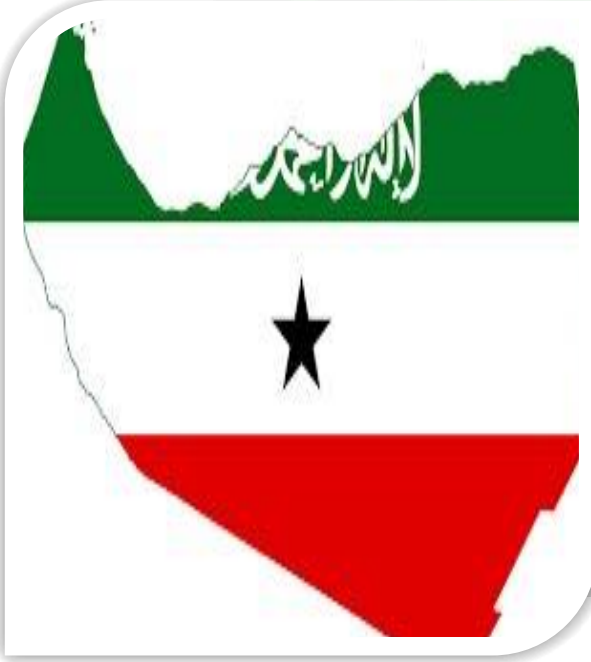


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Chapter one

Nationalism in somaliland and somalia since first world war



Chapter one

Nationalism in somaliland and somalia since first world war

European countries which had been competing for African colonization

- 1- Britain
- 2- France
- 3- Italy
- 4- Germany
- 5- Spain
- 6- Portugal
- 7- Belgium

Agents Europeans used to accelerate colonization of Africa

- 1- Missionaries
- 2- Explorers
- 3- Traders
- 4- Businessmen
- 5- Companies
- 6- Humanitarians

Stages of partition of Africa of 1884-85

- 1- Signing treaties between African chiefs , kings or elders of tribes and representatives of Europeans
- 2- Acceptance or rejection of treaty by colonial home government
- 3- Colonial rivals solved their differences at diplomatic table
- 4- A sphere of influence was described (partition on the ground) boundaries were made ignoring people of the same group
- 5- Colonial home government was to send administrators to the sphere of influence

The main three European powers rivals at the Horn of Africa

- 1- Britain
- 2- France
- 3- Italy

Rise of nationalism in Somaliland – factors

- 1- After the two world wars there was change in international opinion toward colonization
- 2- Experience gained by Somaliland who participated in the war and realization that white man is not superior to the blacks
- 3- Soldiers who returned from the war brought with them new ideas
- 4- Of nationalism
- 5- Formation of ONU
- 6- New colonies were freed such – Ghana and India
- 7- Islamic religion which stand for human freedom
- 8- Pastoral life of Somali culture – seasonal movement, look after pasture and water for their livestock
- 9- Transference of Haud and reserved area to Ethiopia by the British in 1954

Leading nationalism personalities in Somaliland

- 1- Sayed Mohamed Abdullah Hassan 1901-1920 against British
- 2- Haji Faarah Omar – was exiled or imprisoned at Camaran Island in Yemen
- 3- Sheikh Bashir Yusuf Hassan Fiqi- a national hero who began armed struggle against British rule , finally was killed in battle field as a martyr with dignity
- 4- Ugas Dodi Ugas Roble– 1941 was exiled and imprisoned in camaran island of Yemen. He was strong nationalist figure after his release he was invited by Haile Selassie of Ethiopia but rejected his invitation

Aims of the nationalist figures

- 1- To free Somaliland from colonization
- 2- To stop spread of Christianity
- 3- To strengthen Islamic religion

Reasons for Sayed Mohamed Abdullah Hassan resistance against British

- 1- Political
- 2- Nationalism
- 3- Religion

Achievements of Sayed Mohamed Abdullah Hassan I

- 1- Became a national hero among Somali people
- 2- Established his Islamic own order known as –(Salehiyah)
- 3- Stopped spread of Christianity

Why Britain colonized Somaliland

- 1- As source of food for their base at Aden
- 2- Strategic
- 3- To compete with other European powers

The main three political parties in Somaliland during colonial days

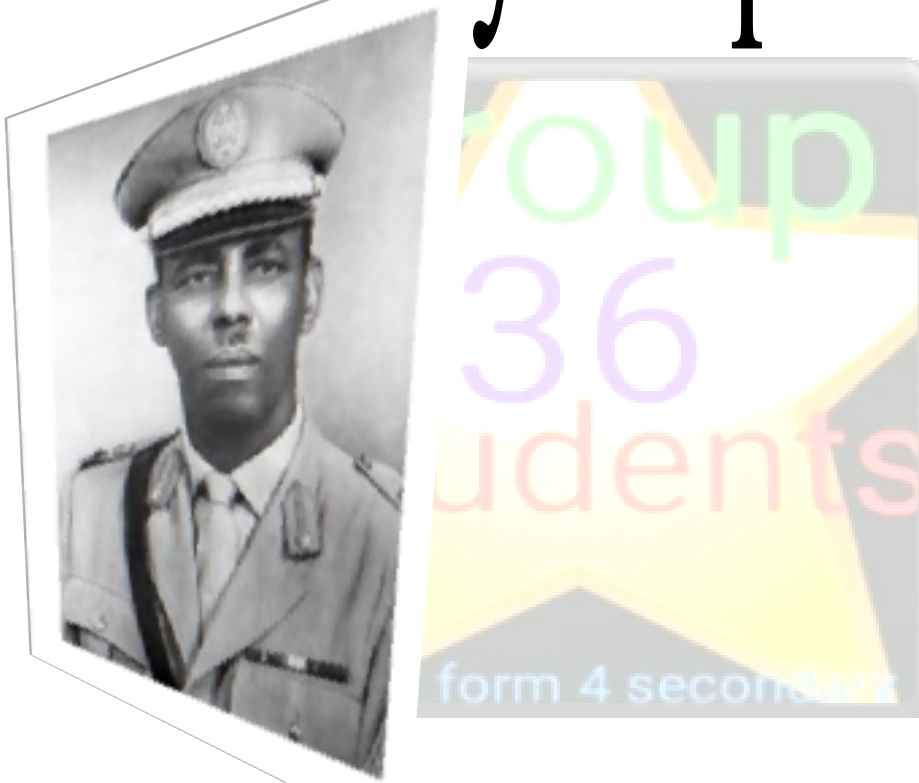
- 1- SNL
- 2- USP
- 3- NUF..... all the three shared the same aim of independent and union with Somalia

Major factors which helped disintegration of union between Somalia and Somaliland after 1960

- 1- Different colonial legacies such as language and education
- 2- Social and cultural differences
- 3- The lion's share of the government was taken by southerners
- 4- Inadequate political representation given to northerners
- 5- Hostile policies against Somali landers
- 6- National resources were not shared equally
- 7- Suppression and dictatorial rule subjected to Somali landers
- 8- Detention without trial subjected to Somali landers

Chapter Two

The military coup of 1969



Causes and consequences of 1977-78 war with Ethiopia

- 1- Causes. Siyad Bare
- 2- was willing to return Somali territories from Ethiopia
- 3- Defeat of Somali forces
- 4- The soviet union became to the side of Ethiopia
- 5- Soviet cut all support to the regime
- 6- The war crippled the economy of Somali government

The main opposing movement against Siyad Barre regime

- 1- SNM
- 2- SSDF
- 3- USC

Outcome of the 1988 meeting between Siyad Barre and Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti

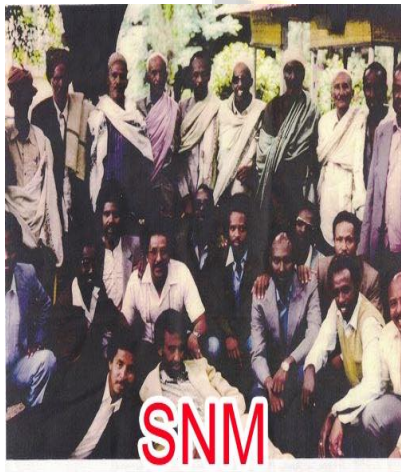
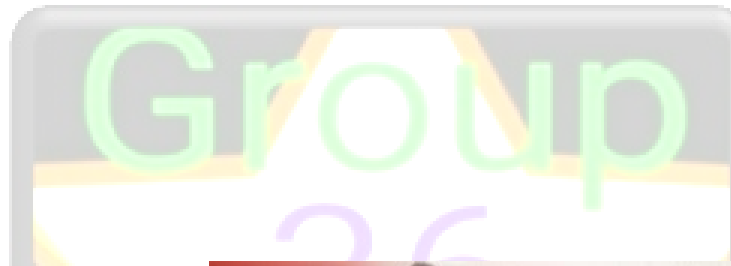
- 1- Siyad Barre offer to Mengistu disclaim all Somali territorial claims against Ethiopia
- 2- Demarcation of the boundary between Ethiopia and the Somali democratic republic
- 3- Release of Ethiopian prisoners held in 1977 war
- 4- Siyad Barre asked in return for these serious historical concession for the expulsion of SNM forces from their bases in Ethiopia
- 5- Mengistu eagerly accepted Siyad Barre demands and signed the agreement on April 1988

Reasons behind formation of Somali national movement –SNM 1981

- 1- No equal power sharing b/w north and south
- 2- Disappear of the dream of greater Somalia
- 3- Oppression and strains in the north regions
- 4- Economic distribution b/w south and north became injustice
- 5- Huge influx of refugee from Ethiopia mainly from the clan of Siyad Barre regime

Chapter Three

The scramble of somalia and the regain of somaliland independence



Suppression of the north establishment of SNM and the formation of somaliland

Somalia's formation

1988- at Adaroosh meeting

Function

- 1- Ammunitions
- 2- Logistics
- 3- Problem solving house for both politicians and clans

Scape of Siyad barre in 29th Jan 1991

Main conference

- 1- Berbera conference of 1991
- 2- Burao conference of 1991
- 3- Boorama conference of 1993

Outcome of boorama conference of 1991

- 1- Ceasefire within seven days
- 2- After these seven days any person commit a crime or looting will be punished solely
- 3- Need for mutual understanding
- 4- Undamaged looted property would be returned to the belonged person
- 5- Forget what was happened
- 6- A committee consist of seven person from each part was nominated

Articles of first Burao conference of 27th – 5th may 1991

A declaration that the northerners regions would establish a separate administration without links to Mogadishu

Articles

- 1- Islamic sharia law must be implemented
- 2- Maintenance of security and stability
- 3- Formation of government in north with two year mandate
- 4- Central committee of SNM and the government must fairly divided among clans in the north
- 5- The issue of Sanaag regions must given special attention

Second phase of Burao conference 18th may 1991

Declaration of Somaliland as an independent state with abdirahman ahmed ali as the first president and Hasan essa jama as vice president with two year mandate

Achievement of the transitional government

- 1- Complete defeat of Siyad Barre from all Somaliland territories
- 2- Reconciliation of peoples of Somaliland
- 3- Establishment of peace and stability across the whole of Somaliland
- 4- Restoration of sovereignty
- 5- Establishment of administration including leaders of both sides of the civil war

Boorama conference – outcome

- 1- Institutionalization of the Guurti and house of representatives

2- 1993 Egal was elected as new president

Achievement of Egal

- 1- Demobilization, disarmament and re-integration
- 2- Initiated system of government based on peace, order and rule of law
- 3- Foundation for Somaliland government organs
- 4- Formed the first paid armed forces and police
- 5- Paid salaries to civil services
- 6- New currency was printed
- 7- Developed constitution
- 8- Foundation for political multi-party system to be held in Somaliland
- 9- Introduced new flag changing the previous one

In 2002 president Egal died and Mr Dahir Riyale the vice president became the constitutional president and in presidential election of 2003 Riyaale won the election

Achievements

- 1- Implemented democratic free and fair election – municipal, presidential and parliament
- 2- Extended administration to eastern regions
- 3- Strengthened capacity of national army
- 4- Kept law and order
- 5- Education was expanded
- 6- He made smart handing over in which he became a model for Somaliland and Africa

In 2010 Ahmaed silanyo became the new president

Achievements

- 1- Increased salaries of civil services and armed forces
- 2- Distributed ranks of different armed forces
- 3- Developed infrastructure
- 4- Increased national budget maintain peace and stability
- 5- Introduced a unified curriculum for both public and private schools with text books
- 6- Free primary education
- 7- National currency for eastern regions

