

Q 17 Arab-Israeli Conflict.

- Palestine was part of Ottoman empire and a mandate territory of British administration after first World War.
- At that time, Palestine had a Jewish minority and Arab majority.
- The Jewish population in Palestine had grown as a result of massive immigration of Jews due to the effect made by Zionism.
- Zionism was a movement made with the objective of creating a national state for Jews in Palestine.
- Zionism was found in 19th century and grew steadily by the efforts of a European Jew's name Theodore Herzl.
- To achieve this objective the organization promoted the Settlement of Jews in Palestine.
- In Balfour Declaration Britain had promised to give Palestine to the Jews in 1917.
- But earlier to this in 1915 the British had made the same kind of promise to the Arabs of Palestine.
- Between the two World Wars, a considerable number of Jews settled in Palestine and with this conflict arose between Jews and Arabs.
- The mandate England was able to solve the conflict between the Jews and Arabs.
- The main cause for conflict was the rivalry between Arabs and Jewish nationalism.

- The importance of the middle east as a region of strategic value and source of oil added fuel to the Arab-Jew conflict.
- Particularly after the Second World War due to Nazi's persecution of European Jews, Zionist movement had already won world wide sympathy.
- The immigration of Jews into Palestine continued. The British government did not stop the immigration of Jews to Palestine.
- Increased Jewish immigration and the Zionist goal of making Palestine a Jewish state heightened Arab hostility.
- With this Jews and the Arabs started terrorist activities against each other.
- As a result of British unable to maintain order in Palestine, in 1947 the British government announced its plan to give up its mandate authority and pass the problem of Palestine to the United Nations.
- The Security Council of United Nations voted for the partition of Palestine in to Jewish and Arab states.
- Jerusalem was to be an international city under United Nations supervision.
- Zionists accepted the decision of United Nations and Arab Palestinians and Arab world opposed the decision.
- The Arabs wanted an independent Arab State without partition.

- On May 1948 British which drew from Palestine The Jews Palestine immediately declared the establishment of an independent Jewish Republic in the name of Israel with the capital Tel Aviv.
- Arab countries which refused to recognize the new state fought four major wars against Israel.
- Until 1977 no Arab state gave recognition to the state of Israel.
- With this, the bloody conflicts between Arabs and the new State Israel started which have continued to dominate the history of the middle east for half a century without any solution.
- The first Arab-Israeli war was in 1948 Spring. Five Arab states fought against Israel. These countries were Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and Iraq.
 - The war lasted up to 1949. Israel defeated the Arabs and controlled more land and became large.
 - Trans-Jordan was the only Arab state to achieve success in this war. Its army controlled the hill country of central Palestine.
 - After the war, Trans-Jordan changed its name to Jordan.
 - UNO mediated the Cease-fire and the agreement ended the war. But the Arab states refused to sign any final peace treaty and prepared for another war.

- In this war about 750,000 Arab Palestine leave their country and became homeless.
- The various Palestinian Arab groups and agencies merged and formed the Palestinian liberation organization (PLO) in 1964
- The main aim of PLO was liberating the Palestinian from Israel and made State for Arab Palestinian.
- PLO was formed to carry Guerrilla war against Israel. The PLO famous and long years leader was Yasir Arafat.
- Arab States continued to struggle against Israel. They used Arab League which was founded in 1945.
- Arab League made the liberation of Palestine as issue of priority.
- In 1954 Gamal Abdel Nasser, the president of Egypt became an active champion of Arab cause.
- In 1956, Nasser got the withdrawal of all British force from the Suez Canal. After that, he nationalized the Suez Canal Company whose shares was Britain and France.
- This action angered Britain and France and the action of Egypt was also dangerous to Israel.

→ The Second Arab-Israeli War Started with Israel attack Egypt. The war was also known as Suez War as England and France joined in the war on the side of Israel due to the problem of Suez Canal.

