

History

C H A P T E R 7

Form four

The Cold war: the problems of international relations after the SWW

Objective

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

- Study about the rise of two super powers
- Outline the causes of the cold war
- Describe how communism spread in and outside Europe
- Recognize factors that led to the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe

Introduction

Meaning and definition of the cold war

- ✓ The cold war was the struggle between bloc led by the United States and the communist bloc led by the Soviet Union.
- ✓ Between **1945** and **1948** the **USSR** drew into its orbit most of the states of eastern Europe as communist government came to power in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia and East Germany **1946** communist government was established in North Korea (**1948**)
- ✓ After the end of World War Two, the unity and harmony (agreement) which had existed between Allied powers has changed into long-lasting hostility.
- ✓ Although there was no real war, but USA and USSR developed cold war between them.
- ✓ Russia became the first communist country in Europe and spread it into other eastern European countries, and some Asian countries like China, North Korea, Vietnam, and even Central America like Cuba and Chile also in Africa such as Somalia, Libya, Angola, Ethiopia and etc.
- ✓ Suddenly the international situation had changed, communism ended in Eastern Europe and two years later the communist bloc had fallen apart and East West Germany re-united. Even the USSR split up into different independent countries. The cold war ended.

Causes of cold war

- ✓ Ideological difference between soviet and allied powers.
- ✓ The disagreement over disarmament between USA and USSR.
- ✓ Iron curtain policy adopted by communist.
- ✓ European conflict in late 1948.
- ✓ Formation of alliance (NATO and WARSAW).
- ✓ The Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine by USA.

Post war agreements

The Yalta conference in Feb, 1945

Held in Crimea, Russia and attended by Stalin of Russia, Roosevelt of USA and Churchill of Britain. They agreed what to do after the end of war.- this conference seemed a success as

1. A new organization- UNO
2. Germany was to be divided into two zones.
3. Free election would be allowed in Eastern Europe and so on.

The Potsdam conference in July, 1945

This agreement was between three Allies of World War II- UK, USA and USSR for military occupation and reconstruction of Germany. The outcome of the Potsdam conference were

- Reconstruction of Germany.
- Germany's demilitarization.
- Germany should pay reparations.
- The prosecution of war criminals.
- Denazification of Germany society.
- The unification of the four Zones.

How the cold war developed

The cold war in Europe

- This was caused by the ideological differences of the USA and Soviet Union in Europe. The spreading soviet influence encouraged the US president of Truman's famous doctrine in March 1947.
- This stated that the USA would support free people, resisting subjugation (conquest) by armed minorities or outside pressure. So this declaration was widely considered as the official eruption of cold war.
- To stop the spreading communism, USA felt to provide financial and material aid for reconstruction and they introduced the Europe Recovery program (ERP) or later named Marshall Plan.
- They also formed an anti-Soviet military organization called NATO North Atlantic Treaty organization in 1949. The Soviet Union responded to the Marshall aid, the formation of the council for mutual economic assistance (COMECON). Also they formed Warsaw pact in 1955 which brought all soviet Satellites (dependency) into Military union.

The Cold war in Vietnam

Although the cold was first concentrated in Europe, it soon spread to the rest of the world. In Indo-China - USA and Soviet Union clashed over Vietnam- which was a French colony but Japan was taken during the Second World War. After French failed to re-colonize, USA and USSR got involve in Vietnam, each power supported different nationalist leaders. The USSR supported HO Chi Minh whereas USA Britain and France supported Boa Dai. Vietnam divided in to two due to the intervention of two superpowers as they sought to spread their ideology. In south, communism spread and got military aid in the form of troops, military aircrafts and Warships. Later Americans were defeated and overthrown.

The cold war in Cuba

The cold war was also felt in Central America. In 1959 Fidel Castro took over the power in Cuba with the support of the Soviet Union. They gave him weapon and hoped to use the island nation as military base against USA. USA felt threatened because some of the weapons which the soviet gave Cuba were dangerous missiles. In Oct, 1962, President John Kennedy declared that US would stop the soviet military buildup in Cuba by imposing strict blockade on all communist military ships approaching Cuba and conditioned peace to remove missiles from Cuba and The soviet leader, Khrushchev was accepted Kennedy's demand and dangerous crises ended.

