QUESTION AND ANSWERES FORM THREE HISTORY BOOK

1. **Where did the great civilizations flourished?**
   - The great civilization is flourished Europe in 13th century
2. **Mention the main several motivations that led Europeans into an era of exploration?**
   - Several motivations that led Europeans into an Era exploration:
   - Merchants seek a profitable trade with Asia.
   - Church leaders sought to halt the expansion of Islam.
   - To spread Christianity.
   - Learning and imagination also playing a vital part.
3. **What is the role that Henry navigator play in Portuguese exploration?**

➢ The role of prince henry the navigator is:

- He founded a school for sailors in 1418.
- The best maps of the time were gathered together.
- Sea captains. Map makers from all Europe were also brought together.
- **Sailor's studies geography and Astronomy.**

4. **What is the gravity?**
   - Is the force that caused the objects to be pulled towards the centre of the earth.
5. **What is the compass?**
   - Compass shows the direction it could be used to set a ship on course or direction in bad cloudy weather.
6. **What is the astronomy?**
   - Is the study of the plants, stars and other heavenly bodies.
7. **What are the geocentric and heliocentric theories?**
   - **Geocentric theory:** is the theory that is called the earth was the center of the universe.
   - **heliocentric theory**: is the theory that is called that the sun was the center of the universe
8. **How did the work of Galileo affect the ideas of Copernicus?**
   - Italian scientist was convinced that Copernicus was correct. In 1609 Galileo developed away to prove the truth of the heliocentric theory.
9. **When the scientific revolution did begin?**
   - Scientific revolution was began when the astronomers questioned how the universe operates and these astronomers opened a new world discovery.
   - Scientific revolution is began in 16th -18th centuries

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10. Define the following words:

- **Revolution**: a complete change in ways of thinking methods of working.
- **Industrial revolution:** a revolution is often described as a great change that affects how people think, live and how leaders govern
- **Political revolution**: political Revolution: was essentially a basic change in the relation between government and people.
- **Telescope**: telescope: is an instrument that makes far away objects appears to be closer

11. Name at least three positive impacts of industrial revolution and negative impacts of industrial revolution?

➢ **Positive Impacts**

- More cloths and food were produced
- People gained better ways to move from one place to an other
- Steam boats and steam ships greatly increased the travel of water.

➢ **Negative Impacts**

- Life in industrial cities was difficult.
- Many dust in air made any workers to sick.
- Street dirt and garage un cleaning living areas increased the spread of dieses.

12. Why did the political revolution start in Western Europe?

- Because the main reasons that political revolution started in Western Europe in modern times was the growth of commerce.

13. List at least three main significance of French revolution?

- Reform of local government.
- Establishment of neutral government
- Re-distribution of land management
- Declaration of republic France

14. What was the scramble for Africa?

- Was the occupation, division, and colonization of Africa territory by European powers during the period of new imperialism between 1881 and 1914.

15. Explain why European powers scrambled for territories in Africa?

a. Social reasons:

- Europeans wanted to introduce western education and culture in Africa.

b. Economic reasons:

- Africa had fertile soils for growing cash crops such as: coffee and tea.

c. Political Reasons:

- European countries wanted to build colonies to assert their power over Africa.

d. Strategic reasons:

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- Strategic reasons are those created by a country's need to protect specific interests

16. Outline reasons why the Berlin conference was held in 1884-5?

- The Europeans were in conflicting the partitions of Africa .
- They conflicting the system of division. Occupation. And ruling the territorial of Africa and that's way the Berlin conference is held in 1885-1885

17. Mention and explain the various ways Africans reacted to European colonization?

- African reactions to European colonization took the forms of two and they are :
- **Resistances and Collaboration.**

18. Define these following terms:

- **Resistance**: this was the use of military force to prevent European colonization.
- Collaboration: this was the process of accepting European occupation without resistance.

19. Give reasons why African resistances were defeated?

- African were poorly organized in their resistance.
- The Ndebele under lobengula.

20. How did Christianity influence the culture of African societies?

- They encouraged Africans to produce their own goods from their fertile soil to trade with Europeans.
- Missionaries also saw themselves as protectors of African's human rights.

21. Tell seven causes of the First World War 1?

- Economic rivalries.
- Colonial rivalry
- Moroccan crisis
- Arms race
- Alliance system
- Nationalism
- The Balkan war

22. Write the results of the First World War 1?

- The war involved more than 65 million people of whom hundredth of thousands civilians and soldiers died.
- Alarge amount of money was spent on the war in buying armament (- large-guns. And Bombs, tanks)
- The League of Nations was formed to prevent future world war.
- After the war, there was serious starvation and outbreak of diseases.
- 10 million women widowed and similar number children orphaned.
- Industrial production suffered as result of lost manpower

23. List terms of treaty of Versailles?

- War guilt: Germany had to accept the blame for the starting the war.
- Reparation: Germany had to pay reparation to the allies It was £6600 million.
- German territories and colonies: German's overseas empire was taken away.
- Germany's armed force: The army was limited to 10,000men.

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24. Define the term nationalism?

- Nationalism comes from the word (nation).
- Nationalism is a political, social, and economic system characterized by promotion of the interest of a particular nation.
- The aim gaining and maintaining sovereignty (self-governance) over the homeland.

