

Dayib-Guray Secondary School

History

Summary

Form-four

Historian:- Mohamed-khadar Yousuf Abdi (Teacher of the history in Dayib-Guray Seconadary School)

chapter one:- somaliland Nationalism

1. what is nationslism ?

→ **Nationalism is feeling of belonging and commitment by individual or group of poeple to their mother land**

2. what is nationalist ?

→ **Nationalist is person who has strong feeling for his or her country and read to defend from outside invaders .**

3. what are factors that led the nationalism in africa ?

- Racial segregation
- Colonial harsh labor laws
- political isolation
- over taxation
- religious activities
- economic exploitation
- western education and E.T.C
- The firs world war and the second world war

1.1 European scramble and partition of Africa

The Factors that led for European scramble in Africa are

- ✓ social factor
- ✓ Economic factor
- ✓ Political factor .

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- ◆ **Partition of Africa:** means, to break something in to pieces. Or refers to the process whereby African continent was divided into pieces by European countries in 19-century. Raw material, cheap labour, Area for a market, etc, where major interests of European imperialists in Africa

1.1.1 the rise of somalind Nationalism

the somaliland nationalism was led by the following various factors

- ✓ after the two world wars , there was change international opinion towards colonization
- ✓ the experience gained by the somaliland soldiers who participated in the two world wars and their realization that the whiteman is not superior to the blacks
- ✓ somaliland origin of nationalism was inspired by those soldiers who returned from the wars and brought them with new idea of nationalism
- ✓ the formation of the united nations organization whose major aim was to preserve peace and security in the world
- ✓ new colonies were freed in africa and asia
- ✓ the islamic religion which stands for human freedom
- ✓ the transfer of Haud and Reserved area to Ethiopia by the british in the **1954** was big issue which raised the political consciousness of the somaliland people .

1.2 the leading personalities

the rise of somaliland nationalism has had leading personalities who devoted their life , energy , and to speed up the movement of self determination and full independence , and they are

- ☞ **sayed mohamed abdile hassan** who **1901-1921** waged wars againsts the british administration in the somaliland

.the aims of Sayid mohamed Abdule Hassan are

- ☞ to get and enjoy the islamic religion

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- ☛ to drive out the coloners all of the somali territories
- ☛ to spread the islamic religion especially the SALIHYA SECT
- ☛ to control the somali territories
- ☛ **haji farah omar** .former employee of the british administration who after long campaigns was exiled or imprisoned at camaran island in yemen
- ☛ **sheikh bashir yusuf 1940** was national hero who unlike haji farah omar decided to base his struggle against the british rule with armed opposition
- ☛ **ugas dodi ugas roble** was another prominent nationalist who in **1941** was exiled in camara island .

1.3 formation of national political organization

- ◆ from **1935** to **1958** the following political organization were formed in british somaliland protectorate
- ◆ in **1935** somali national society (**SNS**) was formed which **1941** changed in to somali national league **SNL**
- ◆ in the **1954** when Hual and Reserved area transfer to Ethiopia created the National United Fronts **NUF** .
- ◆ **four** somaliland elders selected to leave for london demanding the return of the transferred somaliland territory and they are **Sultan Abdirahman sultan Derie , Sultan Abdilahi sultan Durie , Michel mariano,**
- ◆ in the **1958** the third political organization by the name of United Somali Party **USP**
- ◆ in february **1960** an election for new legislative council was held where **SNL** gained **twenty 20 seats , USP 12 seats, and N.U.F gained only one seats,** of the available **thirty three** seats .
- ◆ this results marked the eclipse of the NUF which had previously been regarded generally by the administration as the future government party .

1.4 the independence and the union

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- in **1960** representatives of somalia and somlialand agreed after dicussion that act of the union be singned by the both states on attaining independence .
- 27-June-1960, the Somaliland legislative council approved the Act of union , but Somalia legislative assembly council approved a union of act which significantly different from the Act of union first signed by the both sides. .
- thus , although the clear plan and agreement between **somaliland** and **somla** was that same act of the union will be singned by both states , the legal formalities , as agreed , were not completed properly and according to lawyer cintini
- the union of **somaliland** and **somalila** law did not have any legal validity in the south (somlia) and in the north (somaliland) and approval in principle was not sufficient enough to make it legally binding in that territory .
- the somaliland's legis;ative assembly enacted act of union law **27 june 1960** between somaliland and somalia .
- from **1960to 1969** , somaliland had been ruled with constitution which they did not accept , becuase of the unfairness in the north that had been treated and was subjected to injustice and biasness .
- the first president of union of somali rebuplic was **Aden Abdule osman**
- in egal being the prime minister of somaliland wanted to negotiete with south in the in power sharing between two states but failed .
- Egal after being appointed as minister of defense , he immediatly stepped down ,and he initiated the SNCpart in co-oporation of southern politicians and manily the **hawiye clan** succeeded **23seats** in the election of **1964** . he joined with **SYL** party and lastly won the primr minister .
- in the **1967** mohamed haji ibrahim egal succeeded to become prime minister and Abdirashid Ali sharmarke was elected as president , that event become

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historic because for the first time that the northern man (somaliland) came to seat of prim minister

1.5 the impact of the union

- as we have mentioned , the firts president Adan Abdule , appointed prime minister for the south, the addition to that all key ministers and two army commandres were also appointed in the south . the north got only the speaker of the parliament and the deputy prime minister which did not live long . there are happen two mistakes .

