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Lecture-40



African Union (AU)

African Union is a continental body which consists of 55 states belonging to the African continent. The African Union was launched as a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 2002.

Origin of African Union

OAU was established on 25th May 1963, when 32 heads of independent African States signed the OUA Charter in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on May 1963 for the establishment of Organisation of African Unity (OAU). This initiative was taken as a pan-Asian vision for a united and free Africa with a major focus on the freedom, justice, equality and dignity of the African people. The main objective of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was to eradicate the African states from colonisation and to promote unity and solidarity.

On 9th September 1999, the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) called for the establishment of an African Union through the Sirte Declaration to enable the role of Africa in the global economy. Therefore, the African Union (AU) was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa.

To know more about [India-Africa relations](#) visit the linked article

Visions of African Union (AU)

Re-launching of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as the African Union was done to realise the potential of Africa to fight against colonisation with a major focus towards increased cooperation and integration of African states for economic development.

AU is guided by its vision of a peaceful, prosperous and an integrated Africa representing a dynamic force in the global economy and is driven by its own citizens.

Objectives of African Union (AU)

The objectives of AU were laid by the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

1. Achieving greater unity and solidarity among the African countries and the people.
2. Defending the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the 55 Member States.
3. Accelerating the political as well as the socio-economic integrity of the African continent.
4. Promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples
5. Encouraging international cooperation and promoting peace, security, and stability of the continent

6. Promoting the popular participation and governance of the continent including democratic principles and institutions
7. Development and promotion of common policies related to trade, defence and foreign relations strengthening its negotiating positions.
8. Invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union.
9. Protect human rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
10. To provide sustainable development of the continent at the social, economic and cultural levels.
11. Development of the continent through the advancement in the field of science and technology

India's Relations with Africa

India has fully sympathised with the aspirations of the African people to attain self-reliance. India has transferred technology in various forms such as direct foreign investment in attractive sectors like petroleum, mining and export, agriculture and industry etc. India has also strategic interests in Africa, especially with regards to the Horn of Africa region – which is an essential shipping lane that connects the Indian Ocean to the Suez Canal

Trade has been the other mechanism for the transfer of technology embodied in goods and services. However, India's partnership with African countries regarding trade has not been a priority and as a result, continued to stagnate during the period 1960-70s, and even after that. Furthermore, this trade has been mainly confined to a few African countries like Nigeria, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana etc.

India has also provided extensive facilities for the training of the local people so that they may be able to play an active role in the management and development of various projects. Training facilities have been provided to personnel of these countries in India.

After the decolonisation of Africa, India and the African countries took a similar stand on various international issues. They expressed full faith in the policy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence. On the wider economic issues like North-South Dialogue also they have worked in complete co-operation and have come to accept the need for closer horizontal co-operation between the undeveloped countries.

Impact of Afro-Asian Resurgence on International Relations

The impacts are:

1. Change in the nature of international relations
2. It gave a setback to imperialism and racism
3. Gave serious setback to the colonial system

4. The democratisation of International Relations
5. Helped in strengthening world peace
6. Prominent role at the UN
7. The increased importance of the UN
8. A significant role in the creation of NIEO.

India and the Liberation Struggle in Africa

India has consistently supported the Liberation Movements in various African countries and took up the cause of the African countries in the United Nation, the commonwealth Conferences and other international forums. First, India tried to impress on the United States that the Trusteeship System should be worked in the interest of dependent people and there should not be any parcelling out of territories on the basis of strategic needs. India also insisted that the Trusteeship powers must supply regular information to the United Nations Organization regarding the measure taken by them or proposed to be taken by them with a view to expediting the grant of independence or self-government to the trust territories.

Economic Assistance to Africa

India did not merely extend support to the African countries in their struggle for freedom but also provided economic assistance during the struggle and after independence, primarily with a view to ensure stability and economic prosperity in the African continent, and to strengthen their hard-won independence.

India provided special assistance to countries like Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria, Libya and Algeria. It set up joint commissions of economic and technical cooperation with these countries. These commissions hold periodical meetings and try to promote cooperation by identifying new areas of economic activity.

Faith in Non-Alignment

Both India and African countries profess faith in the policy of non-alignment. They adopted this policy because they wanted to preserve their newly won freedom and independence.

