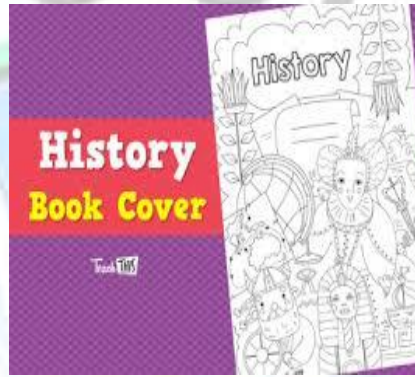
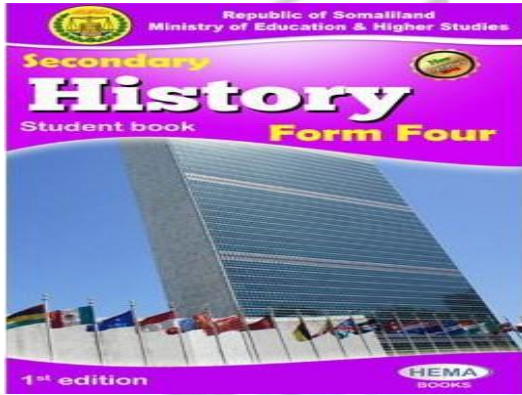


HISTORY {FORM FOUR}

First Five Chapters



*It's my ambitions to
growing you mind*

ABDIKANI JIBRIIL ABDILAH
{HISORY TEACHER}

Form four

C

H A P T E R

1

History

Somaliland Nationalism

Partition of Africa:

Generally speaking, the main European states which had been competing for African colonization were **Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Belgium**. Prior to the colonization, European states have had their own **agents** who fully assessed Africa and encouraged them to accelerate the colonization of Africa and its societies. Among those agents were **missionaries, explorers, traders, businessman, companies and humanitarians**. However, there were

Stages in the partition:

- ✓ **The first stage was the signing of political** treaties between chiefs, kings or elders of tribes and representatives of trading companies or governments or humanitarian groups.
- ✓ **The second step was the acceptance or rejection of the treaty** by colonial home governments. It was in most cases, ratified because nobody bothered to establish the authenticity of the treaty.
- ✓ **The third stage** was when the colonial rivals solved their differences at diplomatic tables.
- ✓ **The fourth stage** was when diplomatic table, limits of the action and interest were identified and defined. A **sphere of influence** was described (**partition on the ground**), the boundaries were made considering geographical factors and ignoring people of same groups.
- ✓ **The final stage** for the colonial home government was to send administrators to the sphere of influence. This year what had been agreed to at **berlin conference in 1884-1885** as demonstration of effective occupation?

The rise of Somaliland nationalism:

It is noteworthy that like many other counties of the globe Somaliland nationalism was led by the following various factories

1. After two world wars, there was change internal opinion towards colonization.
2. The experience gained by Somaliland soldiers who participated in the two world wars and their realization the **White man is not superior to the blacks**.
3. Somaliland origin of nationalism was inspired by those soldiers who returned from the war and brought with them new idea of nationalism.
4. Formation of United Nations organization whose major aim was preserve peace and security emphasized the need for political independence and self-determination throughout the world.

5. New colonies were freed in Africa and Asia, those included Ghana, India and Pakistan where by those independent counties inspired the rise of Somaliland nationalism.
6. The Islamic religion which stands for human freedom, equality and peaceful co-existence played remarkable role on the rise of Somaliland nationalism.
7. Freedom of movement of pastoral life in Somali culture, as necessitated by seasonal movements, where people continuously look after pasture and water for their animals was another factor which accelerated the rise of Somaliland nationalism.
8. The transfer of Haud and reserved area to Ethiopia by the British in 1954 was a big issue which raised the political consciousness of the Somaliland people.

The Leading Personalities:

The rise of Somaliland nationalism has had leading personalities who devoted their life, energy and thought to speed up the movement of self-determination and full independence.

Among those personalities were:

1. **Sayid Mohamed Abdulla Hassan** who (1901 to 1920) waged wars against the British administration in Somaliland.
2. **Haji Farah Omar**, a former employee of the British administration who after long campaigns was exiled or imprisoned at Camaran Island in Yemen.
3. **Sheikh Bashir Yusuf Hassan Fiqi** (1940s) was a national hero who unlike Haji Farah decided to base his struggle against the British rule with an armed opposition and believed that demanding of self-determination and attaining full independence on peaceful means is waste of time. Sheikh Bashir was finally killed in battle field as a Martyr with dignity.
4. **Ugas Dodi Ugas Roble** was another prominent nationalist who in 1941 was exiled and imprisoned in Camaran Island of Yemen. Ugas Dodi was a strong nationalist figure who was against British domination in Somaliland. Following his released from the prison, Ugas Dodi was invited by Haile Selassie of Ethiopia but rejected his invitation.

Formation of National Political Organizations:

From 1935 to 1958, the following political organizations were formed in British Somaliland protectorate.

1. In 1935, **Somali national society (SNS)** was formed which in 1941 changed its name to **Somali national league (SNL)**.
2. In 1954, when the transfer of Haud and Reserved Area to Ethiopia came into being, traditional and religious leaders together with traders, intellectuals and political personalities created the **National United Front (NUF)**. The formation of NUF was accelerated by the transfer of the Haud and Reserved Area of Ethiopia. Eventually, four Somaliland elders were selected to leave for London demanding the return of the transferred Somaliland territory.

Names of delegates were:

- ❖ Sultan Abdirahman Sultan Derie
- ❖ Sultan Abdilahi Sultan Derie
- ❖ Dubbe Ali-yare
- ❖ Michel Mariano.