- In the war, Israel conquered the Egyptian territory of Egypt-Senai.
- The war came to an end with the pressure of USA, USSR and UNO asking the drawl of Britain and France from the war.
- A UNO peace keeping force separate Israel and Egypt.
- The third Arab-Israeli war was broken in 1967. This war was also known as Six day war.
- This war was started by Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt and supported by Iraq, Jordan and Syria.
- In this war, USA, Britain and West-Germany helped Israel in material. USSR did the same thing for Arabs.
- In this war, the Israel Air force destroyed the Egyptian air force.
- In the war, Israel defeated Jordan and took the whole territory of Palestine.
- In this war, Israel controlled additional territories of Arab countries and with this the war end.

In 1970 President Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt died and succeeded by Anwar Sadat in 1972.

- In October 1973 the fourth Arab-Israel War was open by Egypt and Syria.
- This war is known as the Yom Kippur War because the Arabs began the war on Yom Kippur, Jewish Religious holiday.
- In the war, the Arabs got early success which did not last long.
- Within three weeks, a cease fire was arranged. By time, Israel force was advancing deep into both Egypt and Syria. And Egypt and the Arabs were defeated.
- In 1978 President Sadat signed the Camp David Agreement with prime minister Menachem Begin.
- With this Agreement Egypt gave full recognition to the State of Israel.
- With this, Sadat was killed by Arab extremists.
- After four bloody wars, Arab states failed to realize their objective of liberating Palestine.

Unit SevenGlobal development after the Second World War.7.6 - The Vietnam War.

- Vietnam was the colony of French since 1880's as Indo-China.
- Indo-China was made up of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.
- During the Second World War, Indo-China was occupied by Japan militaristic government.
- Since 1941, the Vietnam peasants started their movement against the Japan militaristic government under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.
- When Japan was defeated in Second World War, Vietnam became free from Japanese control.
- Vietnam's independence from Japan was followed by the establishment of the Vietnam Democratic Republic under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.
- France, however, opposed the rise of Communist state in Vietnam and tried to regain control over Vietnam which led to an eight years war (1946-1956) between the French and the Vietnamese.
- It was not easy for French to make Vietnam part of Indo-China again.

- During the Japanese occupation, nationalists forces in the eastern Vietnam had begun a resistance movement against Japan.
- The fighting force of the movement were called the Vietminh. It was a guerilla movement against the Japanese.
- The leader of the Vietminh was Hochi Minh and he was a Marxist as well as a nationalist.
- The Vietminh proclamation of an independent Republic of Vietnam was not recognized by French.
- Instead French wanted the formation of Indo-china with the Federation of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in which they were under the French control as a colony.
- With this, active fighting was broken between the Vietminh and the French colonialist in 1946.
- The French people opposed the war and recognized the independence of Vietnam.
- As a result of this, the war came to be known as "dirty war".
- The dirty war stayed up to 1954. In the time, the Vietminh gained support from the Soviet Union and Chinese Communist Party.

The Vietminh's made tremendous sacrifices in fighting successively against the French and Americans which had military superiority.

- USA supported French to control the expansion of Communist ideology in the region
- The costly war continued on for seven years and at the end, French were defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

→ In 1954 a conference was held in Geneva, by representatives from Britain, USA, USSR and Communist China.

- At the end of the conference, France formally accepted the end of its rule over the rule of Indochina.
- As a resolution of conference, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam were to become independent states separate from one another.

- They also agreed the division of Vietnam in north and south.
- With this, the north Vietnam created a communist state under Hochi Minh in 1955.

→ At the same time, a pro western government under Ngo Dinh Diem was established in southern Vietnam.

- The USA refused to sign on the agreement because it feared that a United Vietnam might fall under Communist.

After the Conference, the Communist north Vietnam started to work for the Re-unification of the north and south as a Communist state.

- The Vietminh planned to use communist guerilla forces, who started operation through out South-Vietnam.
- In 1960 groups of South-Vietnamese Communists known as the Vietcong, had set up a guerilla movement against the South-Vietnam government.
- This marked the outbreak of a Civil War between the Vietcong (which was supported by north Vietnam) and the government of South Vietnam.
- USA gave materials support to the South Vietnam and the Vietminh of north Vietnam and Vietcongs of South-Vietnam got support from USSR.
- In 1962, USA directly participated in the war against the Vietminhs and Vietcongs.
- By 1964, 40% of South-Vietnam had fallen under the control of the Vietcong.
- With this, the USA force in Vietnam increased in number. This time USA was assisted by Austria, New Zealand and South Korea.