Transfer of Technology

India has fully sympathized with the aspirations of the Africans to attain self-reliance. Trade is one of the mechanisms for the transfer of technology embodied in goods and services. India has also contributed to the economic development of Africa through the transfer of technology. India's trade with the African countries has not been large and continued to be stagnant during the period 1960-70.

Drought Assistance

India has provided funds and foodstuffs at the time of drought. It also made available expertise and technical assistance in the development of agriculture along modern lines and development of irrigation facilities so that these problems can be tackled on a long term basis. India has also shown its solidarity with various African countries at the time of their distress and provided them with every possible assistance. India has also extended assistance to various African countries in the development of non-conventional energy sources, rural electrification solar energy and wind power.

Credit Facilities

Despite her tight financial position, India has made available to several African countries enormous amounts as a credit on most reasonable terms. It offered credit between 5 to 10 crores to countries like Tanzania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda, Sudan etc. for purchase of India manufactured goods such as textiles and engineering goods, tractors, motorcycles, buses, trucks, bicycles etc.

Decolonisation and Asia-African Resurgence

- Most of the countries of Asia and Africa at the time of their independence were suffering from chronic problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and disease.
- To a large extent, these problems were mainly the result of their long exploitation by the colonial powers. The colonies took away all the important raw materials and dumped manufactured goods, which greatly retarded the economic and social progress of these colonies.
- Though the states of Asia and Africa differed from each other, yet they possess some common features. For example – all of them had a history of western domination of varying duration and degree of severity.
- All of them were underdeveloped and characterized by
 - low standards of living
 - widespread illiteracy
 - parochial loyalties
 - economic stagnation
 - political break down
- The Afro-Asian countries did not possess any factories, roads, railways and means of communication.
- People had a high rate of illiteracy and there were hardly any facilities for higher education. A semblance of Banking service did exist in some of the countries which were created by the colonial powers to promote their own trade interests.
- As these countries did not have any industries, their economies were purely agricultural.
- The political freedom in these countries paved the way for two other revolutions viz : (a) Masters of science and technology for economic growth and efforts to bring about social transformation of their societies, (b) The people of Asia and Africa felt that their political freedom shall be incomplete without progress in social and economic sphere.

- Due to the emergence of Afro-Asian countries, the nature and character of international relations have been changed.
- After independence, these countries extended full support to the nationalist movements.
- With the emergence of Afro-Asian countries, a change has also taken place in the manner of conduct of foreign policy. After the emergence of new states, people began to play an important role in the formulation of foreign policy and international relations have assumed a democratic character.
- The Afro-Asian countries have rendered great service to the cause of world peace by adopting the path of non-alignment and keeping off from the power bloc.
- Though Afro-Asian countries were economically and militarily weak, they tried to place greater reliance on the UN and other international agencies for solutions of various political, economic and social issues.
- Ever since their independence, the Afro-Asian countries have been insisting on the regulation of economic relations among various nations in terms of equality.
- In 1974, the UN G.A. adopted a resolution regarding the establishment of NIEO.

The above discussion clearly establishes that the resurgence of Afro-Asian countries has left a deep impact on the geopolitical landscape of the 21st-century world

Israel-Palestine

Arab-Israel Conflict

- The seeds of the conflict were laid in **1917** when the then British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour expressed official support of Britain for a Jewish "national home" in Palestine under the Balfour Declaration. The lack of concern for the "rights of existing non-Jewish communities" i.e. the Arabs led to prolonged violence.
- Unable to contain Arab and Jewish violence, **Britain withdrew its forces from Palestine** in 1948, leaving responsibility for resolving the competing claims to the newly created United Nations. The UN presented a partition plan to create independent Jewish and Arab states in Palestine. Most Jews in Palestine accepted the partition but most Arabs did not.
- In **1948**, the Jewish declaration of Israel's independence prompted surrounding Arab states to attack. At the end of the war, Israel controlled about 50 percent more territory than originally envisioned UN partition plan. Jordan controlled the West Bank and Jerusalem's holy sites, and Egypt controlled the Gaza Strip.
- **1964: Founding of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)**
- **1967: In Six-day Arab- Israeli war**, Israeli forces seize the Golan Heights from Syria, the West Bank & East Jerusalem from Jordan and Sinai Peninsula & Gaza strip from Egypt.
- The United Nations grants the PLO observer status in **1975** and recognizes Palestinians' right to self-determination.