In 1958, a third political organization by the name of **United Somali party (USP)** was established. **All political parties shared the same aim of independence and unification with Somalia, to the foundation for greater Somalia (Somalia, Somaliland, French coast, Ethiopian Somali territory, Somalia and northern frontier district (NDF)).** These parties differed only in their **attitudes towards the speed with which these aims should be accomplished.**

Therefore, in February 1960 an election for new legislative council was held, where by SNL gained twenty of the available **Thirty-three seats**, the NUF **one** and the United Somali Party (USP) **won twelve seats.**

The Independence and the Union:

With the attainment of Somaliland independence on 26th June 1960, having its constitutions, the newly born government was pressured by the people who were very interested in the old dreams of a greater Somali state encompassing all the territories inhabited by the people of Somali origin. In 1960, representatives of Somaliland and Somalia agreed after discussions, that an act of union be signed by both states on attaining independence, and that document will serve as a legal document and in the nature of international agreement between the **two states**, to become a binding treaty.

Somaliland parliament in 1960

The question was, would the Somali government be able to maintain government on a people divided by a clannish hostilities which is the features of nomadic environment preferring and loyal to their clannish lineage than statehood and without any kind of nationalism in place. That is why the union became something faded away.

As the Somali nomadic was competitive for the limited pasture and water and their tactics was always of survival, it was the so-called education class and the so-called modern political leaders that have pushed them into the Somali political struggle in which they never understood or wanted. The so-called educated and politicians proved more clannish than the nomadic, and immediately after independence, clan nepotism crept in. The so-called elites sought that clan loyalties can bring them political and material benefits. Egal after being appointed as the minister of defense. He immediately stepped down. He initiated the SNC Party in co-operation of southern politicians. Mainly the Hawiye clan and succeeded 23 seats in the election of 1964. He joined with SYL party and lastly won the prime minister.

In 1967, Mohammed Ibraahim Egal succeeded to become a prime minister, and A/Rashid Ali Sharmarke was elected as a president. That event became a historic, because for the first time that a northern man {Somaliland} came to the seat of prime minister. Election of 1969 proved again Egal's

achievements, and primarily he became the secretary general of SYL. The party won all seats of the parliament after many parties joined SYL, as they succeeded their seats except two {121 seats vs 2} the constituents of these two seats were Zeila and Garowe. The dramatic change of politics in Somali Republic created president's assassination and a coup military coup who took the power, ruled the country with revolutionary decrees {tyranny and dictatorship}

The impact of the union on the socio-political systems:

Results of the two colonial legacies.

As we have mentioned, the first president Adam Abdullah Osman Daar appointed prime minister for the south, and in addition to that all key ministers and two army commanders were also appointed from the south. The north got only the speaker of the parliament and the deputy prime- minister which didn't live long. There happened two mistakes:

1. The first mistake was made by the northern politicians of elected assembly who didn't make any negotiation on power sharing towards south,
2. The other mistake was the lack of vision of president Aden Abdullah Osman and his southern supporters who clearly built on un-just system of the union.

Integration of the two systems wasn't an easy process; it was the government's new policy of transferring all northern civil servants replacing them with southern civil servants. The two civil servants weren't same in the caliber and experience.

Questions for Review

1. Discuss three factors that contributed to nationalism in Somaliland?

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2. Trace the biography of Mohamed Abdulla Hassan and his struggle against British colonial government?

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3. Briefly identify biography of Farah Omar and Sheik Bashir Yusuf?

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History

C H A P T E R 2

Form four

The military Regime of 1969-1991

BY the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

1. Analyse the causes and consequence of the military coup and dictatorship in Somalia
2. Compare and contrast why the military coup of 1969 that achieved to overthrow The government and that of 1978 which failed.
3. Describe causes and consequences of the 1977-78 war with Ethiopia.

Stains and suppression after the union between the north and the south

In the union, Somaliland suffered:

- ❖ Inequality and injustice
- ❖ Suppression from the dictator.

All that led to the formation of the armed opposition movement (Somali national movement) which later succeeded in ousting the dictatorial regime of Siyad barre in 1991.

In the legal perspective we can say regain of Somaliland independence, has its own basic legality and reasons.

- ✓ Firstly, "the Greater Somalia" which was never realized
- ✓ Kenya when obtained its independence from Britain.
- ✓ The Somali people who inhabited territory of the Northern Frontier District (NFD) said their referendum and voted to join with their brother in Somalia.

But this result had been stopped through a mere telephone call between the king of Ethiopia (Haila Salase) and John F. Kennedy, the president of USA. Haila Salase was in afraid that the Somalis in which he colonizes will ask the same.

In 1977, the French territory, the French Somali coast, voted in a referendum for independence as the republic of Djibouti rather than joining Somalia. In 1978, the Ethiopians crashed and defeated the Somali army and spelt the end of Somali design in the Somali inhabited region of Ethiopia.

The military coup in 1969

The roots of the conflict are older than the majority of Somalis. When Mohamed Siyad Barre overthrew the 9-year old Somali Republic's democratic, it was plagued with clan-based bickering and could not agree on an alphabet to use for a written Somali language or how to develop the country. Mohamed Sayid Bare seized power in a bloodless coup d'état and established a military junta called the supreme revolutionary council (SRC).

For the first 7 year of his dictatorship,

- May people were willing to put up with his harsh military dictatorship.
- Most of people had no experience or expectations of democracy.

1971 was the first time in which an attempt of coup happened, after number of army officers tried to remove the increasingly tyrannical government from power, but failed, the failed coup removed the last remaining roadblocks to Siyad Bare regime, seizing total power.

Dictatorship and scientific socialism

On June 1976, mahamed Siyad Bare dissolved the Supreme Revolutionary Council and established a Soviet-style totalitarian dictatorship founded on what he called "scientific Socialism". The socialist veneer of his new totalitarian state was largely far from the reality, because it was a clan-based dictatorship, curtailing the power of the majority of clans in favor of allied clans with personal ties to mahamed Siyad Bare. He "nationalized" all industries and other properties. He created an elite military brigade loyal only to him and reporting to him directly. In response, in 1976, an opposition organization called Somali Democratic Action Front (SODAF) announced in Rome (Italy) to oppose Siyad Barre's dictatorship regime. Lived in a short period of time.