- USA feared that if communist won vietnam, it would spread to other countries of Asia and also USA did not want to accept defeat.
- At the end, the USA government began to face strong opposition at home.
- Finally, USA was forced to withdraw totally from Vietnam
- A cease fire mediated by Henry Kissinger, the USA Secretary of State was signed in Feb, 1973.
- In 1974, the government of South Vietnam was collapsed and Vietnam was united as a single communist country.

History grade 12
Unit Eight

Ethiopia from autocracy to Revolution
(1941 - 1991) Grade 10

8.1 Restoration of the monarchy

- Following the defeat of Italian forces by Patriots and British force, emperor Haile Selassie re-entered Addis-Ababa on May 5, 1941.
- Immediately after liberation from Italian occupation in 1941, Ethiopia remained under the British dominance.
- British government put pressure on Ethiopia government from 1941-1952. Haile Selassie's power was limited by the British military administration in Ethiopia.
- The British regarded the whole of Italian East Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italo-Somalia) as occupied enemy territory (OETA).
- British practically shared governmental powers with Haile Selassie. British had occupied the areas of finance, the army and foreign affairs. In addition, there was power over lapsing.
- Emperor Haile Selassie took many measures to improve the political, social, economic and diplomatic condition of the period.
- Emperor Haile Selassie signed two treaties with British government in different times after liberation. These were -
 - A - The Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1942. This agreement recognized Ethiopia as a sovereign state. It allowed the British to have final authority over Ethiopian foreign relations, administration, finance and the army.
 - According to this treaty -

- i - British government had considerable authority in Ethiopian affairs.
- ii - This treaty made Ethiopia dependent country.
- iii - The British government assigned their personalities in key administrative positions (police, finance, army and other key positions.)
- iv - Emperor Haile Sellassie had no full power. (He had to obtain permission from British officials to decide some causes.)
- v - During this time, Ogaden and Eritrea ruled under occupied enemy territory

B - The Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1944.

- During this period, British agreed to restore Ogaden and the Reserved Area as an integral parts of Ethiopia.
- British also recognized emperor Haile Sellassie to recruit non-British to position and to remain in the region for two more years (up to the end of 1946)
- Ethiopia allowed to use the Djibouti - Addis Ababa Rail Way line as an outlet.
- British also agreed to train Ethiopian military force.
- British military mission withdrew from Ethiopia in 1950.

C - The Ethio-American Relation.

- It was Ethiopia which took the initiative to get closer to the Americans.
- Emperor Haile Sellassie wanted alliance with the USA against British domination in Ethiopia.
- Official contacts between Ethiopia and USA states began in 1943.

Emperor Haile Selassie met President Roosevelt in Egypt and asked for support in the struggle to regain Ogaden and Eritrea in 1945.

- The Americans had felt the strategic importance of the Red Sea and particular the Radio Marina in Eritrea that they had already taken control in 1942.
- In 1948, Britain decided to bring an end to her administration in Eritrea. America replaced Britain as the dominant power in Ethiopia since 1953.
- In 1953 Ethio-American Treaty was signed. According to the Treaty —
 - i - Ethiopia allowed the USA to use the Kagnew communication station in Asmara.
 - ii - In return, the USA agreed to give a military assistance to Ethiopia.
 - iii - USA also involved in developing the communication sectors.
 - The USA supported the establishment of the Ethiopian Air lines which was formed in 1945.
 - In addition, the USA assisted the Imperial highway authority and involved to shape the Ethiopian education system.
- The American peace corps volunteers who come to Ethiopia in 1960 contributed a lot in advancing education.
- Later on, anti-Americanism grew strong among the left-leaning university students in the late 1960's and early 1970s.
- These students viewed the USA as an imperialist state supporting reactionary regime.

8.2 - Consolidation of autocratic power.