1. the first mistake was made by the northern politicians of elected assembly who did not make any negotiation on power sharing towards the south

2. the other mistake was the lack of vision of president Adan abdule and his southern supporters who clearly built on un-just system of union

- this injustice brought constitutional crisis and hightened the political tension between south and north which later created the coup of **1961** staged by northern officers graduated from sandhurst royal military accademy in uk , **but failed**

1.5.2Referendum in 1961 and the abortive coup

- ★ on the other hand **september 1961** the new somali constitution was put to referendum but the people of somaliland did not endorse and the unoin of two states become null and avoid after 80-percent of the somaliland people voted **No** to the constitution .
- ★ the somali republic from **1960 to 1990** was recipient of colosal foreign aid to tune of **4.5 billion dollar**
- ★ the somali institute of delelopment , administration , and management , based on mugdisho in research conducted , recorded this report .

chapter two:- the military Regime of 1960 to 1991

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2.1 strains and suppressions after the union between south and north

- in the union , somaliland suffered **inequality , injustice , and suppression** that led to the formation of the opposition movement (**somali national movement**)
- in kenya when obtained its independence from British , retaining control of the chiefly somali inhabited territory of the Northern Frontier District **NDF**, they unanimously voted to join with their brothers in somlia , but this result refused emperor Hiale selasse of Ethiopia and he requested Kenyan president to stop to join NFD with their brothers in Somalia through a telephone call between the king of Ethiopia (**haile salasse**) and **jommo kenyatta**. Because of Ethiopians have a large somali territory, so they suspected the formation of great somali union in the future

2.2 the military coup in 1969

- when mohamed siyaad bare overdrawn the **9 years** old Somali republic governmen, it was plagued with clan based bickering and could not agree on an alphabet to use for written language or how to develop country , and he established group called **supreme revolutionary council** .
- for the first **seven years** of his dictorship many people were willing to put up with his harsh military dictorship .
- in **1971** was the first time in which an attempt of the coup happened , number of army officers tried to remove the increasingly tyrannical government from power but failed

2.3 dictatorship and scientific socialism

- ★ on **june 1976 mohamed siyad bare** dissolved the supreme revolutionary council and established sovient-style which called **scientific socialism**

2.4 the war between the Ethiopia and somalia in 1997

The war between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1977-1978 was conventional conflict over the west somali inhabited region of Ethiopia. Fighting erupted as Somali's

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favour to occupy west somali region claimed to be part of great somalia.

The western somali liberation front[WSLF], supported by Somali armed forces heavily began their military campaigns, to expel Ethiopians from somali ethnic territory.

First the the somali's triumphed over, and somali forces captured all the west somali region in Ethiopia, only 10-percent of somali territory remained the hands of Ethiopia.

Soviet union tried to mediate cease fire between the two sides, but the effort failed at last

Suddenly, the relationship between somali government and soviet union worsened, and somali government expelled all soviet citizens from the country and broke diplomatic relations with USSR. The somali government replaced the Russians with USA, but Americans restricted their aid in civilian project only.

In response, Soviet union and it's communist countries offered assistance to Ethiopia

After glorious victory gained somali's during the war lasted unsuccessful, when Christian communist countries gave help to Ethiopia. At last, somali forces were defeated, and all somali forces and civilians demoralized and every thing disintegrated day after, until in 1991, when somali government fully collapsed.

chapter three :- the scramble of somalia and the regain of s/land independent

3.1.1 the scramble for power in somalia

- after the defeated of siyad Barr's military regime againts war in 1977 ,strong opposition forces formed and facilitated to the formation of opposing

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movements against the Barre's regime.

- in 1978, a group of top military officers in the army attempted a coup to overthrow the Barre's regime, but , the security forces crushed the plot and arrested over 70 suspected officials in the army. At last, 17 of the suspected officials were executed among their leader Mohamud sheikh osman[Irro]
- After the failure of the coup, some military officials escaped to Ethiopia and formed Somali salvation democratic front[SSDF] against the Siyad's regime.
- in 1988 siyad bare realized that his government and army where losing the war against SNM
- siyad bare on **march 1988** travel to **Djibouti** for an IGAD meeting , **while in Djibouti Siyad barre met Mengistu** president of Ethiopia they agree the following points :-
 1. to disclaim all somali territorial claims against ethiopia
 2. demarcation of the boundary
 3. release of ethiopian prisoners held in **1977**
 4. siyad bare asked in return for SNM

3.2.1 formation of SNM

- the somali national movement **SNM** was established in **jeddah kingdom of saudi Arabia** and later annouced officially in london by somalind politicians in **april 1981**
- the reasons behind SNM formation are :-
 - ☛ disstisfaction in power sharing between somalia and somalind

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- ☛ the dream of geat somalia was failed
- ☛ huge influx of refugees from ethiopia
- ☛ economic distribution and infrastructure between south and north
- the SNM invaded in Buroa and Hargeisa city **27-may- 1988 and 31-may-1988 respectively**
- the fled to Harta sheikh , Bale-yaray , Dul'ad as refugees
- one of the colonels (**Mouse Bihi Abdi**) comminicated with the prominent elders and discribed them them the real situation of the war againts the Siyad bare
- **Finally, after bitter battles SNM captured in the north regions of somalia January-1991.**