The war of 1977 against Ethiopia

The 1997 WSLF war proved to be a disaster as the Soviet Union, Somalia's chief patron, chose to side with the Dreg regime mengistu and a counterattack by Cuban and Soviet Forces broke the Somali advance and forced them out of the country. The war had crippled the economy and had caused the Soviet Union to cut all support to the regime. The international monetary fund demanded restructuring of the government, but the military nearly revolted at an attempt 60% cut in the military budget. This culminated in another failed coup in 1978 led by Colonel Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed, who escaped to Ethiopia after the coup Failed.

The attempted coup of 1978

The failure of the 1978 coup would have enormous implications. It had become clear to all those opposed to dictatorship of Moahamed Siyad Barre that any further coup attempts would fail, and that only through armed could be overthrown. Ethiopia was only too happy to return the favor for

the 1977 invasion and the Dreg regime offered support and bases to any rebel groups who wanted to set themselves up to attack Mahamed Sayid Barre’s regime. General Mahamed Farah Aideed was imprisoned for 7 years on suspicion that he had something to do with the coup attempt, but no proof of his involvement was ever found. Mohamed Siyad Barre took revenge on Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed’s clan, the Omar Mahamud (majeerteen) in a series of reprisals over many yaers.

Questions for Review

1. Analyse the causes and consequences of the military coup and dictatorship in Somalia?

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2. Explain four factors that helped the military coup of 1969 to achieve to overthrow the government and that of 1978 to fail?

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3. Describe causes and consequences of the 1977-78 war with Ethiopia?

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CHAPTER 3

The Scramble of Somalia and the regain of Somaliland independence:

By the end of this chapter, learners will be able to:

1. Explain the reasons behind the scramble of Somalia and the role of opposition movement
2. Describe the reasons behind the formation of SNM
3. Propose strategies that can facilitate international recognition of Somaliland.
4. Understand the peace accords reached in the first grass-root peace February 1991.

The scramble for power in Somalia:

After the defeat of Siyad military regime against Ethiopia war in 1977, strong opposition Forces formed and facilitated to the formation of opposing movements against the triumphed troops of Somalia. The most powerful movement was Somali National Movement (**SNM**). Supported mainly by the central regions of the north. In 1981, the civil war of Somalia began with the establishment of three rebel groups:

- ❖ The Somali National Movement {SNM}, its base was in Ethiopia and led by Ahmed Siilaanyo.
- ❖ The Somali Salvation Democratic Front SSDF, it's base was in Ethiopia and led by Abdillahi Yusuf Ahmed
- ❖ A third opposition movement was the United Somali Congress (**USC**) its base was in Moqdisho and led by Ali Mahdi.

After that across border attacks, siyad Bare responded with a brutal campaign of repression against. But those three part **{SNM, from northern regions}, {SSDF from central regions}, {USC from Southern regions}** initially had achieved large successes against the regime. In 1988, Siyad Barre realized that his government and army where losing the war against SNM. Siyad Barre on March 1988 travelled to Djibouti for an **IGAD meeting**. During that meeting Siyad Barre demanded to have an agreement with Ethiopia and their mediator was Hassan Gulaid Abtidon the president of Djibouti Siyad Barra's offer to Mengistu was the following:

- ❖ To disclaim all Somali territorial claims against Ethiopia.
- ❖ Demarcation of the boundary, between Ethiopia and Somali democratic Republic.
- ❖ Release of Ethiopian prisoners held in 1977 war against Ethiopia.

Siyad Barre asked in return for this:

- ✓ The expulsion of SNM forces from their bases in Ethiopia.
- ✓ Mengistu Haile Mariam gladly accepted on April 1988 and signed that agreement.

FORMATION OF SOMALI NATIONAL MOVEMENT (SNM)

The Somali national movement (SNM) was established in JEDAH, kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and later announced officially in London by Somaliland politicians in April 1981.

REASONS BEHIND THE FORMATION OF SNM:

- ✓ Dissatisfaction in power sharing between the North and South.
- ✓ The dream of greater Somalia was vanished.
- ✓ Oppression and strains in the north created by Siyad Barre regime.
- ✓ Unequal distribution of Economic and infrastructure between north and south.
- ✓ Huge influx of refugee from Ethiopia.

By 1988, SNM had captured Burao and much of Hargeisa, though the regime's regime counter offensive that can only be describe as genocidal. The war of SNM was led by

- ❖ Northern politicians
- ❖ Military officers. (Like colonel muouse Bihi.)

SNM made a tactical withdrawal and they evacuated the people from the the city on 13 August, 1988. To different places like (Harta –sheikh, Balle-yarey, Dul'ad) as refugee as asylum seekers. Then colonel Mouse Bihi gave a call to the prominent elders and described them the real outgoing situation of against Siyad Bare. The elders gathered in Adaroosh in1988 (where they were established) discussing whether they will continue the war or they reconcile with Siyad barre, but they decided to continue the war until the last whistle. The Guurti took the responsibility of:

- ✓ Bringing ammunitions.
- ✓ Bringing logistics (needy materials).
- ✓ Problem solving for politicians and clans.

The escape of Siyad Barre:

On January 26, 1991, less than a year after the Galka'ao massacre, the USC led by General Aided, stormed Mogadishu. Their advance was so quick that Mohamed Siyad Barre fled from his palace on 29th Jan, 1991. A group within the USC called the Manifesto group declared **Ali Mahdi Mohamed** as the new president of the republic of Somalia, without consulting any of the other important opposing forces. Similarly, **SNM** succeeded to control the north and **restored peace between hostile tribes in the north.**

The First Peace Proclamation and Peacemaking Initiative of Grassroots:

Berbera peace conference:

After the talks between Sool region communities which took place in Oog 16th Feb-1991 agreed cease fire and dating of Barbara conference occurred on 27th February 1991, a small number of prominent participated all the regions in the north. The conference adopted and generated

- ✓ A collective peace proclamations
- ✓ Bilateral cease fire among all northern inhabitants who were hostile to one another.
- ✓ Peace should have been extended to the grass roots of the fighting communities.
- ✓ A great grand conference of all clans of S/land was dated to occur on 27th April 1991 at Buroa.

