

Resource Guide for Educators



Supplementing Community Program,

ETHIOPIA'S ONGOING CIVIL WAR

Thursday, January 13th, 2022

12:00-1:00PM PT

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Lesson Plans

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Outlining Standards

A Note on Learning Standards Presented in this Guide

Three sets of standards have been linked to each of the learning objectives in this packet. The **Washington State K-12 Social Studies Learning Standards** and the accompanying Grade Level Requirements are the social studies standards for WA State.

The **College, Career, & Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards** are the standards published by the National Council for the Social Studies. Guiding the packet as a whole is the Framework for Global Learning created by the Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers titled *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (2011).

Cross-objective standards are listed at the beginning of the packet, and content-specific standards can be found after each learning objective.

The standards provided have been selected for relevance, but are not exclusive: many other standards, such as Common Core, may be applicable to the resources and learning objectives identified in this packet. The intention for this packet's organization is to provide educators with an idea of resources available and possible uses for resources. Users should feel free to create their own learning objectives and to select resources according to the specific needs of their classrooms.

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

WASHINGTON STATE K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING STANDARDS

There are five EALRs in Social Studies, one for each of the discipline areas: civics, economics, geography, and history, and a fifth for social studies skills.

(1) Social Studies EALR 1: CIVICS

The student understands and applies knowledge of government, law, politics, and the nation's fundamental documents to make decisions about local, national, and international issues and to demonstrate thoughtful, participatory citizenship.

(2) Social Studies EALR 2: ECONOMICS

The student applies understanding of economic concepts and systems to analyze decision-making and the interactions between individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies.

(3) Social Studies EALR 3: GEOGRAPHY

The student uses a spatial perspective to make reasoned decisions by applying the concepts of location, region, and movement and demonstrating knowledge of how geographic features and human cultures impact environments.

(4) Social Studies EALR 4: HISTORY

The student understands and applies knowledge of historical thinking, chronology, eras, turning points, major ideas, individuals, and themes on local, Washington State, tribal, United States, and world history in order to evaluate how history shapes the present and future.

(5) Social Studies EALR 5: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

Outlining Standards

COLLEGE, CAREER, & CIVIC LIFE C₃ FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL STUDIES STATE STANDARDS

The C₃ Framework is organized into the four Dimensions, which support a robust social studies program rooted in inquiry.

The four Dimensions are as follows:

- (1) Developing questions and planning inquiries;
- (2) Applying disciplinary concepts and tools;
- (3) Evaluating sources and using evidence;
- (4) Communicating conclusions and taking informed action

DIMENSION 1: DEVELOPING QUESTIONS AND PLANNING INQUIRES	DIMENSION 2: APPLYING DISCIPLINARY TOOLS AND CONCEPTS	DIMENSION 3: EVALUATING SOURCES AND USING EVIDENCE	DIMENSION 4: COMMUNICATING CONCLU- SIONS AND TAKING INFORMED ACTION
Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civics Economics Geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering and Evaluating Sources Developing Claims and Using Evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating and Critiquing Conclusions Taking Informed Action

Dimension 2 has four disciplinary subsections: **(1) Civics; (2) Economics; (3) Geography; (4) History**. Each disciplinary subsection has three to four additional categories, which provide an organizing mechanism for the foundational content and skills within each discipline.

C₃ Framework Organization

CIVICS	ECONOMICS	GEOGRAPHY	HISTORY
Civic and Political Institutions	Economic Decision Making	Geographic Representations: Special Views of the World	Change, Continuity, and Context
Participation and Deliberation: Applying Civic Virtues and Democratic Principles	Exchange and Markets	Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Religions, and Culture	Perspective
Processes, Rules, and Laws	The National Economy	Human Populations: Spatial Patterns and Movements	Historical Sources and Evidence
	The Global Economy	Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Causation and Argumentation