Burao conference

- ➔ the firts phase of the conference taken up by meeting of selected prominent elders representing all of the northern clans
- ➔ the constitutional Guurti's leaders happened in **5 march 1991**
- ➔ and they agreed the following points
- ➔ Declaration of Somaliland independence from south of Somalia again
- ➔ the islamic sharia law must be implemented
- ➔ maintenance of security and stability

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- immediate formation of government in the north with two years snm
- equitability in job opprtunities
- in **18 may 1991** somaliland declared as independent state
- elected **Abdirahman Ahmed Ali** as the first president of somaliland
- and **Hassan isse jama** as vice president of the somaliland

the achievements of the transitional admistration

- ✂ the complete defeat of sayid bare from all somaliland territories
- ✂ the reconciliation of peoples of somaliland
- ✂ establishment of peace and stability
- ✂ restoration of sovereignty

Borama conference

- in **1993 borama** grand conference was pivotal in both peace - making and state formation process
- the borama conference is marked for the institutionalization of the Guurti and house of representatives
- in **1993 mohamed haji ibrahim egal** was elected as second president of somaliland by assembly of elders at borama conference , while Abdi-rahman Hasan aw ali was elected as vice president .

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the achievements of president Egal

- ✕ demobilization ,
- ✕ disarmaments
- ✕ and re-integration
- ✕ Egal had initiated the system of government based on peace
- ✕ formed the first paid armed forces e.g the national army , police army
- ✕ paid salaries to civil service personal for the first time
- ✕ developed the constitutions of the government E.T.C.
- the president Egal died in 2002 (Peace be upon him)
- The vice president Mr. Rayaale became constitutional president S/land
- in 2003 dahir riyale kaahin won the election
- and vice president was elected ahmed yousuf yasin
- the achievements of Dahir riyale kahin
- ☞ implemente democratic free and fair election in somaliland
- ☞ extended adminstration to somaliland eatern regions
- ☞ kept the law and order
- ☞ he made smart handing over which he was model for somaliland

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- Ahmed-siilaayo won the presidential election on **june 27 in 2010**,
- and Abdirahman-saylic as vice president of somaliland on june 2010

Ahmed mohamoud siilaayo made the following achievements

- ✓ he increased the salaries of the civil service more than 100%
- ✓ distributed ranks to different sections of the armed forces
- ✓ developed infrastructure of the country **E.g** roads
- ✓ increased the national budget
- ✓ maintained the peace and stability
- ✓ introduced free the primary education system and E.T.C

Chapter four:- first world war in 1914-1918

causes

- ✧ Treaties and alliances in Europe
- ✧ Colonial rivalry
- ✧ Nationalism
- ✧ Arms race
- ✧ Balkan wars
- ✧ effect of the franco-prussian war
- ✧ fear and suspicion

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moroccan crisis



on-28-June-1914, Archduke franz ferdinand, and his wife was assassinated in Sarajevo, capital of the Bosnia while an official visit to Bosnia. This assassin was committed by young Bosnian student named Gavrilo princip. He was member by a secret Serb organization called [Black hand] **Biggest reason broke out the first world war**

Results in the first world war

a) Political results



the size of the germany was reduced



the Austria-Hungary empire collapsed completely



the USA's involvement on the side of allied forces



people under Ottoman empire to be given independence



Creation of an association of world nations to preserve world

peace.



b) economic results



the allies spent millions of pounds to buy guns



the war seriously damaged europe's economic



the war led to insecurity which turn disrupted economic activities



there was a lot of economic loss in the world

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c) social results

- ◆ thousands of people were displaced and made homeless
- ◆ there was an outbreak of diseases
- ◆ the war led to stavation by causing food shortages ETC

4.3.1 Aims of the war and self dermination

Aims of the war

- ❖ when the war begun participants had no aims to achieve ,
except the germany and Austeria wanted to preserve the **Hapsburg empire** , to destroy serbia
- ❖ in **january 1918** , british prime minister David lioyd **George** stated the defence of democracy and the righting of the injustice done to france in **1871** when she lost Alsace and lorraine to germany
- ❖ the other points were the restoration of Belgium and Serbia , and poland become independent state
- ❖ in **1918 the president woodrow wilson** produced 14 points , but five of them are
 1. **abolition of secret diplomacy**
 2. **free navigation at sea free for all nation**
 3. **restpration of Belgium**
 4. **all -round reduction of armaments**

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5. an independent poland E.T.C

- ❖ the results of the versailles treaty are
 - germany had to loose territory in Europe
 - the germany was deprived of her colonies in africa
 - the Germany was forced to pay the lost of the war as reparation or compensation of the war, because of her aggressive starting for the war
 - germany armamets were strictly maximum 100000 troops
- ❖ also **four** other treaties were singned between allies and defeated countries , thus
 1. the treaty of **St** , germany and Austria in september 1919
 2. the treaty of **Neuilly** with Bulgeria in November 1919
 3. the treaty of **Trianon** with Hungary in june 1920
 4. and treaty of **Lausame** with Turkey in july 1923

4.3.2 formation of league of nation

a) aims of league

- ❖ to maintain peace through collective security
- ❖ to encourage international co-operation
- ❖ to promote the respect of sovereignty of member state
- ❖ to gradually work towards disarmaments

4.3.3 organization of league nation

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- there were **42 member** states at beginning and **55 by 1926** when germany was admitted
- it had **five** main organs to facilitate and manage it's operations
 - the assembly ,
 - the council
 - the secretariat
 - specialized agencies
 - permanent court of interntional