On January 1991, after the Barr's government collapsed, Somalia disintegrated into region and clans. Then SNM leaders and the constitutional Guurti proclaimed a declaration of peaceful co-existence among the clans of the northern regions. Likewise, the initial dialogue between some of the elders of **Awdal region and the elders of the supporting SNM community met in Tulli mid-February 1991**, (between Dilla and Gorayo-Awl), agreed that the Awdal delegates would attend the Berbera meeting. The meeting concerns between West of Hargeisa and East of Borama.

First grass-root peace meeting in Borama:

First grass-root peace meeting in Borama was attended by delegates from some constitutional Guurti. The leaders include

- ✓ Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Yousuf Sheikh Madar
- ✓ Sultan Abdurrahman sheikh Muhumed
- ✓ The leaders of the SNM militia
- ✓ Suldan sheikh Muse Jama Godad
- ✓ Sultan Muhumed Nuur Geelle,
- ✓ Sheikh Abdullah sheikh Ali Jawhar.
- ✓ Many other famous leaders and intellectuals were delegates from Gadabursi (samaroon) side.

- ✓ Venue of the meeting was Harawa Hotel
 - ✓ All logistics were made ready
 - ✓ Security was highly tightened.
- (Because of the killin Awdalintellectual member in Barbar peace reconciliation conference)

The Agenda of the Borama meeting on 28th February 1991 up 3th march was delegates from the two parties agreed peace records:

1. Within seven days cease fire and peace proclamations to stop fighting and looting.
2. No collectivization of crimes, each person will be held charge of his crimes after this agreement
3. Meeting underlined the need for mutual understanding and cooperation of the communities.
4. Undamaged looted property would be returned to the belonged person.
5. Forgiveness to one other, regardless who was right and who was wrong.
6. A committee consisting seven persons from each parts was nominated, for resolutions purposes, Some of the committee in Guul Allah were
 - ✓ Chief Yousuf Khalif Egeh(xaruur),
 - ✓ Chief Aw Yousuf Magan Barre
 - ✓ Barkhad Haji Omar Khaire,
 - ✓ Yusuf Ali Qalib
 - ✓ Dahir Aden Bakaal. (In conclusion, the meeting was named "**Guul Allah**")

BURAO CONFERENCE:

This conference was giving the slogan of (Shirwaynaha Walaalaynta Beelaha Woqooyi)

A great grand conference was held in Burao, after extensive works of cease fire, peace proclamation and the peace building in the grassroots of the previously hostile communities, a great grand conference was held in burao, where mandated delegates representing from all clans in the north were attended.

At this conference Buroa was chosen to be

- ✓ The centre for Somaliland communities though it was the first place that SNM freed from the regime
- ✓ The leaders of SNM were allowed to open the conference on 27th April 1991.
- ✓ It should be selected members from all the Somaliland clans like, districts and regions
- ✓ The leaders of the constitutional Guurti declared self-government on 5 may 1991

There were six articles that the constitutional Guurti Agreed at Buroa conference on 5-may-1919

1. A declaration that the northern regions would establish a separate administration without links to Mogadishu.
 - ❖ Islamic sharia law must be implemented.
 - ❖ Maintenance of security and stability.
 - ❖ Immediate formation of government in the north with two years mandates of the SNM.
 - ❖ The government must be fairly and equitable divided among the S/land clans since, they learned lessons from southern part.
 - ❖ Preserve Security
 - ❖ Equitability in job opportunities.

Formation of Somaliland (Second Phase of the Conference):

The central committee of the SNM, having seen the resolutions of the elders, endorsed as a legislative entity in which have previously mentioned. And on 18th May 1991 Somaliland was declared as an independent state, with regain of its sovereignty in the status of quo on 1960.

- ✚ Abdurrahman Ahmed Ali was selected as the first president of Somaliland. (Two year transitional government).
- ✚ Hassan Esse Jama was elected as the vice president of Somaliland. (Two-year transitional government.)

Achievements of the Transitional Administrations or Government:

- ❖ The complete defeat of Siyad's troops.
- ❖ Reconciliation of the Somaliland people.
- ❖ Establishment of peace and stability.
- ❖ Restoration of sovereignty.
- ❖ Created of all-inclusive administration

Closer look at Borama grand conference:

The 1993 Borama grand conference was pivotal in **both peace-making and state formation process**. The conference was

- ❖ Adopted peace and security charter for the settlement of disputes.
- ❖ To control of militia by clans,
- ❖ To be arranged national charter for the state institutions before government program.
- ❖ To make institutionalization of the Guurti and house of representatives.

On 25 May in 1993 peaceful handover of the leadership of the country were

- ❖ Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal was elected as the second president of Somaliland.
- ❖ Abdurrahman Aw Ali Farah was elected as his vice-president.

In 1997, president Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal was re-instated for an additional term of five years.

Summary of Egal's Achievements

- ❖ Demobilization, disarmament and re-integration.
- ❖ He initiated a system of government.
- ❖ He formed the first paid armed forces in Somaliland first time.
- ❖ He developed the constitution.
- ❖ Opened multi-party system.
- ❖ Introduced Somaliland a new flag.

However, president Egal died in 2002, May 3, and Mr Dahir Riyale Kahin, the vice president became the constitutional president for the country. In accordance to the presidential election of 2003, Dahir Riyale Kahin won the election against his counterpart, Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud "Silanyo" and became the third president of Republic of Somaliland. Ahmed Yousuf Yasin was also elected as the vice-president of Somaliland.

Summary of Riyale's Achievements

- ❖ Implementation democratic free and fair elections in Somaliland.
- ❖ Extended administration to Somaliland eastern regions.
- ❖ Strengthened the capacity of national army.
- ❖ Kept law and order.
- ❖ He did a smooth hand over.

Finally, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud "Silanyo" won the presidential election on June 27, 2010 and as a president assumed the leadership of country on 27th June, 2010. Abdirahman Abdilahi Ismael "Saylici" was elected as vice-president.