Sources of law in Somaliland

- 1- Islamic
- 2- International
- 3- Tradition

Achievement of SNM

- 1- Succeeded in their main aim which was to overthrow the military regime of Siyad Bare
- 2- Capturing northern regions of Somalia
- 3- Declared the new state of Somaliland in 1991
- 4- Made a surprising degree of peace b/w clans of the former

Achievement of Somaliland since 1991 day

- 1- Solved their internal crises among them civil war
- 2- Peace and stability
- 3- Development in every aspect
- 4- Political stability
- 5- Process of democratization through
 - a- Voted national constitution
 - b- Multi-party system
 - c- Elected municipality
 - d- Presidential election
 - e- Two houses of parliament- representative (elected) and house of elders



Chapter Four

Results of the First World War



A – Political result of the First World War

- 1- Size of Germany was reduced
- 2- Collapse of Habsburg empire
- 3- Rise of USA as a super power
- 4- The war undermined existence of Othman empire
- 5- All colonies were also taken over as mandated territories under the league of Nations
- 6- Led to creation of the league of Nation
- 7- In Russia The pressure of the war led to two revolutions in 1917
- 8- Created revolutionary ideas among colonized people – decolonization
- 9- The anarchy after the war led to rise of dictators – Benito Mussolini in Italy – and Adolf Hitler in Germany who together became the architects of the second world war

B – Social results

- a- Millions of soldiers and civilians were killed
- b- Thousands of people were displaced , homeless created refugee problems
- c- Outbreak of diseases
- d- Families were separated and thousands of children orphaned
- e- Enormous of food shortage created starvation

C – Economic results

- 1- Allies spent millions of pounds to buy guns , food and other war materials
- 2- Damaged Europe's economic resources
- 3- Enormous expense created debts for next generation insecurity which disrupted economic activities
- 4- Destruction of properties and infrastructure
- 5- Insecurity disrupted economic activities

The different Allied views about how to deal with defeated powers

- 1- France , represented by Clemenceau wanted a harsh peace settlement to ruin Germany economically and militarily so that she could not again threaten France
- 2- Britain – represented by prime minister Lloyd George wanted less severe peace settlement to enable Germany to recover quickly so she could resume her role as a major consumer of British goods
- 3- USA represented by president Woodrow Wilson was in favor of lenient peace settlement although he had to accepted British- French demands for reparation – compensation for damages

The 14 points of Versailles treaty of Woodrow Wilson

- 1- Abolition of secret diplomacy
- 2- Free navigation at sea for all nation in war and peace
- 3- Removal of economic barriers between states
- 4- All-reduction of armaments
- 5- Impartial adjustment of colonial claims in the interest of the population concerned
- 6- Evacuation of Russian territory
- 7- Restoration of Belgium
- 8- Liberation of France and restoration of Alsace-Lorraine
- 9- Readjustment of Italian frontiers
- 10- Self-government for the people of Austria-Hungary
- 11- Romania, Serbia ,and Montenegro to be evacuated and Serbia given access to the sea
- 12- Self-government for the non –Turkish people of the Ottoman empire
- 13- An independent Poland with secure access to the sea
- 14- Establishment of international association to preserve peace

The elements of Versailles treaty against Germany

- 1- Loss of territories in Europe
- 2- Loss of colonies in Africa
- 3- War guilt
- 4- Reparation
- 5- Disarmament

- 6- Rhineland to be demilitarized
- 7- Forbidden union between Germany and Austria

The peace treaties signed between Allies and defeated countries

- 1- The treaty of St.Germain 1919 with Austria
- 2- The treaty of Neuilly 1919 part of Bulgaria went to Yugoslavia
- 3- The treaty of Trianon with Hungary and Yugoslavia 1920
- 4- The treaty of Lausanne 1923 with Turkish

European countries emerged as result of the First World War

- 1- Latvia
- 2- Lithuania
- 3- Estonia
- 4- Bulgaria
- 5- Finland
- 6- Austria
- 7- Hungary
- 8- Yugoslavia
- 9- Czechoslovakia

The League of Nations

Formation – 1919 in Switzerland – Geneva – 42 members at the beginning and 55 by 1926 when Germany admitted

First secretary – Eric Drummond 1919-1923

Aims –

- 1- To maintain peace
- 2- Encourage inter-co-operation
- 3- Respect sovereignty of member states
- 4- Disarmament discourage production of weapons of mass destruction

Covenant of the league

- 1- Decrease production of war armaments
- 2- Guarantee and respect national integrity and independence
- 3- Submit inter-dispute to the league for peaceful settlement
- 4- Control aggression through economic rather than military action
- 5- Exchange information on national armement programme
- 6- Establishment of mandate territories

Organes of the League

- 1- **The Assembly** – its function- decide general policy , handle finance of the league
- 2- **The council** – it contained 4 permanent members –Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The non-permanent members were 4. There were four other non-permanent members who were elected by the Assembly for period of three years. The number of non-permanent members had increased to 9 by 1926 and all had equal voting. **Function** – deal with specific issues as they arose.
- 3- **The secretariat** – looked after all the paperwork. Prepare agenda. writing resolution and reports to the Assembly
- 4- **The permanent court of international court of justices ICJ**- headquarter Hague-Holland. It consisted of 15 judges of different nationalities. Deal with disputes between countries. Settlement of international disputes. Interpretation of treaties.
- 5- **Specialized agencies** – deal with. Mandates, military affairs, minority groups, refugees, labor, health, drugs, slavery, ,,,,,,, main agencies were – **international labor organization ILO,,,,,international Health Organization IHO**

Achievements of the league

- 1- Formed international labor organization ILO
- 2- Established international health organization IHO
- 3- Provide relief for refugees, famine, disease zone, and war casualties
- 4- Supported reduction of trade on dangerous drugs
- 5- Sopped the war between Greece-Bulgaria in 1925
- 6- Settled disputes between member states
- 7- Supervised mandate territories
- 8- Held number of disarmament conference

Factors behind failure of league of nation to preserve world peace

- 1- It was more related to Versailles treaty
- 2- It was rejected by USA
- 3- Absence of other important powers
- 4- Rejection of Geneva protocol by Britain
- 5- Weakness on its covenant
- 6- Failure of world disarmament conference 1932
- 7- Japanese invasion of Manchuria in China 1932, Italian invasion of Abyssinia 1935, occupation of Rhineland by Germany
- 8- Had no military force of its own
- 9- The world economic crises of 1929
- 10- It was pro-British-french affairs

Failed to raise enough funds

Chapter Five



A – The causes

- 1- Hitler's ambition, example, destroying hated Versailles treaty, bringing all German speaking people inside the Reich.
- 2- Versailles treaty
- 3- Nationalism
- 4- Economic problems – the great depression or world economic crises of 1929
- 5- Rise of world dictators

- 6- the arm race
- 7- Weakness of the league
- 8- Policy of appeasement it was followed by Britain and France in 1930s so as to avoid war with aggressive powers by giving way to their demands and that was in Czech issue.
First occupation of (Sudeten) of Czech and later on whole Czech, second it encouraged Hitler to go further in his aggressive policy.
- 9- Territorial violation

Hitler's aggressive activities in Europe that contributed mainly in to outbreak of the Second World War

- 1- Building up of German army
- 2- March into Rhineland
- 3- Annexed Austria into Germany
- 4- Invaded Czechoslovakia
- 5- Invaded Poland

Reasons behind entry of USA in the Second World War

- 1- In 1941 japan , without warning attacked the American military base in Hawaii of pearl harbor

Allies air bomb

- 1- Prepared way for land invasion
- 2- Caused huge destruction in industry , factories and railways
- 3- Hardly hit the economy of Axis powers
- 4- Weakened Axis capacity to resist
- 5- It ruin Germanys ability to produce war materials

Cause for the defeat of Axis powers

- 1- Axis powers faced a short-age of valuable raw materials
- 2- Allies were superior on air and Naval
- 3- Axis powers went out far beyond their basic capacity
- 4- The Allies had massive resources
- 5- The Axis powers made grave tactical mistakes example
 - a- Hitler concentrated on production of V-rockets at the expense of jet-aircraft
 - b- Hitler failed to halt the Russian winter campaign

The political results of the Second World War

- 1- Rise of two super powers USA, USSR
- 2- The communist zone was extended to include nearly half of the continent resulting the (iron) that geographically divided Europe
- 3- It caused the cold war
- 4- Weakened western powers had to receive assistance and protection from USA
- 5- Establishment of UNO
- 6- Division of Germany into east and west
- 7- Creation of Israel state in 1947
- 8- Introduction of marshal plan from USA to Europe
- 9- Decolonization
- 10- Production of nuclear weapons

Economic results of the Second World War

- 1- Ended Europe's economic domination of the rest of the world
- 2- Enormous destruction of industries
- 3- War created unemployment
- 4- Slowed economic development of countries involved in the war
- 5- It led to development of engineering

Social results of the Second World War

- 1- Massive loss of human life
- 2- Millions lost their houses
- 3- Pharmacologists developed DDT to destroy disease spreading
- 4- Doctors made great advance in surgery
- 5- Bitter feelings and mistrust developed among countries
- 6- The war produced new kind of life

Chapter Six

the United Nation Organization – UNO



Introduction- steps toward the formation-

Aug- 1941 the Atlantic Charter, president – Roosevelt of USA and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, met at the British battle ship in the Atlantic. There they drew up a document known as the Atlantic charter. They document declared among other things that nations must abandon

the use of force and would seek to establish a system of general security implying an international organization.

In 1942, the Allied nations met at Washington, pledged support for the Atlantic charter and adopt the name United Nation Organization.

In 1943, Moscow conference the United States, United Kingdom and USSR declared that their nations recognized the need of establishing an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Feb- 1945 Yalta conference, the big three, **Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin** decided upon procedure to call upon UN to send delegates to San Francisco to prepare the charter.

Apr-to June- 1945 San Francisco conference, delegates from 50 nations met as planned. They completed the charter of the UN. The United States of America became the first nation to ratify the charter and also provided headquarter in New York for the UN

Aims of the UNO

- 1- Preserve peace and eliminate war
- 2- Remove causes of conflict by encouraging economic ,social, educational ,scientific and cultural progress particularly under-developed countries
- 3- Safeguard the rights of all individual rights

Structure of the UNO- five main organs

1- General Assembly – functions

- a- Discuss and make decisions about international problems
- b- Decide UN budget
- c- Supervise the work of many other UN bodies

2- The security council – functions

- a- Deal with crises as they arise and take economic and military action if necessary against aggressor.
- b- Approve applications for UN membership

Council began with eleven members, five are permanent, china, USA, USSR, France and Britain. Other six elected by general assembly for two year term, increased to ten in 1965. Decisions need nine of the 15 members but must include all the five permanent members this means any one of the five can veto the decisions and prevent any action.