4.4.1 achievements of the league nations

- the league nation formed international health organization **IHO**
- the league established international labour organization
- the league nation provided relief for famine stricken areas , diseases
- the league supported the reduced trade of dangeruos drugs
- the league nation succeeded the stopping the war that broke out in **1925** b/w Greec and Bulgeria
- the league nation held number of disarmamet conference
- and managed to regulate the private manufacture of arms their sales

4.4.2 factors failure of league nation to preserve world peace

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| 5. Abdisamad Hassan | Tell:- 063-4865752 |
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- ♣ it was more related with versailles treaties
- ♣ it was rejected by the USA
- ♣ absences of other important powers
- ♣ the rejection of the Geneva protocol by britain
- ♣ the japanese invansion of Manchuria
- ♣ Italian invansion to Abyssinia
- ♣ the conference of ambassadors in paris undermined the
activitie league
- ♣ serious of weakness in it's covenants
- ♣ the world economic crisis in 1929
- ♣ the league nation failed to raise enough funds
- ♣ the had no military forces of it's own

chapter five:- The second world 1939-1945

causes

- ✧ hilter's ambition
- ✧ treaty of versailles
- ✧ Nationalism
- ✧ economic problem

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- ✧ the rise of dictatorship
- ✧ the arms race
- ✧ the policy of appeasement
- ✧ territorial violations

Results

- ✧ formation of UN
- ✧ begin cold war
- ✧ division of Germany into two state
- ✧ Africa nationalism begin and allowed to become indepedent state
- ✧ political result
 - the war led to rise of two supper powers , USA and USSR
 - the communist zone was extended to include nearly half of continent Europe
 - the war catalysed the movement towards decolonisation
 - the war led to production of nulear weapons
 - the war led creation of state Isreal in 1947
 - it led devision of germany into east and west of germany
- ✧ economic result
 - the war created unemployment
 - it led the development of engineering
 - the war, countries involved spent a lot of money on the war effort

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- the war ended europe's economic domination of the rest of the world
- ✧ social results
 - massive loss of human life
 - over 21million people were rendered homeless
 - it led the spread of infuction diseases
 - the war produce new kind of life
- o on **6 August 1945** the first atomic bomb was dropped at **Hiroshima**
- o hetler committed suicide on **30 april in 1945** and the war in the west wasover

chapter six :- The united nations organization (UNO)

a) formation of the UNO

- ❖ the united nations organization was officially established in **october 1945** .
- ❖ it was formed to replace the league nations
- ❖ the UN charter was drawn up un **san- fracisco in 1945** , and was based on the proposals made at the earlier meeting between the **USSR ,USA , china , and Britian** , held at dumbarton oaks ,**USA in 1944**

b) Aims of UN

- ❖ to preserve peace and eliminate war
- ❖ to remove the causes in the conflict by encouraging economic ,

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social , ETC

❖ to safeguard the rights of all individuals human being

c) the structure of UN

1. the general assembly :- fuction
 - discuss and make dicision about international problems
 - consider the UN budget and what amount the member should pay
 - elect the security council members
 - supervise the work of many other UN bodies
2. the security council .fuction
 - deal with crises as they rise
 - the council must also apprive applications for UN membership
3. the sercretariat .
4. the international court of justice
5. the trusteeeship council
6. the economic and social council
7. the international criminal court

❖ theUN has been more successful than the league of nation

peacekeeping efforts . some of the major disputes in which it has been involved
following

a) west new guinea 1946

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- in **1946** the UN helped to arrange independence from Holland for the Dutch East Indies which become Indonesia
- however agreements was reached about the future of west new guinea (west irian) which was claimed by both countries
- in **1961** fighting broke out
- in **1962** it was agreed that the territory should become part of the indonesia
- this case the UN played a vital role in getting negotiations off the ground ,
- though it did not itself make the decision about west irian's future

b)

palestine 1947

- the disputes between jews and arabs in palestine was brought before the UN **1947**
- after an investigation the UN decided to divide palestine
- And setting up the jewish state of Isreal
- the UN was unable to prevent series of the wars between Isreal and various Arab states (**1948, 1967, 1973**)

c) the korean war 1950

- this was the only occasion on which the UN was able to take decisive action in crisis directly involving the interests of one of the super powers
- when the south korea was immediately passed by communist North korea in june **1950** , the security council immediately passed the resolution condemning north korea , and called member state to send help to south korea
- the korean war had important results for the future of the UN

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d) the suez crisis 1956

- when president **Nasir of Egypt** suddenly nationalized the Suez canal many of those shares were owned by the british and french , both those powers protected stronly and sending troops to protect their interests
- at same time the isrealis invaded from the east
- the general assembly majority of **64**votes condemned the invasion and called for withdrawal of troops
- UN force of **5000** made up of troops fro ten different countries moved in
- while the british , french and isreal went home
- however the UN was not successful in the **1967** Arab- Isreal conflict

e) The civil war in congo 1960

- the UN mounted its complex operation except for korea
- UN force numbering over **20000** at its largest managed to resolve some sort of precarious order
- the war also cost the life of Dag Hammarskjold who was killed in plane crash in the congo

f) the lebanon 1975-1987

- in march **1978** the isreal invaded south lubanon in order to destroy palestinian guerrile bases from which attacks were being made northern

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isreal

- the United Nations Interim Force in Lubanon UNFIL consisting of about **7000** troops was sent i south lubanon
- during the early **1990s** the muslim Shi'ite group known as Hezbollah begun to haras isreal from bases in south lubanon