- **Camp David Accords (1978):** "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" brokered by U.S. set the stage for peace talks between Israel and its neighbors and a resolution to the "Palestinian problem". This however remained unfulfilled.
- **1981:** Israel effectively annexes the Golan but this is not recognized by the United States or the international community.
- **1987: Founding of Hamas,** a violent offshoot of Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood seeking "to raise the banner of Allah over every inch of Palestine" through violent jihad.
- **1987:** Tensions in the occupied territories of West Bank and Gaza reached boiling point resulting in the First **Intifada** (Palestinian Uprising). It grew into a small war between Palestinian militants and the Israeli army.
- **1988:** Jordan cedes to the PLO all the country's territorial claims in the West Bank and Eastern Jerusalem.
- **1993:** Under the **Oslo Accords** Israel and the PLO agree to officially recognize each other and renounce the use of violence. The Oslo Accords also established the **Palestinian Authority**, which received limited autonomy in the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank.
- **2005:** Israel begins a unilateral withdrawal of Jews from settlements in Gaza. However, Israel kept tight control over all border crossings (blockade).
- **2006: Hamas scores a victory in Palestinian Authority elections.** The vote leaves the Palestinian house divided between Fatah movement, represented by President Mahmoud Abbas, and Hamas, which will control the cabinet and parliament. Efforts at cohabitation fail almost immediately.
- **2007: Palestinian Movement Splits** after few months of formation of a joint Fatah-Hamas government. Hamas militants drive Fatah from Gaza. Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas appoints a new government in Ramallah (West Bank), which is quickly recognized by the United States and European Union. Gaza remains under Hamas control.
- **2012-** UN upgrades Palestinian representation to that of "non-member observer state".
- **2014-** Israel responds to the kidnapping and murder of three Jewish teenagers in the West Bank by arresting numerous Hamas members. Militants respond by firing rockets from Gaza. Clashes end in uneasy Egyptian-brokered ceasefire.
- **2014-** Fatah and Hamas form a unity government, though distrust remains between the two factions.

The Territorial Puzzle

- **West Bank:** The West Bank is sandwiched between Israel and Jordan. One of its major cities is Ramallah, the de facto administrative capital of Palestine. Israel took control of it in the 1967 war and has over the years established settlements there.
- **Gaza:** The Gaza Strip located between Israel and Egypt. Israel occupied the strip after 1967, but relinquished control of Gaza City and day-to-day administration in most of the territory during the Oslo peace process. In

2005, Israel unilaterally removed Jewish settlements from the territory, though it continues to control international access to it.

- **Golan Heights:** The Golan Heights is a strategic plateau that Israel captured from Syria in the 1967 war. Israel effectively annexed the territory in 1981. Recently, the USA has **officially recognized** Jerusalem and Golan Heights a part of Israel.
- **Palestinian Authority-** Created by the 1993 Oslo Accords, it is the official governing body of the Palestinian people, led by President Mahmoud Abbas of the Fatah faction. Hobbled by corruption and by political infighting, the PA has failed to become the stable negotiating partner its creators had hoped.
- **Fatah-** Founded by the late Yasir Arafat in the 1950s, Fatah is the largest Palestinian political faction. Unlike Hamas, Fatah is a secular movement, has nominally recognized Israel, and has actively participated in the peace process.
- **Hamas-** Hamas is regarded as a terrorist organization by the U.S. government. In 2006, Hamas won the Palestinian Authority's legislative elections. It ejected Fatah from Gaza in 2007, splitting the Palestinian movement geographically, as well.

Two-State Solution

- The “two state solution” is based on a UN resolution of 1947 which proposed two states - one would be a state where Zionist Jews constituted a majority, the other where the Palestinian Arabs would be a majority of the population. The idea was however rejected by the Arabs.
- For decades, it has been held by the international community as the only realistic deal to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Why is the solution so difficult to achieve?