- Emperor Haile Selassie I marched into Gojjam from Khartoum with the help of the British contingent and his Gideon force.
- Emperor entered capital on May 5, 1941. The following day, emperor awarded the patriots titles.
- Emperor Haile Selassie I took many measures to restore his power between 1942 - 1943. Major measures were taken in the field of politics, economy, social and diplomacy that ultimately enabled him to remain an absolute monarchy up to 1974.
 - The emperor sought to gain some control over local governments by placing it in the hands of the Central Administration in Addis Ababa.
 - For this reason, the emperor began to promote some young men of humble origins to positions of considerable authority to fulfill his policy of centralization.
 - To ensure the loyalty of his state officials, the emperor followed the tradition of marriage alliance.
 - Marriage into the royal family brought rapid promotions to several educated Ethiopians and men of noble background.
 - Another road to promotion was the service of the royal palace. The sons of loyal persons were more preferred to the nobility of birth.
 - The largest administrative units were the provinces (Teklay Ghizat) of which there were 14 provinces in mid 1960. The governor general to provinces were assigned directly by emperor.
 - Each province was divided in sub-provinces (Amaras), districts (Woredas), and sub-districts (Antrages).

- According to 1964 count, there were 99 Subprovinces (Ainrajas), 444 districts (Weredas), and 1,328 sub-districts (Mikiti Weredas)
- The order of the emperor was made effective through the ministry of Pen. The minister had the traditional title of Tsehate Tezaz
- The most important political figure who held this post from 1941-1955 was Tsehate Tezaz Wolde Giorgis Wolde Yohannis.
- Some measures taken by emperor to consolidate his autocratic rule were-
 - i- Bring back the ministerial government in 1943.
 - Eleven ministers and the office of prime minister was set up.
 - The council of ministers was mainly composed of men of low background to ensure their loyalty to the emperor.
 - Two important personalities took the post of prime minister successively-
 - * Ras Bitwadded Mekonnen Endalkachew from 1943-1957.
 - He remained a nominal figure as his power was overshadowed by Tsehate Tezaz Wolde Giorgis Wolde Yohannis.
 - * Tsehafi Tezaz Aklilu Habte Wold from 1961-1974. (Although Aklilu Habte Wold had become minister of Pen in 1958, it was actually in 1961 that he assumed real power as prime minister and Tsehaf Tezaz.)

ii- The Revised constitution of 1955

→ There were factors that led to change or revised.

- * International political, economical and social developments after the Second World War.
- * The federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia in 1952.
- The revised constitution introduced Universal adult suffrage.
- The revised constitution added the provision of human and democratic rights such as freedom of speech and of the press.
- The 1955 revised constitution still stressed on the special rights of the crown.
- Quarter of the revised constitution articles concerned with the issue of imperial succession and power of the emperor.
- The constitution also try to show how the deputies were the representative of the people in the parliament.
- According to the constitution, the emperor had power to dissolve the Parliament.
- The President of the Parliament was elected by the emperor.
- The parliament had no right to elect the prime minister.

iii - Modern military force and Security.

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- The Imperial body guard was established with the Swedish assistance in 1942.
- The Police force was set up on British model in 1942. The department of public security was set under ministry of interior of which the Army initially trained by Britain and later by Americans.
- The Harar military Academy, as a higher institution, was open by Indian instructors in 1957.
- The Holeta military school resumed its functions and trained officers with British staff after 1942.

IV - The socio-economic

- More than 90% of the population lived in the countryside engaged in agriculture work. Agriculture account 60% GDP in 1960.
- The peasants continued with subsistence agriculture, using traditional farming techniques.
- There was no corresponding transformation in agrarian system.
- The average annual income for citizen was less than 120 dollar and an infant mortality 200 per 1000 and literacy rate was 6%.
- In 1941 decree stated that all government employees were to be paid salaries from state. It abolished the traditional rights of the officials to collect dues.
- The 1944 proclamation raised the land tax and required payment to be made in money instead of in kind. It also abolished labour services.

The post liberation period witnessed the remarkable acceleration of land privatization in Central and Southern Ethiopia. This process has happen in three ways —

- i- The northern Setters acquired tributary right over Southern peasants through purchasing from the distressed peasants through force ful.
- ii- Malaria → Holders granted land by government as salary after liberation.
- iii- Government Land to patriot soldiers and Civil Servants.