Iran and Syria backed and support Hezbollah movement

g) the war between iran and iraq in 1980-1988

- the UN was successful in bringing and end to the pro-longed war between Iran and iraq
- after years of attempting to mediation, the UN at last negotiated a ceasefire

6.4

The UN peacekeeping since the end of the cold war

- ✓ a number of disputes still continued which had originated many years earlier
- ✓ the middle east continued to be unstable as there were more problems in south-east asia and africa
- ✓ between **1990** and **2003** the UN undertook well **30** peacekeeping operations
- ✓ at the peak of their involvement in the mid1990s , there were over 80000 troops on active service from **77 countries**

The war Gulf 1991

- ✓ UN action during the Gulf war of **1991** was impressive
- ✓ in **August 1990 Saddam Hussei** invaded and tried to capture Kuwait

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- ✓ after he refused , a large UN force was sent to Saudi-Arabia
- ✓ in the short and decisive campaign , iraq troops were driven out suffering heavy losses and kuwait was liberated

Kampuchea

- ✓ problems in kampuchea dragged on for nearly **20 years**
- ✓ in **1975** the **khmer rouge**, communist guerrilla force led by pol pot seized power from the right-wing government of prince Sihanouk
- ✓ vietnamese forces were withdrawn in september **1989**
- ✓ in **june 1993** was held election and won by prince Sihanouk's party

mozambique

- ✓ moszambique which gained independence from portugal in 1975
- ✓ in 1990 the country was in ruins and both sides were exhausted
- ✓ there were many violations of the ceasefire and there are no way that elections could be held in such an atmosphere
- ✓ in 1994 it was held election which elected by joachom chissano as president

Bosnia

- ✓ in the civil war between Bosnia muslims and serbs the UN failed to send enough troops to impose law and order

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- ✓ there was further humiliation for the UN in july 1995 when they were prevents serbs forces
- ✓ UN helplessness was underline when serbs went on the murder around 8000 muslims men

Other responsibilities for the UN

- ✓ The human right commission
- ✓ International labour organization ILO (it's headquarters in Geneva)
- ✓ The world health organization WHO (itset up in 1948 it's headquarters in Geneva
- ✓ United nations international children's emergency fund UNICEF
- ✓ The world bank (it was established in 1945 it's headquarters in washington DC)
- ✓ United nations environmetal programmes UNCE (it's headquarters in Nairobi)

chapter seven : cold war

causes

- ✓ ideological differences
- ✓ disagreements between USA and USSR
- ✓ european conflicts in the late 1948
- ✓ the formation of North Althantic Treaty Organization NATO

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- ✓ the iron curtain policy adopted y the USSR

Effects

- ✓ the cold war caused suspicion and insecurity
- ✓ the cold war led to the space race
- ✓ the cold war some cases developed into real war like in korea and vietnam
- ✓ European itself was split into two opposing bloks
- ✓ the conflicts between USA and USSR was increased

The cold war in Europea

- the postdam agreement was between three of the allied of the world II
- united kingdom , united state , soviet union
- the war with germanay was over but no agreement was reached about long term future
- in 1946 the soviet union contributed to the overthrow of the greek
- the allied powers took control of the west which they named Nato 1949

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the cold war in cuba

- in the 1959 fidel castro took over power in cuba with suport of USSR
- in october 1962 the president John kennedy declared that USA would stop the sovient military build-up in cuba .
- the first communist government was established is Russia
- in 1921 the chanse communist party formed
- mozambique 1975 , angola 1976 , somalia 1972 , ethiopia 1975

chapter-eight :- African History since 1920

- Africa faced Social, Economic, and Political challenges since independence

a- Social challenges:

- ✓ Widespread illiteracy levels among local population
- ✓ poor housing and sanitation facilities, especially among city dwellers
- ✓ inadequate medical and health facilities
- ✓ mass of unemployment due to high population
- ✓ inadequate social amenities to meet the demands of a fast growing population
- ✓ high incidents of the Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS].
- ✓ frequent hunger and food shortages

b-Economic challenges

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- ✓ lack or under-developed industrial sector
- ✓ inadequate infrastructure development such as Banking, Insurance, transport, ETC
- ✓ Unequal distribution of economic resources
- ✓ over-dependence of colonial masters and other foreigners for economic
- ✓ high level of foreign debt

c-Political challenges

- ✓ political instability due to coup-d'état and civil war
- ✓ the existence of heterogeneous ethnic groups which make national integration and unity difficult
- ✓ frequent border disputes resulting from colonial demarcation that disregarded ethnic composition
- ✓ internal power struggle due to over-ambitious politicians
- ✓ Ideological differences from the cold war where some Africans embraced communism while others adopted capitalism

Formation of OAU

The organization of African unity was an association comprising of the independent African states. The OAU owes it's origin to the pan-African movement meeting in **May-1963**. Leaders of **30** out of the **32** independent African countries met in **Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**. **Morocco** and **Togo** were not present in the meeting but later signed the OAU charter. The African leaders who were present drew up the OAU charter on **25-May-1963** and signed it.

Aims of OAU

- ✓ to promote unity and solidarity among African states
- ✓ Defend sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of African states
- ✓ To eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent of Africa especially,

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especially in South-Africa, Portuguese in Africa and Namibia.