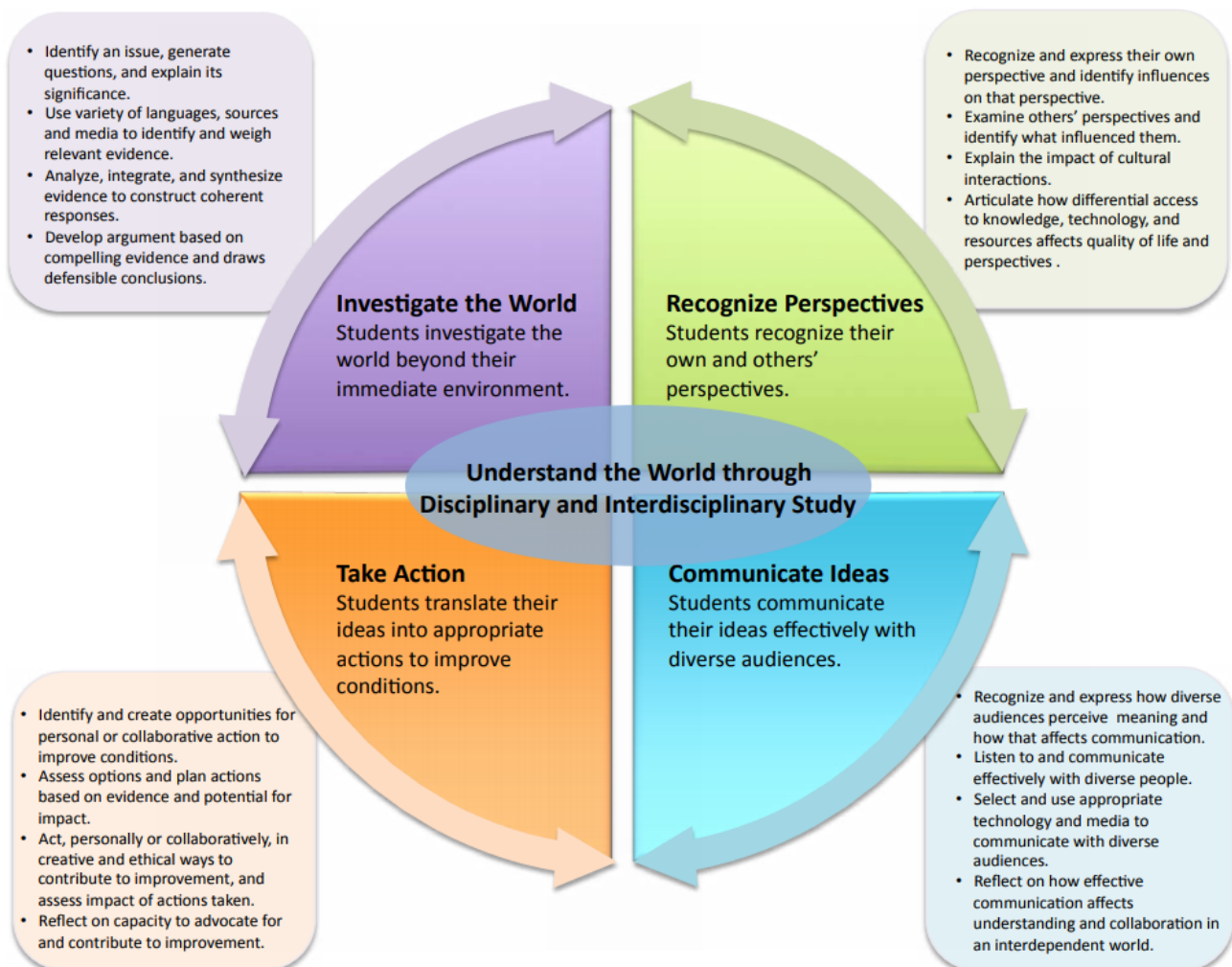
Educating for Global Competence

Frameworks taken from *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World* (Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers 2011).

“Global competence is the capacity and disposition to understand and act on issues of global significance” (Chapter 2).

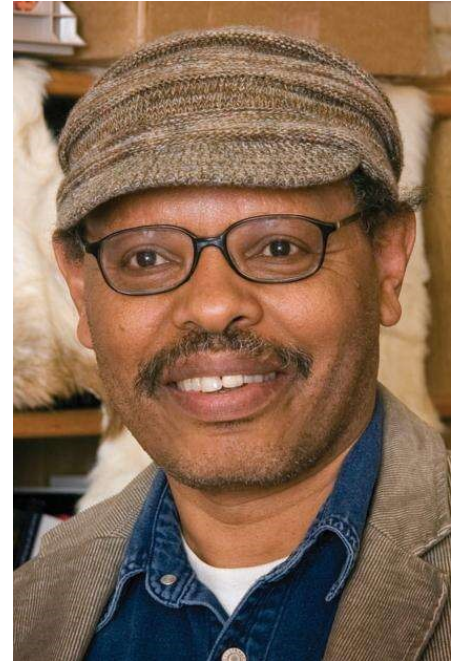
Globally competent students are able to perform the following four competences:

1. **Investigate the world** beyond their immediate environment, framing significant problems and conducting well-crafted and age-appropriate research.
2. **Recognize perspectives** others’ and their own, articulating and explaining such perspectives thoughtfully and respectfully.
3. **Communicate ideas** effectively with diverse audiences, bridging geographic, linguistic, ideological, and cultural barriers.
4. **Take action** to improve conditions, viewing themselves as players in the world and participating reflectively.



Introduction to Event Speakers

Dr. Yohannes Woldemariam is an American citizen, born in Eritrea, raised in Ethiopia before Eritrea's independence. He lived in Sudan as a refugee before resettling in the U.S. He has followed events, gaining expert knowledge of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan. He speaks Tigrinya, Amharic and can speak Arabic. He has been translating and providing expert opinions and information involving Eritrean and Ethiopians in U.S. courts. He is not a member of any political organization in the Horn of Africa.



Ann Fitz-Gerald is the Director of the Balsillie School of International Affairs and a Professor in Wilfrid Laurier University's Political Science Department.



She has worked at both at King's College, London University's International Policy Institute, and

at Cranfield University, where she was the Director, Defence and Security Leadership. During her time at Cranfield, Ann led the UK-Government funded Global Facilitation Network for Security Sector Reform and Cranfield's Centre for Security Sector Management. She also designed and developed the Masters programme in Security Sector Management, which is delivered in both the UK and East Africa.