The Cold war in Angola

The cold war in Angola arisen during the wars of independence against Portuguese. Civil war begun and USA involved as they came against the influence of soviet.

Spread of communism

- Russia was the first communist country. It expanded in Europe and Asia where other state communist appeared. In 1921 the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was formed.
- Communist party aimed to govern China and to control the generals who fought among themselves for power.
- The situation worsened when Japan captured Manchuria, an industry rich province in 1931 and invaded other parts of China in 1937. After the end of Second World War, when Japan is defeated the communist and nationalist got support America were is still fighting.
- Finally, in 1949 the communist forces led by Mao won and Chiang and his supporters fled to Island of Taiwan. So the second major country in Asia joined the soviet. Also communism had also gained in Korea, which had been ruling by the Japanese since 1910.
- When Japan was defeated in 1945 the country was divided into two zones. The North occupied by the soviet and established their rule while the south, by the USA.
- The cold war also felt in Central America. In 1959 Fidel Castro took over the power in Cuba with the support of the Soviet Union.
- In Vietnam, after it had gained independence from French I 1954 and the country was split into north where communist government was set up and the south non-communist government was established.
- When a rebellion broke out in the south against a corrupt government and communist North Vietnam gave military support, while the Americans gave also heavy support to the South Vietnamese government to stop the spread of communism. In 1973 the American pulled out from South Vietnam, then two parts united under communist government in 1975.

The countries that the communists spread

⇒ East European countries 1946

- Hungry
- Bulgaria
- Romania
- Yugoslavia
- Albania
- Czechoslovakia

⇒ Asian countries

- China (1949)
- North Korea (1945)
- Vietnam (1975)
- Cambodia (1975)
- Laos (1975)
- Afghanistan (1979)

⇒ Africa (scientific Socialism countries)

- Somali (1972)
- Libya (1976)
- Angola (1976)
- Ethiopia (1975)
- Mozambique (1975)
- Angola (1976)

⇒ Central America

- Cuba (1959)
- Chile (1970)

Collapse of the cold war

- a. The cold war increased hostility between US and Soviet Union.
They competed over political and economic dominance in the world.
- b. August 1988- December 1991.
Dramatic changes occur in Eastern Europe from 1988-1991. Communism destroyed during constant opposition groups and demonstrations.

As examples below shows;

1. In August 1988, in Poland, the solidarity Trade union organized massive anti-government demonstrations which resulted that the government allowed free elections. The communists were heavily defeated by the election in 1989 and revolutions soon spread all Russian Satellites.
2. Hungary was next communist government which allowed free elections in which communist were defeated.
3. In East Germany, the communist government resigned. Soon Berlin wall was demolished and in 1990 Germany re-united.
4. Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria also did the same and their communist government ended in 1989.
5. Multi-party election was held Yugoslavia, in 1990, and Albania in 1991.
6. By 1991, Soviet split separate republic and Gorbachev had resigned. Communist came to an end after 74 years.

International situation changed when Communism came to end in 1991. Although communist still remained in China, Vietnam, and North Korea, The cold war was truly over.

Effects of cold war

1. After the six years corporation of the world war two in USA and Soviet, Russia still often refused to work together with the USA on matters concerning establishment of new countries.
2. The cold war caused suspicion and insecurity, in which each power propagates its ideology.
3. It's also led the Space race. The world powers competed the development of space craft to explore the outer space. In 1959, Russian launched Sputnik I.
4. The mistrust, suspicion and accusation created international insecurity and disruption result to arms race.
5. It also led to destructive conflicts like the Vietnam War and Korean War.
6. Both the United States of America and soviet union building up a huge arsenals of atomic weapons and ballistic missiles.
7. Another major result of the cold war was the collapse of Soviet Union.

