

Human rights

Human rights can be defined as *the <u>legal claims that universally belong people from the time they are born regardless of sex, race, tribe, language, place of origin, age or political beliefs</u>.*

<u>Important of rights :</u>

- ✓ Rights are necessary for human beings to achieve dignity.
- ✓ They empower citizens and residents by giving them control in decision making organs of state.

- ✓ They provide guidance to organs of state regarding the exercise of state power.
- ✓ Respect for human beings and strengthens national unity.

Classification of human rights

a) **Civil and political rights** - these are aimed at limiting state intervention in their personal life Such as rights to vote, to think and to have access to information.
b) **Solidarity rights** – every citizen should have the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, peace and development.
c) **Social, Economic and cultural rights** – these include the right to own property, to work, to start or found a family and the right to education.

Monitoring of human rights

The monitoring of human rights should be taken by the following special groups:

- ➢ Law enforcement officers (police).
- ➢ Lawyers and judges and other professional including teachers.
- ➢ Trade unions
- ➢ Journalists
- ➢ Religious organizations
- ➢ Associations e.g. business human rights and women groups.

Bill rights

The **Bill rights** are a *statement of human or civil rights in a constitution*.
These rights are signed by the most of the democratic states of the world.

Principles of international bill rights:

- *All people have a right to self determination.*
- *Each state should respect the rights of all individuals within the territory.*
- *The states should ensure equal rights for both men and women.*
- *Every human being right to life.*
- *All people have to freedom.*
- *Everyone has a right to liberty and security.*

- *Anyone living within territory of state has right to freedom of movement and chooses their residence.*

Children's Rights

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

These are four kinds of children's rights:

1) **Survival rights:**

These are the basic rights of child. Every child has a right to a) life b) Name and Identity c) Good medical care d) Good clothing e) Good shelter f) Good food

2) **Development rights:**

This refers the development of mind, body and soul. These are the rights of a) Education b) Play and Leisure c) Access to information d) Social security e) Parental care

3) **Rights to protection:**

Children should be protected against neglect, discrimination, cruelty and others. Every child should get

a) Protection from exploitation
b) Protection from diseases
c) Protection from discrimination
d) Protection from abuse and drugs

4) **Rights to participation:**

All children have right to

a) Be part an association
b) Take part opinion
c) Participation of contributions

Questions

1) Define the term Democracy?

_____

_____

2) List three aspects of Democracy?

_____

_____

_____

3) Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4) State three advantages (Merits) of democracy?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5) What is the dis – advantage (Demerits) of democracy?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6) Name the Five principles of democracy?

_____

_____

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_____

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_____

7) What are human rights?

_____

_____

8) List three types of human rights?

_____

_____

_____

9) What are the bill rights?

_____

_____

10) State three principles of international bill rights?

_____

_____

_____

_____

11) Outline four

a) Survival rights of a child

_____

_____

_____

b) Development right of a child

_____

_____

_____

CHAPTER SEVEN

The Formation, Structure and Function of Somaliland Government

Electoral System and Process

The **electoral System** refers to the *way in which elections are conducted in terms of the body responsible for elections, the rules and principles guiding the process*.

The electoral system in Somaliland is guided by the following principles:

- Freedom of the citizen to exercise their political rights.

- Free and fair elections conducted by secret ballot free from violence and corruption.
- Independent and transparent elections administered in a neutral and accountable manner.

Registration as a Voter

In order to vote during an election or referendum, one must be registered as a voter. In order to be registered, a person has to fulfill the following conditions:

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

The general election is usually every fifth year after a previous election.

Presidential Elections

This is where voters throughout the country elect a president.

Qualification for Elections as President

The following conditions are required for a person to be nominated as a presidential candidate:

- Is a Somaliland citizen by birth?
- Is qualified to stand for election?
- Is nominated by a political party?

Procedure at Presidential elections

The following procedure is taken during presidential elections:

- ✓ All registered voters are entitled to vote.
- ✓ The vote is taken by secret ballot on one day.
- ✓ The votes are counted in the polling station and results sent to the national tallying center.

- ✓ The independent electoral commission (IEC) tallies and verifies the count and announces the results.

Swearing the President

The president elected is sworn in the chief justice.
This is done after a few days of the declaration of the result. The president holds office for a term of five years.

Vacancy in the Office of President

A vacancy may occur in the office of the president before the end of the five year term. This happens when:

- The president dies.
- The president resigns.
- If the National Assembly passes a motion against president.
- Petition is successful in the Supreme Court.