25. Differentiate the different between nationalism and nationalists?

- **Nationalist** : a person who strongly identifies with their own nation and supports its interest, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interest of other nations.
- **Nationalism**: the strong belief that the interest of a particular nation-state are of primary importance.

26. Explain the factors responsible for the rise of nationalism in colonial Africa?

- **Racial segregation**: Africans were discriminated against by whites because of their skin.
- **The first and second wars:** The war provided Africans with chances to meet in large groups from various parts of colonies .
- **Western education**: Africans educated in mission school joined colonial public services.
- **Socially**: Africans in the colonies were discriminated against in residential areas and in public places.
- **Economically**: the European dominated the colonial economies while excluding the African from gaining or benefiting from economic activities in the colony.
- **Over-taxation**: the colonial governments in Africa introduced various form of taxes to be paid by the Africans.
- **Land alienation**: in many places, the European alienated land for their own use.

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

- Pan-African movement.
- International opinion against colonialism.
- International conference.
- Participation of Africans in the two world wars.
- The attainment of independence by colonies.

28. Identify and explain the causes of the riots in Ghana?

- The aims of the formation of the nationalists in Ghana were to stop British colonial movement
- The elite pressure on the colonial government for greater share in government affairs.
- The education elite demanded the majority share of power and authority in the government.

29. Mention at least four reasons that behind Ghana achieved their independence earlier than other African countries?

- Ghana was a small country in size. It was also well served with a good system of transport and communication
- There were rapid economic and social changes which were caused by the extensive cultivation of cocoa.

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- There was a large group of educated elite.
- Missionaries had set up schools with the assistance of the colonial government.
- There was presence of a few European settlers in the country compared to the countries like South Africa.
- Kwame Nkrumah's populist leadership provided the unity required for nationalism in Ghana.

30. List the more effective nationalist parties in Ghana?

- National league of the gold coast. (NLGC)
- United gold coast convention (UGCC.)
- Conventional people party(CCP)
- National liberation movement(NLM)

31. Define the term democracy?

- The term democracy is derived from the Greek word, Demos, which means "people" and crates which means "rule or power".
- The term democracy means the rule of people.
- Democracy is a form of government where the political decisions are directly in the hands of citizens.

32. Discuss the types of democracy?

- **Direct or pure democracy:** This type of democracy where the people are directly involved and participate in decision making
- **Indirect or representative democracy (in direct democracy):** the citizens exercise The citizens choose these representatives themselves.
- **Constitutional democracy**: in making a decision, the rights and the power of the majority are exercised but within the limits guaranteed.

33. What is the (merits) advantage of democracy?

- It is the most popular form of government since it is founded on the consent of the people.
- It balances of the liberty of the individual with the power of the state.
- Democracy promotes patriotisms and reduces the chances of a revolution.
- Democracy has a moral and educative value.

34. What is the (Demerits) disadvantage of democracy?

- It promotes dictatorship by the majority.
- It encourages class struggle and corruption.
- It is not easy to find an honest man of good moral being elected.
- A democratic government is often slow and wasteful consultations have to be made who making a decision.

35. What are the principles of democracy?

- Democracy has five principle of democracy and included:
  - Freedom of speech and debate.
  - The participation of the people as a whole in their government.
  - Democracy needs to have an open and accountable mass media.
  - Economic democracy..
  - Equally before the law.

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36. Give the definition of human rights?

- Human rights can be defined as the legal claims that universally belong to the people from th time they are born regardless of sex, race, tribe, and language, place of origin, age or political beliefs.

37. Discuss the bill of rights and some their limitations?

- All people have rights to self-determination.
- Equal rights for both men and women.
- Every human being has the inherent right to life.
- Everyone has right to liberty and security.
- All person deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect.
- All people have a right to freedom. No one shall be held in slavery and one shall not be forced to perform forced labour.
- Freedom to found a family.
- Equality before the law.

38. What are the classifications of Human rights?

- **Civil and political rights:** Civil and political rights ensure a secure space for the individual to pursue their value and interests.
- **Social, economic and cultural rights:** These rights require the state to take specific action their enjoyment.
- **Solidarity rights:** these are rights that focus on the whole country.

39. State the rights of the children as laid down in the UN charter?

- Survival rights
- Development rights.
- Rights of protection.
- Rights to participation

40. What is the 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 principle guiding the process.

41. State the functions of electoral commission of Somaliland?

- Conducting and supervising elections and referenda.
- The continuous registration of voters.
- The regular revision of the voters roll.
- Registers candidates for elections
- Facilitate the observation, monitoring and evaluation of election.
- Appoints election officials such as , returning officials, presiding officials and their deputies and polling clerks.

42. Explain how a government is formed in Somaliland?

- Its formation begins with the general elections where citizens elect the president.
- The person elected as president became the head of the executive of the government and appoints cabinets and other senior civil servants.

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43. What is the function of legislature?

- It makes and amends laws.
- Represents the people.
- It determines to allocation of national revenue between the national and country government.
- Supervises national revenue and expenditure.
- Supervises the operations of states organs.
- Review the conduct in office of the president, deputy president and other state asn initiate the process of removing them from office.

44. What qualification should one have to be able to stand for president election of Somaliland?

- Be a Somaliland citizen.
- Be a 16 years of age and above.
- Be of sound mind.

45. Describe the powers and functions of the president of Somaliland?

The power of the president

- Commander of chief of the armed forces.
- Power to exercise the executive authority of the republic.
- Power of uphold and safe guard the constitution and sovereignty of the republic.
- Power nominate, appoint, or dismiss cabinets, judges or supreme courts.