3- The secretariat – functions

- a- Acts as the main spokesman of the UN
- b- Forefront of international affairs
- c- Serves as a mediator in conflict situations
- 4- The international court of justice – ICJ- functions
 - a- It arbitrates in dispute between states –it headquarter in Hague – Holland. has 15 judges, all from different nationalities , elected for nine year term , five retiring every third year by the assembly and security council

4-The Trusteeship council. Replaced the mandates commission of the League of Nation

5- The Economic and Social Council ECOSOC

Has 27 members elected by general assembly. Functions

- a- Health
- b- Education
- c- Population problems
- d- Drugs
- e- Human rights
- f- Status of woman
- g- Co-ordinates work of other commission

ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA,,,,,,,,

Difference of the UNO from the League of Nations

- 1- UN spends more time and resources on economic and social matters
- 2- UN safeguard human rights
- 3- UN take more decisive action than the league
- 4- UN has much wider membership

Challenges facing UNO

- 1- Border conflict or political instability
- 2- Ideological differences
- 3- The Veto power
- 4- Arm race
- 5- National interest

6- Divided loyalty

Chapter Seven

Nationalism in somaliland and somalia since first world war



Chapter – 7. The Cold war

A – Definitions. Ideological differences and ambitions of USA and USSR

B – Causes

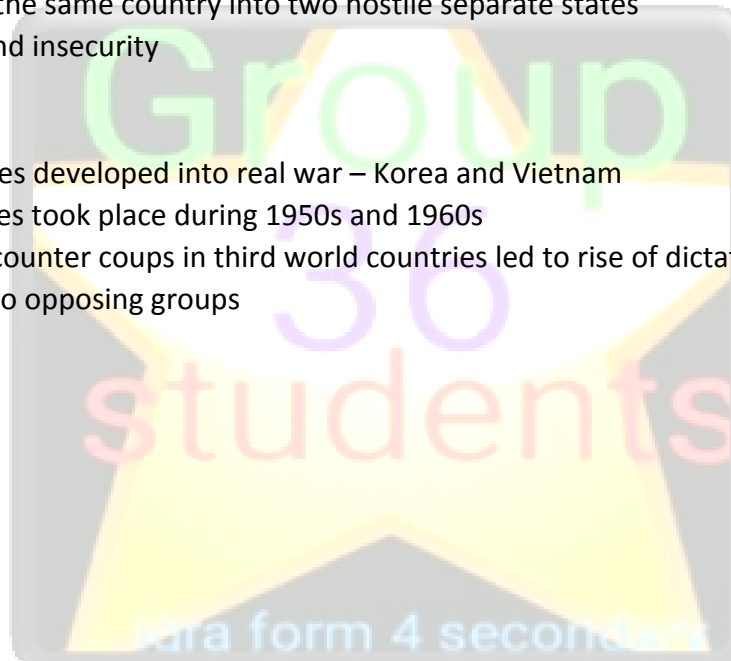
- 1- Ideological differences – mutual suspicions
- 2- Arm race
- 3- Iron Curtain policy adopted by USSR
- 4- The veto power
- 5- Formation of North Atlantic Treaty organization NATO
- 6- The Marshal plan of 1949

C – Collapse of the Cold war

- 1- Dramatic events took place in eastern Europe from 1988-1999
- 2- Rising of opposition groups and mass demonstration
- 3- Undemocratic system of communism government
- 4- Defeat of all communism government in the elections in eastern Europe
- 5- End of berlin wall and Germany re-united
- 6- In 1991 soviet split in to 15 separate independent republics
- 7- Rise of one power in the world
- 8- Disappear of Warsaw pact

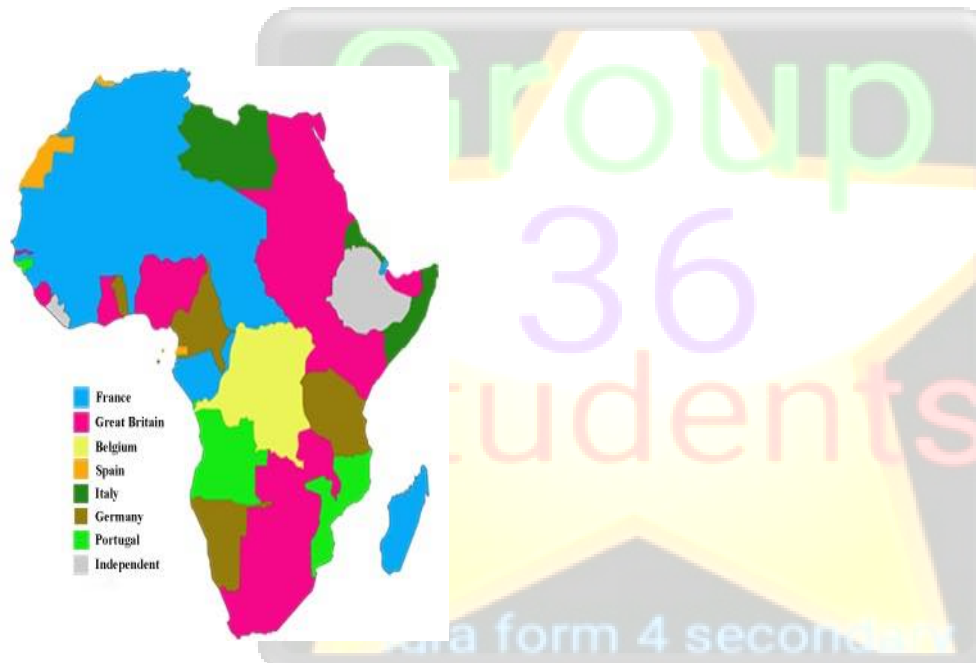
D – Effects of the cold war

- 1- Splitting of the same country into two hostile separate states
- 2- Suspicion and insecurity
- 3- Space race
- 4- Arm race
- 5- In some cases developed into real war – Korea and Vietnam
- 6- Various crises took place during 1950s and 1960s
- 7- Coups and counter coups in third world countries led to rise of dictators Europe itself was split into two opposing groups



Chapter Eight

African history



Introduction Common challenges faced Africans since independence

A – Social challenges

- 1- Widespread of illiteracy
- 2- Poor housing and sanitation
- 3- Inadequate health facilities
- 4- Mass unemployment
- 5- Inadequate social amenities

- 6- High incidents of Acquired immune deficiency AIDS and related diseases

B – Economic challenges

- 1- Underdeveloped industrial sector
- 2- Inadequate infrastructure development such banks ,insurance, transport and communication network
- 3- Unequal distribution of economic resources
- 4- Overdependence of former colonial masters and other foreigners for economic aid
- 5- High level of foreign aid.

C – Political challenges

- 1- Political instability
- 2- Difficult of national unity bcz of various ethnic groups
- 3- Border disputes
- 4- Increasing refugee influx
- 5- Internal power struggle due to ambitious politicians
- 6- Ideological differences resulted from cold war, some were communist others were capitalist.

Organization of African Unity OAU

Formation

Formed in Addis Ababa 1963 from 30 countries out of 32 independent. Morocco and Togo are not present but joined later

A – Aims of the OAU

- 1- Promote unity of African states
- 2- Improving life for the African people
- 3- Defend sovereignty and independence of African states
- 4- Eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent
- 5- Promote international-co-operation
- 6- Avoid interfering in internal affairs of members states
- 7- Uphold non-alignment in Africa's relation with the rest of the world

B – The structure of the AOU – the organs

1 – The assembly of the Heads of states and government. Met once a year and if there is urgent issue could hold extra ordinary sessions. They elect chairman every year from among the head state up to 1981. The head of the hosting state automatically became chairperson of the OAU. In 1982 many African leaders boycotted the meeting because Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya consequently president Moi of Kenya became chairman 1981-1983.

In 1983 it was agreed that all OAU meetings would be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia permanently

Functions

- 1- Policy formulation
- 2- Coordination of policy and implementation
- 3- Reviewing the OAU structure

2 – The council of ministers. Consist of all foreign ministers and met twice a year

Functions

- 1- Prepare the agenda of assembly meetings
- 2- Prepare the budget to be approval by the assembly
- 3- Implement policies and decisions passed by the heads of state
- 4- Implement decisions and policies of the assembly

3 – The general secretariat. He or she elected for a four –year term. Function

- 1- Did the day –to-day activities of the OAU
- 2- To provide administrative services to the organization and operate under the following departments
 - a- Political
 - b- Finance
 - c- Education
 - d- Science, culture and social affairs
 - e- Economic development and co-operation
 - f- Administration and conference

4 – The commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration

Has a total of 21 member states Responsible for peaceful settlement of disputes involving member states.

Performance and achievements of the OAU

- 1- Liberating Africa from European colonization
- 2- Supported nationalists in south Africa in their struggle against apartheid
- 3- Provided a forum which African could share their common problems
- 4- African leaders were able to embrace collective voice in international affairs
- 5- Advanced the interest of Pan-African movement by glorifying African dignity against racism, genocide and colonialism
- 6- Helped resolving disputes among members through peaceful means
- 7- Promoted economic and technical co-operation and development through African Development Bank by giving loans to members
- 8- Promoted social and cultural heritage by holding of all African games every 4 years and African military games to ensure interaction
- 9- Promoted development in science and technical research

Failures of the OAU

- 1- Failed to effectively settle the Congo crises in 1964
- 2- Allowed its leaders to become dictators and military rulers because its charter was silent on issues concerning democratic reforms, human rights, peace, justice and freedom of expression.
- 3- Failed to attain unity and peace in the continent , causing inter-state conflict
- 4- Failed to stop the Rwanda genocide of 1994 and DRC civil war
- 5- Failed to stop civil war in Somalia, Sudan, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Challenges encountered by the OAU

- 1- Political instability
- 2- Border disputes
- 3- Personal conflicts
- 4- Interference in internal affairs
- 5- Strong links with former colonizer for financial aids or military assistance
- 6- Inadequate funds
- 7- Lack of standing army
- 8- Some members had multiple membership to other regional organizations
- 9- Ideological differences between especially during cold war
- 10- Voluntary membership making member states open to withdraw
- 11- Most states gave priority to national interest
- 12- Violation of human rights causing criticism from all over the world
- 13- Lack of continuity because of one year chairmanship
- 14- Balkanization – division into various rival groups. Anglophone and francophone

- 15- To overcome the failures and challenges of OAU African leaders changed it to into African Union AU in 2002

The African Union – AU

Formation. In Durban – South Africa **2002**. **Thabo Mbeki** was elected chairman of AU and **Amara Essy** of ivory coast the secretary general replacing Ahmed Salem.

AU different from OAU

- 1- Challenges the OAU noninterference policy by allowing for intervention in internal affairs in states experiencing conflict or under widespread of human rights violation.
- 2- AU is a union of African people it enables more participation of people.
- 3- Has an ambitious development agenda
- 4- AU is more accountable
- 5- AU Has standing African army and African court of justices to enforce law

Aims and objectives of AU

- 1- To unite Africans
- 2- To defend sovereignty and independence of member states
- 3- Accelerate socio-economic and political integration
- 4- Promote and defend African common interests
- 5- Encourage inter-co-operation
- 6- Promote peace, security and stability
- 7- Promote and protect human and people's rights
- 8- Promote democracy , good governance
- 9- Enhance Africa's participation in global economy
- 10- Promote sustainable development of African economies
- 11- Promote co-operation and uplifting the living standard of Africans
- 12- Promote researches
- 13- Eradicate preventable diseases and promote African health within collaboration with international partners

The structure of the AU – main organs.

A – The assembly. Meets once a year, is the supreme organ in decision making in the union

Functions

- 1- Formulation of common policies
- 2- Consider admission of new members
- 3- Receive ,consider, and take decisions on reports from of other organs
- 4- Establish new organs of the AU
- 5- Adopt the unions budget
- 6- Direct the security council on management of conflicts
- 7- Appointment and termination of judges of the court of justice

B – The executive council. Foreign affair ministers.

Functions

- 1- Prepare the agenda for the assembly
- 2- Co-ordination of policies in areas of common interests such
 - a- Foreign trade
 - b- Energy, industry and mineral resources
 - c- Food, agriculture , livestock and forestry
 - d- Water resources and irrigation
 - e- Environmental protection
 - f- Transport and communication
 - g- Insurance
 - h- Education, culture, health and human resources
 - i- Science and technology
 - j- Nationality and immigration
 - k- Social security e.g. mother and child care policies and policies on persons with disabilities

C - The commission. This is the secretariat made up of a chairperson deputy, eight commission and staff members

Functions

- 1- Day to day administration of the union
- 2- Implementation of the union decisions
- 3- Implementation of unions meetings and activities
- 4- Receive application for membership
- 5- Initiate proposal by other organs

D – The permanent representative's committee-function

- 1- Prepare the work for the executive council

E – Peace and Security Council PSC. 15 members and have standing force

Function

- 1- Promote peace and security in Africa
- 2- Use of peaceful method in making peace
- 3- Support peace operation peace building in post conflict
- 4- Humanitarian and disaster management
- 5- Any other function decided by the assembly

F –The Pan-African parliament

Consist of elected representatives nominated from five regions of Africa to ensure the participation of civil society in AU affairs

G – The economic, social and cultural council. Provide advice to AU

H – The court of justice. Would rule on abuses of human rights and judicial settlement and disputes

I – financial institutions To provide funds for AU projects and programs. Include

- 1- African central bank
- 2- African monetary fund
- 3- African investment bank

J – Specialized technical committee. Based at various ministries to co-ordinate various sectors.