Summary of Siilany’s achievements.

- ❖ He increased the salary.
- ❖ He distributed the ranks.
- ❖ He Developed infrastructure of the country
- ❖ He increased the national budget.
- ❖ He Introduced free primary education system.
- ❖ He maintained peace and security.
- ❖ He unified Somaliland curriculum.

Since 1991, the process of the democratization has been successfully implemented.

- ❖ Political parties, mainly three in number, were established.
- ❖ A number of presidential elections were held successfully.
- ❖ Parliamentary elections were carried out successfully.
- ❖ District council elections were adopted successfully.

Questions for review:

1. Explain the major causes for the mass struggle against dictatorial rule?

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2. Analyse the main challenges confronted by the republic of Somaliland since its independent?

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3. Compare and contrast achievements of the four leaders of Somaliland and the main challenges that confronted them?

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4. Comment on possible barriers hindering political recognition of Somaliland?

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5. Suggest strategies that can facilitate international recognition of Somaliland?

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C H A P T E R 4

Form four

History

The result of the First World War

By the end of this chapter, students will discuss:

The political, social and economic effects of the First World War, problems of the making a peace settlement, Versailles peace treaties and the verdict on the peace settlement and finally the league of nation, its achievements and failures

Introduction

There was a wide range impact of the First World War. It was also the total war in the history because many armies, navies, and the entire population evolved as it used new method of warfare, new weapons including tanks, Machines, guns, Submarines, bombers, heavy artillery and poisoning gas.

In Russia and Central powers, their civilians suffered hardships caused by the blockades. All Europeans organized their ordinary people as never before and paid great effort to the war which caused the decline of many European powers and their prestige to the world.

Also this war was the beginning of collapsing European domination and civilization over the rest of the world as it destructed and disappeared the empires which dominated in Europe over two hundreds of years.

Political, social and economic results

What were the political results of the First World War one?

- The size of Germany was reduced.
- The Habsburg Empire collapsed completely.
- The USA's involvement in the war brought victory to the allied forces.
- The war undermined the existence of Turkey
- The League of Nations was also created.
- All colonies were also taken over as mandated territories under the league of nation.
- It also led Russian of two revolutions in 1917.
- The war created revolutionary ideas among the colonized people.
- The resultant anarchy after the war led to the rise of dictators.

What were the Economic results of the First World War one?

- The Alliance spent millions of pounds to buy war materials.
- The war seriously damaged Europe's economic domination.
- War led insecurity in economic activities.
- It created enormous expenses
- A lot of economic loss due to the destruction of property and infrastructure.

What were the Social Results of the First World War one?

- The terrible death toll among the armed force
- Thousands of people were displaced and made homeless special European.
- There was an outbreak disease in epidemic diseases.
- It also caused lot of misery as families separated.
- It also led thousands of children were orphaned.
- The war caused starvation due to the shortage of food in many countries.

The problems of making a peace settlement

Aims of the war and self determination

A. What were the aims of the war?

When the war started, none of the participants had any specific ideas about what they hope to achieve, except that Germany and Austria wanted to preserve the Habsburg Empire, and thought this required them to destroy Serbia. As the war progressed, same of the government involved, perhaps to encourage their troops by giving them some clear objective to fight for began to list their war aims.

British Prime Minister Lloyd George mentioned (January 1918)

- The defense of democracy.
- The defense righting of the injustice done to France in 1817.
- The restoration of Belgium and Serbia,
- to be see independence Poland
- Democratic self-government for the nationalities of Austria-Hungary.
- Self-determination for the German colonies.
- Self-determination for an international organization to prevent war.

What were Self-determination of the American president Woodrow Wilson stated US war aims in his famous 14 points January (1918)

- ❖ Abolition of secret diplomacy,
- ❖ Free navigation at sea for all nations in war and peace,
- ❖ Free trade between countries,
- ❖ Disarmament by all countries,
- ❖ Colonies to have a say in their own future,
- ❖ German troops to leave Russia,
- ❖ Restoration of independence for Belgium,
- ❖ France to regain Alsace-Lorraine,
- ❖ Frontier between Austria and Italy to be adjusted along the lines of nationality,
- ❖ Self-determination for the peoples of Austria-Hungary,
- ❖ Serbia to have access to the sea,
- ❖ Self-determination for the people in Turkish Empire and permanent opening of the Dardanelles,
- ❖ Poland to become an independent state with access to the sea,
- ❖ A League of Nations to be set up in order to preserve the peace.

Differing Allied Views on How to deal with the defeated countries

Why a long lasting peace solution was difficult between the European rivals?

When Versailles conference opened in 1918, Jan, it was too hard of long lasting peace solution due to the different views of the victories countries.

- ✓ France wanted a harsh peace to destroy German's economy and military power.
- ✓ Britain was in favor of a less severe settlement; enable Germany to recover quickly so that restarts her role as a major customer for British commodities.
- ✓ The USA president was in favor of a tolerant and humane peace, though he had been dissatisfied when the Germans ignored his 14 points and forced the harsh treaty of Brest-Litovsk on Russia.
- ✓ Wilson wanted a just peace treaty, He had to accept British and France demands for reparation (compensation for damage) and Germany disarmament, He was able to limit the rate of reparation
- ✓ Britain also wanted less harsh resolution and Germany to recover quickly due to her British customer commodities.
- ✓ By June 1919 the conference had come up with treaty of Versailles for Germany. This treaty became one of controversial settlements ever signed.
- ✓ Some of the terms like reparations and disarmament, proved impossible to implement.

Result of the Versailles Treaty

The treaty of Versailles with Germany had several outcomes, **these include**

1. German had to lose territory in Europe
 - ✓ The treaty was forbidden any possible union b/w Germany and Austria
 - ✓ The Saar of valley's coal and iron was placed under the League of Nations.
 - ✓ Germany should give independence for the territories that was handed over by Russia.
 - ✓ West Prussia and Posen would be given to Poland
 - ✓ North Schleswig was given to Denmark
 - ✓ Eugen, moresnet, and malmedy were given to Belgium
 - ✓ Alsace and Lorraine to France
2. German was deprived of her colonies in Africa and overseas investment.
3. Germany was required to pay reparation to allied powers.
4. German armies were restricted to 100,000 troops.
5. The war guilty must be blamed and threw on Germany and her Allies.