Election of Deputy President

During the campaign each candidate in a presidential election nominates a person who is qualified for nomination for deputy president.

Parliamentary Elections

Like presidential elections, Parliamentary elections are held every fifth year.

Qualification for elections as Member of Parliament

For one to be cleared to contest as a parliamentary candidate, a person must fulfill the following conditions:

- Is a registered voter.
- Satisfies prescribed educational, moral and ethical requirements.
- Is nominated by a political party.
- Is of sound mind.
- Is not declared bankrupt.

- Has been a Somaliland citizen for at least five years before the election.

Functions of Electoral Commission of Somaliland

The functions of electoral commissions are:

- Conducting and supervising elections and referendum.
- The continuous registration of voters.
- The regular revision of the voters roll.
- Settles electoral disputes arising from nominations.
- Register the candidates for elections.
- Facilitates the observation, monitoring and evaluation of elections.
- Appoints election officials such as returning officers, presiding officers and their deputies and poling clerks.

Formation of Government

The Government consists of three parts. *The Executive, the Legislative and Judiciary.*

Legislature

This is also refers to as parliament. It is the law making part of the government. It has two – chambers; The House of representatives and the House of Elders.

The Executive

This is the government which implements the laws and policies of the government. It is headed by president.

Functions of President

- Nominate or dismiss cabinet of ministries, Attorney general and other senior state officers.
- Chairs the cabinet meetings.
- Coordinates the function of ministries and government department.
- Declare a state of emergency.

Functions of Deputy President

The deputy president of Somaliland performs the duties:

- The Principal assistant of the president.
- Acts as president if the president is absent, resign or death.

The functions of the Cabinet

- Provide parliament with full and regular reports concerning matters under their control.
- Assist and advise the president on the day to day running of the government.
- Ensure government policy is implemented by the civil servants.
- Carry out the domestic and foreign policy.

Attorney – General

The Attorney general is nominated by the president and appointed.

Functions of the Attorney – General:

1. Represent the National government in court or in any other legal proceeding.
2. Promotes the law.
3. Defends public interest.

Public Service

This is the non – political section executive part of government.

Functions of Public Service

a. Provides services to the people especially ministries services like health and education.
b. Implement government policies and programmes.
c. Maintains government records.
d. Collects government revenue through licenses.

National Security Organs

These are government bodies that provide internal security or protect from external attack.

These include:

1. The Defense Force
2. National Intelligence service
3. National police force

Somaliland Defense Forces

The Somaliland defense forces consists of :

a. The Somaliland Army
b. The Somaliland Navy

Functions of Somaliland defense forces

- To defend the country external aggression and resist the actual invasion.
- The Somaliland navy has responsible of protecting Somaliland territorial waters and defending against seaborne invasions.
- The Navy also responsible for dealing with illegal fishing in Somaliland coasts.

The National Police Service

The Somaliland national police include the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Traffic Police and General Service Unite (GSU).

Functions of National Police Service

- Maintaining law and order by preventing and detecting crimes.
- Arresting suspected criminals and taking them before a court of law.
- Collecting and evaluating intelligence information and document for fighting crimes.
- Carries direction and inspection of motor vehicles.
- Maintaining the incoming and outgoing at borders and entry points.

Challenges Facing the National Security Organs

The National security organs are faced with many challenges. These include:

a. Porous boundaries between Somaliland and Somalia, Somaliland and Ethiopia, making it difficult for the security organs to control the illegal entry of foreigners and smuggling of weapons.
b. Rising crime rates due to unemployment has overwhelmed the security organs.
c. Increased cases of sophisticated crimes such as terrorism, money laundering and drug trafficking.
d. High influx of refugees from Somalia.

Possible Solutions

- Employing more police officers to improve on the overall police to population ratio.
- Reviewing of the security organs training curriculum to get skills for combating emerging crimes.
- Providing modern equipment such as communication, budget and arms.
- Increasing funding to security organs for purchase motor vehicles for their daily operations.

ACTIVITY

1. State any four functions of electoral commission of Somaliland?

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2. Explain how the government of Somaliland is formed?

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3. What are the functions of legislature?

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4. Name three conditions necessary for the voter during the elections?

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5. State two functions of
   a) President

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   b) Vice president

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   c) Cabinet of ministries

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6. Outline the functions of the following
   a) Armed forces

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   b) Police

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   c) Prisoners

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