Summary

✓ Beginning of Cold War

- U.S. A and Soviet Russia competed militarily and economically
- The West and U.S wanted democracy
- Soviets wanted communism spread throughout Eastern Europe
- Stalin creates the “Iron Curtain” a division of communist East and democratic West

✓ The Marshall Plan

- Following World War II many countries in Europe were destroyed
- The Marshall Plan was an economic plan proposed by the U.S.A to give Europe aid to rebuild their economies, countries and government

✓ Truman Doctrine

- promote economic and political stability in Europe
- Plan to contain communism and send aid to any country trying to remain democratic (Turkey and Greece benefitted the most)

✓ Cold War: Germany

- Germany was divided into four sections
- Democratic West: Britain, France and U.S
- Communist East: Soviet Russia
- Berlin was also divided into four sections
- Berlin Blockade: Soviets block off supplies into West Berlin to force the democracies out
- Berlin Airlift: Democracies drop supplies into West Berlin
- Soviets stop the blockade

✓ NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- 1949: Member countries: The U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and other European democracies
- They joined as an alliance to prevent the spread of communism during the Cold War

✓ **Warsaw Pact**

- 1955: alliance created by the Soviets and consisting of Eastern European countries
- Extended communist power to create a “buffer zone” between the western democracies and the communist east

✓ **Hungarian Revolt**

- People in Hungary attempted to fight communist rules
- The Soviets sent in the army to crush the rebellion and kept Hungary a communist nation

✓ **Berlin Wall**

- Created by Khrushchev to keep East Berliners from fleeing to the democratic West in 1961
- The Berlin Wall was taken down in 1989 reuniting Germany

✓ **Korea and Vietnam**

- Both countries were divided into north and south
- North Korea and Vietnam were supported by Communist Russia
- South Korea and Vietnam were supported by the democracies and the West
- Korean War: after the war Korea remained TWO separate countries
- Vietnam War: North Vietnam used guerilla techniques to force the democracies out and unify Vietnam for communism

✓ **Cold War: Communist Leaders**

- Stalin, Khrushchev and Gorbachev: Soviet Russia
- Ho Chi Minh: communist nationalist leader that unified Vietnam
- Pol Pot: communist leader responsible for genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge
- Fidel Castro: - led the communist revolution in Cuba
- Led a revolution in Cuba 1959 turning Cuba into communist state
- Ruled as a dictator for 50 years
- Allied with Soviet Union during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- Raised the standard of living for many Cubans during his rule
- Cuba struggled economically after Fidel Castro and Cuba
- The fall of the Soviet Union

History

C H A P T E R 8

Form Four

AFRICA HISTORY SICE 1960

Objective

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

1. State three objectives of the OAU.
2. State three aims for the formation of Africa Union.
3. Give five achievement of the organization of Africa Unity.
4. Outline five failures by the organization of the African Unity.

Common challenges faced by Africa since the independence

a. Social challenges

- Widespread of illiteracy levels among in Africans.
- Poor housing and sanitation facilities.
- Inadequate medical and health facilities.
- Mass unemployment due to high population.
- High incidence of HIV virus disease.
- Frequent hunger and shortage of food.
- Fast-growing population

b. Economic challenges

- Under developed industrial sector.
- Lack of infrastructure.
- Overdependence of former colonial powers.
- Unequal distribution of resource.
- High level of foreign debt.

c. Political challenges

- Political instability.
- Difficult to unite heterogonous ethnic groups.
- Frequent border disputes.
- Internal power struggle.
- Ideological difference.

Organization of African Unity (OAU) 1963-2002

a. Formation

- ✓ In May 1963. 30 independence countries met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. During this meeting the leaders agreed to form a continental organization.
- ✓ The African leaders who were present drew up the OAU Charter on 25th may 1963 and signed it. Kenya became member in 1964.

b. Aims of OAU

1. Promote unity and solidarity among African states.
2. Coordinate efforts to improve life for African people.
3. Defend sovereignty, and independence of African states.
4. Eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent.
5. Promote International Corporation, in Line with UNO's charter.
6. Avoid interfering in the internal affairs of member states
7. To recognize the sovereignty and equality of all African states.

The structure of the UNO

1. The Assembly of Heads of the states and government.
2. The council of Ministers.
3. The General secretariat.
4. The Commission of Mediation, conciliation and Arbitration.

a. The Assembly of Heads of the states and government.