Functions

- 1- Prepare projects of the union
- 2- Supervise , follows up and evaluates the implementation of the unions decisions
- 3- Co-ordinate and harmonize unions projects and programs
- 4- Submit reports to the council
- 5- Carry out any other task designated by the AU organs

Challenges encountered by the AU

- 1- Several conflict b/w member states
- 2- Regional power imbalance – some states have more power and influence than other states
- 3- Poverty and conflict over scarce resources



Chapter Nine

Report on khat consumption



para form 4 seconds

Khat chewers are victims to the following

- 1- Strong desire or compulsion to take khat
- 2- Difficulties in controlling khat –taking behavior
- 3- Nightmare dreams – dubaabka habeenka
- 4- Evidence of tolerance to khat
- 5- Neglect of alternative interests due to time spent using khat
- 6- Harmful consequences.

The colonial administration of khat belt zone, imposed khat ban legislation in

- 1- Kenya – 1945-1956
- 2- Djibouti – 1956-1957
- 3- Somaliland – 1921-1957
- 4- South Yemen 1957-1958

Effects of khat.

- 1- Health problems
- 2- Mental illness
- 3- Khat challenges food security and contributes to malnutrition
- 4- Negative effect on woman and children khat leads to increased insecurity
- 5- A major contributor to poverty
- 6- May lead to family problems – divorce
- 7- Transforms Somali value and tradition , changes what is considered acceptable and normal
- 8- Hard currency drain estimated about 250US million yearly
- 9- Negative effect on economic development
- 10- Khat lowers productivity and work morale
- 11- Environmental problems because of khat plastic bags

Suggestions to minimize negative effects of khat

- 1- Alternative jobs for those trade on khat must be created
- 2- Government to increase tax on khat
- 3- Awareness programs about khat
- 4- Introduction of khat knowledge in school curriculum

Chapter Ten

Middle East conflict



Chapter Ten

Middle East conflict

Introduction. Importance of Middle East

Beginning of civilization and the center of religions and Allah messages and messengers.

Sumerians , Acadians, Babylon's , Persians ,ancient Egyptians , Macedonians , alexander the great , romans , Jews , Arabs ,rise of Islam , Mongol invasion , Othman empire , opening of

Canal Suez , conference of world Zionist organization at Basel – Switzerland of 1897 , industrial revolution , the first world war, decline of Othman empire , Belfour declaration , the mandate territories = Syria and Lebanon French mandates and became independent in 1945. Iraq 1932, Jordan 1946, and Palestine??? Became British mandates. Jews immigrant to Palestine, British withdraw from Palestine UN divided Palestine b/w Arabs and Jews and declaration of Israel state 1948.

Water importance of Middle East

- 1- Suez Canal
- 2- Hormuz
- 3- Bab-al-man dab
- 4- Aqaba
- 5- Elate
- 6- Nile river
- 7- Euphrates and Tigris rivers

People of Middle East.

Middle East consist of, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran Turkey, Yemen, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman

Most of these states are Arabs except turkey and Iran. Middle East also contain small state of Israel which was set up by the UN in 1948 on Palestine

Arab common things

- 1- They are all Muslims except half of Lebanon are Christians
- 2- All speak Arabic language
- 3- Most of them wanted to see destruction of Israel state
- 4- They all seek for unity

Attempts to increase Arab unity

- 1- The Arab league was formed in 1945 include, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Outside interference in the region – reasons

- 1- It is important strategic location

- 2- It is cross roads b/w west nations , the communist (east) , third world – Asia and Africa
- 3- Produce over a third of world's oil supply
- 4- European nations wanted to make sure that oil producing states had friendly relationship with them
- 5- Lack of unity among Arabs encouraged other nations

The creation of Israel state and the Arab –Israeli war 1948-1949

The origin of problem went back to the year 71-AD when most Jews driven out of Palestine by the romans, only small communities of Jews stayed behind in Palestine

In 1897 some Jews living in Europe founded the world Zionist organization at Basel in Switzerland, believed Jews ought to be able go back to Palestine to create Jews state.

Jews people had suffered persecution in Germany, France and Russia. After 1917 Palestine became a British mandate and large number of Israelis begun to arrive in Palestine, Arabs protested bitterly to British that they need

- 1- An independent Palestine for the Arabs
- 2- An end of Jews immigrant

By 1940s about half of the population in Palestine were Jews. In 1945 USA pressed Britain to allow 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Jews begun terrorist campaign against both Arabs and British, the British asked the UNO to deal with the issue, the UNO divided Palestine among Arabs and Jews.

Early 1948 the British withdrew from Palestine. in May 1948 David bin Gurion one of the Jews leader declared the independence new Jews state of Israel , it immediately attacked by Egypt , Syria , Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon

The war and its result

Most people expected the Arabs to win easily but the Israelis defeated Arabs and even captured more land than UN partition had given them.

The Israelis won because of

- 1- They fought desperately

- 2- Arab states were divided and poorly equipped

The most tragic result of the war was that the Palestinian Arabs became innocent victims , they fled into Egypt , Lebanon, Jordan and Syria where they had to live in refugee camps

The Suez war of 1956

Who was to blame for the war?

- 1- Arabs blamed Israel who invaded Egypt
- 2- The communist block blamed Britain and France accusing them of trying to control the Canal
- 3- Britain , France and Israelis blamed colonel Abdul Nasser of Egypt being anti-western

Events of the war

- 1- **Nasser** was greatly in favor of Arab unity and independence –he
 - a- Organized guerrilla fighters known as (Fedayeen) self-sacrifices to carry out sabotage and murder in Israel
 - b- Egyptian ships blocked the Gulf of Aqaba leading to the port of Elat which Israelis had taken from Egypt 1949
 - c- Nationalized the Suez canal in 1956
 - d- He signed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia in 1955 to get Russian fighters , bombs , tanks and military experts
- 2- The Americans felt great anger and considered Egypt just as a communist country
- 3- Britain believed that Nasser was going to unite Arabs under communism
- 4- Secret talks took place b/w Britain, France and Israel and a plan was set. Israel would invade Egypt whereupon Britain and France would occupy the Canal Zone on the pretext that they were protecting the Canal from damage of fighting.

The war began as planned Israeli invasion of Egypt 29 Oct. 1956 they soon captured Sinai Peninsula, while Britain and France troops bombed Egyptian airfields and landed near Suez. The attack caused an outcry from the rest of the world USA, USSR and UNO all announced ceasefire, they all prepared to send a UN force

Outcome of the Suez war

- 1- The war failed to overthrow Nasser and increased his prestige
- 2- It was complete humiliation for Britain and France

- 3- The Egyptian blocked the Canal
- 4- Arab reduced oil supply to western Europe
- 5- Britain was unable to follow a foreign policy independently of the US
- 6- The Algerians were encouraged in their struggle against French
- 7- Britain lost their ally with Iraqi prime minister Nuuri-Elsaid who was murdered in 1958

Major reforms achieved by Nasser president of Egypt

- 1- Organized Guerrilla fighters
- 2- Nationalized Suez canal
- 3- Became a hero of Arab nationalists against European interfering
- 4- Encouraged Arab unity and independence

The six days war of 1967

Events before war

- 1 – In Iraq a new government came to power in 1963 with Ba'ath party ((meaning resurrection) believed in Arab independence and unity. In June 1967 their president Aref announced ((our goal is clear – to wipe Israel off the map))
- 2 – In Syria, Ba'ath party came to power in 1966, it supported El-Fatah the Palestinian liberation organization PLO, and they began to bombard Jewish settlements from the Golan Heights.
- 3 – Nasser began to move troops up to frontier in Sinai
- 4 – The Russian promised Nasser that they would send help if war came
- 4 – Syria, Jordan and Lebanon massed troops along their frontiers with Israel.

The Israelis decided to attack rather than wait to be defeated. They launched series of devastating airstrikes which destroyed nearly all the Arab air force. Israeli troops also moved with speed capturing more land, **Gaza strip, Sinai, Jerusalem, West Bank and Golan heights**

Reasons for Israelis success

- 1- Slow and ponderous Arab troops build –up which gave the Israeli plenty of time and warning
- 2- Israeli superiority in the air

- 3- Inadequate Arab preparation
- 4- The Russian disappointed Nasser and had not send help as promised

Result of the six days war

- 1- In less than one week Israelis defeated Arabs
- 2- Captured the **Gaza** strip and whole of **Sinai** from **Egypt**
- 3- The rest of **Jerusalem** and **west** bank from **Jordan**
- 4- The **Golan heights** from **Syria**
- 5- Israelis ignored the **UN** orders to return the captured territory

The Yom Kippur war of 1973

Events leading to the war

- 1 – Pressure was brought to bear on Arab states by the PLO under its leader Yasser Arafat for more action. They hijacked airlines and flew three of them to Amman where they were blown up.
- 2 – 1972 they killed Israeli team at the Munich Olympic Games
- 3 – Anwar Sadat was hoping that this war would force the American to act as mediators

The war – Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked early on the feast of the Yom Kippur a Jewish religious festival hoping to catch Israelis off guard. The Israelis succeeded in hanging on to all territory they had captured in 1967, although that Arabs got a brilliant victory at first.

Both USA and USSR decided to intervene and acting with UNO, they organized a ceasefire which both side accepted.

In peace settlement in Geneva the Israeli's agreed to move their troops back from the Suez Canal (**closed since 1967**) Egyptians opening the canal in **1975** but not Israeli ships.

Camp David – and the Egyptian – Israeli peace 1978-9

Why the sides agreed to talk to each other

A –1- Anwar Sadat had become convinced that the Israelis could not be destroyed by force

- 2 – It was foolish to keep waiting Egyptian resources in fruitless war
- 3 – He took it great courage to be first Arab leader to meet Israelis face to face
- 4 – Sadat offered to go to Israeli and talk to the Knesset the Israeli parliament

B – 1 – the Israelis were suffering economic problems

- 2 – USA was pressing Israelis to settle their difference with at least some of the Arabs

Israelis accepted Sadat offer, he visited Israel in Nov. 1977, and Menachem begin the Israeli prime minister visited Egypt the following month.

Presi

dent Carter of USA played a vital role in setting up formal negotiation b/w the two sides at Camp David which began in sep.1978

The talks lead to a peace treaty signed in Washington 1979 - **main points agreed**

- 1- The state of war b/w Egypt and Israel since 1948 now ended
- 2- Israelis promised to withdraw its troops from Sinai
- 3- Egypt promised not to attack Israel again
- 4- Egypt guaranteed to supply Israel with oil from Sinai
- 5- The Israeli could use the Suez canal

Impact of the treaty

- 1- The treaty was condemned by the PLO and most of Arab states
- 2- In 1980, Israeli prime minister announce that Golan heights would never returned back to Syria not even in exchange for peace settlement
- 3- They would never allow the west bank to become part of an independent Palestine state , that would be a mortal threat to Israel existence
- 4- President Sadat of Egypt was assassinated by some extremist Muslim soldiers while he was watching a military parade oct.1981, they believed that he betrayed the Arab and Muslims.