- Privatization entailed a wide spread of tenancy particularly in the Southern provinces, 75% in Hararghe, 65% in Shoa, and 62% in Kaffa.
- Tenancy only existed to a lesser extent in northern Ethiopia 25% in Begamider, 20% in Gojjam and 25% in Tigray.
- The abortive military coup of 1960 demonstrated the urgent of agrarian reform.

V- Trade and industry

- Around 1960, the major exporting item of Ethiopia was coffee. It accounted 65% of total export.
- The second major export of the period was hides and skins.
- The major receiver of Ethiopian coffee was the United States of America. She received 70% of the coffee export.
- In the period, Ethiopia imports goods from Italy, Japan and USA.
- The export items were raw agricultural production and importing items were machines and industrial productions.
- There was negative trade balance in foreign trade in the period. (Less export and high import)
- Regarding industry, the government policy was to establish import substitution factories. Industry contributed little to government revenue in the period.
- The main source of government revenues were land tax, custom duties and the Adola goldmine.
- Socio-economic condition was backward. The per-capita income was very low. More than 90% of population was illiterate.

VI- Education.

- Modern education was introduced to Ethiopia in early 20th century.
- After liberation, the ministry of education and fine arts was established to spread education in 1941.
- Post liberation, many secondary schools and high institutions were opened.
- In Addis-Ababa, the Haile Selassie I Secondary School was open in 1943 and General Mengist Secondary School open in 1946.

- There were more than 500 primary schools and 4 secondary schools with about 56,000 students in 1950.
- There was great difference between towns and rural areas. Educational facilities were concentrated in towns and cities and lacked in rural areas.
- The educational facilities were concentrated in the provinces of Shoa, Eritrea and in the cities of Addis and Asmara.
- There was differences of the Sex Ratio in the student population. This was with far more boys than girls attending school.
- To solve the problem of teachers, four teacher training institutions were open. The instructors for these institutions came from India and USA. In the period, Ethiopian university students were made give a one year national service before graduation.
- Different high institutions were open in different times. The first high institution was open in 1950.

VII - Ethio-Eritrean Federation:

- Eritrea became an Italian colony in 1890. Between 1941-1952, Eritrea stayed under British as the territory of enemy.
- In Eritrea, Italy allowed the right of free speech and press and the right to form political parties.
- Different parties were formed on ethnical and religious basis. British deliberately encouraged differences among these parties.
- It was British plan to separate the people and parties for the plan to add with her colonies had in the region.

- To this end, British proposed to the Eritrean highland elites the formation of a unit Tigray. in 1943.
- With this, the Liberal Progressive party led by Ras Tessema Asmerom was formed.
- On the other side, British encouraged the muslims to establish their own political organization.
- In 1946, the Muslim League was formed demanding independence for muslim inhabitant in the lowland of Eritrea.
- A pro-Italian party was also formed in 1947 demanding the return of Italian colonial rule. This party was formed by Italians and half castes which lived in Eritrea.
- The commission of four countries (USA, France, Britain and USSR) went to Eritrea to determine the future of Eritrea in 1947.
- In the period, the major parties were the unionist Party and the Muslim League.
- The UNO appointed a commission of five men from Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa to decide the futurity of Eritrea in 1950.
- The commission did not reach to agreement as Guatemala and Pakistan suggested independence of Eritrea, South Africa and Burma suggested federation with Ethiopia and Norway recommended Union with Ethiopia.
- With this, the General Assembly voted for federation of Eritrea in 1950. Following this, Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia in 1952.
- Between 1952–1962, Eritrea had federal rights internally and had Union with Ethiopia.

The emperor of Ethiopia, (Haile Sellassie I) did not want to accept the special status given to Eritrea.

- Emperor Haile Sellassie I feared the relatively higher degree of democracy and civil liberty exercised by Eritreans.
- With pressure from emperor, the Eritrean Assembly voted itself to end the federation and decided to unit with the rest of Ethiopia as one province.

8.3- challenges to the regime.

- There had been various oppositions against emperor Haile Sellassie I rule in post liberation period. It expressed in the form of plot and open rebellion.

