

University of Baghdad			
College Name	College of education for women		
Department	Department of History		
Full Name as written in Passport	Ebtisam Mahmood Jwad		
e-mail	Ebtisam.mahmod@yahoo.com		
Career	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Lecturer	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Professor
	<input type="radio"/> Professor		
	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input checked="" type="radio"/> PhD
Thesis Title	The Political Conditions in Sudan 1969-1985		
Year	1428 A . H		2007 A . C
Abstract	<p>According to its heographical location that outlooks many Arabian and African countries , Sudan is considered one of the multiple traditions and religions. Such multiplicity and according to the historical path , has an effect on creating the economical , political and social Sudan; then soon these differences to form coalitions that stand against each other because of many economical factors that are supported by external forces especially the European ones .</p> <p>This study mainly deals with a survey to show the path of the political evolution in Sudan and its results of disability and political ciaos through a long era of its current history .</p> <p>The goal behind such study is to analyze the political situation in Sudan starting from (1969) till (1985) ; to recognize the reasons behind such conditions and major events that happened during that historical period limited in this study .</p> <p>Among the most important reasons behind choosing such topic for this study is that it has not been dealt with academically instead it has been</p>		

mentioned in many different sources and from one side of view which form a kind of mono view without mentioning the other important sides for such conditions .

The military forces have acquired the authority through a military coup in 1969 ; which was led by Mohammad Jaafar Nemeeri . With that coup the democratic era and the government of the coalition parties have ended has ended . While in 1985 the military and dictator regime has ended with a general upraising of people in April of the same year and the date marked the return of the democratic life again after sixteen years of the absence of signs of control .

The study is divided into an introduction and four chapters and a conclusion .

The first chapter draws the path of the political changes Sudan before 1969 . The chapter gives an account of the geographic and population situation in the country and the most important events after the ruling of the double control of Britain and Egypt . The chapter draws light on the foundation of the Sudanese political parties and how it heads the ruling after the independence and how it lost the program of the work to lift up the Sudan that led the first military coup which was led by the general Ibraheem Abood .

The second chapter is divided into three sections that deal with the event of the military coup and its results of political , economical and social changes . It shows on the other side the opposite trials of coups and their outcomes of total changes of the Nemeeri's policy and how he has totally turned to the western camp the provided him with different supports .

The third chapter is a detailed survey of the most important political and economical developments starting from 1973 till 1979 ; when the embassy of the Sudia Arabian was mined in Khartoum ; then to

starting of the Tulabian movement in 1973 and how it was shut down ; moving toward the movement of the 1975 , reaching up to the movement of the 1976 . the chapter deals also with the project of the national handshake of the political forces in 1977 ; which has failed in fulfilling its ends because of the agreement of Nemeeri of Camp – David treat in 1979 .

The fourth chapter moves gradually toward the detailed events that introduced the uprising of 1985 of the population that overthrow the military regime . That uprising helped in the declaration of the Islamic legal laws in overthrowing of Nemeeri along side with his wrong external policies that he used during that time especially after the displacement of the Flash from Ethiopia through Sudan to Telabeeb and the people reactions the were represented through the civil strike that succeeded in attracting the army and then leading to the fall of the military regime in April 1985 .