Outcome of Oslo conference of 1993 b/w Arabs and Israelis

- 1- Israel formally recognized the PLO
- 2- The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist and promised to give up terrorism

- 3- Palestinian were to be given limited self-rule in Jericho on the west bank and part of Gaza strip

The Iran- Iraq war 1980-88

Iraqi motives

- 1- He was afraid of militant Islam spreading across the border into Iraq
- 2- A long standing dispute existed over the Shat-el Arab water way
- 3- He expected a quick victory

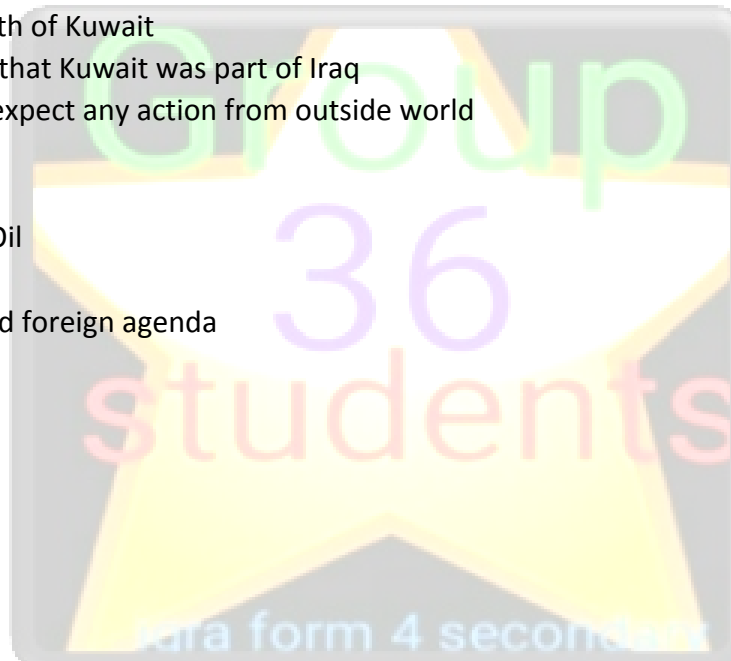
The Gulf war of 1990 91

Saddam Hussein motives

- 1- To get wealth of Kuwait
- 2- He claimed that Kuwait was part of Iraq
- 3- He did not expect any action from outside world

In summary

- a- Economic Oil
- b- Expansion
- c- Personal and foreign agenda





*Republic of Somaliland
ministry of Education
and Higher Studies*



History

Form four

Secondary school

Students book

First edition





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First edition

History

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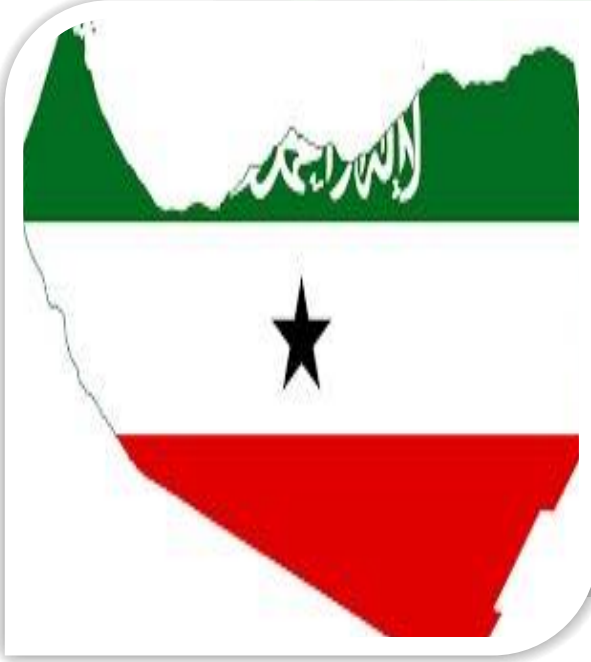
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Chapter one

Nationalism in somaliland and somalia since first world war



Chapter one

Nationalism in somaliland and somalia since first world war

European countries which had been competing for African colonization

- 1- Britain
- 2- France
- 3- Italy
- 4- Germany
- 5- Spain
- 6- Portugal
- 7- Belgium

Agents Europeans used to accelerate colonization of Africa

- 1- Missionaries
- 2- Explorers
- 3- Traders
- 4- Businessmen
- 5- Companies
- 6- Humanitarians

Stages of partition of Africa of 1884-85

- 1- Signing treaties between African chiefs , kings or elders of tribes and representatives of Europeans
- 2- Acceptance or rejection of treaty by colonial home government
- 3- Colonial rivals solved their differences at diplomatic table
- 4- A sphere of influence was described (partition on the ground) boundaries were made ignoring people of the same group
- 5- Colonial home government was to send administrators to the sphere of influence

The main three European powers rivals at the Horn of Africa

- 1- Britain
- 2- France
- 3- Italy

Rise of nationalism in Somaliland – factors

- 1- After the two world wars there was change in international opinion toward colonization
- 2- Experience gained by Somaliland who participated in the war and realization that white man is not superior to the blacks
- 3- Soldiers who returned from the war brought with them new ideas
- 4- Of nationalism
- 5- Formation of ONU
- 6- New colonies were freed such – Ghana and India
- 7- Islamic religion which stand for human freedom
- 8- Pastoral life of Somali culture – seasonal movement, look after pasture and water for their livestock
- 9- Transference of Haud and reserved area to Ethiopia by the British in 1954

Leading nationalism personalities in Somaliland

- 1- Sayed Mohamed Abdullah Hassan 1901-1920 against British
- 2- Haji Faarah Omar – was exiled or imprisoned at Camaran Island in Yemen
- 3- Sheikh Bashir Yusuf Hassan Fiqi- a national hero who began armed struggle against British rule , finally was killed in battle field as a martyr with dignity
- 4- Ugas Dodi Ugas Roble– 1941 was exiled and imprisoned in camaran island of Yemen. He was strong nationalist figure after his release he was invited by Haile Selassie of Ethiopia but rejected his invitation

Aims of the nationalist figures

- 1- To free Somaliland from colonization
- 2- To stop spread of Christianity
- 3- To strengthen Islamic religion

Reasons for Sayed Mohamed Abdullah Hassan resistance against British

- 1- Political
- 2- Nationalism
- 3- Religion

Achievements of Sayed Mohamed Abdullah Hassan I

- 1- Became a national hero among Somali people
- 2- Established his Islamic own order known as –(Salehiyah)
- 3- Stopped spread of Christianity

Why Britain colonized Somaliland

- 1- As source of food for their base at Aden
- 2- Strategic
- 3- To compete with other European powers

The main three political parties in Somaliland during colonial days

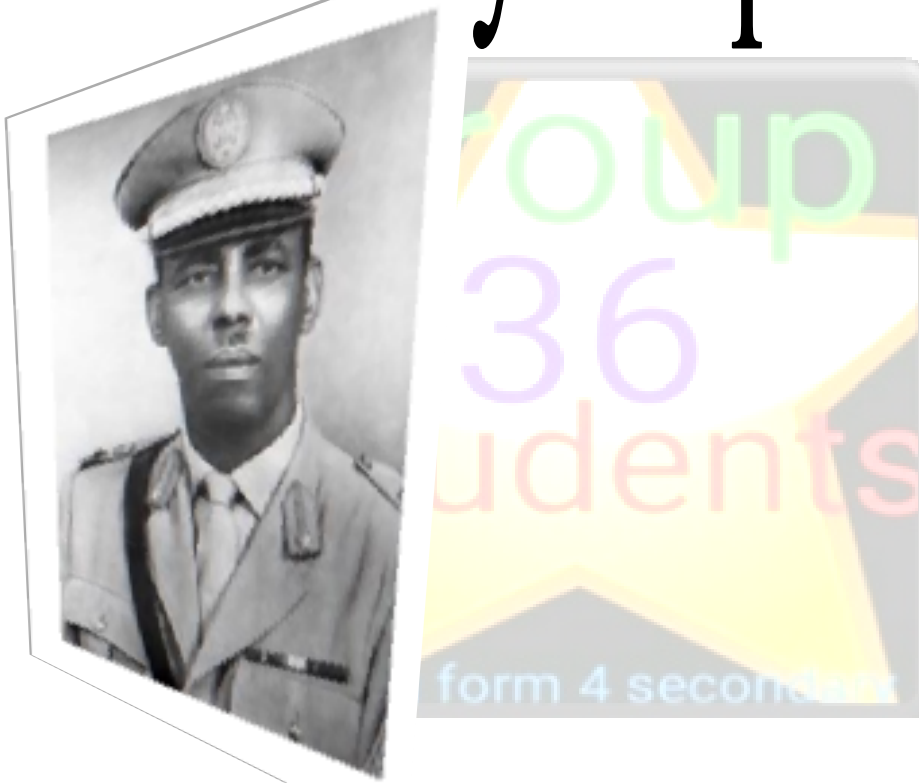
- 1- SNL
- 2- USP
- 3- NUF..... all the three shared the same aim of independent and union with Somalia

Major factors which helped disintegration of union between Somalia and Somaliland after 1960

- 1- Different colonial legacies such as language and education
- 2- Social and cultural differences
- 3- The lion's share of the government was taken by southerners
- 4- Inadequate political representation given to northerners
- 5- Hostile policies against Somali landers
- 6- National resources were not shared equally
- 7- Suppression and dictatorial rule subjected to Somali landers
- 8- Detention without trial subjected to Somali landers

Chapter Two

The military coup of 1969



Causes and consequences of 1977-78 war with Ethiopia

- 1- Causes. Siyad Bare
- 2- was willing to return Somali territories from Ethiopia
- 3- Defeat of Somali forces
- 4- The soviet union became to the side of Ethiopia
- 5- Soviet cut all support to the regime
- 6- The war crippled the economy of Somali government

The main opposing movement against Siyad Barre regime

- 1- SNM
- 2- SSDF
- 3- USC

Outcome of the 1988 meeting between Siyad Barre and Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti

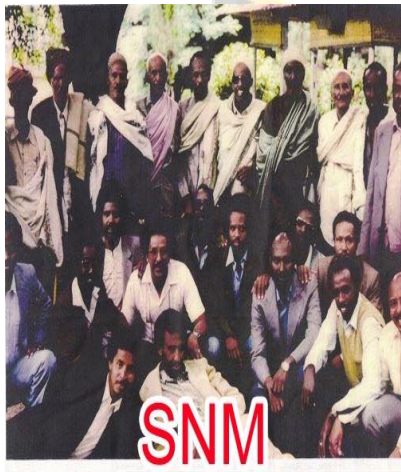
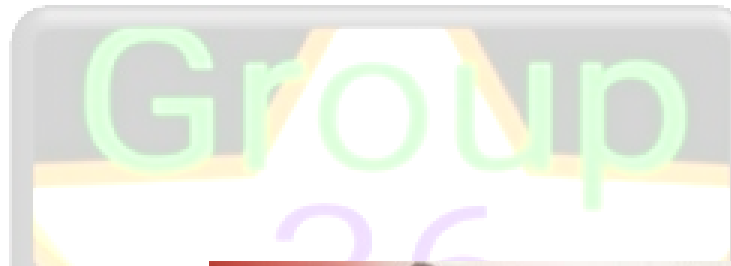
- 1- Siyad Barre offer to Mengistu disclaim all Somali territorial claims against Ethiopia
- 2- Demarcation of the boundary between Ethiopia and the Somali democratic republic
- 3- Release of Ethiopian prisoners held in 1977 war
- 4- Siyad Barre asked in return for these serious historical concession for the expulsion of SNM forces from their bases in Ethiopia
- 5- Mengistu eagerly accepted Siyad Barre demands and signed the agreement on April 1988

Reasons behind formation of Somali national movement –SNM 1981

- 1- No equal power sharing b/w north and south
- 2- Disappear of the dream of greater Somalia
- 3- Oppression and strains in the north regions
- 4- Economic distribution b/w south and north became injustice
- 5- Huge influx of refugee from Ethiopia mainly from the clan of Siyad Barre regime

Chapter Three

The scramble of somalia and the regain of somaliland independence



Suppression of the north establishment of SNM and the formation of somaliland

Somalia's formation

1988- at Adaroosh meeting

Function

- 1- Ammunitions
- 2- Logistics
- 3- Problem solving house for both politicians and clans

Scape of Siyad barre in 29th Jan 1991

Main conference

- 1- Berbera conference of 1991
- 2- Burao conference of 1991
- 3- Boorama conference of 1993

Outcome of boorama conference of 1991

- 1- Ceasefire within seven days
- 2- After these seven days any person commit a crime or looting will be punished solely
- 3- Need for mutual understanding
- 4- Undamaged looted property would be returned to the belonged person
- 5- Forget what was happened
- 6- A committee consist of seven person from each part was nominated

Articles of first Burao conference of 27th – 5th may 1991

A declaration that the northerners regions would establish a separate administration without links to Mogadishu

Articles

- 1- Islamic sharia law must be implemented
- 2- Maintenance of security and stability
- 3- Formation of government in north with two year mandate
- 4- Central committee of SNM and the government must fairly divided among clans in the north
- 5- The issue of Sanaag regions must given special attention

Second phase of Burao conference 18th may 1991

Declaration of Somaliland as an independent state with abdirahman ahmed ali as the first president and Hasan essa jama as vice president with two year mandate

Achievement of the transitional government

- 1- Complete defeat of Siyad Barre from all Somaliland territories
- 2- Reconciliation of peoples of Somaliland
- 3- Establishment of peace and stability across the whole of Somaliland
- 4- Restoration of sovereignty
- 5- Establishment of administration including leaders of both sides of the civil war

Boorama conference – outcome

- 1- Institutionalization of the Guurti and house of representatives

2- 1993 Egal was elected as new president

Achievement of Egal

- 1- Demobilization, disarmament and re-integration
- 2- Initiated system of government based on peace , order and rule of law
- 3- Foundation for Somaliland government organs
- 4- Formed the first paid armed forces and police
- 5- Paid salaries to civil services
- 6- New currency was printed
- 7- Developed constitution
- 8- Foundation for political multi-party system to be held in Somaliland
- 9- Introduced new flag changing the previous one