- ✓ It met once a year. With ordinary sessions to discuss urgent issues if they arise.
- ✓ Members of the Assembly had equal voting rights.
- ✓ OAU Chairman was elected each year by The Assembly of Heads of the states and government.

Functions of the assembly

- Policy formation.
- Coordination of policy Implementation.
- Reviewing the OAU structure.

The Council of Ministers

1. They consisted all ministers of OAU member states.
2. They met twice a year. With extra sessions if issues arise.
3. They responsible to the assembly of heads State and Government

Functions of the council of Ministers

1. Prepared the summit agenda for the Assembly of Heads of states and government.
2. Prepared the OAU budget for the Assembly of Heads of states and government.
3. Implemented the Assembly's policies and decisions.

b. The General Secretariat

- ✓ The Secretariat was headed by the Secretary General. He or she elected in 4 years term with its headquarters in Addis Ababa.

Functions

- To prepare meeting
- Keeping minutes
- Working social issues.

C. The Commission of Mediation, conciliation and Arbitration.

- ✓ It was responsible peaceful settlement of disputes involving member states. Such as Boundary and refugee problems.
- ✓ The commission had total membership of 21 states.

D. Specialized Commissions and Agencies

- a. The OAU Libration Committee (Against colonialism).
- b. The economic and social commission.
- c. Commission of education, Science and culture.
- d. Commission of Defense.
- e. African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) and so on.

Achievements of OAU

1. **OAU** was in librated Africa from European colonization.
2. OAU provided a forum which African could share their common problems.
3. Advance pan-African movement.
4. Promoted economic and Technical Corporation.
5. Promoted the development of Science and technical research in the continent.

Failures of the OAU

1. The OAU failed to settle the Congo crises in 1964.
2. African leaders became dictatorship and military rulers.
3. Failed to attain unity and peace in the continent.
4. Also failed Rwanda genocide of 1994.
5. Failed to stop civil wars in Sudan, Somalia and etc.

Challenges encountered by the OAU

1. Political instabilities. (civil wars and military coups)
2. Border disputes.
3. Personality conflicts. (Leaders themselves).
4. Interference in internal affairs.
5. Through neo colonialism. (The control of less developed countries by the developed countries in indirect means).
6. Lack of standing army. And so on.

The African Union

A. Aims

- E. Aims at overcoming poor governance, political instability, poverty and exploitation by western powers.

B. Formation of AU

- F. AU was formed in 2002, Duran South Africa.
- G. Number of meeting were held before the formation of AU, which is namely,
 - 1. Sirte Declaration in Libya in 1999.
 - 2. Lome, Togo, in 2002.

C. How is AU different from OAU?

- 1. OAU had challenge of not interfering in internal affairs.
- 2. AU is a union of African people while the OUA had associated the African states and heads of government executives.
- 3. AU proposes a peace and Security Council with power enforce law under standing army and African court.

The AU charter Amis and Objectives

- 1. To unite African people and Africa in the continent.
- 2. Defend sovereignty, and independence of African states.
- 3. To accelerate socio-economic and independence of African states.
- 4. Defending the common interest of Africa.
- 5. Promoting peace, and insecurity in Africa.
- 6. Promoting democracy and good governance.

The structure of AU

- 1. Assembly.
- 2. Executive Council.
- 3. The Commission/Secretariat.
- 4. The permanent Representative Committee.
- 5. The Peace and Security Council.
- 6. The Pan African Parliament.
- 7. The Economic Social and Cultural Council.
- 8. The Court of Justice.
- 9. The Financial institution
- 10. The specialized Technical Committee.

The Assembly

- Comprises the Heads of states and government.
- Meet once a year to elect the chairman.

Functions of the Assembly

- Formation of common policies.
- Admission of new members.
- Take the decision on reports and recommendations from other organs of the union.
- Monitor the implementation of policies.
- Adopt the Union's budget and so on.