- **Borders:** There is no consensus about precisely where to draw the line – with Israel building settlements and constructing barriers in areas like the West Bank that creates a de facto border. This makes it difficult to establish that land as part of an independent Palestine, breaking it up into non-contiguous pieces.
- **Jerusalem:** Both sides claim Jerusalem as their capital and consider it a center of religious worship and cultural heritage making its division difficult.
 - In December 2017, Israel declared Jerusalem as its capital and the step found support from the USA, intensifying the situation in the region.
- **Refugees:** Large numbers of Palestinians who fled their homes in what is now Israel, during the preceding wars as well as their descendants believe they deserve the right to return but Israel is against it.
- **Divided Political Leadership on Both sides:** The Palestinian leadership is divided - two-state solution is supported by Palestinian nationalists in West Bank but the leadership in Gaza does not even recognize Israel. Further, while successive Israeli Prime Ministers - Ehud Barak, Ariel Sharon, Ehud Olmert and Benjamin Netanyahu - have all accepted the idea of a Palestinian state, they have differed in terms of what it should actually comprise.

Global Stand on Israel -Palestine Conflict

- Nearly **83%** of world countries have **officially recognized Israel as a sovereign state** and maintain diplomatic relations with it.
- However, at the same time, many countries are **sympathetic to Palestine**.

What do both parties want?

- Palestine wants Israeli to halt all expansionary activities and retreat to pre-1967 borders. It wants to establish a sovereign Palestine state in West Bank and Gaza with East Jerusalem as its capital.
- Palestine wants Palestine refugees who lost their homes in 1948 be able to come back.
- Israel wants it to be recognised as a Jewish state. It wants the Palestine refugees to return only to Palestine, not to Israel.

India's Stand

- India was one of the few countries to oppose the UN's partition plan in November 1947, echoing its own experience during independence a few months earlier. In the decades that followed, the Indian political leadership actively supported the Palestinian cause and withheld full diplomatic relations with Israel.
- **India** recognised Israel in 1950 but it is also the first non-Arab country to recognise **Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)** as the sole representative of the Palestinian. India is also one of the first countries to recognise the statehood of Palestine in 1988.
- In the **2014, India favored UNHRC's resolution to probe Israel's human rights violations in Gaza**. Despite supporting probe, **India abstained from voting against Israel in UNHRC IN 2015**.
- As a part of **Link West Policy**, India has **de-hyphenated its relationship with Israel and Palestine in 2018** to treat both the countries mutually independent and exclusive.
- In **June 2019, India voted in favor of a decision introduced by Israel in the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** that objected to granting consultative status to a Palestinian non-governmental organization
- So far India has tried to maintain the image of its historical moral supporter for Palestinian self-determination, and at the same time to engage in the military, economic, and other strategic relations with Israel.

West Asia Peace Plan

Context

- With West Asia Peace plan the US plans to revive the stalled two-state talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians.
- Israel has consistently been encroaching more and more in the West Bank through its settlements.
- Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu, who had earlier spoken against the two-state solution, has accepted the Trump plan.

Background

- After World War I, both West Bank and the Gaza Strip became part of British-mandated Palestine.
- But by the end of World War II, there was a strong demand from Jews fleeing Nazi Europe for a homeland within Palestine, an Arab-dominated region.
- It also had to do with Jerusalem, considered a holy city by the Jews, which was inside British-mandated Palestine.
- When the British mandate ended in 1947, the UN proposed an Arab-Jewish partition of Palestine — between Palestine and the new state of Israel.
- This partition plan mandated 53 per cent of the land to the Jewish-majority state (Israel) and 47 per cent to the Palestinian-majority state (Palestine).

Birth of Israel

- The idea of creating a new-Jewish majority state didn't bode well for the Arab countries in the Middle East.
- Jewish paramilitary groups, however, formed the state of Israel by force in 1948.

Shrinking of Palestine

- This prompted a deadly war with its Arab neighbours — Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan in 1948. This was the first Arab-Israeli war.
- Israel won this war and ended up occupying more land than previously envisaged in the 1947 UN partition plan.
- By the end of the war in 1949, Israel had taken up 78 per cent of what was supposed to be original Palestine. The Palestinian territory shrank to 22 per cent of what it had earlier been.
- Meanwhile, the West Bank and East Jerusalem came under Jordan's rule while West Jerusalem went to Israel. The Gaza Strip was under Egyptian military rule after the 1949 war.

Six-Day War of 1967

- In 1967, the Arab countries again refused to recognise Israel as a state, which led to another war — known as the Six-Day War.
- Israel won this war too and occupied even more parts of Palestine.