What were the other four treaties signed between the Alliance and the defeated countries

-  The treaty of St. Germany with Austria in Sep, 1919
-  The treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria in Nov, 1919
-  The treaty of Trianon with Hungary in June, 1920
-  The treaty of Lausanne with Turkey in July, 1923

- These five treaties were called treaty of Versailles. The USA did not approve the treaty of Versailles but signed separate treaties with Germany.
 - a. By the treaty of Neuilly apart of Bulgaria's territory went Yugoslavia.
 - b. By the treaty of Lausanne in 1923 Syria, Iraq, and Palestine was no longer I Turkey.
 - c. Turkey possessions become mandated territories under the league. Turkey also lost Egypt.
 - d. The treaties of St. Germain and Trianon led the creation of independent Bulgarian state and Yugoslavia from former Serbia Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.
 - e. League of Nations was formed to preserve peace.

The League of Nations

Explain the formation of the league of Nation

- ✓ The experience and losses of the first world was increased the demand of forming methods to prevent renewal of war.
- ✓ One the achievement of peace conference in Paris from 1919 was the formation of League of Nations.
- ✓ Its origins can be trace back to late 19th century when formed several agencies of international co-operation and realized the benefit of social and economic these agencies.
- ✓ Some political leaders felt that political corporation was also necessary like the president of USA added his 14 points the formation of League of Nations to keep world peace.

- ✓ League of Nations founded in Paris peace conference in April 1919. The headquarters of the league was established in Geneva, Switzerland.
- ✓ The first secretary- General was Sir Eric Drummond (1919-1923) of Britain.
- ✓ The league's first meeting was held in 10th Jan, 1920, participated in George Clemenceau of France, Woodrow Wilson of USA and David Lloyd of Britain.
- ✓ Initially league of nation made the allies and later other states joined. Germany was member from 1926-1933.

Aims and covenant (agreement) of the League of Nations

a. Identify The league of nations aimed:

1. To Maintenance peace through collective security.
2. To Encourage international co-operation
3. To Promoting the respect of sovereignty of member states.
4. To Gradually to work towards armaments
5. To discourage of production of weapons of mass destruction.

b. The covenant (agreement) of the league of Nations

Explain what can be the covenant?

It was a detailed list of rules by which the league was to operate structurally, organizationally and functionally.

The duties that the League of Nations was enshrined in the covenant were

1. Decrease the production of war armaments.
2. Guarantee and respect national integrity and independence
3. Establishment of mandate territories.
4. Control aggression economy rather than military action.
5. Exchange information on national armament programs.
6. Submit international dispute to the peaceful settlement.

Organization of the League of Nations

- ✓ There were 42 member states at the beginning and 55 by the 1926.
- ✓ The League of Nations had five main organs to manage its operations

1. The assembly

→ # of members

- All members countries

→ Meeting times

- once a year

→ Their functions

- To decide general policy
- To handle the finance

→ Headquarter

- Geneva

2. The council

→ # of members

- 4 permanent
- 9 non-permanent

→ Meeting times

- Three time a year

→ Their functions

- To deal with specific issues as they arose

→ Headquarter

- Geneva

3. The secretariat

→ # of members

- Individual based but not limited

→ Meeting times

- Always current

→ Their functions

- Look after all paper work
- Preparing agenda
- Writing reports

→ Headquarter

- Geneva

4. The PCIJ

→ # of members

- 15 judges

→ Meeting times

- All the year round

→ Their functions

- To deal with the interpretation of treaties
- To settle international disputes

→ Headquarter

- The Hague Holland

5. Specialized agencies

→ # of members

- Commissions and committees

→ Meeting times

- Only when there is some to do

→ Their functions

- To handle with mandates, military affairs, minority group and disarmament
- To deal with problems refugees, labours, health drugs and slavery

→ Headquarter

- Switzerland
- Those agencies were and many places

Achievements of League of Nations

1. The league formed the international health organization (IHO).
2. The league formed the international labor organization (ILO).
3. The league provided relief for famine stricken areas.
4. The league supported the reduction of trade in dangerous drugs.
5. The league succeeded in stopping war between Bulgaria and Greece.
6. The league settled disputes between member states.
7. The league had held a number of disarmament meetings.
8. The league successfully supervised mandated territories.

Factors for the Failure of League of Nations to preserve world peace

1. It was more related to the Versailles treaty.
2. It was rejected by the USA.
3. Absence of other important powers.
4. The rejection of Geneva protocol by Britain.
5. Serious weaknesses in its covenant.
6. The failure of world disarmament conference (1932-1933).
7. The Japanese invasion of Manchuria.
8. The leagues had no military force of its own.
9. The world economic crises in 1929.
10. The failed to raise enough fund

Questions for review

1. Explain five political result of the First World War?

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2. Analyse five economic result of the First World War?

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3. Evaluate five social result of the First World War?

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4. Give three aims of the League of Nations?

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5. Identify the organizational structure of the League of Nations and function of each organ?

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C H A P T E R 5

Introduction

The Second World War

After the first world, the world powers worked hard to stop occurrence of another war. That is why the League of Nations was formed in 1919. In 1920 several settlements were signed in an effort to strengthen the relations between the world powers. But that relations were become very difficult because:

- A. Several European countries were dissatisfied with the condition they found themselves in.
- B. And in 1930 there was general increase of aggression which worsened relations between the powers.

Therefore events culmination the second world war in 1938.

The "Big Three"



Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin

World War II was fought between

World War 2 Allies ~ World War II Allies

In World War 2, (which was primarily fought from 1939-1945), countries came together as "allies," to fight against the Axis powers, which were led by Germany.