B. the Executive Council

Functions of the executives council

- Prepare the agenda.
- Coordinate of policies in areas of Common interest such as;
 - ✓ Foreign trade.
 - ✓ Industry and mineral resource.
 - ✓ Food, agriculture and animal sources.
 - ✓ Water resources.
 - ✓ Protection of environment.
 - ✓ Transport and communication and so on.

C. The commission

The secretariat made up of chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight commissioners.

Functions of the commission

1. Day to day administration of the Union.
2. Implementation the union's decisions.
3. Receive application for membership.

The peace and Security Council

- Comprise 15 members whose job is to monitor and intervene in conflicts.

The functions of PSC

1. Promotion in peace and Security in Africa.
2. Enhance early warning systems and preventive diplomacy.
3. Use peaceful method in making peace.
4. Peace building and post conflict reconstructions
5. Humanitarian and disaster management and so on.

The Pan African Parliament

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

The institutions would include

- a. African Central Bank
- b. The African Monetary Fund
- c. The African Investment Bank

Specialized Technical Committee

These are including;

- a. Committee on Rural Economy and agricultural matters.
- b. Committee on Monetary and financial Affairs.
- c. Committee on trade customs and Immigration matters.
- d. Committee on industry, Science, and technology, energy, natural resource and environment.
- e. Committee on transportation, communication and tourism.
- f. Committee on Health, labor, and Social Affairs.
- g. Committee on Education, culture and Human Resource.

Functions of Specialized of Specialized committees

- 1. Prepare programs and projects of the union.
- 2. Coordinates the union's projects and programs.
- 3. Carry out other task designated by the other AU organs.

AU ACT provision

Provides for eligibility of membership of all states by writing:

- a. Chairperson of the commission and so on (Read more in text)

Challenges encountered by the African Union

- 1. Several frequent conflicts between her member states hindered corporation and integration.
- 2. Imbalances of regional power.
- 3. Poverty and conflicts over scarce of resources.

History

C H A P T E R 9

Form four

Conflict in the Middle East

Objective

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

- Describe causes and consequences of the creation of Israel in Palestine Homeland
- Analyse the invasion of the West on Iraq in 2003
- Discuss Causes and consequences of the Arab Spring.
- Identify the role of foreign countries which are involved in the wars of the Arab spring and their aims

Introduction

The Middle East has been one of the world's most troubled regions, particularly since 1945. Wars and civil wars have raged almost non-stop. Rarely the whole region was peace. The Middle East countries are Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Turkey and Yemen. The countries of middle-east with exception Turkey and Iran are Arab and speak Arabic. The region also contains Jewish state of Israel, established by the use USA in 1948 in Palestine. Other Arab states of outside Middle East are Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Algeria and Somalia.

Arab states did not recognize Israel as legal state and there were number of wars between Arab and Israel (Israel and Arab war in 1948, Suez canal in 1956, Six day war in 1967 and Yomkipur war in 1973).

Arab Unity and Interference from Outside World

Arabs have several things in common:

- ✓ All Arabs speak Arabic and are mainly Muslim except half population of Lebanon.
- ✓ Most Arabs are wanted to see destruction of Israel.
- ✓ Many Arabs wanted the unification of Arabs at least politically and economically.

Several attempts were made increase of Arab Unity.

- ✓ The Arab league which was founded in 1945.
- ✓ The leadership of Jamal Abdi Nasser.
- ✓ President Sadat who organized the loose union between Egypt, Libya and Syria.

The factors that decreased Arab unity:

- ✓ The criticized of Syria and Egypt to conservative families who ruled Saudi Arabia and Jordan for pro-British.
- ✓ The fell out of Egypt from Arab League when it signed separate treaty with Israel.

Creation of Israel And Arab Israel War In1948

Why creations of Israel lead to war?

1. The problem went back almost 2000 years AD71 Which Jewish claimed that Palestine is their home land but they were driven out of Palestine by Romans.
2. In 1897 some Jewish living in Europe founded world Zionism organization at Basle in Switzerland which believed that Jewish ought to go back Palestine.
3. In 1917 British foreign minister (Arthur Balfour) announced that British supported idea of Jewish national home in Palestine.
4. Nazi prosecution of Jews in Germany 1933 which caused flood of refugees.
5. The British weakened by strains of Second World War and asked united nation to deal with the problem. In 1947 UNO voted to divide the Palestine but Arab states refused. On May 1948 **Ben Gurion** declared independence of Israel then USA and UNO recognized. It was immediately attacked by Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon.