The Function of the president

- Chairs cabinets meeting.
- Receives foreign diplomatic and consular representatives direct and coordinates the function of ministries and government department
- Declare a state of emergency.
- Declares war with the approved of parliament.

46. What is the function deputy president Somaliland?

- The principle assistant of the president.
- Act as a president when the president is absent.
- Performs any other function assigned by the president

47. State the function of cabinets?

- Assist and advise the president on the day-to day running of the government.
- Provide parliament with full and regular reports concerning matters under their control.
- Discuss matter of the national and international importance.
- Ensure government policy is implemented by the civil servants.

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48. Mention function of elders of Somaliland?

- Represents and protects of the interests of the countries and their government.
- Determines the allocation of national revenue among the countries.
- Oversees expenditures of national revenue allocated to the country governments.
- Participates in the law-making function of parliament by debating and approving bills concerning the countries.
- May initiate bills concerning the countries.

49. Who is Attorney-general and what is his function?

- The Attorney-general is nominated by the president
- And appointed following approval of the national Assembly.
  - **The functions of Attorney-general**
- Represents the national government in court or in many other legal proceeding.
- Promotes and uphold the law.
- Defends public interest.
- Appears as a friend of the court in any civil proceeding to which the government is not a party.
- Taking part in the drafting of government bills before they are tabled in parliament.

50. Discuss the functions of the public services?

- Provides services to the people especially service ministries like health and education.
- Implement government policies and programme.
- Maintains government records.
- Collects government revenue through licences.
- Advises cabinet secretaries on matter of policy

51. Discuss the composition and function of National Security Council's?

- These are government bodies which provide internal security or protect the country from external attack.
- They help in maintenance of law and order and help to promote the rule of law.
  - **They consist of**

a. The defence force.
b. National intelligence service.
c. National police

52. What is the function of the Somaliland defence forces?

- Somaliland defence forces consists of :

- Somaliland Army and The Somaliland Navy
  - **Functions of Somaliland defence force**
- The main function of the armed forces is to defend Somaliland.
- The S.and Navy has the responsibility of patrolling S.and territorial waters.
- The Navy is also responsible for dealing with illegal docking and departure.
- The S.land armed forces sometimes are used to insist the police in maintaining low and order.

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53. What is the Function of Somaliland National police service?

- Maintaining law and order. By preventing and detecting crime.
- Arrested suspected criminal.
- Collecting and evaluating intelligence information.
- Carries direction and inspection of motor vehicles.
- Maintaining the in-coming and out-going traffic at border posts.
- Collaborate with Interpol in fighting international crime.
- Provide security to senior government officers and building.
- Prevent corruption and promote practice of transparency and accountability.
- Train staff to highest possible standards of competences and integrity.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OF FORM FOUR BOOK HISTORY

54. Tell all the European Competing The continent of africa at the time of colonization ?

- they are (England . France .beljium . Germany . Italy .Spain .potugal)

55. What's the reasons behind the Nationalism of Somaliland ?

- Somaliland Nationalism is led by these following :

a. After the Two world wars the change of International Openion
b. The experience gained by the s/land soldiers who Participated in the 2two world wars.
c. the formation of United Nations Organization.
d. New colonies were freed in africa and Asia.
e. the Islamic religion which stands for Humman Rights freedom

56. who are the leading persons for the nationalism of somaliland ?

- they are :

a. Sayid mahmed Abdule Hassan
b. Hajji Farah Omar
c. Sh. Bashir Yusuf Xasan Fiqi
d. Ugaz dodi Ugaz Roble

57. Tell all the somaliland elders who were selected to leave for London In 1960's ?

a. Suldan A/rahman Suldan derie
b. Suldan A/laahi Sul Derie
c. Dubbe Ali Yare
d. Michael Mariano

58. Mention the time that held the first legislative election in S/land ?

- February 1960.

59. when did Somaliland government held their Independence ?

- 1960 26 June

60. When s/land legislative enacted the act b/w Somaliland and Somalia Union Law ?

- 27 June 1960.

61. Tell the time that s/land and Somalia joined their Governments ?

- 1 July 1960's.

62. How did they see the people of s/land the Constitution of Somalia and S/land in 1960 - 1969 ?

- from 1960- 1969 the people had been ruled with Constitution which they didn't accept .

63. Who was the first president of Somali Union ?

- Aden Abdulle Osman (Aden Adde) Sothern Politician

64. What is the title of Moh'ed Ibrahim Egal for the government of the Union ?

- M.I.E the minister of Defense

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65. how is the Political of two union states of Somalia in 1967's ?

- 1967'S Moh'ed Ibrahim Egal Elected the prime minster of Somalia.
- 1967's A/rashid Ali Sharmake Elected the president of Somalia

66. Discuss how is the political Of Somalia in 1979's ?

- 1 June 1979's Ziyad Bare created what he called (the Supreme Revolutionary Council) of Soviet Style .

67. When did the Military Regime is held in Somalia ?

- the Military Regime is held in Somalia 1969 -- 1991 's

68. What is caused that s/land Government Regain those Government ?

- Because the s/land people they felt (Injustice , Inequality , suppression)

69. What is the soviet Style ?

- It is a Scientific Socialism .