Ann is widely published on issues concerning conflict, national security and security sector governance.

She holds Visiting Professor at other universities including Nkumba University (Uganda), Jimma University (Ethiopia), Njala University (Sierra Leone) and Queen's University (Canada). Ann has advised, and has been seconded to work with, a number of countries on issues relating to national security policy/strategy issues including Ukraine, Lebanon, Canada, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Botswana, Jamaica, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Albania, Montenegro and Nigeria. She has also supported internationally sponsored peace talks including support to the AU High Implementation Panel during the post-referendum peace talks between North and South Sudan.

In 2018, Ann was appointed as a Senior Research Associate at the Royal United Services Institute in London. In 2013, she became a Senior Security and Justice Adviser for the UK Government and she was appointed Visiting Professor of Global Security Management at Queen's University. In 2012, the Government of Canada awarded Ann the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal for her contribution to post-conflict resolution and national policy dialogue. In 2011, Ann was invited to become the McNaughton-Vanier Visiting Professor at the Royal Military College of Canada.

Introduction to Event Moderator

Jacqueline Miller has led the World Affairs Council of Seattle since May 2014. She held senior positions in policy organizations and non-profits on the east coast before moving to the Pacific Northwest. In Seattle, she also serves on the Mayor's International Affairs Advisory Board; is a member of the Civic Council for UW's Master of Arts in Applied International Studies (MAAIS) program; and serves on the Washington State Advisory Committee for the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition. She is chair of the board of Global Ties U.S and is a member of the Board of Advisors of the George H.W. Bush Foundation for U.S.-China Relations. She is also a life member of the Council on Foreign Relations.



Prior to joining the World Affairs Council, Jacqueline served as Director of External Relations at Independent Diplomat in New York, working with marginalized democratic political actors to help them navigate the United Nations, the EU, and other international diplomatic fora. Previously, she was a Senior Associate at the EastWest Institute (EWI) in New York, where she created and led the U.S. program. At EWI, she focused on national security policy, the U.S.-Russia and U.S.-China relationships, as well as nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation issues. She was deputy director of the Council on Foreign Relations' Washington (DC) programs, where she oversaw CFR's robust DC meetings program as well as outreach on Capitol Hill and the DC diplomatic community. She got her start in think tanks at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, where she was deputy director of the Russia and Eurasia program. She has also taught at The George Washington University, where she undertook graduate work after earning undergraduate and graduate degrees from Cornell University. S

he has been a commentator for various news sources (print, web, and broadcast), including the New York Times, the BBC, CBC, and Voice of America. Her honors include being named a Truman Security Fellow as well as receiving a Foreign Language Area Studies Fellowship (FLAS) for Russia. She was also an International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) Visiting Scholar in Kyrgyzstan.

Key Terms

Insurgency: term historically restricted to rebellious acts that did not reach the proportions of an organized revolution. It has subsequently been applied to any such armed uprising, typically guerrilla in character, against the recognized government of a state or country.

Regime: an institution with clear substantive and geographical limits, bound by explicit rules, and agreed on by governments.

Disinformation (propaganda): Dissemination of information—facts, arguments, rumors, half-truths, or lies—to influence public opinion. Propaganda is the more or less systematic effort to manipulate other people's beliefs, attitudes, or actions by means of symbols (words, gestures, banners, monuments, music, clothing, insignia, hairstyles, designs on coins and postage stamps, and so forth).

Militia: Military organization of citizens with limited military training, which is available for emergency service, usually for local defense. In many countries the militia is of ancient origin

Political Corruption: Improper and usually unlawful conduct intended to secure a benefit for oneself or another. Its forms include bribery, extortion, and the misuse of inside information.

Conventional Warfare: Is the use of conventional - traditional -- means to wage war. The two sides face each other on the battlefield using weapons against each other, with these weapons usually not including biological, chemical or nuclear substances. Unconventional warfare, on the other hand, uses unconventional weapons, targets the civilian population as well as the armed forces, and specializes in unconventional tactics.

Atrocity: An appalling or atrocious act, situation, or object, especially an act of unusual or illegal cruelty inflicted by an armed force on civilians or prisoners.

Civil War: A violent conflict between a state and one or more organized non-state actors in the state's territory. Civil wars are thus distinguished from interstate conflicts (in which states fight other states), violent conflicts or riots not involving states (sometimes labeled intercommunal conflicts), and state repression against individuals who cannot be considered an organized or cohesive group, including genocides, and similar violence by non-state actors, such as terrorism or violent crime.

Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF): Began a protracted rebellion against the military government. The conflict aggravated a disastrous drought and famine between 1984 and 1985, which the government tried to ameliorate by forcibly relocating hundreds of thousands of peasants to well-watered regions in the south and west.

War Crimes: In international law, serious violation of the laws or customs of [war](#) as defined by international customary law and international treaties.

Learning Objectives

Learning Objective 1:

Students will be able to identify and analyze the geographic features/characteristics of Ethiopia.