A - Ethiopian Student's movement.

- The movement was started by university students demanding the improvement of educational facilities and services in 1950.
- Ethiopian student's movement was born in the University college of Addis-Ababa and high school students of Addis-Ababa and provinces in 1965.
- In 1965, the university students union was formed and went out to streets for demonstration with the slogan "Land to the tiller."
- Between 1965-1974, students raised many national and international issues that affect their country and people.
- The government re-act by detaining, closing schools and university and killing students.

B- The coup D'etat of 1960

- It was an open revolt against the emperor Haile Sellassie I regime organized by the two brothers General Mengistu Neway and Girmame Neway.
- It was the most serious challenge to the power of Haile Sellassie after liberation.
- Mengistu Neway was the commander of the imperial body guard.
- Girmame Neway was American educated and posted first in Malaya and then in Ethiopia.
- The coup was started at the evening of December 1960, with the support of Brigadier General Tsege Dibu, the Commissioner of police and colonel Morkneh Gebeyehu, chief of the security.
- The coup makers hostage several ministers and important figures present at Gete Lehal Palace in Addis-Ababa.
- Emperor Haile Sellassie I was out of the country (Brazil) for visit in the time.
- The coup makers declared the formation of a new government on December 14, 1960.
- As to their plan, emperor son and heir, Prince Asfawossen made the head of the state, as a Salaries constitutional monarch.
- Ras Imru Haile Sellassie, the liberal aristocrat was to be the prime minister of the new government.
- General Mulugata Buli was to be the chief of the armed force (He was popular in the army)
- The coup makers announced the formation of a new government under the crown prince, and promised the start of a new era.
- In the main time, opposition against the coup lead by General Merid Mengeshaw open attack on coup makers.

- With this, General Mengistu Neuway ordered the execution on the detainees officials tried to flee to Entoto and then to Ziquale
- With this, General Tsega Debo was killed in fighting and Colonel Worknehe committed Suicide.
- Girmame was died fighting and General Mengistu wounded and captured. Later on, he was hanged in March 1961.

Reasons for failure of coup

- i - Lack of proper organization.
- ii - It failed to involved the Army and Air force.

C - peasant rebellions

- The condition of the Ethiopian peasant was extremely miserable factors for the rise of rebellions in different parts of the country.
Some examples of peasant uprising.

I - Gojjam Peasant uprising

- The Gojjam peasant uprising was broke out in 1968.
- The immediate cause of uprising was —
 - * The introduction of a new tax of Agriculture.
- Uprising was started in the district of Mote and Degi Damot.
- Measures taken by peasants were —
 - * Refused to pay tax
 - * Presented petition to the government.
 - * Agreed to expel government officials.
 - * Elected their leader in rebellion
 - * Refused to take their production to market.
- Measure taken by government were —
 - * The uprising was crushed by central government campaign.
 - * Houses and resources of peasants were burned out and detained
 - * At the end Emperor visited the regions and took the following measures —

- i - Removed unpopular officials
(Tsehay Engu Sellassie)
- ii - postponed the implementation of new tax
- iii - Exempted the peasants from payment of taxes from the year 1950 → 1968.

II - Bale peasant uprising

- The major causes of Bale peasant uprising were -
 - * Feudal exploitation.
 - * corrupt administration.
 - * Increased land taxes.
 - * Large scale land alienation.
 - * Religious and ethnical domination.
- The Bale peasant uprising was started in district of Elkere in 1963.
- The Bale peasant uprising was from 1963 - 1970.
- The Bale peasant uprising was different from similar rebellions in the other parts of the country in that it was provided with arms.
- They got military training and materials support from the state of Somalia.
- The government of Somalia considered Bale and Ethiopia-Somalia regions of Ethiopia as part of her territory. This was part of their plan for the formation of "Great Somalia".
- The Bale peasants expressed their opposition by
 - * Refusing to pay taxes.
 - * Refusing to take their production to market.
 - * Refusing to obeyed government officials.
- By the year 1964, the peasant uprising of Bale had spread to other districts of Bale like Wabi, Dello and Genale.