In 2002 president Egal died and Mr Dahir Riyale the vice president became the constitutional president and in presidential election of 2003 Riyaale won the election

Achievements

- 1- Implemented democratic free and fair election – municipal , presidential and parliament
- 2- Extended administration to eastern regions
- 3- Strengthened capacity of national army
- 4- Kept law and order
- 5- Education was expanded
- 6- He made smart handing over in which he became a model for Somaliland and Afrin

In 2010 Ahmaed silanyo became the new president

Achievements

- 1- Increased salaries of civil services and armed forces
- 2- Distributed ranks of different armed forces
- 3- Developed infrastructure
- 4- Increased national budget maintain peace and stability
- 5- Introduced a unified curriculum for both public and private schools with text books
- 6- Free primary education
- 7- National currency for eastern regions

Sources of law in Somaliland

- 1- Islamic
- 2- International
- 3- Tradition

Achievement of SNM

- 1- Succeeded in their main aim which was to overthrow the military regime of Siyad Bare
- 2- Capturing northern regions of Somalia
- 3- Declared the new state of Somaliland in 1991
- 4- Made a surprising degree of peace b/w clans of the former

Achievement of Somaliland since 1991 day

- 1- Solved their internal crises among them civil war
- 2- Peace and stability
- 3- Development in every aspect
- 4- Political stability
- 5- Process of democratization through
 - a- Voted national constitution
 - b- Multi-party system
 - c- Elected municipality
 - d- Presidential election
 - e- Two houses of parliament- representative (elected) and house of elders



Chapter Four

Results of the First World War



A – Political result of the First World War

- 1- Size of Germany was reduced
- 2- Collapse of Habsburg empire
- 3- Rise of USA as a super power
- 4- The war undermined existence of Othman empire
- 5- All colonies were also taken over as mandated territories under the league of Nations
- 6- Led to creation of the league of Nation
- 7- In Russia The pressure of the war led to two revolutions in 1917
- 8- Created revolutionary ideas among colonized people – decolonization
- 9- The anarchy after the war led to rise of dictators – Benito Mussolini in Italy – and Adolf Hitler in Germany who together became the architects of the second world war

B – Social results

- a- Millions of soldiers and civilians were killed
- b- Thousands of people were displaced , homeless created refugee problems
- c- Outbreak of diseases
- d- Families were separated and thousands of children orphaned
- e- Enormous of food shortage created starvation

C – Economic results

- 1- Allies spent millions of pounds to buy guns , food and other war materials
- 2- Damaged Europe's economic resources
- 3- Enormous expense created debts for next generation insecurity which disrupted economic activities
- 4- Destruction of properties and infrastructure
- 5- Insecurity disrupted economic activities

The different Allied views about how to deal with defeated powers

- 1- France , represented by Clemenceau wanted a harsh peace settlement to ruin Germany economically and militarily so that she could not again threaten France
- 2- Britain – represented by prime minister Lloyd George wanted less severe peace settlement to enable Germany to recover quickly so she could resume her role as a major consumer of British goods
- 3- USA represented by president Woodrow Wilson was in favor of lenient peace settlement although he had to accept British- French demands for reparation – compensation for damages

The 14 points of Versailles treaty of Woodrow Wilson

- 1- Abolition of secret diplomacy
- 2- Free navigation at sea for all nations in war and peace
- 3- Removal of economic barriers between states
- 4- All-reduction of armaments
- 5- Impartial adjustment of colonial claims in the interest of the population concerned
- 6- Evacuation of Russian territory
- 7- Restoration of Belgium
- 8- Liberation of France and restoration of Alsace-Lorraine
- 9- Readjustment of Italian frontiers
- 10- Self-government for the people of Austria-Hungary
- 11- Romania, Serbia ,and Montenegro to be evacuated and Serbia given access to the sea
- 12- Self-government for the non –Turkish people of the Ottoman empire
- 13- An independent Poland with secure access to the sea
- 14- Establishment of international association to preserve peace

The elements of Versailles treaty against Germany

- 1- Loss of territories in Europe
- 2- Loss of colonies in Africa
- 3- War guilt
- 4- Reparation
- 5- Disarmament

- 6- Rhineland to be demilitarized
- 7- Forbidden union between Germany and Austria

The peace treaties signed between Allies and defeated countries

- 1- The treaty of St.Germain 1919 with Austria
- 2- The treaty of Neuilly 1919 part of Bulgaria went to Yugoslavia
- 3- The treaty of Trianon with Hungary and Yugoslavia 1920
- 4- The treaty of Lausanne 1923 with Turkish

European countries emerged as result of the First World War

- 1- Latvia
- 2- Lithuania
- 3- Estonia
- 4- Bulgaria
- 5- Finland
- 6- Austria
- 7- Hungary
- 8- Yugoslavia
- 9- Czechoslovakia

The League of Nations

Formation – 1919 in Switzerland – Geneva – 42 members at the beginning and 55 by 1926 when Germany admitted

First secretary – Eric Drummond 1919-1923

Aims –

- 1- To maintain peace
- 2- Encourage inter-co-operation
- 3- Respect sovereignty of member states
- 4- Disarmament discourage production of weapons of mass destruction

Covenant of the league

- 1- Decrease production of war armaments
- 2- Guarantee and respect national integrity and independence
- 3- Submit inter-dispute to the league for peaceful settlement
- 4- Control aggression through economic rather than military action
- 5- Exchange information on national armement programme
- 6- Establishment of mandate territories

Organes of the League

- 1- **The Assembly** – its function- decide general policy , handle finance of the league
- 2- **The council** – it contained 4 permanent members –Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The non-permanent members were 4. There were four other non-permanent members who were elected by the Assembly for period of three years. The number of non-permanent members had increased to 9 by 1926 and all had equal voting. **Function** – deal with specific issues as they arose.
- 3- **The secretariat** – looked after all the paperwork. Prepare agenda. writing resolution and reports to the Assembly
- 4- **The permanent court of international court of justices ICJ**- headquarter Hague-Holland. It consisted of 15 judges of different nationalities. Deal with disputes between countries. Settlement of international disputes. Interpretation of treaties.
- 5- **Specialized agencies** – deal with. Mandates, military affairs, minority groups, refugees, labor, health, drugs, slavery, ,,,,,,, main agencies were – **international labor organization ILO,,,,,international Health Organization IHO**

Achievements of the league

- 1- Formed international labor organization ILO
- 2- Established international health organization IHO
- 3- Provide relief for refugees, famine, disease zone, and war casualties
- 4- Supported reduction of trade on dangerous drugs
- 5- Sopped the war between Greece-Bulgaria in 1925
- 6- Settled disputes between member states
- 7- Supervised mandate territories
- 8- Held number of disarmament conference

Factors behind failure of league of nation to preserve world peace

- 1- It was more related to Versailles treaty
- 2- It was rejected by USA
- 3- Absence of other important powers
- 4- Rejection of Geneva protocol by Britain
- 5- Weakness on its covenant
- 6- Failure of world disarmament conference 1932
- 7- Japanese invasion of Manchuria in China 1932, Italian invasion of Abyssinia 1935, occupation of Rhineland by Germany
- 8- Had no military force of its own
- 9- The world economic crises of 1929
- 10- It was pro-British-french affairs

Failed to raise enough funds

Chapter Five



A – The causes

- 1- Hitler's ambition, example, destroying hated Versailles treaty, bringing all German speaking people inside the Reich.
- 2- Versailles treaty
- 3- Nationalism
- 4- Economic problems – the great depression or world economic crises of 1929
- 5- Rise of world dictators

- 6- the arm race
- 7- Weakness of the league
- 8- Policy of appeasement it was followed by Britain and France in 1930s so as to avoid war with aggressive powers by giving way to their demands and that was in Czech issue.
First occupation of (Sudeten) of Czech and later on whole Czech, second it encouraged Hitler to go further in his aggressive policy.
- 9- Territorial violation

Hitler's aggressive activities in Europe that contributed mainly in to outbreak of the Second World War

- 1- Building up of German army
- 2- March into Rhineland
- 3- Annexed Austria into Germany
- 4- Invaded Czechoslovakia
- 5- Invaded Poland

Reasons behind entry of USA in the Second World War

- 1- In 1941 japan , without warning attacked the American military base in Hawaii of pearl harbor

Allies air bomb

- 1- Prepared way for land invasion
- 2- Caused huge destruction in industry , factories and railways
- 3- Hardly hit the economy of Axis powers
- 4- Weakened Axis capacity to resist
- 5- It ruin Germanys ability to produce war materials

Cause for the defeat of Axis powers

- 1- Axis powers faced a short-age of valuable raw materials
- 2- Allies were superior on air and Naval
- 3- Axis powers went out far beyond their basic capacity
- 4- The Allies had massive resources
- 5- The Axis powers made grave tactical mistakes example
 - a- Hitler concentrated on production of V-rockets at the expense of jet-aircraft
 - b- Hitler failed to halt the Russian winter campaign

The political results of the Second World War

- 1- Rise of two super powers USA, USSR
- 2- The communist zone was extended to include nearly half of the continent resulting the (iron) that geographically divided Europe
- 3- It caused the cold war
- 4- Weakened western powers had to receive assistance and protection from USA
- 5- Establishment of UNO
- 6- Division of Germany into east and west
- 7- Creation of Israel state in 1947
- 8- Introduction of marshal plan from USA to Europe
- 9- Decolonization
- 10- Production of nuclear weapons

Economic results of the Second World War

- 1- Ended Europe's economic domination of the rest of the world
- 2- Enormous destruction of industries
- 3- War created unemployment
- 4- Slowed economic development of countries involved in the war
- 5- It led to development of engineering

Social results of the Second World War

- 1- Massive loss of human life
- 2- Millions lost their houses
- 3- Pharmacologists developed DDT to destroy disease spreading
- 4- Doctors made great advance in surgery
- 5- Bitter feelings and mistrust developed among countries
- 6- The war produced new kind of life

Chapter Six

the United Nation Organization – UNO



Introduction- steps toward the formation-

Aug- 1941 the Atlantic Charter, president – Roosevelt of USA and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, met at the British battle ship in the Atlantic. There they drew up a document known as the Atlantic charter. They document declared among other things that nations must abandon

the use of force and would seek to establish a system of general security implying an international organization.

In 1942, the Allied nations met at Washington, pledged support for the Atlantic charter and adopt the name United Nation Organization.

In 1943, Moscow conference the United States, United Kingdom and USSR declared that their nations recognized the need of establishing an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Feb- 1945 Yalta conference, the big three, **Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin** decided upon procedure to call upon UN to send delegates to San Francisco to prepare the charter.

Apr-to June- 1945 San Francisco conference, delegates from 50 nations met as planned. They completed the charter of the UN. The United States of America became the first nation to ratify the charter and also provided headquarter in New York for the UN

Aims of the UNO

- 1- Preserve peace and eliminate war
- 2- Remove causes of conflict by encouraging economic ,social, educational ,scientific and cultural progress particularly under-developed countries
- 3- Safeguard the rights of all individual rights

Structure of the UNO- five main organs

1- General Assembly – functions

- a- Discuss and make decisions about international problems
- b- Decide UN budget
- c- Supervise the work of many other UN bodies

2- The security council – functions

- a- Deal with crises as they arise and take economic and military action if necessary against aggressor.
- b- Approve applications for UN membership

Council began with eleven members, five are permanent, china, USA, USSR, France and Britain. Other six elected by general assembly for two year term, increased to ten in 1965. Decisions need nine of the 15 members but must include all the five permanent members this means any one of the five can veto the decisions and prevent any action.