Learning Objective 2:

Students will be able to identify and explain key developments in Ethiopia's history.

Learning Objective 3:

Students will be able explain and discuss the cultural diversity of Ethiopian society.

Learning Objective 4:

Students will be able to identify, analyze, and discuss significant political, economic, and social challenges facing Ethiopian society, In addition, students will be able to work collaboratively to develop policy proposals addressing these issues.

Learning Objective 5:

Students will be able to identify and explain the causes of the current conflict between the Ethiopian government and Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

Learning Objective 6:

Students will be able to define the Horn of Africa and analyze/explain the potential political and economic consequences for the region.

Learning Objective 7:

Students will be able to identify and explain the role of regional and global actors, such as the African Union and United Nations, in alleviating or resolving this crisis.

Geography | Ethiopia



[An Introduction to Ethiopia](#)

As the longest independent nation in Africa, and the second most populous, Ethiopia has a long and rich history. This resource provides an overview of Ethiopia's history and culture.



[Explore All Countries—Ethiopia](#)

This resource from the United States government provides statistics and facts about Ethiopia's geography, economy and human demographics.

Population: 110.8 Million people

Major Languages: Amharic, Oromo, Tigrinya, Somali

Major Religions: Christianity, Islam

Capital City: Addis Ababa

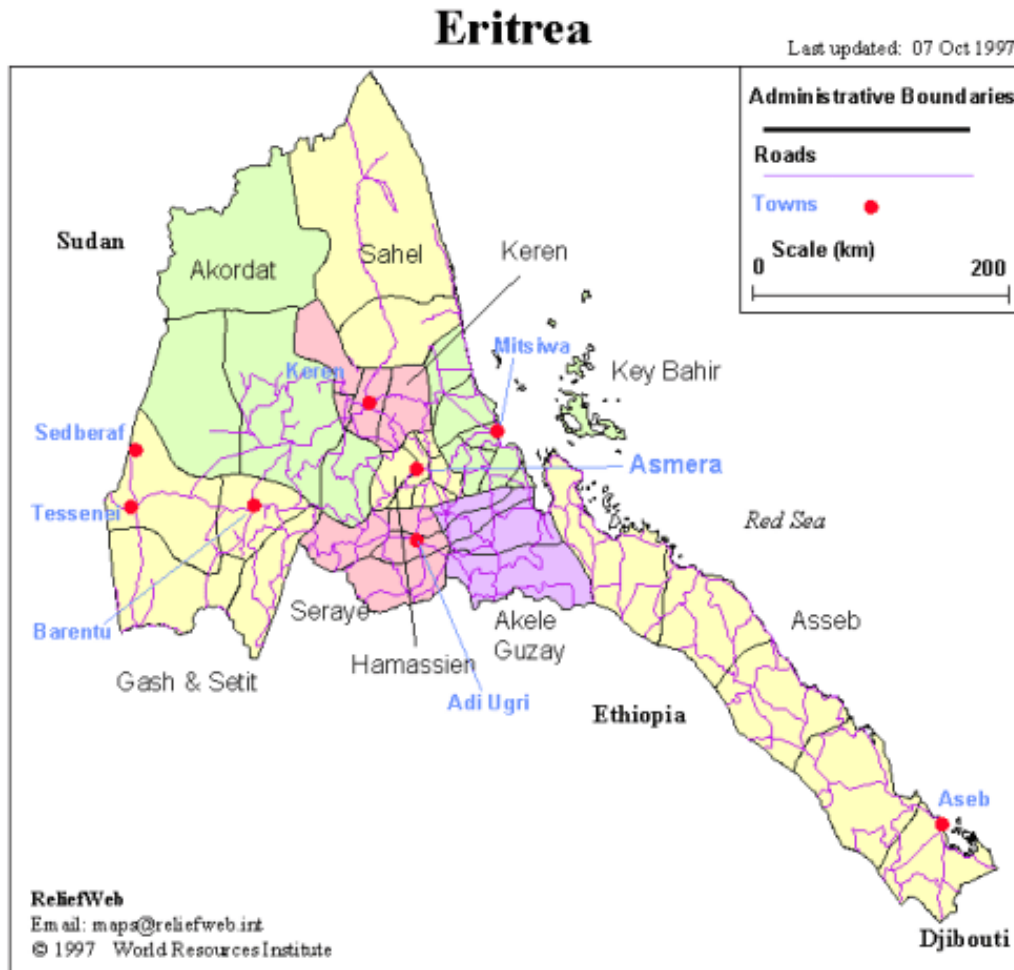


[Exploring Africa: Module Twenty Two](#)

The purpose of this lesson is to give students background information on Ethiopia. There are four activities that will provide valuable information to help your students understand complexity of the Ethiopian State.



Geography | Eritrea



Population: 6.081 million (2020)

Major Languages: Arabic, Tigrinya, English

Major Religions: Christianity, Islam

Capital City: Asmara



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. These maps may be freely distributed. If more current information is available, please update the maps and return them to ReliefWeb for posting.