- The West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem — which houses the holy Old City — came under Israel's control. It also occupied Syrian Golan Heights and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.
- With the exception of the Sinai Peninsula, all other parts remain occupied by Israel till date.
- Since 1967, a large part of the Palestinian population had been living under Israeli-occupied territories in both West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The core of the dispute: West Bank & Gaza Strip

West Bank

- The West Bank is located to the west of the Jordan River.
- It is a landlocked territory, bordered by Jordan to the east and Israel to the south, west and north.
- Following the Oslo Accords between the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) during the 1990s, part of the West Bank came under the control of the Palestinian Authority.
- With varying levels of autonomy, the Palestinian Authority controls close to 40 per cent of West Bank today, while the rest is controlled by Israel.

Gaza Strip

- The Gaza Strip is a small boot-shaped territory along the Mediterranean coast between Egypt and Israel.
- A couple of years later in 2007, Hamas, an anti-Israel military group, took over Gaza Strip. The militia group is often involved in violent clashes with the Israeli Defence Forces.
- While Palestine has staked claim to both territories — West Bank and Gaza Strip — Israel's objective has been to keep expanding Jewish settlements in these regions.

Both the West Bank and Gaza Strip are home to a large number of Palestinian populations. There are approximately 2 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and 3 million in the West Bank, according to the Palestinian Authority's Population Registry.

The West Asia Peace Plan

- The plan unveiled by Trump seeks to give the Israelis what they have long wanted — an expansive state with Jerusalem as its “undivided capital” and tight security control over a future Palestinian state.
- The Trump Plan is a 180-page document called “Peace for Prosperity”.
- The plan seeks to address most of the contentious issues in the conflict such as the border of Israel, the status of Palestinian refugees, Jewish settlements on the West Bank, land swap between Israel and Palestine, Israel's security concerns and the status of the city of Jerusalem.

Takeaways of the Plan

The creation of a “Palestinian state” must meet a set of basic conditions where Palestinian leaders must:

- accept peace by recognizing Israel as a Jewish national state
- thus, Arabs with Israeli citizenship will receive the status of a national minority in Palestine, in their homeland
- reject “terrorism” in all its forms (“In order to achieve a comprehensive peace, the Palestinian people must clearly state that they reject the ideology of destruction, terror and conflict”)
- reach agreements that relate to the “vital” needs of Israel and the region
- create effective institutions and choose pragmatic solutions; “pragmatic decisions” refers primarily to peace with Israel under Israeli conditions

1) Jerusalem: The undivided Capital

- Jerusalem, perhaps the most contentious issue, would be “the undivided capital” of Israel, with Palestine gaining its capital in the east of the city — beyond the security border Israel has already built.
- In return, Israel would freeze further settlement activities on the West Bank for four years — the time for negotiations.

2) Land Swap

- According to the Oslo Accords, the West Bank was divided into three areas and only one of them is under the direct control of the Palestinian Authority.
- The plan proposes some land swap for the Israeli annexation of the West Bank Jewish settlements.
- It seeks to enlarge Gaza and connect the strip with the West Bank through a tunnel.
- The Arab towns in the southeast of Israel, which are close to Gaza, could become part of a future Palestinian state.

3) Curb on Hamas

- During this period, the Palestinian Authority should dismiss its current complaints at the International Criminal Court against Israel and refrain itself from taking further actions.
- It should also crackdown on “terrorist” groups such as Hamas and the Islamic Jihad.

4) Investment Plans

- The US has also proposed \$50 billion in investment over 10 years should Palestine accept the proposals.

- In the final settlement, Palestine would get control over more land than what it currently controls.

5) Security restrictions

- Following the signing of the agreement, the State of Israel will maintain responsibility for Palestinian security.
- The State of Israel will be responsible for the security of all international crossings of the Palestinian State.
- The Palestinian state must be completely demilitarized.
- A Palestinian state will be prohibited from entering into military, intelligence or security agreements with any state or organization that the State of Israel views negatively in terms of its security.

End of the Palestinian aspirations

- The US has proposed to almost all of these issues favour the Israeli positions.
- For example, Israel would be allowed to annex the Jewish settlements on the West Bank as well as the Jordan Valley.
- The Palestinian refugees, who were forced out from their homes during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war that followed the declaration of the state of Israel in historic Palestine, would not be allowed to return.
- They could move to the future Palestinian state, be integrated into the host countries or settled in other regional countries.