70. Who was the man who led the failed coup in 1978 ? and Were he Escaped ?

- A/laahi Yousuf Ahmed and he Escaped Ethiopia after the coup failed.

71. when did the Ziyad barre Government Collapsed ?

- the Ziyad barre Government Collapsed in January 1991.

72. who were the Rebel Groups that created the civil wars In Somalia ?

- they are two : (**SNM** : Somaliland National Movement and **SSDF** : Somali Salvation Democratic Front) .

73. When did begin the civil wars in Somalia ?

- in 1981's .

74. When Moh'ed Ziyad Barre Realized his government where losing the war Against SNM ?

- in 1988's

75. What is the Articles between Zayid Barre and EGAD in 1977's?

a) To disclaim all Territorial claims against Ethiopia
b) Release Ethiopia Prisoners held in 1977 war against Ethiopia
c) Demarcation of boundary between Ethiopia and Somali Democratic Republic

76. Tell More Information of SNM ?

- SNM Established in Jeddah (Saudi-Arabia)
- SNM officially Announced In April 1981's in London.

77. What is the Reasons Behind the formation of SNM ?

- Dissatisfaction in power sharing between the Northern and Southern
- The dream of greater somalia was vanished After Ziyad barre made agreement with Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Huge Influx of Refugee from Ethiopia .

78. Who are the Leaders of the SNM ?

- The war of SNM was led by Northern Politicians and Military Officers .

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79. When did SNM forces succeeded to control northern people ?

- In 18may 1991's

80. What is the time that Ziyad Bare Escaped the country of Somalia ?

- on January 1991

81. Give the time that occurred The Berbera Conference ? and what is purpose of Berbera Grass Root conference ?

- the berbera conference held in 27 January 1991 .

➢ the conference Adopted and generated a collective peace proclamation and Cease fire.

82. Give the time that occurred the Boroma Peace Meeting ?

- 28 Febuary 1991 the conference started up to 3 march 1991's

83. Who are the delegates of Boorama meeting conference ?

- The Delegates are two Group and they are :

A. some members are Constitutional Leading Of SNM

1) SH. yusuf sh. madar
2) Suldan A/rahaman sh. Moh'ed

B. The side of Boroma Elders Including :

1) Suldan Sh.muse Jama Gadod
2) Suldan Muhumed Nuur Geele
3) Sh. A/laahi Sh.Ali Jawhar

84. What are the Main Points occured the Boorama Grass-root Meeting ?

i. With seven days cease fire and Peace Proclamation Should be informed to all concerned people .
ii. The parts agreed in here who commit a crime will be punishment solely for him
iii. the undamaged looted property would be returned to the belonged persons .
iv. to forget what has already happened

85. Who was the first president of S.land and what's his Achievment ?

- Abdi Rahman Ahmed Aw Ali

i. The complete defeat of Mahmed Ziyad Bare Government.
ii. Reconciliation of the people of Somaliland.
iii. Establishment of peace and stability.

86. Who was the Second president of S.land and what's his Achievement ?

- Mahamed Ibrhaim Egal (In 1993 -1997 and was re-instated for Additional Term ?

i. Demobilization disarmament and re-integration
ii. Initiated a system of government based on peace
iii. state the foundation for s/land Government organs
iv. paid sailors of civil service for personal
v. Introduction S/land a new Flag.

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87. Who was the Third president of S.land and what's his Achievement ?

- In 2003 Daahir Riyale Kahin when Egal dead in 2002
  - **i.** Implemented democratic free and fair S/land election .
  - **ii.** Extended Administration to S. land Eastern Region.
  - **iii.** Strengthened the capacity of National Army
  - **iv.** Kept law and order across the nation as education was expanded Further.

88. Who was the Four president of S.land and what's his Achievement ?

- Ahmed Mohamed Mahmud Siilanyo 27 July 2010 -2017
  - ***i.*** Increased salaries of civil service .
  - ***ii.*** Distributed Ranks to different sections of the Armed Forces.
  - ***iii.*** Developed Infrastructure of the country .
  - ***iv.*** Increased the government Budget $ 61-2010 - $ 300million in 2016.
  - ***v.*** Introduced to free primary education System .
  - ***vi.*** Issued National Currency for Eastern Recons of Somaliland.

89. When did Began the first world war ?

- The first world began in 1914 - 1918 .

90. what are the two groups that competing for the first world war ?

- **They are two groups Including :**

1) **Allies Powers** : Britain ,France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Belgium , Romania, USA , Japan.
2) **Central Powers** : Germany , Austro-Hungary, Turkey , Bulgaria .

91. What are the main problems Results that effected for the first world war ?

- the main problems are three and they are :

1) Political Result
2) Economic Results
3) Social Result s

92. How did the Political Result effected the first world war ?

- The size of Germany were reduced .
- The Habsburg empire collapsed completely.
- The USA government Involved the war in the side of Allied Powers.
- The war Undermined the existence of the Turkey.

93. How did the Economic Result effected the first world war ?

- The Allies Powers spent millions of Pounds to buy Guns , food and etc.
- the war damaged European economic resource.
- The conflict strained any Nation economics resource.

94. How did the Social Result effected the first world war?

- The terrible death all among the armed nations
- 874000 different nationalist died in the battle field.
- Thousands of people were displaced and made homeless.

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- The war an outbreak to diseases In epidemic proportion .