[Eritrea - Country Geography & Regions | Geography Song | KidLearningTube](#)

Learn about Eritrea -- a northeastern African nation on the Red Sea with 6 regions -- with the Eritrea Country Geography & Regions Song by the Kids Learning Tube App for iPhone & iPad



[Geography NOW! Eritrea](#)

Welcome to Geography Now! This is the first and only Youtube Channel that actively attempts to cover profiles on every single country of the world. We are going to do them alphabetically so be patient if you are waiting for one that's down the road.

[Eritrea](#)

A country of the Horn of Africa, located on the Red Sea. Eritrea's coastal location has long been important in its history and culture—a fact reflected in its name, which is an Italianized version of Mare Erythraeum, Latin for "Red Sea."

Historical Background | Ethiopia



[Ethiopia Facts: Lessons for Kids](#)

In this lesson, we will learn about what it's like to live in "tukuls" and eat "injera" in Ethiopia, a country in the Horn of Africa. Let's take a look at the geography, climate, cultural heritage, government, symbols, and history of Ethiopia.

[The Battle of Adwa: An Ethiopian Victory that Ran Against the Current of Colonialism](#)

The town of Adwa is located in Northern Tigray, closer to the southern border of Eritrea. Yeha, the capital of Ethiopia's ancient empire from 980-400 BC, and the monastery of Aba Garima, which was founded in the sixth century AD, are located near the town.



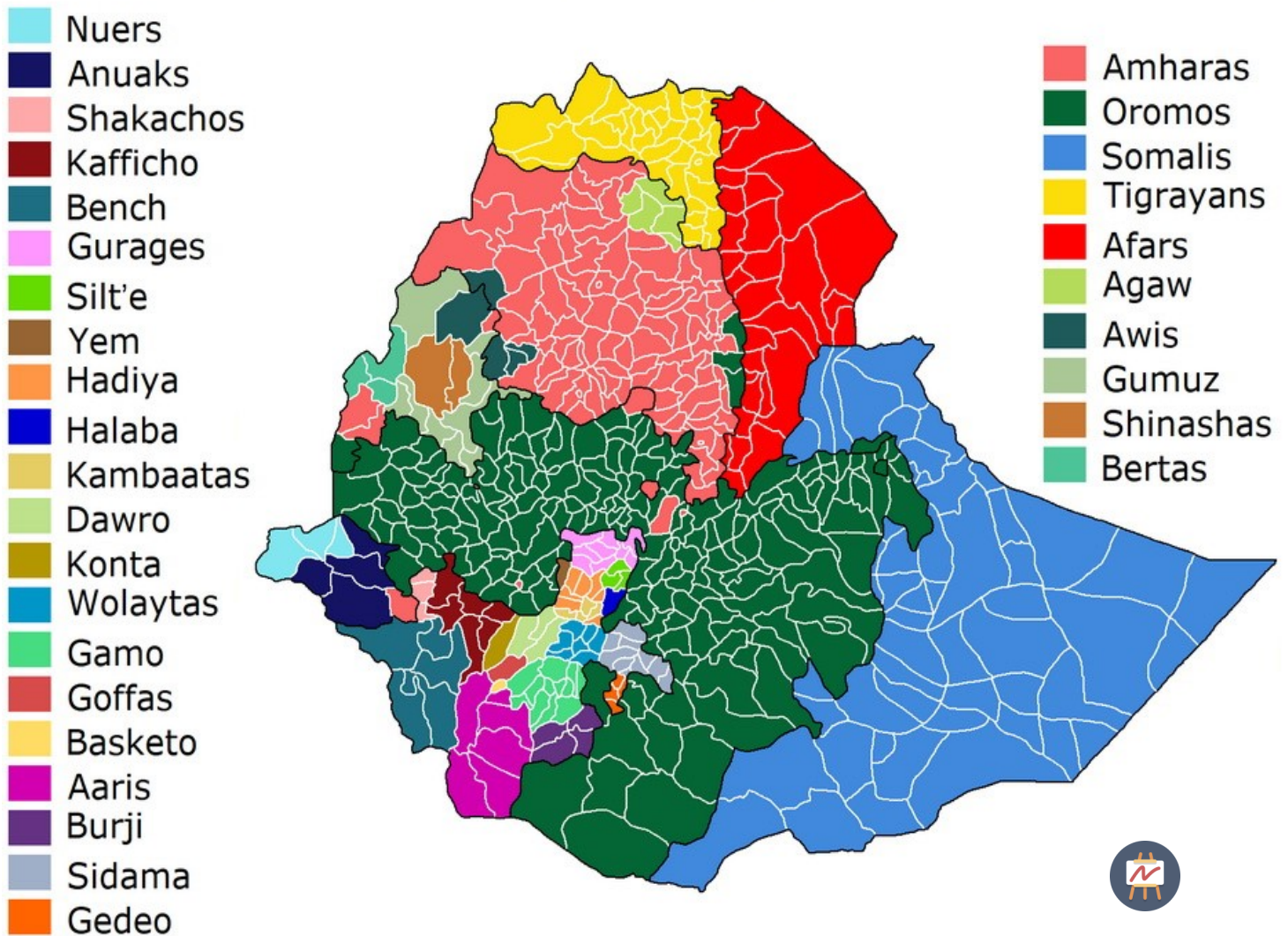
[3,000 Years Ethiopia's History Explained in Less Than 10 Minutes](#)

Brief overview of the history of Ethiopia.