- The Bale Peasant up Rising was led by General Waga Gutu.
- At first, the government followed peaceful approach. But later, the government turned to a huge military campaign.
- In 1970 Waga Gutu was Surrendered And the Rebellion crushed.
- In 1970 the government Appointed an Oromo General Jigjemay Kello to the region.
- Some of the measures taken by government were —
 - * Most of the Rebel leaders were Set free.
 - * The Bale peasants were exempted from paying taxes for the years before 1970.
- These measures of government did not bring fundamental changes in the socio-economic system of the country.

D- The Eritrean Problem.

- Eritrea became the colony of Italy in 1890. British established a military administration over Eritrea and Ogaden as occupied enemy territories. In 1941.
- During these time Britain planned to join Ogaden with her Somaliland and Eritrea with Sudan.
- After long time, Britain restored Ogaden to Ethiopia in 1954 and Eritrea in 1952. With the help of United nations.
- In the period of Unification of Eritrea with Ethiopia, there were different political groups.

i- The unionist party

- It was the largest political group in the period.
- It supported Union with Ethiopia.
- They were backed by Ethiopian government.

ii- The independent block

- They campaigned for independence of Eritrea.
- They were consisted of different groups.
- They also planned to unit Eritrea with Tigray and form independent state.
- They were probably supported by Britain government.

iii - The muslim league

- It was a movement in the muslim inhabited low land of Eritrea.
- They were backed by muslim states of middle-east. They wanted to form independent Eritrea state.

IV - The Pro- Italian group.

- consisted of Italian Settlers in Eritrea.
- They wanted the independence of Eritrea which was influenced by Italy.
- In 1948 the four powers: Britain, Russia, France and USA brought the case of Eritrea to United nations.
- The UNO appointed a commission of five men from Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa.
- The commission was sent to Eritrea to investigated the wishes of the people on the fate of their Country.
- The members returned to Eritrea with three different recommendations. These were:
 - Recommended granting independence for Eritrea.
 - This idea was recommended by Pakistan and Guatemala from Commission.

i - Recommended a federation arrangement

With Ethiopia.

→ This idea was recommended by Burma and South Africa.

ii - proposed union of Eritrea with Ethiopia

→ This idea of union was proposed by Norway.

- On December 1950, the United nations issued the resolution of 390 vote that decided the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia.

In 1952 the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was officially declared.

- The Eritrean Assembly (the parliament) legally established when the federation came into effect in 1952.
- The government of Ethiopia started to interfere in the internal affairs of Eritrea violating the principles of the Federal Act of 1952.
- The federation of Eritrea was from 1952-1962 for ten years.
- From the beginning, emperor Haile Selassie I interfered in the autonomy rights of Eritrea. This was expressed by the introduction of Amharic as the official language. This was against the official languages in Eritrea (Tigrinya and Arabic).
- The destruction of Eritrean Autonomy was cancelled by Eritrean Assembly under strong Ethiopian government influence in 1960.
- With this, an armed struggle against the Ethiopian government was started in 1961.
- The two Separatist Armed groups in Eritrea were the ELF (Jabha) and the EPLF (Shabaya) which were competing for state power.
- The 30 years wars finally concluded with the formation of an independent state of Eritrea in 1991 under the EPLF (Shabaya). With the leadership of president Isayasse Afework starting from beginning up to now.

E - The out break of famine.

- The causes of the out break of famine were both human and natural. These factors were
 - ⇒ Drought
 - ⇒ Over population.
 - ⇒ Deforestation and
 - ⇒ Backward system of production.
- In the year between 1958 - 1974, almost all regions of Ethiopia were affected by famine.
- These caused by human losses and population dislocation.
- The 1974 famine was exposed to the international community by Ethiopian student and documentary film produced by the British journalist Jonathan Dimbleby.
- In post revolution period, different sections of the population made a series of strikes, protests and demonstrations that demanded radical reforms.
- The Ethiopian teacher's Association was rejected the proposed educational sector review, as it was against poor.
- The revolution was started by territorial army at Negelle in Southern Ethiopia opposing poor food and water conditions in the place on January 12, 1974.
- Riots in the capital and the continued military uprising led to the resignation of prime minister Aklilu which re-placed by Endalkachew Mekonnen in February, 1974.
- At the end, the appointed coordinating committee from Army, police and air force formed Derg in June, 1974.
- Derg (Committee) was composed of 120 men in uniform ranging in rank from plain soldier to major.