95. What are The main problems that making the peace settlements ?

- There are two main problems and they are :

a) Aims of the war **b)** self-determination

96. What's the self-determination policy ?

- Self-determination the legal Right of people to decide their own destiny in intentional order.

97. When did the Versailles conference opened ?

- The Versailles Treaty Opened In January 1919's

98. What are the viewed differing Allied and how to deal the Defeated Countries ?

- there are two allied viewed differing and they are :

i. **France** : wanted a harsh peace and military power for Germany .
ii. **Britain** : was an favor of less harsh settlement to enable Germany .

99. What is the Results of the Versailles Treaty ?

i. Germany had to lose territory In Europe Investment .
ii. Germany was deprived of her colonies In Africa .
iii. Germany was required to pay total sum of $ 6600 million to Allied powers.
iv. Germany Army restricted to maximum of 100.000 troops.

100. What is the Formation League of Nations ?

- The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organization founded on 10 January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War
- It was the first international organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.

101. Who are the Creators of the League Of Nations ?

- they are three :
  (Woodrow Wilson (USA) David Lloyd (British) George Demenceall (Franch)

102. Who is the first secretary general of League Of Nations ?

- Sir Eric Drummond (1919 - 1923) British man

103. Tell the first meeting conference of League of Nations occurred ?

- 10 January 1920 to Geneva (Switzerland).

104. When Germany Government Joined the League of Nations ?

- Germany Government Joined the League of Nations in 1926 - 1933.

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105. what are The Aims and Covenant of the League Of Nations ?

- The Aims of The League Of Nation is
  - **a)** To maintain Peace through collective security.
  - **b)** To encourage International co-operation .
  - **c)** To promote the respect of the sovereignty of members states.
- The Covenants of The League of Nations are :
  - **a)** Decrease the production of war armament .
  - **b)** Guarantee and respect National Integrity and Independence .
  - **c)** Submit International Disputes .
  - **d)** Exchange Information on Traditional Armament Programmers .
  - **e)** Establishment of Mandate Territories.

106. Discuss the first member states in the League OF Nations ?

- The first member states of the league of nations are 42 members .
- In 1926 when Germany was admitted the members are 52 member states.

107. How Many Organs In The League of Nations and What is The Function of Each One ?

- There Five main Organs and they are :

1) The Assembly
2) The Council
3) The Secretariat
4) The permanent court of international Organization
5) Specialized Agencies

108. What is The Function of Each Organ ?

1) The Assembly : is met annually at It's headquarter Geneva **.** each country jad one vote
Function : **1:** to decide general policy **2:** it Handled the Finance of the League of Nations

2) The Council : This was a much smaller body which met in 3 Times in each year.

- The permanent members are (France . USA . Britain. Italy . Japan).
- The non permanent members of the League increased in 1926

3) The Secretariat : is the department that fulfils its central administrative or general secretary duties.
Function : **1:** Looked After all paper work 2: preparing Agenda 3: writing resolutions

4) Permanent Court of International Justice : the court was created to deal the Interpretation of treaties and settlement of International dispute.

- The Headquarter of the court is Hague (Holland)
- Consisted 15 judges for different Nationalist

Function : the court deal with disputes between countries .

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5) **Specialized Council :** is a number of commission and committee were formed to deal with specific problems.
Function : Handled mandates ,Military Affairs ,Minority Groups and disarmament Issues.
Other Function : (Refugees . Labor , Health , Drugs , Slavery **)**

109. What is the Achievements of the League Of Nations ?

- The league worked hard to preserve world peace .
- The League formed IHO (International health Organization) .
- The League formed ILO (International Labor Organization) .
- Stopping the war between Greece and Bulgaria 1925's .
- The League settled disputes between member states

110. What is the Factors that is Failure the league of Nations ?

- It more Related the Versailles Treaty .
- It was Rejected by the USA .
- Absence of other Importance powers.
- the rejection of the Geneva.
- failed world disarmament conference.
- the world economic crisis in 1929.

111. Discuss the second world war ?

- was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945, although related conflicts began earlier.

112. What is caused second world war ?

- The second world war is caused by these following :
  - **a)** Hitler's Ambition
  - **b)** The Treaty of Versailles
  - **c)** Nationalism
  - **d)** economic problem
  - **e)** The Army Race
  - **f)** The Rise of Dictatorship
  - **g)** The Policy of Appeasement
  - **h)** Allians

113. What is the Territorial Violations for second world war ?

- 1939 Italy Invaded Ethiopia .
- 1936 Germany Invaded Rhineland .
- 1938 Germany entered Austria .
- 1939 Germany Invaded Poland and Belgium .

114. Who are the main sides that competing the second world war during 1939-1945's ?

- **They are two groups :**
  - **a) Axis powers** (Germany .Italy and Japan)
  - **b) Allied powers** (Britain , French , Russia ,)

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115. What is caused that USA government used Atomic bomb in Japan ?

- Because the Japan Army attacked in **pearl harbor port**
- the last USA wanted to determined to end the war by Using Atomic Bomb.
- On 6 August 1945 first Atomic Bomb dropped In Hiroshima at that time three day latter a second bomb was dropped at Nagasaki.

116. What is the Reason behind the Defeated of the Axis Powers ?

a) The Axis powers were faced with short-age of raw material .
b) The Allies designed methods of checking the Blitzkrieg .
c) The Axis Powers were stretched out for beyond their basic capacity.
d) the central powers made grave tactical mistake . which turned out to be too closely.