Who was blamed the war?

1. Most of the rest world and Arab blamed British.
2. Bevin (Prime-minister of British) blamed USA because USA president pressurized Britain to allow 100000 Jewish to go Palestine in April 1946.

Reasons of Arab defeat.

- ✓ Israel won because they fought desperately.
- ✓ Israel troops gained military experience fighting in British army during WW2.
- ✓ Arab states were divided and poorly equipped.
- ✓ Palestinian was demoralized because they had been destroyed by British during up-rising of 1936-1939.

Outcome of the war

1. Arab was defeated and captured more of Palestine than UN partition.
2. The city of Jerusalem was divided into east Israel and West Jordan.
3. Jewish slaughtered entire population of Arab Village in Israel and millions of Arab fled to Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.
4. British, France and USA Guaranteed Israel's frontier.

Suez War of 1956

Who was to blame war?

1. The Arab blamed the Israel, who actually begun hostilities by invaded Egypt?
2. The communist bloc and Arab states blamed British and France who want imperialism tact in Middle East.
3. British and France blamed Colonel Nasser who want Arab unity and Independence.
4. In 1936 British had signed agreement with Egypt which allowed British to keep troops of Suez. This treaty was due to expire in 1956 and British to renew but Colonel Nasser refused which British and France angered.
5. Secret talks between took place between British, France and Israel and plan was set: Israel would invade Egypt across Sinai Peninsula where British and France troops would occupy the Canal Zone.

Event of the war

The war began with planned Israel invasion of Egypt, on 29 October 1956. This was brilliant success, and within week Israel and captured entire Sinai Peninsula, meanwhile the British and France bombed Egyptian airfield and landed troops Port Said. The attacks caused outcry from rest of the world and American who were afraid of upsetting all Arabs and Forcing to them into closer ties with USSR.

United Nation, America and Russia once agreed to demand France, Brian and Israel withdraw their troops. World opinion against them, they agreed to withdraw, While Un troops moved in to police between Egypt and Israel.

Outcome of the war

1. The war failed to overthrow Nasser.
2. Egyptian blocked the Canal; the Arab reduced oil supplies Western Europe.
3. The British action lost them to ally Iraq.
4. British were now weak and unable to follow foreign policy independently from the USA.
5. Algerian was encouraged in their struggle for their independence from France.

The Six day war of 1967

The build-up or causes of the war

1. In Iraq new government come to power in 1963 which influenced by ideas of the Ba'ath party in neighboring of Syria.
2. In Syria, Political upheaval brought the Ba'ath party to power in 1966 which supported Al fatah.
3. Russia encouraged Egypt and Syria to invade Israel and send help.
4. Syria, Jordan and Lebanon massed their troops along frontier with Israel while Algeria, Saudi-Arabia and Iraq joined.

The event of War

The situation of Israel seemed hopeless but Israel decided policy to attack rather wait defeat. The war started 5 June 1967 when Israel airstrike destroyed Egyptian Air force on the ground and captured Chazal, whole Sinai from Egypt, rest Jerusalem and west bank from Jordan and Golan heights from Syria. The UN appealed Cease fire; the Arab had no choice but accepted UN ceasefire order.

Reasons of Arab defeat

- ✓ The slow and ponderous Arab troop built-up which gave Israel plenty of warning.
- ✓ Israel superior with air.
- ✓ Inadequate Arab preparation and communication.

Result of the war

- ✓ Israel succeeded and ignored UN order to return captured territory.
- ✓ It was humiliation especially Nasser who realized that Arab needed outside help.
- ✓ Russia disappointed Nasser and sent no help.

The Yom Kippur war in 1973

Causes of the war

1. More extreme groups within PLO which called Popular front for liberation of Palestine (PFLP) made series terrorist attack and hijacked airliners.
2. Sadat, together with Syria decided to attack Israel.