8.4 The Popular Revolution of 1974 And its aftermath

- Opposition to the imperial regime reached its peak in February 1974.
- In February 1974, the Ethiopian masses from different sections of the society made series of strikes. Protests and demonstrations demanded radical changes.
- The first series act along the road to revolution came from the Army. At Negele Borana military station, the Army protest against poor living conditions.
- Army found in whole country began to demand salary increase and improving the living conditions.
- Ethiopian worker in whole country carried out series of strikes in government and private enterprise by opposing
 - * Little payment
 - * Poor working conditions and
 - * Corrupted management.
- Earlier to this, strikes and oppositions, workers movements like appeared in Railway organization, Ikonji sugar and Akaki textile factory.
- Ethiopian teachers, under the Ethiopian teachers association, rose against the exploitative system of government in general, and the newly introduced education reform known as education sector review of 1971-1972 in particular.
- In 1974, soldiers did not only demand salary increases, but also ask for political and economic reforms.
- Different Army units formed committees to co-ordinate this struggle.

This military committee got the name Derg and took measures.

- Derg imprisoned high officials and ministers and prime ministers.
- On September 12, 1974, emperor Haile Selassie I was deposed and detained.

8.5 The military dictatorship (1974-1991)

- Emperor Haile Selassie I put in jail and new cabinet had been formed by Ij Endalkachew Mekonnen, who later replaced by Mikael Imru.
- For short period of time, before the fall of monarchy, the new government was formed.
- After time, Derg announced the formation of PMAC by promising to give power to new government by adopting a constitution by a popular elected assembly.
- In mean time, Derg took many measures. Some of these were -

- 1 → Development through cooperation campaign was launched in Dec, 1974
- It has targeted towards implementing a literacy program and implementing the proclamation of land reform.

- 2 - In 1975, Derg nationalized industries, banks and industries that owned privately owned.

- 3 - In march 1975, Derg nationalized rural land and distributed to the landless peasants peasant associations.

- With this, Derg formed peasant associations.
- 4 - On July 26, 1975, Derg nationalized extra houses and urban land.

- With this, Derg formed urban dwellers associations → (the kebeles).

- Most of the measures taken by Derg faced oppositions. These oppositions were came from underground political organizations, the Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Party (EPRP) and others.
- These oppositions were active in urbans than rurals. The major opposition against Derg came from EPRP.
- EPRP carried military campain known as white terror and Derg also carried military campain known as Red-terror.
- → With this military campain, Derg carried out systematic and ruthless elimination of EPRP.
- Other than EPRP, there were other oppositions against Derg. Some of these were -
 - The Tigray People liberation front → TPLF
 - * They were aimed at separation of Tigray from Ethiopia
 - The Eritrean liberation front → (EPLF)
 - * It was aimed at liberating Eritrea from Ethiopia and
 - The Oromo liberation front - OLF
 - * It was aimed at liberation and Separating Oromia from Ethiopia
- The Red-terror campain was against these all opposition groups and succeeded its target in some of these groups.

- ⇒ In 1984, the name Derg eliminated and replaced by the workers party of Ethiopia under the principles of marxist-Leninist theory.
- ⇒ The new party declared socialism as the state ideology..
- ⇒ In 1987, the adoption of a socialist constitution, the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia was set up → (PDRÉ).

The fall of military regime

- ⇒ There were many factors for fall of military rule in 1991. Some of these were -
 - 1 - The war in the north that exposed the inefficiency of the top military leadership.
 - 2 - The May 1989 coup against Mengistu demoralized the fighting spirit of the military as a whole.
 - 3 - The combined challenge of the EPLF and TPLF since 1970's
 - 4 - The failed re-settlement of west Ethiopia and
 - 5 - The different military operations of OLF, the Oromo Islam, the Afar and others which fought for self-determination.