117. What is the Results of the Second World War ?

- **Political Results** : the war to the rise of two super powers (USA AND USSR).
- **Economic Results** : the war ended Europeans economic domination .
- **Social Results** : Massive loss of Human life (40 million people killed) .

118. Identify The Formation of UNO (United Nations Organization) ?

- UNO was officially Established in October 1945.
- It was formed to replace the League Of Nations.
- UNO Establishment in San-Francisco in 1945.
- The proposal of UNO Made in meeting b/w (USA .China .Britain. French ,Russia)

119. . What is the Aims of the UNO ?

- ❖ To preserve peace and Eliminate war .
- ❖ To Remove the causes of the conflict .
- ❖ Encouraging Economics , (Economic , social and Education) scientific and cultural progress through the world .
- ❖ To safeguard the right of all Individual Human being .

120. What is the Structure of UNO (United Nation Organization) ?

- There are main organs of the UNO and they are :

a) General Assembly .
b) The Security council
c) The Secretariat Council
d) International Court Of Justice.
e) The trusteeship Council
f) The economic and social council .
g) International Criminal court (inaugurated in March 2003)

121. What is the main Function of each organ ?

❖ **General Assembly** : is the organ in which representatives from all the member state meet together . Each state can send up to five representative and one vote each countries

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Function :**1)** To discuss and make decision about Inter problem

2) consider UN budget and what amount each member should pay.
3) elect the security council members .
4) supervise the work of many other UN Bodies

- **Security Council :** this organ sits in permanent sessions .
  - The council began with eleven members five of them are permanent **(china . Russia . USA, Britain, French) 1965** Increased non permanent States.

Function : **1)** Deal with crisis as they arise.
2) The council must approve applications for UN membership.

- **The Secretariat Council :** is the office staff of the UN and which is consisted of over **50.000 Employees** .
  - It is headed by the secretary general who is appointed for five-year term by the assembly on the recommendation of the council of Security .
  - **Secretary General :** also is the spokes man of the United Nations.
- **International Court Of Justice :** Its Headquartered In Hague (Holland) also it has 15 Judges . All are different Nationalist and elected for Nine Years Term.
  Function : It arbitrates in disputes between Un member states .
- **Trusteeship Council** : This council replaced the league of nations mandated commission .
  - **Function :** To keep an eye on the territories taken away from Germany and turkey at the end of First World War.
- **Economic and Social Council** : This council consists 27member states . elected by the general Assembly.
  - **this council It Organizes project concerned** (Health, Education , and Social and economic matters)

Function : specialized Agencies : (ILO , WHO , FOA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA)

122. What is the difference of the UN from the League of Nations ?

- The UN has been more successful including :
  a. UN spends much more time and resource on economic and social matters.
  b. UN is committed to safeguarding Individual Human Right.
  c. UN changes In Procedures of General Assembly and Security council .

123. Tell all the success and the Failures of the United Nations ?

a) The Success of United Nations :

a. Maintaining of peace and security.
b. Making peace all over the world.
c. Promoting development.
d. Promoting democracy.
e. Promoting human rights and protects.
f. Protecting environment.
g. Preventing nuclear proliferation

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b) The Failure of United Nations :

a. Rwanda Genocide in 1994. between Hutu And Tutsi people
b. The UN totally exposed in the case of USA invasions on Iraq
c. Number of nuclear powers in the world has kept on increasing.
d. UN was unable to prevent a series of wars between Israel and various Arab states .

124. What is the cold war policy ?

- **The Cold War** is the name given to the relationship that developed primarily between the USA and the USSR after World War Two.
- **The Cold War** was a state of geopolitical tension after **World War II** between powers in the Eastern Bloc and powers in the Western Bloc.

125. Tell the causes of the Cold War ?

- Ideological differences
- Disagreement Over Disarmament between USA & USSR .
- The Iron curtain Policy adopted by the USSR
- European conflicts in the Late 1948
- The Formation of **NATO**
- American fear of communist attack.
- Truman's dislike of Stalin.
- USSR's fear of the American's atomic bomb.
- USSR's dislike of capitalism.
- USSR's actions in the Soviet zone of Germany.

126. How did the Cold War develop in the Soviet Union, Europe, and the USA ?

1) **In the Soviet Union**: the Cold War developed out of a deep distrust of the United States and Great Britain that only became worse in the aftermath of World War II.
2) **In the United States :** the fear was that Stalin would expand Soviet influence westward into Western Europe, which would deny the Americans crucial allies and trading partners.
3) **Europe :** became the earliest "battleground" of sorts in the Cold War, as the United States and the USSR vied for influence in many of the Nation's most devastated by the conflict, where society and government was the least stable

127. What are common challenges Faced By Africans Since Independence ?

- The common challenges that is faced Africans since Independence Is :
  a) Social Challenges
  b) Economic Challenges
  c) Political Challenges

128. Define OAU (organization African Union) and Give a small Information ?

- **The OAU** : was an Association Comprising of the Independence African State .
- **The OAU** : was established on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa, with 32 governments.

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129. What is the Aims Of The OUA (Organization African Unity) ?