The war begun on 6 1973 when Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked early in Feast of Yom- Kippur (Jewish religious festival). After some early success, Israel using American weapon, were able to recaptured succeeding all territory captures in 1967. The UN organized cease fire which both sides accepted.

The outcome of the war

- ✓ It brought permanent peace between Egypt and Israel.
- ✓ Egyptian and Israel leaders come to gather in Geneva.
- ✓ Israel agreed to move her troops back Suez Canal.

Camp David and Egypt- Israel peace, 1979.

Why did the leaders agreed to sign peace treaty?

1. President Sadat convinced that Israel could not be destroyed by force and that it was foolish to keep wasting of Egyptian resource.
2. Israel suffering economic problem due their enormous defense.
3. President Carter of USA played vital role.

The Peace treaty and its aftermath

The treaty was signed on March 1979 in Washington. President Carter was mediator; it was agreed:

1. The state of war between Egypt and Israel since 1948 was now ended.
2. Israel promised to withdraw her troops from Sinai.
3. Egypt promised not to attack again and guaranteed to supply her oil.
4. Israel Ships could use Suez Canal.

ARAB CIVIL WAR

There were wars between Arab states such as: Iran and Iraq war and Gulf war (Iraq Kuwait war)

The Iran- Iraq War 1980-8

The causes of the war

1. Iraq's motives: President Sadat afraid of militant Islam spreading across the border into Iraq from Iran which became Islamic republic in 1979 under Ayatollah Khomeini and his Shiite supporters.
2. The long standing dispute existed over Shatt-el- Arab waterway which was the outlet for the export of both countries.
3. Sadat thought that the Iran forces would be weak and demoralized so soon and anticipated quick victory.

The war drags on

The war starts 22 December 1980 when Iraq invaded and captured dispute waterway of Shatt-el- Arab. Iranian replied mass infantry attacks against Iraq. Iraq seemed much stronger because it gained weapons from USA, Soviet and British but Iranian inspired their religious and ready to become martyrs. Eventually Iranian began to get modern weapons from China, North Korea and USA. Although Iraq concentrated on strangling Iranian oil export, Iran captured Iraqi territory and early in 1987 their troops were only ten miles from Basra. Khomeini was sworn never to stop war until he destroyed Saddam Hussein. War ended on August 1988 when Khomeini accepted UN cease fire. Peace negotiations opened October 1988 but terms agreed 1990.

The war had important international repercussion (Unintended consequence)

1. The stability of the entire Arab world was threatened.
2. The attacks of Iranian oil supply threatened energy supply of West.
3. The success of Iran's troops alarmed the non-religious government and many Arab afraid of what might happen if Iraq defeated?
4. The war entered terrible phase toward the end of 1987 when both sides began to bomb each other's capital.

The gulf war (Iraq- Kuwait war 1990-1

Causes of the war

1. Sadat wants to get his hands on the wealth of Kuwait since he had short of cash after long war with Iran.
2. Saddam claimed that Kuwait was historically part Iraq.
3. Saddam Hussein did not expect any action from outside world.

Events of the war

The war started in on 2, August 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait and captured whole country. The UN placed trade sanction on Iraq, cutting off her oil export. Saddam was ordered to remove her troops from Kuwait by 15 January 1991 fortunately USA, Britain, Egypt, Sa'udi Arabia and Syria were also nervous about what Saddam might do next and supported the UN action. 600000 forces had assembled Sa'udi Arabia which more 30 countries were contributed that was known (**operation desert storm**). When the 15 January passed operation of desert storm was launched against Iraq. The campaign was two parts, was quickly successful. First come to series bombing attack on Bagdad and military targets such as roads and Bridges, the second phase was the attack Iraq's troops itself. Within four days the Iraqs had been driven out of Kuwait. Saddam accepted defeat although Iraq's casualties were 90000 compared 400 with alliance.

The After math of the war

1. Saddam Hussein survived and remained the power.
2. There were uprising of Kuds in the north and Shia Muslims in south.
3. The allies had left Iraq enough troops, tanks and aircraft to deal with the situation.