Demographics & Ethnic Tensions

Nationality/Ethnicity Map of Ethiopia (Majority/Plurality)



Regions of Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a Federal Democratic Republic composed of 11 National Regional states: namely Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Sidama, Tigray, Southern Nations Nationalities and People Region (SNNPR), South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region (SWEPR), and Harari; and two chartered administrative cities (Addis Ababa City administration and Dire Dawa city council).

Fault Lines of Religion and Violence in Eritrea and Ethiopia

A long history of Religious conflict, repression and dispute has plagued Ethiopia and its neighbors. These tensions have contributed in part to the violence currently playing out in Ethiopia's Tigray region. This article uncovers the origins of these religious tensions and some of the events they have influenced.

Demographics & Ethnic Tensions



What is Driving Ethiopia's Ethnic Conflicts?

The rise in violent ethnic conflict in Ethiopia in recent years can largely be linked to the sharp increase in militant ethnic nationalism against a backdrop of state and party fragility. Decades of exclusivist political arrangements have contributed to a steady rise in ethnic consciousness, with the state and ruling party becoming increasingly incoherent. This has increased ethnic disagreement. High-level negotiations aided by nationwide and inclusive dialogue could help stabilize the country .



Breaking News English Lesson: Tigray

This lesson plan provides several activities and discussion questions for students to engage and learn about Ethiopia's conflict and the Tigray region. The lesson plan has "levels" allowing teachers to adjust the intensity of the lesson to their classroom and age group.



UN Demands Answers from Ethiopia Over Aid Blockade As Conflict Fuels Ethnic Divisions



The United Nations is demanding answers from the government of Ethiopia over the detention of 70 of their truck drivers contracted to deliver aid, describing the move as "a de facto humanitarian blockade". The ethnicity of the drivers is not clear, but it comes as there is a sharp increase in the detention of ethnic Tigrayans. The authorities have been at war with Tigrayan rebels for over a year now.

Demographics & Ethnic Tensions

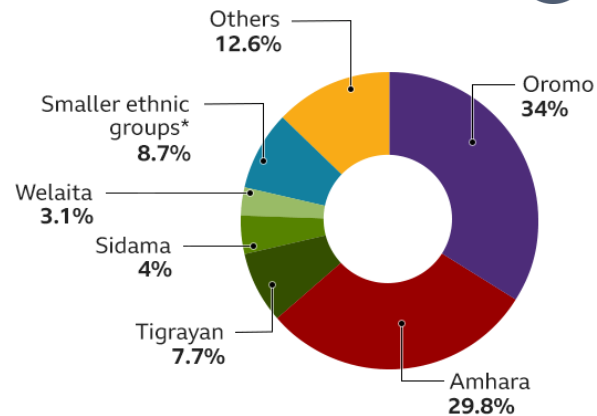


Religion and the Social Covenant in Ethiopia: Faith in the Tigray Conflict

Ethiopia is at war with itself—all over again. Again, it is in the global media spotlight for the wrong reasons: war, displacement, rape, and killings. A nation with a long but turbulent history and a rich religious heritage has struggled to shrug off the vices holding it back from moving forward. This, however, is not for a lack of opportunity. The nation lays claim to cultural and religious values which could have been nurtured, recalibrated, and developed to foster peaceful cohabitation. Moreover, history has afforded Ethiopia with many chances to find a unifying formula and move to a

more democratic dispensation. Many times, the country has struggled to root out toxic seeds which kept on effectively ruining the chances of using ethnic and religious diversity as a strength, not as a threat.

Ethnicity



*These include

Gurage	2.8%	Hadiya	2.4%
Somali	2.8%	Afar	0.7%

Source: Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016

BBC



Understanding the Conditions that lead to “Ethnic Cleansing” Lesson Plan

This lesson plan is designed to help students understand why ethnic cleansings occur and what they are. The lesson includes activities and journal prompts meant to help students reflect on their learning. This lesson is best suited to High Schoolers.



The Tigray Conflict: When Ethnicity Takes Precedence

The conflict in Tigray is predicated on ethnicity rather than creed. To make sense of it, the war must be viewed through the prism of Eritrea, where a totalitarian regime deemed to have been committing crimes against humanity since 1991 violates fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of religion or belief, comprehensively. Events in Tigray mirror some of the violations endured by Eritreans for the last 30 years. The ongoing conflict is the outworking of Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki’s ongoing grudge against the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF), the ruling party in the Tigray region, which dates to the liberation era.

Fast Fact:

There are more than 90 distinct Ethnic groups in Ethiopia, which speak over 80 languages

Minority Rights Watch

Militia in Ethiopia



[Rebels Are Closing in on Ethiopia's Capital. Its Collapse Could Bring Regional Chaos](#)

A year after civil war erupted between the Ethiopian government and its Eritrean and ethnic militia allies on one side, and soldiers hailing from the northern region of Tigray on the other, a once-unlikely scenario looks like a real possibility: the rebels could topple the government.