- Promote Unity and solidarity among African States.
- Co-operate efforts towards Improving life of the african people
- Defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African states.
- Avoid interfering in the internal affairs of member state
- Eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent of Africa

130. Tell all the Organs of the OAU ? what is the function of each one ?

- The organs of the OAU comprises of:
  - The assembly of heads of states and government.
  - The council of ministers.
  - The general secretariat.
  - The commission of mediations, conciliation and arbitration.

1. **Assembly** : This was the supreme organ of the OAU. It met once a year although it could hold extra ordinary sessions to discuss urgent issues affecting the continent.
   Function : **1)** Policy formulation**. 2)** Coordination of policy implementation.
   3) Reviewing the OAU structure
2. **The council of ministers :** The council of ministers consisted of all ministers of OAU member states. Members met twice a year
   Function :
   - Prepared the summit agenda for the assembly
   - Implemented the assembly's policies and decisions
   - Implemented policies and decisions,
   - Prepared the OAU budget
3. **The general secretariat :** The secretariat was headed by the secretary general with headquarter in Addis Ababa
   Function : Secretariat operated under the following departments.
   - Political
   - Finance
   - Education
   - Science, culture and social affairs.
   - Economic development and co-operation
   - Administration and conference
4. **The commission of mediations, conciliation and arbitration :** It was responsible for the peaceful settlement of disputes involving member states, such as boundary and refugee problems.
   Function :
   - The OAU Liberation Committee.
   - The Economic And Social Commission
   - Commission On Education Science and Culture

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131. What is the Achievements and Failures Of OAU ?

- **Achievements Of OAU :**
  - **a)** The OAU supported the African nationalists in South Africa
  - **b)** The organization provided a forum through which Africans could share their common problems among the independent African states.
  - **c)** Advanced the interests Pan-African movement .
  - **d)** Promoted the development in scientific helping to eradicate some diseases.
- **Failures Of OAU :**
  - **a)** The OAU to effectively settle the Congo crisis in 1964
  - **b)** Failed to stop civil war in Sudan, Somalia, Liberia and Sierra Leone.
  - **c)** Failed to attain unity and peace in the continent
  - **d)** Allowed its leaders to became dictators and military rulers
  - **e)** Perhaps worse of all, the OAU failed to stop Rwanda Genocide of 1994.

132. Define AU (African Union) And what is the Aims of the AU ?

- **The African Union** : is a continental union consisting of all 55 countries on the African continent,

  Aims Of AU :
  - overcoming poor governance, political instability, poverty, under-development and exploitation.

133. Tell the Small Information About the Formation Of AU ?

- The AU was formed in Durban, South Africa in 2002, during the assembly of heads of government's summit.

134. How is AU different from OAU? Bring 3 Points ?

- It challenges the OAU non-interference principle by allowing of intervention in internal affairs.
- AU is a union of African people unlike OAU which was an association of African states under heads of states
- AU proposes a peace and Security Council with powers to enforce law under a standing African military and an African court justice (ACJ).

135. What is the AU Charter ? Bring Five Points ?

- To unite and solidify Africans and African states in the continent.
- To defend sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence Of Member States.
- To accelerate socio-economic and political integration in Africa.
- To promote peace, security, and stability in Africa
- To promote democracy, good governance and popular participation.

136. What are the Main Organs Of AU ? and what is the Function of Each Organ ?

a) The assemble
b) The Executive council
c) The commission/Secretariat
d) The permanent Represent Committee
e) The peace And Security Council
f) The pan-Africa parliament

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g) The economic Social And Cultural council
h) The Court of justice
i) The financial institutions
j) The Special technical committee.

1) **The Assemble Of AU** : Comprise the heads of states and government. It is the supreme organ in decision making within the union.
   Function :
   - Formulation of common policies for the African states.
   - Consider admission of new members.
   - Establish new organs of the union.
   - Adopt the union budget.
   - The Executive council
2) **The Executive council Of AU:** This body is made up if foreign affairs ministers of designated authorities by the governments of member states.
   Function :
   - Prepare the agenda for discussion and approval by assembly.
   - Co-ordination of policies in areas of common interests
3) **The commission/Secretariat Of AU :** This is the secretariat made up of a chairperson deputy chairperson eight commissioners and staff members.
   Functions of the commission:
   - Day to day administration of the union.
   - Implementation of the union decisions.
   - Receive applications for membership.
   - Initiate proposals for consideration by other organs
4) **The permanent Represent Committee Of AU :** Made up of AU's ambassadors permanently stationed at the AU headquarters Ethiopia.
   Function :
   - It work is to prepare the work for the executive council.
5) **The peace And Security Council Of AU :** To comprise 15 members whose work is to monitor and intervene in conflicts.
   Functions :
   - Promotion of peace and security in Africa.
   - Use of peaceful methods in making peace.
   - Peace building and post-conflict reconstruction
6) **The pan-Africa parliament Of AU :** Consists of elected representatives nominated from five regions of Africa to ensure the participation of civil society in AU affairs **.**
   Function :
   - Promotion of Human Rights
   - Good Governance
   - Education of citizens of member states
   - Promote Peace
   - Future Prosperity
   - Facilitate Development
   - Continental Solidarity
   - Facilitate Co-operation

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7) **The economic Social And Cultural council Of AU :** The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) was established in 2004 as an advisory organ to the AU composed of civil society Organizations.
Function :
- Comprises the professionals and representatives of civil group from union members whose work is to provide AU.