Peace between Israel and PLO

The election of less aggressive government (Labor party) in Israel June 1992 of Yitzak Rabin and Foreign minister of Shimon Peres prepared to make treaty with leader of PLO yazir Arafat.

Terms agreed:

- ✓ Israel formally to recognize the PLO.
- ✓ PLO recognizes Israel and give up terrorism.
- ✓ Palestinian was given to limited self- rule of west bank and part of Gaza strip and Israel troops would be withdrawn from these areas.

Self-rule for Palestinian (sept-Oct, 1995)

1. Israel agreed to withdraw its troops of west bank except Herbon and hanging over both civil and security power to PLO.
2. These areas would be ruled by Parliament or Palestinian council of 88 members elected to elected early in 1996 by all west bankers and Arab resident of Jerusalem over 18 years.
3. All Palestinian prisoners of 6000 people would be released in two phases.

The entire world welcomed this but extremist of the two sides claimed that their leaders were guilt of shameful surrender. Tragically prime minister of **Yitzhak Rabin** was assassinated by Israel Fanatic 4, November 1995 Although **Shimon Peres** replaced and released 1200 of Palestinian, the situation was changed rapidly during uprising of 1996 four suicide bombing carried out by Hamas and Shia in Hezbollah. All these enabled the hard-liner liked leader Benyamin Netanyahu who denounced labor party was soft to Palestinian win narrow election may 1996. This threw all settlement into doubt.

Read more, this chapter

History

Form Four

C H A P T E R 10

Report on khat consumption

Khat is herbal stimulant used habitually by Muslims in the khat zone belt (Kenya, Djibouti, Somaliland and south Yemen).

The uses of the khat according to CPS of UNICEF were:-

- 80% of male use khat on a regular basis
- 15% of the female use khat on regular basis.
- 12% of the children use khat on regular basis.

Khat use among migrant communities in developed world has raised alarm among

- Policy makers
- Scientists professionals
- Health care professionals

Khat has magician chemistry by nature:

- Khat leaves are the source of short-living (48 hours) cathinone.
- Cathinone changes into cathine a none active substance.

Kalix p and his colleagues of University of Bern/Switzerland reported khat has

- Human euphoric
- Psycho-stimulant
- Hypertensive effects
- Risk factor for psychosis

Criteria for drug dependence

It is obvious that khat chewers are the victims of the following effects

- A strong desire or compulsion to take the khat.
- Difficulties in controlling khat-taking behavior.
- Physiological withdrawal state upon cessation of khat.
- Evidence of tolerance of khat.
- Neglect of alternative interests.
- Persisting with khat.

Historic prohibition of khat.

The first introduction of khat into Somalia/Somaliland was 1917, after the arrival of colonial carrying khat to Somaliland. Khat wasn't one of the cultural features of Somali people. Khat consumption is dramatically escalating in Somali society

- In 1928 Somaliland imported only 1750 bags of khat
- In 1935 Somaliland imported 4000 bags
- In 1942 Somaliland imported 8100 bags.
- In 2012 Somaliland imported daily bases more than 103,000ks

International khat ban legislation

The rationale behind the ban was not based on scientific verification that khat is a narcotic or psychoactive substance. The underlying principle was to stop the economic drain \$370 million and to safeguard the productivity of the individuals observed decreasing with abused khat grazing. However khat is not under international control. Some countries USA Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Italy Saudi Arabia Morocco and most of the Muslim countries had put the khat plant under national control.

Haddimooyinka Qaadka. Wich written by Mohamed idiris

- Khat consumption leads to health problems.
- Khat increased the risk of mental illness in susceptible consumption.
- Khat challenges food security and contributes to malnutrition.
- Khat has a particular negative effect on women and children.
- Khat lead to increased insecurity.
- Khat has a severe drain on household budget.
- Khat is a major contributor to poverty.
- Khat consumption leads to family problems.
- Khat consumption transforms somali traditions
- Khat is a major hard hard currency drain.
- Khat has a negative effect on entrepreneurship.
- Khat lowers productivity and work morale.
- Khat creates environmental problems and reflectance.