3- The secretariat – functions

- a- Acts as the main spokesman of the UN
- b- Forefront of international affairs
- c- Serves as a mediator in conflict situations
- 4- The international court of justice – ICJ- functions
 - a- It arbitrates in dispute between states –it headquarter in Hague – Holland. has 15 judges, all from different nationalities , elected for nine year term , five retiring every third year by the assembly and security council

4-The Trusteeship council. Replaced the mandates commission of the League of Nation

5- The Economic and Social Council ECOSOC

Has 27 members elected by general assembly. Functions

- a- Health
- b- Education
- c- Population problems
- d- Drugs
- e- Human rights
- f- Status of woman
- g- Co-ordinates work of other commission

ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA,,,,,,,,

Difference of the UNO from the League of Nations

- 1- UN spends more time and resources on economic and social matters
- 2- UN safeguard human rights
- 3- UN take more decisive action than the league
- 4- UN has much wider membership

Challenges facing UNO

- 1- Border conflict or political instability
- 2- Ideological differences
- 3- The Veto power
- 4- Arm race
- 5- National interest

6- Divided loyalty

Chapter Seven

Nationalism in somaliland and somalia since first world war



Chapter – 7. The Cold war

A – Definitions. Ideological differences and ambitions of USA and USSR

B – Causes

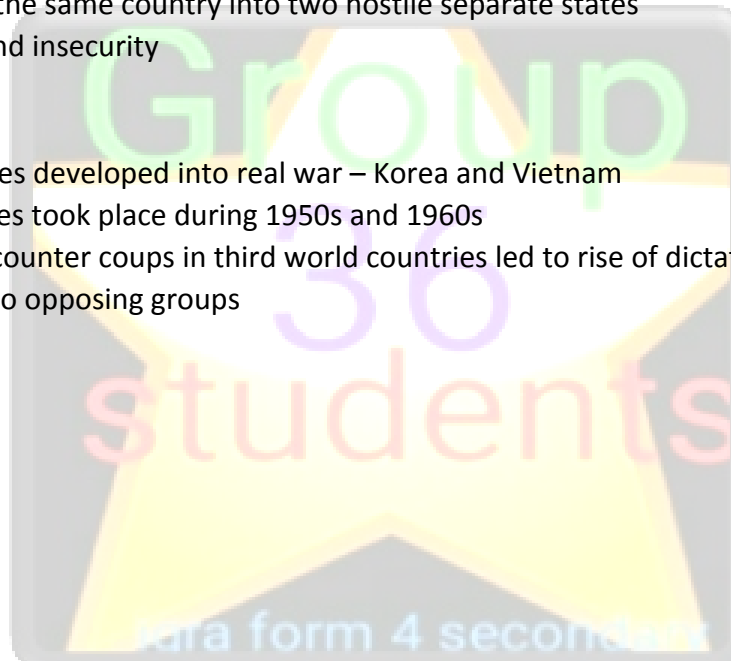
- 1- Ideological differences – mutual suspicions
- 2- Arm race
- 3- Iron Curtain policy adopted by USSR
- 4- The veto power
- 5- Formation of North Atlantic Treaty organization NATO
- 6- The Marshal plan of 1949

C – Collapse of the Cold war

- 1- Dramatic events took place in eastern Europe from 1988-1999
- 2- Rising of opposition groups and mass demonstration
- 3- Undemocratic system of communism government
- 4- Defeat of all communism government in the elections in eastern Europe
- 5- End of berlin wall and Germany re-united
- 6- In 1991 soviet split in to 15 separate independent republics
- 7- Rise of one power in the world
- 8- Disappear of Warsaw pact

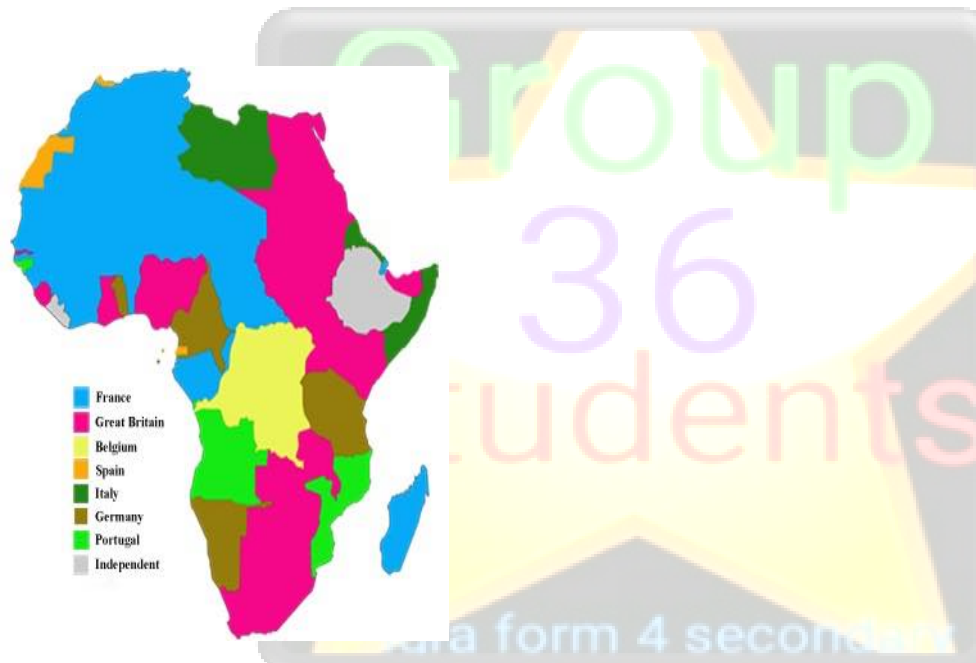
D – Effects of the cold war

- 1- Splitting of the same country into two hostile separate states
- 2- Suspicion and insecurity
- 3- Space race
- 4- Arm race
- 5- In some cases developed into real war – Korea and Vietnam
- 6- Various crises took place during 1950s and 1960s
- 7- Coups and counter coups in third world countries led to rise of dictators Europe itself was split into two opposing groups



Chapter Eight

African history



Introduction Common challenges faced Africans since independence

A – Social challenges

- 1- Widespread of illiteracy
- 2- Poor housing and sanitation
- 3- Inadequate health facilities
- 4- Mass unemployment
- 5- Inadequate social amenities

- 6- High incidents of Acquired immune deficiency AIDS and related diseases

B – Economic challenges

- 1- Underdeveloped industrial sector
- 2- Inadequate infrastructure development such banks ,insurance, transport and communication network
- 3- Unequal distribution of economic resources
- 4- Overdependence of former colonial masters and other foreigners for economic aid
- 5- High level of foreign aid.

C – Political challenges

- 1- Political instability
- 2- Difficult of national unity bcz of various ethnic groups
- 3- Border disputes
- 4- Increasing refugee influx
- 5- Internal power struggle due to ambitious politicians
- 6- Ideological differences resulted from cold war, some were communist others were capitalist.

Organization of African Unity OAU

Formation

Formed in Addis Ababa 1963 from 30 countries out of 32 independent. Morocco and Togo are not present but joined later

A – Aims of the OAU

- 1- Promote unity of African states
- 2- Improving life for the African people
- 3- Defend sovereignty and independence of African states
- 4- Eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent
- 5- Promote international-co-operation
- 6- Avoid interfering in internal affairs of members states
- 7- Uphold non-alignment in Africa's relation with the rest of the world

B – The structure of the AOU – the organs

1 – The assembly of the Heads of states and government. Met once a year and if there is urgent issue could hold extra ordinary sessions. They elect chairman every year from among the head state up to 1981. The head of the hosting state automatically became chairperson of the OAU. In 1982 many African leaders boycotted the meeting because Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya consequently president Moi of Kenya became chairman 1981-1983.

In 1983 it was agreed that all OAU meetings would be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia permanently

Functions

- 1- Policy formulation
- 2- Coordination of policy and implementation
- 3- Reviewing the OAU structure

2 – The council of ministers. Consist of all foreign ministers and met twice a year

Functions

- 1- Prepare the agenda of assembly meetings
- 2- Prepare the budget to be approval by the assembly
- 3- Implement policies and decisions passed by the heads of state
- 4- Implement decisions and policies of the assembly

3 – The general secretariat. He or she elected for a four –year term. Function

- 1- Did the day –to-day activities of the OAU
- 2- To provide administrative services to the organization and operate under the following departments
 - a- Political
 - b- Finance
 - c- Education
 - d- Science, culture and social affairs
 - e- Economic development and co-operation
 - f- Administration and conference

4 – The commission for mediation, conciliation and arbitration

Has a total of 21 member states Responsible for peaceful settlement of disputes involving member states.

Performance and achievements of the OAU

- 1- Liberating Africa from European colonization
- 2- Supported nationalists in south Africa in their struggle against apartheid
- 3- Provided a forum which African could share their common problems
- 4- African leaders were able to embrace collective voice in international affairs
- 5- Advanced the interest of Pan-African movement by glorifying African dignity against racism, genocide and colonialism
- 6- Helped resolving disputes among members through peaceful means
- 7- Promoted economic and technical co-operation and development through African Development Bank by giving loans to members
- 8- Promoted social and cultural heritage by holding of all African games every 4 years and African military games to ensure interaction
- 9- Promoted development in science and technical research

Failures of the OAU

- 1- Failed to effectively settle the Congo crises in 1964
- 2- Allowed its leaders to become dictators and military rulers because its charter was silent on issues concerning democratic reforms, human rights, peace, justice and freedom of expression.
- 3- Failed to attain unity and peace in the continent , causing inter-state conflict
- 4- Failed to stop the Rwanda genocide of 1994 and DRC civil war
- 5- Failed to stop civil war in Somalia, Sudan, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Challenges encountered by the OAU

- 1- Political instability
- 2- Border disputes
- 3- Personal conflicts
- 4- Interference in internal affairs
- 5- Strong links with former colonizer for financial aids or military assistance
- 6- Inadequate funds
- 7- Lack of standing army
- 8- Some members had multiple membership to other regional organizations
- 9- Ideological differences between especially during cold war
- 10- Voluntary membership making member states open to withdraw
- 11- Most states gave priority to national interest
- 12- Violation of human rights causing criticism from all over the world
- 13- Lack of continuity because of one year chairmanship
- 14- Balkanization – division into various rival groups. Anglophone and francophone

- 15- To overcome the failures and challenges of OAU African leaders changed it to into African Union AU in 2002

The African Union – AU

Formation. In Durban – South Africa **2002**. **Thabo Mbeki** was elected chairman of AU and **Amara Essy** of ivory coast the secretary general replacing Ahmed Salem.

AU different from OAU

- 1- Challenges the OAU noninterference policy by allowing for intervention in internal affairs in states experiencing conflict or under widespread of human rights violation.
- 2- AU is a union of African people it enables more participation of people.
- 3- Has an ambitious development agenda
- 4- AU is more accountable
- 5- AU Has standing African army and African court of justices to enforce law

Aims and objectives of AU

- 1- To unite Africans
- 2- To defend sovereignty and independence of member states
- 3- Accelerate socio-economic and political integration
- 4- Promote and defend African common interests
- 5- Encourage inter-co-operation
- 6- Promote peace, security and stability
- 7- Promote and protect human and people's rights
- 8- Promote democracy , good governance
- 9- Enhance Africa's participation in global economy
- 10- Promote sustainable development of African economies
- 11- Promote co-operation and uplifting the living standard of Africans
- 12- Promote researches
- 13- Eradicate preventable diseases and promote African health within collaboration with international partners

The structure of the AU – main organs.

A – The assembly. Meets once a year, is the supreme organ in decision making in the union

Functions

- 1- Formulation of common policies
- 2- Consider admission of new members
- 3- Receive ,consider, and take decisions on reports from of other organs
- 4- Establish new organs of the AU
- 5- Adopt the unions budget
- 6- Direct the security council on management of conflicts
- 7- Appointment and termination of judges of the court of justice

B – The executive council. Foreign affair ministers.

Functions

- 1- Prepare the agenda for the assembly
- 2- Co-ordination of policies in areas of common interests such
 - a- Foreign trade
 - b- Energy, industry and mineral resources
 - c- Food, agriculture , livestock and forestry
 - d- Water resources and irrigation
 - e- Environmental protection
 - f- Transport and communication
 - g- Insurance
 - h- Education, culture, health and human resources
 - i- Science and technology
 - j- Nationality and immigration
 - k- Social security e.g. mother and child care policies and policies on persons with disabilities

C - The commission. This is the secretariat made up of a chairperson deputy, eight commission and staff members

Functions

- 1- Day to day administration of the union
- 2- Implementation of the union decisions
- 3- Implementation of unions meetings and activities
- 4- Receive application for membership
- 5- Initiate proposal by other organs

D – The permanent representative's committee-function

- 1- Prepare the work for the executive council

E – Peace and Security Council PSC. 15 members and have standing force

Function

- 1- Promote peace and security in Africa
- 2- Use of peaceful method in making peace
- 3- Support peace operation peace building in post conflict
- 4- Humanitarian and disaster management
- 5- Any other function decided by the assembly

F –The Pan-African parliament

Consist of elected representatives nominated from five regions of Africa to ensure the participation of civil society in AU affairs

G – The economic, social and cultural council. Provide advice to AU

H – The court of justice. Would rule on abuses of human rights and judicial settlement and disputes

I – financial institutions To provide funds for AU projects and programs. Include

- 1- African central bank
- 2- African monetary fund
- 3- African investment bank

J – Specialized technical committee. Based at various ministries to co-ordinate various sectors.