8) **The court of justice Of AU :** The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Court) is a continental court established by African countries to ensure the protection of human and peoples' rights in Africa.
Function :
- Would rule on abuses of human rights within the legal statute
- frame work and would help in judicial settlement and disputes.

9) **Financial institutions Of AU :** Would be set under AU auspices to provide funds for AU projects and Programs.
Functions :
a) Promote international monetary cooperation
b) Promote exchange stability
c) Promote public and private sector investment activities

137. What are Challenges Encouraged By The African Union ?
- Several recurrent conflicts between her member states
- Regional power imbalances in which some states have more power and influence than other states
- Poverty and conflict over scare resources demanding for institutional and constitutional reforms.

138. What Is The Definition of The Conflict Of Middle East ?
- The biblical Promised Land led to a political movement, Zionism, to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine, in the Middle East.

139. What is the conflict Between Israel and Arabs ?
- **Arab-Israeli conflict definition :** A conflict between the Israelis and the Arabs in the **Middle East**. when The United Nations established Israel, a nation under control of Jews, in **Palestine** in the late 1940s.

140. When did Established The Arab League?
- The Arab League Founded In 1945. Included (Egypt .Syria , Jordan Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi. Arabia And Yemen).

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141. Why Did The Creation Of Israel Led to (War of Middle East) ?

- The history of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict began with the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948.
- This conflict came from the inter communal violence in Mandatory Palestine between Israelis and Arabs from 1920 and erupted into full-scale hostilities in the 1947–48 civil war.

142. Who was to blame for the Tragedy ?

a) Most of the rest of the world seemed to blame Britain for chaos In Palestine .
b) Bevin Blamed the USA for the chaos and there is some evidence to support his case

143. Give small Information of the Sues war Of 1956 ?

- The Suez Crisis or the Second Arab–Israeli War also named the Tripartite Aggression and Operation Kadesh or Sinai War, was an invasion of Egypt in late 1956 by Israel, followed by the United Kingdom and France.

144. Who was the Blame of the Suez war ?

a) The Arabs blamed in Israel .
b) Communist block and many Arabs states blamed in France and Britain .
c) The British , France , and Israel Blamed Colonel Jamal Abdi Nasser Of Egypt.

145. What is the Yom Kippur war ?

- The **Yom Kippur War**, Ramadan War, or October War also known as the **1973** Arab–Israeli War, was a war fought by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel from October 6 to 25, **1973**. .

146. Discuss the meaning of the Camp David Treaty ?

- The Camp David Accords were signed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on 17 September 1978 .

147. What is the Aftermath of Camp David Peace Treaty ?

a) The state of the war that had existed b/w Egypt and Israel since 1948 was now ended .
b) Israel promised to withdraw Its Troops From Sinai .
c) Egypt promised not to attack Israel again .
d) Egypt Guaranteed to supply her with oil from the recently opened wells in Southern Sinai .
e) Israel Ships could use the Suez canal.

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148. what is the Oslo Accords ? when did that conference is held ? tell 2 points for that agreement ?

- Oslo Accord the agreement between Palestine and Israel . and this conference is held in 1993 for the city of Oslo (Norway).
  - **a)** Israel formally Recognized the PLO.
  - **b)** The Palestinians Israel's Right to exist and promised to give up Terrorism .

149. What was the reason for the first Gulf War?

- The 1991 Persian Gulf War was a conflict between Iraq and a coalition force of 34 nations mandated by the United Nations and led by the United States.

150. Give the Points that is caused the Began of Gulf war ?

- **a)** Saddam Hussein's Motives
- **b)** The World Unity Against Saddam Hussein
- **c)** The Aftermath of the war - Saddam Hussein Survives

151. Tell the Reasons that caused war between Israel and Palestinians to Fight Again ?

- **a)** The Failure Of The Oslo Accords
- **b)** The problem Of Jerusalem
- **c)** Ariel Sharon and the Intifada
- **d)** The Road map for peace .
- **e)** Israel change for their Attitude.
- **f)** Difficult Times ahead

152. Discuss the meaning of Khat ?

- **Khat** or **Qat** is a flowering plant native to the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.
- **Khat** is Herbal Stimulant Used By Muslims In khat zone belt (East Africa and Yemen)

153. Identify the countries that grow Khat as cash crop and it Contributes to their yearly Revenue?

- **a)** Kenya
- **b)** Somalia
- **c)** Ethiopia
- **d)** Somaliland
- **e)** South Yeme

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154. Explain Seven advantage nd effects of khat on its Users In Somaliland ?

- **a)** history of **khat** . Its chemistry and comparing it to onther stimulant and hypnotic Drugs Like amphetamine , Cocaine , Marijuana , Heroin , and Morphine.
- **b)** **Khat** consumption leads to health problem such as sleeping difficulties .
- **c)** **Khat** is caused Loss of appretite, Involuntary Loss Of Semen , Change Libido , Poor Nutrition , dental problems , Risk of ingesting pesticides .
- **d)** **Khat** is increasing risk of mental illness In susceptible consumers.
- **e)** **Khat** challenges food security and contributes to malnutrition
- **f)** **Khat** has Particularly negative effect on women and children
- **g)** **Khat** Leads to increased insecurity

155. Briefly Trace the colonial administration's Khat ban legislation on the Khat belt Zone?

1. Kenya (1945 - 1956)
2. Djibouti (1956 - 1957)
3. Somaliland (1921 - 1957)
4. South Yemen (1957 - 1957)

THE END

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