[Who Are the Tigray Fighters, and Why is Ethiopia At War With Them?](#)

A year ago, Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed launched a military campaign against Tigray fighters, promising a quick victory. But Tigrayans managed to turn the tide. DW explains who they are and why they're fighting.



['We Won't Back Down': Amhara Militias Rush to Tigray Border | AFP](#)

Ethnic Amhara militias are mobilizing along the western and southern borders of Ethiopia's Tigray region as rebel forces go ahead with a new offensive. After withdrawing most soldiers last month, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has said his troops will repel any attacks by 'enemies'.

Ethiopia's Ongoing Civil War

9 Things To Know About The Unfolding Crisis In Ethiopia's Tigray Region

For months, a conflict in Ethiopia between the government in Addis Ababa and a defiant region has cost thousands of lives and displaced at least a million people. Despite the increasing brutality in Tigray, until now, it has been largely overlooked by the outside world. But attention and concern is growing with news of alleged atrocities and a worsening refugee crisis.



Tigray: The Devastating Toll of Ethiopia's Vicious Year of War

The war in Tigray began in early November 2020 when forces

loyal to the Tigray People's Liberation Army (TPLF), attacked an Ethiopian army outpost in the regional capital, Mekelle. The Ethiopian army responded with brutal force to suppress the rebellion. The year-long conflict has involved a number of other armed groups, including troops from neighboring Eritrea fighting on the side of the Ethiopian government. This week, a joint investigation by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the UN Human Rights Office said all sides had violated human rights in the war, and that war crimes may have been committed.

Why Is Ethiopia at War With Itself?

A year after Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed began a military campaign in the Tigray region, the fighting is moving toward the capital. Both sides are claiming victories, and Ethiopia is at risk of collapse.

Fast Fact: About 350,000 people in Tigray are facing a food "catastrophe," which means they're suffering from famine conditions. - VoxMedia

Ethiopia's Ongoing Civil War



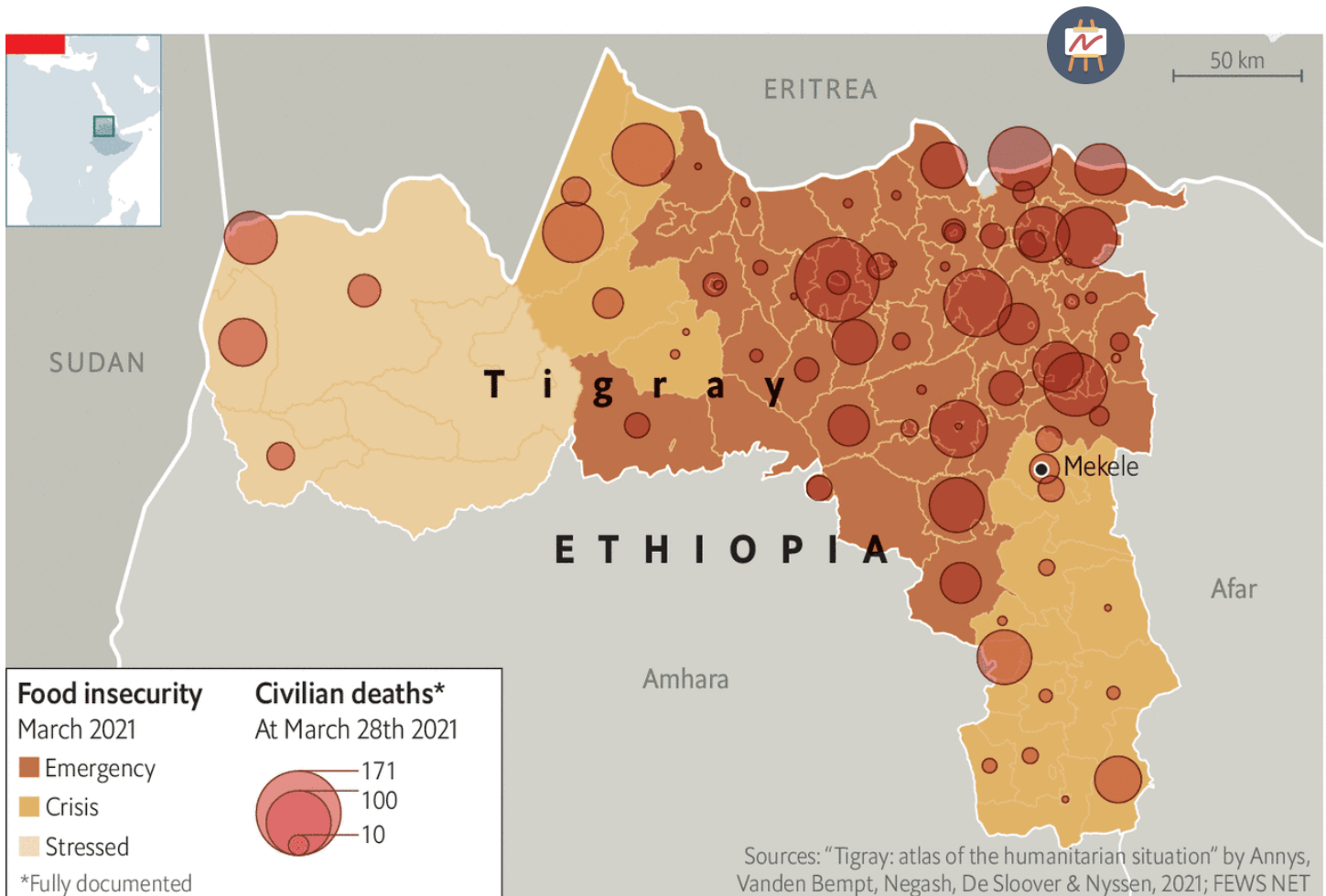
Ethiopia's Tigray Conflict: Why the Rest of the World is Worried