<i>In World War 2, the Allies included:</i>	<i>The Axis powers included:</i>
•United States •Great Britain / United Kingdom / England •France •Poland •Canada •New Zealand •Australia •South Africa •Soviet Union / Russia (after 1941) •China •Belgium •Czechoslovakia •Ethiopia •Greece •Brazil •Mexico •The Netherlands •Norway	•Germany •Japan •Italy •Soviet Union / Russia (before 1941)

The Causes of the world war Two

- a. Hitler's ambition**
- b. The treaty of Versailles**
- c. Nationalism**
- d. Economic problems**
- e. The rise of dictatorship**
- f. The arms Race**
- g. The weakness of League of Nations**
- h. The policy of appeasement**
- i. Territorial violations.**

A. Hitler's ambition

- ✓ One of the major causes of the Second World War was Adolf Hitler's ambition to restore German's dominance in Europe.
- ✓ As early as 1924, Hitler outlined plans in *Mein Kampf* which would obviously involve war:
 - **All German-speakers should be united** in the same country. This was against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
 - **Germany should have more land**, taken from east European countries, especially the Soviet Union.

Adolf Hitler

In Nov, 1923 Hitler and his friends met secretly in Munich and planned to seize the power in Bavaria and later the whole of Germany. Their mission failed and Hitler was sent to prison. In the prison, he wrote a book called "Meinkampf." (My struggle)- German's trouble and the three main causes among others.

- The unfair Versailles settlement.
- The hatred of France for Germany.
- The fact that Jews held so many posts in Germany.
- ❖ Germany was very desperate and want to listen anybody provided any glimmer of hope. Hitler and his Nationalist Socialist (Nazi) took the advantage.
- ❖ In 1943, Hitler Took the expansionist policy to bring Germany's back to where he felt it belonged.
- ✓ In acquisition of land in the form of expansion as a motherland.
- ✓ He believed heavy reliance on trade was not a solution to German's problems due to the Jews control and benefit of the trade.
- ✓ He also aware of that nothing to be effective of his ambition without a new war.
- ✓ Jews, Marxists (capitalist) and other rebels must eliminate in whichever manner. He admired the way Mussolini dealt with such groups in Italy. This was the beginning of Nazi purges (cleaning) form 1933 where he killed millions of Jews.

B. The treaty of Versailles

The terms of this treaty were solely blamed on Germany to the responsibility of the war. The allied taken most of German territories, forced to disarm her army, pay reparation, and admit the guilt of starting the war. German became bankrupt, suffered unemployment, inflation, shortage of food and raw material. Hitler wanted to reverse this situation by implement of aggressive policy.

C. Nationalism

Is a sense of patriotism the depression of 19929, nations became occupied mainly with solving their own problems instead of co-operating with their neighbors? Each country sought security for herself in the form of rearmament and alliances. Example of this Germany –speaking people who lived in the student region.

D. Economic problems

These were among the most major causes of the Second World War. Japan, Germany and Italy have found themselves as handicap in trying to compete with other nations for market, raw materials and colonies. They believed that Britain, France, USA and Belgium controlled most of world's wealth and people as they imposed high Tariffs (tax).

The problem of reparation also worsened many countries as the allied were demanding 33 billion dollars from Germany and her alliance.

E. The rise of dictatorship

- ✓ Many countries of liberal democratic government before the world war one had become dictatorship during 1920s and 1930s and destroyed democratic rights.
- ✓ Totalitarian government had developed in Russia, Italy, Germany and other countries. After the Russian revolutions in 1917, the government had seized all political parties rather than Lenin's communist party.
- ✓ In Italy, Benito Mussolini founded the fascist party in 1919. He seized all political powers and transform in to Totalitarian state.
- ✓ The nationalist socialist party (Nazi) came to power in 1933 in Germany.
- ✓ In 1920s Hitler had supported re-armament and re-union of all German-speaking peoples in to greater Germany.

F. The arms Race

Suspicion among the European countries led to increase armaments. In 193 Hitler recruited a young men into Germany army. by 1939 Germany prepared the largest army which upset his opponent. He also encourages the invention of new weapons **Guns. Aircrafts, navy and submarines**

G. The weakness of League of Nations

This weakness itself caused the Second World War. The league was supposed to prevent the growing militarism and armament of German and Italy but failed to do so as many countries ignored the leagues conventions and this made very difficult to solve international disputes.

H. The policy of appeasement

The world "Appeasement" can be defined: a policy adopted by France and Britain of giving Hitler's demands instead of opposing him. But the question that needed to be answered is why they had done do so?

- ✓ Because they wanted to avoid a European war and both had colonial interests in the Far East.

- ✓ Because they believed if they appeased Hitler, he wouldn't interfere with their world's especial Japan.

But Hitler saw that agreement as a sign of allies' weaknesses and began a campaign to colonies where ever he want and other dictators continued their aggression policy.

Alliance

- ❖ Major Powers had made alliances between themselves. Hitler and Mussolini had signed the agreement Known as "the *Berlin-Rome Axis*". Both wanted to expand their policies and agreed to corporate.
- ❖ In 1939, Japan joined in the agreement, which came to be known "*Berlin-Rome-Tokyo agreement*" and this encouraged the aggression.

I. Territorial violations.

- In 1935 Italy invaded Ethiopia.
- in 1936 Germany invaded the Rhineland
- In 1938 Germany entered Austria.
- In 1939 Germany invaded Poland and Belgium. Britain and France declared war against German and this begun the Second World War.

The Outbreak of the Second World War

Hitler signed a pact of non-aggression with the Soviet Union, which promising friendship (Nazi-soviet pact of non-aggression) because Germany was fighting on two sides: (Western front and Eastern front). But this agreement gave

- Hitler had a chance to fight on one side (Western Front)
- The soviet had chance to prepare her for war.