- ✓ -promote international cooperation, in line with the united nations charter and the universal declaration of human right
- ✓ Aviod interfering in the internal affairs of member states and to recognize the sovereignty of all African states
- ✓ up-hold non-alignment in Africa's relation with the rest of the world

The Structure of the OAU

a- the Assembly .function

- ✓ Policy formulation
- ✓ -coordination of policy implementation
- ✓ review of the OAU structure

b-The council of Ministers.function

- ✓ prepared the summit agenda for the assembly of heads of states and government
- ✓ -prepared the OAU budget to be ready for approval of the assembly of heads state \$ government.
- ✓ implemented policies and decisions, which were passed by the heads of state
- ✓ implemtented the assembly's policies and decisions

c-The general secretariat.

The secretariat was headed by the secretary-general with headquarter in Addis Ababa. The secretariat did the day to day work of the OAU. Function

- ✓ -to provide administrative services to the organization. The secretariat operates under the following departments

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Political, finance, education, science, culture and social affairs, economic developments and cooperation, administration and conference.

d- Commission for Mediation, Conciliation, and Arbitration

. The commission had a total membership of **21 states**.

e-Specialized commissions and agencies

The OAU also created specialized and commissions and agencies which more technical aspects of the organization's work, these include:

*OAU liberation committee: It was based in Dar-es-salaam and coordinated the activities of liberation movement against colonization in Africa.

*Economic and social commission: this commission handled economic and social issue in Africa, especially in the matters of development , through African development Bank

Achievements of OAU

- ✓ one of the major achievements of OAU was the liberating Africa from colonation
- ✓ the organization provided a forum through which African could share their common problems among the independent states.
- ✓ under OAU, African leaders were able to embrace collective voice in the international affairs, like the UN for the benefit of all united African states in bargaining to acquire their rights.
- ✓ the OAU supported the African nationalists in South-Africa
- ✓ Advanced the interest of PAN-AFRICAN movement by glorifying African dignity against racism,.
- ✓ helped in resolving disputes between African countries, like Kenya, Somalia,
- ✓ promoted the development in scientific and technical research, thus

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helping to eradicate some diseases.

Failures of OAU

- ✓ the OAU failed to effectively settle the Congo crisis in 1964
- ✓ failed to attain unity and peace in the continent, this caused inter-state conflict.
- ✓ allowed it's leaders to become dictators and military rulers as it's was silent ton the issue concerning democratic reforms,
- ✓ perhaps worse of all, the OAU failed to stop Rwanda genocide of 1994
- ✓ failed to stop civil war in Sudan, Somalia, Liberia and Sierra-Leone

Challenges encountered by the OAU

- ✓ **-political instabilities.** among OAU member states, such as, civil war, coups. For instance, **1988** there were over **70** military coups in Africa.
- ✓ **Border disputes** .between member countries because of the artificial boundaries drawn by European colonizers in Berlin 1884-1885.
- ✓ **interference in internal affairs** .of African states by the major European powers which undermine African unity.
- ✓ **Through neo-colonialis.**many Africans states continue to have strong links with their former European colonizers in post-independence period in the form of financial aid, military assistance, education, which have enhanced dependency policy.
- ✓ **Balkanization**[division in to various rival groups] in to ANGLOPHONE, and FRANCOPHONE states.

The African Union AU

Aims and objectives

- ✓ to unite and solidify Africans and African states in the continent.
- ✓ to defend sovereignty territorial integrity and independence of member states.

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- ✓ to accelerate socio-economic and political integration in Africa.
- ✓ -to promote peace, and security in Africa.
- ✓ -to enhance Africa's active participation in global economy and international economy.
- ✓ to promote research in science and technology, thus stimulating development

Formation of AU

- The AU was founded in **DURBAN, South-Africa in 2002** during the assembly of heads of states and government summit. This was preceded by a number of meetings, namely:
- the **SIRTE** declaration in **Libya on 9-August-1999** in which the assembly's summit called for formation of an African union to accelerate the integration process in Africa
- the assembly's summit **at Lome, Togo in 2002** which adopted the constitutive act of union
- at assembly's summit in **Lusaka, Zambia in 2001** which paved the way for the formation of the AU.
- the launching of AU was attended by, **41 heads** of states and government, minister **Louis Tarakhan** and nation of Islam delegation to represent blocks in the Diaspora.
- **Thabo Mbeki** was elected chairman of AU and Amara Essy of **Ivory coast**, the secretary general replacing **Ahmed salim**.

The Structure of AU

1.The ASSEMBLY.function

- ✓ formulation of common policies for the African states
- ✓ -consider admission of new members
- ✓ receive, consider and take decisions on reports and recommendation from other organs of the union
- ✓ adopt the unions budget

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2. the executive council. **function**

- ✓ prepare the agenda for discussion and approval by the assembly
- ✓ coordination of policies in areas of common interests such as,

education , energy industry and mineral resources, transport and communication, education ,Etc

3.The Secretariat commission **function**

- ✓ day to day administration of the union,
- ✓ -implementation of the unions decisions,
- ✓ implementations of the union's decisions,
- ✓ recieves application for membership,
- ✓ Initiates proposals for consideration by other organs.

4. The permanent representatives committee. **function**

- ✓ made up a AU'S ambassadors permanently stationed at the AU headquarters in Ethiopia
- ✓ it's work is to prepare the work for the executive council.