Functions

- 1- Prepare projects of the union
- 2- Supervise , follows up and evaluates the implementation of the unions decisions
- 3- Co-ordinate and harmonize unions projects and programs
- 4- Submit reports to the council
- 5- Carry out any other task designated by the AU organs

Challenges encountered by the AU

- 1- Several conflict b/w member states
- 2- Regional power imbalance – some states have more power and influence than other states
- 3- Poverty and conflict over scarce resources



Chapter Nine

Report on khat consumption



para form 4 seconds

Khat chewers are victims to the following

- 1- Strong desire or compulsion to take khat
- 2- Difficulties in controlling khat –taking behavior
- 3- Nightmare dreams – dubaabka habeenka
- 4- Evidence of tolerance to khat
- 5- Neglect of alternative interests due to time spent using khat
- 6- Harmful consequences.

The colonial administration of khat belt zone, imposed khat ban legislation in

- 1- Kenya – 1945-1956
- 2- Djibouti – 1956-1957
- 3- Somaliland – 1921-1957
- 4- South Yemen 1957-1958

Effects of khat.

- 1- Health problems
- 2- Mental illness
- 3- Khat challenges food security and contributes to malnutrition
- 4- Negative effect on woman and children khat leads to increased insecurity
- 5- A major contributor to poverty
- 6- May lead to family problems – divorce
- 7- Transforms Somali value and tradition , changes what is considered acceptable and normal
- 8- Hard currency drain estimated about 250US million yearly
- 9- Negative effect on economic development
- 10- Khat lowers productivity and work morale
- 11- Environmental problems because of khat plastic bags

Suggestions to minimize negative effects of khat

- 1- Alternative jobs for those trade on khat must be created
- 2- Government to increase tax on khat
- 3- Awareness programs about khat
- 4- Introduction of khat knowledge in school curriculum

Chapter Ten

Middle East conflict



Chapter Ten

Middle East conflict

Introduction. Importance of Middle East

Beginning of civilization and the center of religions and Allah messages and messengers.

Sumerians , Acadians, Babylon's , Persians ,ancient Egyptians , Macedonians , alexander the great , romans , Jews , Arabs ,rise of Islam , Mongol invasion , Othman empire , opening of

Canal Suez , conference of world Zionist organization at Basel – Switzerland of 1897 , industrial revolution , the first world war, decline of Othman empire , Belfour declaration , the mandate territories = Syria and Lebanon French mandates and became independent in 1945. Iraq 1932, Jordan 1946, and Palestine??? Became British mandates. Jews immigrant to Palestine, British withdraw from Palestine UN divided Palestine b/w Arabs and Jews and declaration of Israel state 1948.

Water importance of Middle East

- 1- Suez Canal
- 2- Hormuz
- 3- Bab-al-man dab
- 4- Aqaba
- 5- Elate
- 6- Nile river
- 7- Euphrates and Tigris rivers

People of Middle East.

Middle East consist of, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran Turkey, Yemen, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman

Most of these states are Arabs except turkey and Iran. Middle East also contain small state of Israel which was set up by the UN in 1948 on Palestine

Arab common things

- 1- They are all Muslims except half of Lebanon are Christians
- 2- All speak Arabic language
- 3- Most of them wanted to see destruction of Israel state
- 4- They all seek for unity

Attempts to increase Arab unity

- 1- The Arab league was formed in 1945 include, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Outside interference in the region – reasons

- 1- It is important strategic location

- 2- It is cross roads b/w west nations , the communist (east) , third world – Asia and Africa
- 3- Produce over a third of world's oil supply
- 4- European nations wanted to make sure that oil producing states had friendly relationship with them
- 5- Lack of unity among Arabs encouraged other nations

The creation of Israel state and the Arab –Israeli war 1948-1949

The origin of problem went back to the year 71-AD when most Jews driven out of Palestine by the romans, only small communities of Jews stayed behind in Palestine

In 1897 some Jews living in Europe founded the world Zionist organization at Basel in Switzerland, believed Jews ought to be able go back to Palestine to create Jews state.

Jews people had suffered persecution in Germany, France and Russia. After 1917 Palestine became a British mandate and large number of Israelis begun to arrive in Palestine, Arabs protested bitterly to British that they need

- 1- An independent Palestine for the Arabs
- 2- An end of Jews immigrant

By 1940s about half of the population in Palestine were Jews. In 1945 USA pressed Britain to allow 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Jews begun terrorist campaign against both Arabs and British, the British asked the UNO to deal with the issue, the UNO divided Palestine among Arabs and Jews.

Early 1948 the British withdrew from Palestine. In May 1948 David bin Gurion one of the Jews leader declared the independence new Jews state of Israel , it immediately attacked by Egypt , Syria , Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon

The war and its result

Most people expected the Arabs to win easily but the Israelis defeated Arabs and even captured more land than UN partition had given them.

The Israelis won because of

- 1- They fought desperately

- 2- Arab states were divided and poorly equipped

The most tragic result of the war was that the Palestinian Arabs became innocent victims , they fled into Egypt , Lebanon, Jordan and Syria where they had to live in refugee camps

The Suez war of 1956

Who was to blame for the war?

- 1- Arabs blamed Israel who invaded Egypt
- 2- The communist block blamed Britain and France accusing them of trying to control the Canal
- 3- Britain , France and Israelis blamed colonel Abdul Nasser of Egypt being anti-western

Events of the war

- 1- **Nasser** was greatly in favor of Arab unity and independence –he
 - a- Organized guerrilla fighters known as (Fedayeen) self-sacrifices to carry out sabotage and murder in Israel
 - b- Egyptian ships blocked the Gulf of Aqaba leading to the port of Elat which Israelis had taken from Egypt 1949
 - c- Nationalized the Suez canal in 1956
 - d- He signed an arms deal with Czechoslovakia in 1955 to get Russian fighters , bombs , tanks and military experts
- 2- The Americans felt great anger and considered Egypt just as a communist country
- 3- Britain believed that Nasser was going to unite Arabs under communism
- 4- Secret talks took place b/w Britain, France and Israel and a plan was set. Israel would invade Egypt whereupon Britain and France would occupy the Canal Zone on the pretext that they were protecting the Canal from damage of fighting.

The war began as planned Israeli invasion of Egypt 29 Oct. 1956 they soon captured Sinai Peninsula, while Britain and France troops bombed Egyptian airfields and landed near Suez. The attack caused an outcry from the rest of the world USA, USSR and UNO all announced ceasefire, they all prepared to send a UN force

Outcome of the Suez war

- 1- The war failed to overthrow Nasser and increased his prestige
- 2- It was complete humiliation for Britain and France

- 3- The Egyptian blocked the Canal
- 4- Arab reduced oil supply to western Europe
- 5- Britain was unable to follow a foreign policy independently of the US
- 6- The Algerians were encouraged in their struggle against French
- 7- Britain lost their ally with Iraqi prime minister Nuuri-Elsaid who was murdered in 1958

Major reforms achieved by Nasser president of Egypt

- 1- Organized Guerrilla fighters
- 2- Nationalized Suez canal
- 3- Became a hero of Arab nationalists against European interfering
- 4- Encouraged Arab unity and independence

The six days war of 1967

Events before war

- 1 – In Iraq a new government came to power in 1963 with Ba'ath party ((meaning resurrection) believed in Arab independence and unity. In June 1967 their president Aref announced ((our goal is clear – to wipe Israel off the map))
- 2 – In Syria, Ba'ath party came to power in 1966, it supported El-Fatah the Palestinian liberation organization PLO, and they began to bombard Jewish settlements from the Golan Heights.
- 3 – Nasser began to move troops up to frontier in Sinai
- 4 – The Russian promised Nasser that they would send help if war came
- 4 – Syria, Jordan and Lebanon massed troops along their frontiers with Israel.

The Israelis decided to attack rather than wait to be defeated. They launched series of devastating airstrikes which destroyed nearly all the Arab air force. Israeli troops also moved with speed capturing more land, **Gaza strip, Sinai, Jerusalem, West Bank and Golan heights**

Reasons for Israelis success

- 1- Slow and ponderous Arab troops build –up which gave the Israeli plenty of time and warning
- 2- Israeli superiority in the air

- 3- Inadequate Arab preparation
- 4- The Russian disappointed Nasser and had not send help as promised

Result of the six days war

- 1- In less than one week Israelis defeated Arabs
- 2- Captured the **Gaza** strip and whole of **Sinai** from **Egypt**
- 3- The rest of **Jerusalem** and **west** bank from **Jordan**
- 4- The **Golan heights** from **Syria**
- 5- Israelis ignored the **UN** orders to return the captured territory

The Yom Kippur war of 1973

Events leading to the war

- 1 – Pressure was brought to bear on Arab states by the PLO under its leader Yasser Arafat for more action. They hijacked airlines and flew three of them to Amman where they were blown up.
- 2 – 1972 they killed Israeli team at the Munich Olympic Games
- 3 – Anwar Sadat was hoping that this war would force the American to act as mediators

The war – Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked early on the feast of the Yom Kippur a Jewish religious festival hoping to catch Israelis off guard. The Israelis succeeded in hanging on to all territory they had captured in 1967, although that Arabs got a brilliant victory at first.

Both USA and USSR decided to intervene and acting with UNO, they organized a ceasefire which both side accepted.

In peace settlement in Geneva the Israeli's agreed to move their troops back from the Suez Canal (**closed since 1967**) Egyptians opening the canal in **1975** but not Israeli ships.

Camp David – and the Egyptian – Israeli peace 1978-9

Why the sides agreed to talk to each other

- A –1- Anwar Sadat had become convinced that the Israelis could not be destroyed by force

- 2 – It was foolish to keep waiting Egyptian resources in fruitless war
- 3 – He took it great courage to be first Arab leader to meet Israelis face to face
- 4 – Sadat offered to go to Israeli and talk to the Knesset the Israeli parliament

B – 1 – the Israelis were suffering economic problems

- 2 – USA was pressing Israelis to settle their difference with at least some of the Arabs

Israelis accepted Sadat offer, he visited Israel in Nov. 1977, and Menachem begin the Israeli prime minister visited Egypt the following month.

Presi

dent Carter of USA played a vital role in setting up formal negotiation b/w the two sides at Camp David which began in sep.1978

The talks lead to a peace treaty signed in Washington 1979 - **main points agreed**

- 1- The state of war b/w Egypt and Israel since 1948 now ended
- 2- Israelis promised to withdraw its troops from Sinai
- 3- Egypt promised not to attack Israel again
- 4- Egypt guaranteed to supply Israel with oil from Sinai
- 5- The Israeli could use the Suez canal

Impact of the treaty

- 1- The treaty was condemned by the PLO and most of Arab states
- 2- In 1980, Israeli prime minister announce that Golan heights would never returned back to Syria not even in exchange for peace settlement
- 3- They would never allow the west bank to become part of an independent Palestine state , that would be a mortal threat to Israel existence
- 4- President Sadat of Egypt was assassinated by some extremist Muslim soldiers while he was watching a military parade oct.1981, they believed that he betrayed the Arab and Muslims.

Outcome of Oslo conference of 1993 b/w Arabs and Israelis

- 1- Israel formally recognized the PLO
- 2- The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist and promised to give up terrorism

- 3- Palestinian were to be given limited self-rule in Jericho on the west bank and part of Gaza strip

The Iran- Iraq war 1980-88

Iraqi motives

- 1- He was afraid of militant Islam spreading across the border into Iraq
- 2- A long standing dispute existed over the Shat-el Arab water way
- 3- He expected a quick victory

The Gulf war of 1990 91

Saddam Hussein motives

- 1- To get wealth of Kuwait
- 2- He claimed that Kuwait was part of Iraq
- 3- He did not expect any action from outside world

In summary

- a- Economic Oil
- b- Expansion
- c- Personal and foreign agenda