The question is what made the Nazi-Soviet pact of non-aggression

- ✓ On 1st Sept, 1939 Germany invade Poland
- ✓ Then the Soviet Union moved into Eastern Poland and occupied the region.
- ✓ The British government gave Germany an ultimatum to withdraw before 11 a.m.
- ✓ Neville Chamberlain announced war with Germany, when no reply came by 11 a.m.
- ✓ German invaded Belgium and the Second World War stated directly.
- ✓ Britain and France supported Belgium.
- ✓ Italy then decided to join on the sided with Germany and France surrendered.
- ✓ Germany occupied all the coastal zones of France.

The Course of the war

- ✓ The end of 1940, the Nazi dream in Western Europe mostly realized. Britain only remained unoccupied. Winston Churchill came to power as prime minister planned ways to prevent against German attacks.
- ✓ Hitler also decided to attack the Soviet Union and reached the outskirt of Moscow and Leningrad but the soviet winter threw them back. In 1942 German reached South-east in Russian oil and reached Stalingrad where the German army trapped. This disaster was similar to the French under Napoleon I had experienced in 1812 when they invaded Moscow.
- ✓ During the winter of 1941, Japan attacked the American fleet at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and USA came to the war and sided with Britain and the Soviet Union.
- ✓ Meanwhile there was fighting in North Africa. The Italians had invaded Egypt but were soon pushed back by the allied force under the British army. Germany was defeated by the British at the Battle of EL Alamein in Egypt.

The Invasion of Europe

- ✓ The Anglo- American forces landed and overrun Sicily.
- ✓ Italy was invaded and Mussolini overthrown.
- ✓ Then the new Italian government declared war on Germany.
- ✓ Germany responded to enter Italy and bitter struggle started until the war end.
- ✓ Artificial harbors were made by general Eisenhower
- ✓ A fuel pipeline was laid under the water
- ✓ France was liberated and Germany was attacked.
- ✓ Germans were defeated
- ✓ Hitler committed to suicide by himself on 30th April 1945
- ✓ And the war in the west was over.
- ✓ In the East, USA released atomic bomb to end war.
(Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th August in 1945).

Reasons for the defeat of the Axis powers

Why the axis powers lost the Second World War? Because

- ✓ The Axis powers were faced with shortage of raw materials.
- ✓ The allies designed methods of checking the Blitzkrieg attacks.
- ✓ The Axis powers were stretched out far beyond their basic capacity.
- ✓ USSR, USA and Britain had massive combined resource to sustain power.
- ✓ The axis powers made serious tactical mistakes which costed too much.
- ✓ Hitler concentrated on production of V-rockets.
- ✓ Hitler failed to stop the Russian winter campaign.

Results of the war

a. Political results

- The war led to the rise of two super powers. USA and USSR.
- The communist zone was expanded nearly half of the Europe continent.
- Developed the cold war. An ideological and economic struggle b/w the opposing alliances.
- The former Soviet Union dominated in Eastern Europe.
- The UNO founded in 1945 to promote peace, security and international cooperation.
- Germany was divided into East and West.
- It also led to the creation of Israel in 1947.
- USA found herself involved in European affairs by using the Marshall Plan.
- The war speeded up the movement towards decolonization.
- The war led to the production of nuclear weapons.

b. Economic Results

- The war ended European economic domination to the rest of the world.
- the destruction of industries and infrastructures
- The war created unemployment.
- The war was costly.
- The war led to development in engineering. During the war.

c. Social results

- Massive loss of human life.
- Migration and displacement of people during the war.
- Pharmacologists developed drugs.
- It led to the spread of Infectious Diseases.
- Doctors made great advances in surgery.
- Bitter feeling and mistrust developed.
- The war produced a new kind of life.

Timeline

World War 2 Timeline ~ World War II Timeline

Below is a timeline of World War 2 that includes some of the major events and battles in the war.

- **October 1935**
Italy invades Ethiopia
- **October 1936**
Germany and Italy sign a treaty.
- **November 1936**
Germany and Japan sign a pact.
- **July 1937**
World War 2 in the Pacific Ocean begins with the Japanese invasion of China.
- **September 1939**
World War 2 begins in Europe when Germany invades Poland. To honour an agreement signed in March 1939, France and Great Britain go to war with Germany. In this same month, the Soviet Union invades Poland. After the Polish government collapses and flees, Poland is split between Germany and the Soviet Union.
- **April 1940**
Germany invades Norway and Denmark.
- **May 1940**
Germany invades Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. France signs an agreement with Germany that allows occupation of northern France and the Atlantic coastline.
- **June 1940**
Italy joins World War 2 by invading France.
- **June 1940**
The Soviet Union invades the Baltic States and annexes them.
- **September 1940**
Italy invades Egypt.
- **September 1940**
Germany, Italy, and Japan cement their relationship with the Tripartite Pact.
- **October 1940**
Italy moves into Greece.
- **April 1941**
Yugoslavia is invaded by Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria.
- **June 1941**
Germany joins forces with Italy and takes over Greece.
- **June 1941**
Germany, with its Axis partners, invades the Soviet Union.
- **December 1941**
Japan bombs a United States naval base in Pearl Harbor (Hawaii), which causes the United States to enter World War 2.
- **Spring 1942**
Japan occupies Singapore, the Philippines, and Indochina.

- **December 1941**
Germany and the Axis partners declare war on the U.S.
- **May 1943**
The Allies (US and Britain) defeat the Axis in North Africa.
- **June 1944**
Allied troops take back Rome, which allows them to set up a base from which they can bomb Germany. They also land in France (Normandy beaches) and begin to push back the Germans.
- **October 1944**
US Troops land in the Philippines.
- **April 1945**
The Soviet Union surrounds Berlin; shortly after, Hitler commits suicide.
- **May 1945**
Germany surrenders to the Allies and the Soviet Union.
- **August 1945**
The United States drops **atomic bombs** on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in Japan.
- **September 1945**
Japan surrenders, officially ending World War

Questions for review

1. State the factors for USA eventual entry into war?

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2. Explain the causes of the Second World War?

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3. Describe the course of the Second World War?

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4. Analyse political effects of Second World War?

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5. Account on the economic effects of the second world?

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6. Discus five social effects of the second world?

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7. Give four reasons on why the axis powers lost the Second World War?

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