5.The peace and security council[PSC] **function**

- ✓ -promotion of peace and security in Africa
- ✓ enhance early warning systems and preventive diplomacy,
- ✓ use of peaceful methods in making peace,

6. The Pan-African Parliament. **function**

- ✓ The economic, social and cultural council
- ✓ The court of Justice
- ✓ Financial Institution including African central bank, African investment bank

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| 6. Abdirahman Abdirizak | Tell:- 063-4014097 |

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7. Specialized technical committee. **function**

- ✓ prepares projects and programs of the union and submits them to the executive council
- ✓ -supervises, follows up and evaluate the implementations of the union's decisions
- ✓ carry out any other task designated by the other AU organs

Challenges encountered by the African union

- ✓ several recurrent conflicts between her member states which hampers cooperation
- ✓ regional power influence, some states have more power than other states, like Nigeria,
- ✓ poverty and conflict over scarce resources demanding for institutional and constitutional reforms.

chapter.Nine :- CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

- ❖ All arabs speak arabic and mainly muslims ,most of the arabs wanted desruction of isreal
- ❖ many arabs wanted the unification of arab states
- ❖ most arabs practice islam except lebanon
- ❖ the state of Isreal established by the USA in 1948 in palestine
- ❖ the Arab states did not recognize Isreal as legal state pledging to destory it
- ❖ there were wars between some Arab states and Isreal (**1948, 1956, 1967, 1973**)
- ❖ the Arab states failed except 1973 where Egypt alone made surprise attack and won

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- ❖ finally the USA interfered and than begun negotiations between two sides
- ❖ the wars between palestine and isreal continued with no permanet peace agreements
- ❖ there were numbers of wars involving individual Arab countries these included
 - civil war in the lebanon which lasted almost 15years from 1975
 - the war between iraq and iran from 1980 -1988
 - in the first Gulf war between iraq and kuwait 1900
- ❖ the Arab league founded in 1945 included egypt ,syria , jordan , iraq , lebanon , saudi Arabia , yemen membership later to include 20 states in 1980
- ❖ in 1958 syria joined egypt to form the united arab republic with Nasser as president
- ❖ how ever this had only lasted until 1961 when syria withdrew because of ressentment at Nasser's attempts to dominate the union
- ❖ after Nasser's death in 1970 his successors , president Sadat organized loose union between Egypt , libya, and syria , but it never amounted to much
- ❖ the other Arab states fell out with Egypt in 1979 , because Egypt signed separate peace treaty with Isreal . and this caused Egypt to be expelled from the Arab league
- ❖ the British gave independence to Iraq in 1932
- ❖ and Jordan gave independence in 1946 both of them remained pro- British
- ❖ and France gave indpendence to Syria and Lebanon in 1945
- ❖ the middle east held very important strategic position in the world
- ❖ the middle east produced over third of the world's oil supplies , the main prodcers being Iran , Iraq , Saudi Arabia , and Kuwiat

Egypt

- ❖ at the end of the second world war the British stayed on in the canal zone
- ❖ in 1952 the group of Egyptain army offecers tired of waiting for the British to

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leave

- ❖ By 1954 colonel Nasser had become president and his policy of standing up British soon led to the Suez war of 1956 .

Jordan

- ❖ king abdullah had been given his throne by the British in 1946
- ❖ he was assassinated in 1951 by nationalists who felt that he was too much under british's thumb
- ❖ in 1957 the British troops were withdrawn

Iraq

- ❖ king faisal of iraq and prime minister Nuri-es-said was pro-British
- ❖ in 1955 they signed an agreement with Turkey to set up joint defence and economic policy
- ❖ the British humiliation in 1956 SSSuez war encouraged the anti british movement in iraq

Iran

- ❖ significsnt changes were taking place in Iran
- ❖ in 1945 the Russians tried to set up communist governmnet in northern iran
- ❖ how ever there was strong nationalist movement in the Iran resented all foreign influence
- ❖ in 1954 compromise was reached in which british petroleum was allowed 40 per cent
- ❖ but now iran took 50 per cent of the profits which the shah used for the modernization and land reform programme
- ❖ when the central powers lost world war one in 1919 the ottoman empire broke a part and was forced to give up all territories except Turkey .

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- ❖ in 1922 nationalist leader Mustafe kemal overthrew the last ottoman sultan and created the Republic of Turkey
- ❖ Kemal was elected Turkey's first president in 1923 and become known as **ataturk** which means father of the turkeys
- ❖ kemal separated the laws of the islam from the laws of nation and introduced european -style legal code and encouraged the capitalism economy
- ❖ however when **WW1** ended the middle east was divided into two mandates that were controlled By British and Franch
- ❖ in 1930 iraq and suadi arabia formed nations
- ❖ the ended of **WW2** in 1945 inspired new wave of arab nationalism as syria ,lebanon , jordan , become nations
- ❖ georaphically middle east consist of the following countries egypt , sudan , jordan , syria, lebanon , iraq , iran , suadi arabia , kuwiat , turkey , yemen , palestine , and UAE
- ❖ most of these countries except turkey and iran are people by arabs
- ❖ the state of isreal are formed in 1948 by USA in palestine

causes of the middle east crisis

- creation of isreal state in palestine territory in 1948
- refusal of arab states the legality of the isreal state
- foreign intervention from western powers

several attempts were made to increase unity among arab states

- the arab leuge which formed in 1945 .
- original members of this organizatio were egypt , syria , jordan , iraq , lebanon suadi arabia , and yemen
- in 1980 are added 20 other states
- after nasser's death in 1970 his successors president ANWAR SADAT organized loose union egypt , syria , and libya as federation of arab republics