Implications for Palestine

- The Palestine position is backed by most of the world powers is the formation of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state based on the 1967 border.
- But the US has effectively rejected the Palestinian claims outright and asked them to make more compromises.
- And for this, the Palestinians should take action against militant groups, stop supporting Palestinian families of those jailed or killed by Israel and refrain it from questioning the occupation in international fora.
- As a result, from all of the above, it is clear why the Palestinians are not ready to accept such a “limited sovereignty” version of the Palestinian state.

India's stance

- India has since long been maintaining that Israel-Palestine conflict should be resolved through negotiation resulting in sovereign, independent, viable and united State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital.
- India has urged both countries to “engage with each other, including on the recent proposals put forward by the United States, and find an acceptable two-state solution for peaceful coexistence”.

Conclusion

- The plan re-iterates the ideals of US fondness of Israel. It is no way a negotiation but a dictation of the vested US interest to control the Arab region.
- The consequences of America's poor understanding of West Asia geopolitics are there to see in Iraq and Libya, among other states in the region.
- Netanyahu needs the plan now because the one-sided, all-out-for-Israel US vision will divert attention from a corruption indictment that was filed against him in court a few days ago.
- Call upon the international community to divest from, boycott and sanction Israel in order to stop the "ongoing catastrophe".

Way Forward

- The situation in Palestine is not a conflict but a struggle against settler colonialism. Not unlike the struggle against Apartheid South Africa.
- It is a travesty of truth that the influential and all-pervasive pro-Israel lobby has stayed silent on this plan of U.S.
- Land grabbing with force has been a fundamental element of Israel's approach towards the Palestinians.
- It is time for international actors who care about the situation of the Palestinians and start pushing for the latter solution.
- The world at large needs to come together for a peaceful resolution to ensure a viable and long-lasting solution to solve this issue.
- However, with the reluctance of the Israeli government and the US involved in this issue, it may not be possible in the near future.

MCQ

The organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established with its headquarters in Addis, Ababa in

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1963

(d) 1963

2. What was the main objective of the foundation of OAU

- (a) To Promote African Unity and Solidarity
- (b) To Putenendto Colonisation in Africa

- (c) To Coordinate political economic and defence policies of its members
- (d) All of them

(a) To Promote African Unity and Solidarity

3. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was disbanded on 9 July 2002 by its last chairperson, South African president Thabo Mbeki, and replaced by the _____

- (a) African Union (AU)
- (b) G-77
- (c) Organization of African States
- (d) Commonwealth

(a) African Union (AU)

4. Currently how many countries are the members of African Union?

- (a) 38
- (b) 25
- (c) 54
- (d) 60

(c) 54

5. Who Is the current Chairman of African Union since 29 January 2012?

- (a) John Kofi Agyekum Kufuor
- (b) Jakaya Kikwete
- (c) Yayi Boni
- (d) Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

(c) Yayi Boni

1. Among the international conditions which also played a role in fueling the struggle to end desegregation in the United States were the post-war anti-colonialist movement in Africa and _____.

- a. Che Guevara's assassination
- b. the Fall of the Batista regime in Cuba
- c. Soviet Cold War propaganda
- d. the Cuban Missile Crisis

2. In 1964, Yasser Arafat and other Palestinian nationalists founded _____, a political and paramilitary organization whose stated goal was the liberation of Palestine through armed conflict.

- a. the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)
- b. Al-Qaeda
- c. the Society of the Muslim Brothers
- d. Palestinian Movement Organization (PMO)

3. The _____ was fought between Israel and Egypt, Jordan and Syria in June of 1967 and was decided by a pre-emptive air strike by Israeli forces which decimated the Arab armor and ground troops with astonishing skill and established Israel's reputation for military prowess.

- a. Ten-Day War
- b. Three-Day War
- c. Six-Day War
- d. Four-Day War

4. Which of the following leaders did not play a role in helping to set a new course for South Africa's social agenda?

- a. Bishop Desmond Tutu
- b. F. W. de Klerk
- c. Nelson Mandela
- d. Yasser Arafat

5. The kidnapped victims of the Argentine *Guerra Sucia* came to be collectively known as the _____.

- a. "Martyrs"
- b. "Heroes"
- c. "Disappeared"
- d. "Shadows"