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interference in the middle east by the other countries

reasons for the interference in the middle east are

- this region held very important strategic position in the world
- at one time it produced over third of the world's oil supplies
- the lack of unity among the arabs encouraged other powers
- in addition , the middle east is the birth place of the three of the world's most important relegions **ISLAM , CHRISTIANTY , AND JUDAISM**

why did the creation of isreal lead to war ?

because the jewish believed that the palestine area is their national

- in 1897 some jews living in europe founded the world Zionist organization at Basle in Switzerland
- Zionism political movement which had as its original aim the creation of a country for Jewish people and now Israel country
- Nazi persecution of Jews in Germany after 1933 which caused flood refugees
- the second world war made the situation much worse
- in 1945 the USA pushed Britain to allow 100,000 extra Jews in to Palestine
- in May 14 1948 BEN GURION declared the creation of an independent Israel
- the creation of the Israel changed the history of the middle east
- when the Israel declares itself an independent nation in 1948 the Arab states refused to recognize Israel state
- although there are four short wars between Israel and Arab states (1948, 1956, 1967, 1973)
- Arab attacks failed and Israel survived except 1973 where Egypt and Syria made surprise attack and won and finally the USA interfered and begun negotiation between two sides

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the first arab isreal war and its outcomes 1948

- the first arab isreal war begun when BEN GURION declared the independent of the new state of isreal
- it was immediately attacked by egypt , iraq , jordan , lebanon and syria invaded isreal
- the isreal won because of these reasons
 - ✓ they fought desperately and many of their troops had previously fought with britain troops
 - ✓ the arab state were divided themselves
 - ✓ the palestinians themselves were decoralized

the suez canal war of 1956

- the war broke out again at suez canal at october 1956
- the war begun with planned isreal invasion of egypt
- this was brillisnt success with isreal because the jews soon captured SINAI peninsula
- the attack caused protest from the rest of the world
- USA and USSR and UN all denoonced the war demanding an immediate crase fire

Results of the war

- ❖ it was complete humiliation for britain and france
- ❖ the egyptains blockaded the canal
- ❖ britain lost their ally with iraq
- ❖ algerians increased thier struggle for independence from france
- ❖ the war failed overdrew Gama

THE SIX DAY WAR OF 1967

- ❖ the arab states had not signed peace with isreal in 1948

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- ❖ therefore in 1967 they joined together again to destroy isreal
- ❖ in iraq new government which was influenced by the ideas of BA'ATH PARTY in the neighboring syria came to power in 1963
- ❖ they announced that thier goal was to wipe isreal of the globe
- ❖ in syria the ba'ath party also came to power in 1966. and jews captured golan heights
- ❖ in egypt gamal A.nasser made several attempts of improving conditions in egypt
- ❖ the russian encouraged egypt and syria and promised to help them if war begun
- ❖ syria , jordan , and lebanon also massed troops along their frontier with isreal

Reasons for the isreal success

- ❖ the slow and heavy arab troops
- ❖ isreal superiority in the air
- ❖ insufficient arab preparation and communication

Results of the war

- ❖ for the isreal it was brilliant success
- ❖ isreal saw these territories as buffer zone from future attack
- ❖ it was another humiliation for the arab states
- ❖ the russians had been disappoointnment to nasser

the yom kippur war of 1973

yom kippur war arabs attacked again particularly egypt and syria , several things combined to cause renewed conflict which are

- the liberation of palestinian organization PLO under its leadership yaser araft

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presssuered arab state some futher actions

- anwer sadat of egypt convinced of the need for negatiation peace settlement with isreal , and he wanted either to destroy isreal or make agreement with them
- sadat togather with syria dicided to attack isreal hopping that this would force the amricans to act as mediations
- the war begun on 6 october 1973 after egyptian and syrian forces attacked early in the frsdt of yom kippur
- arabs got brilliant victory first but the isrealians won back the war
- both USSR and USA decided to intervence to try and bring about settlement and finaaly UN call for caese fire decided it was time take a peace agreement

Results of the war

- egyptains and isreal leaders later came togather at geneva to negatiate
- the isrealis agreed to move thier troops back from the suez canal
- arab oil producing state reduced oil supplies

camp david and the egyptain -isreal peace treaty 1979

in 1979 each sides of egypt and isreal begun totalk with each other with president jimmy carter of USA acting as mediator

why did two sides begun to talk each other ?

reasons that forced the two sides to talk to each other were

- president sadat conivenced that isreal could not be destroyed by force
- the isreal were suffering economic problems
- the USA leader carter played vital part in sitting up formal negotiation

the terms of the treaty and its aftermath

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the moïn poits agreed were

- the state of war had existed b/w egypt and isreal was now ended
- isreal promised to withdraw its troops from SINIA
- egypt promised not to attak isreal ever

peace between isreal and the plo

- in 1922 new less aggressive govermnet came t power for isreal
- this raised hopes for better relations with palestine
- the prime minister of isreal and froeing ministers both believed in negotiation
- yasser araft responded but there was so much mutual suspicion and distrust after all years of hostility that progress was diffult

the peace acord of semtemper 1993

- ◆ the isreal formally recognize the plo
- ◆ the plo recognized isreal
- ◆ the palestian were given limited self ruled in some part of gaza strip

the man who has no sense of history , is like a man who has no ears or eyes

Date:- 21-may -2017

Day :- Sunday

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Time : 4:30am

Figta waxa lagadhaa markaad fanato buuraha

END

Editing. Mohamoud-xuuto

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