US and UK citizens have been told to leave Ethiopia "while commercial flights are readily available", in the words of a British minister. This alarming advice, with echoes of Kabul in August, was issued as a rebel force from the northern Tigray region looked like it could be making a move on the capital, Addis Ababa. A year into the civil war, which has left a humanitarian crisis in its wake, the chorus of outside concern is getting louder. African and US diplomatic pressure is increasing as what happens in Ethiopia has huge implications for the rest of the region and the wider world.



Ethiopia Tigray Conflict and Famine Explained: Eritrea, Abiy Ahmed, War Crimes and Latest News

How do you go from winning a Nobel Peace Prize to being accused of horrific war crimes in just two years? That's the situation facing Ethiopian Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed. For months, Ethiopia has been in the middle of a violent civil war with the Tigrayan people; an ethnic group that lives in the country's north. As many as 50,000 people are said to have died, which, if true, is more than any conflict anywhere in the world in 2021.



Ethiopia's Ongoing Civil War



["Dying by Blood or by Hunger": The War in Ethiopia's Tigray Region, explained](#)

As violence spreads in Ethiopia's Tigray region and across the nation, people are facing more than just the possibility of being injured in a war. Famine has begun to close its grip on the region, bringing many people to go hungry to a dangerous degree. While internet blackouts and lockdowns within the region have made it difficult to determine the extent of the violence in Tigray, the information that is coming out has been clear. Human rights abuses are abound and ethnic cleansing could be a possibility. Meanwhile, thousands attempt to escape the violence by fleeing into neighboring Eritrea and Sudan, each which has their own crisis's at the moment. While the United Nations investigates the situation, there seems to be no end in sight for thousands of Ethiopians.



[The Horn Podcast: Ethiopia's Political Crisis](#)

In the third episode of Crisis Group's new podcast Hold Your Fire!, our Ethiopia Senior Analyst Will Davison joins host Rob Malley, our President, and co-host Naz Modirzadeh, a Crisis Group Trustee and Harvard professor of international law and conflict. Together they discuss the enormous challenges facing Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed amid rising ethnic tensions.

[Opinion: As the Tide of War in Ethiopia Turns, A Chance for Peace Talks Opens](#)

As recently as six weeks ago, Ethiopia's government seemed at the brink of defeat, the country itself at risk of fragmentation. Troops from Ethiopia's rebel Tigray region, in the north of the country, were making what seemed to be an unstoppable southward march toward the capital, Addis Ababa. The tide of battle has dramatically turned, however, with the unexpected result being at least an opportunity for a peaceful settlement to a needless year-long civil war that has cost thousands of lives.

[In Ethiopia war, New Abuse Charges Turn Spotlight on Tigrayan Former Rulers](#)

Ethiopian troops and their allies have driven back Tigrayan forces that had advanced on the capital. Reuters visited areas formerly held by the rebels and documented accounts of rapes and killings.

Fast Fact:

More than 1.8 million people have been internally displaced in Ethiopia since the start of the conflict.

*International Organization
for Migration (IOM)*

U.S Influence in Ethiopia



Gravitas: Ethiopia's Civil War: A proxy battle between the West and East?

Is Ethiopia's civil war a proxy battle between the West & East? A journalist claims Western diplomats "plotted to overthrow" Abiy Ahmed. The Ethiopian PM - who has now gone to the battlefield - is allegedly getting weapons from China & Iran.



Ethiopia Conflict Dynamics Shift as New U.S. Envoy Takes Over

Recent signs out of Ethiopia are encouraging, but major issues standing in the way of a sustainable peace remain unresolved.

A Perspective on the Ethiopian-U.S. Relationship After a Year of Conflict

Ending the war is the best path to a more stable, more prosperous country. And ending the war will also enable us to renew a more affirmative Ethiopian-U.S. bilateral relationship, a partnership that benefits both countries. We urge Ethiopian leaders- from all parties – to take the steps necessary to arrest the current trajectory and permit its peoples and its partners to restore the promise that Prime Minister Abiy so compellingly outlined at the start of his premiership.

U.S. Urges Ethiopia to 'Give Peace a Chance'

Special Envoy Jeffrey Feltman says Ethiopia is headed down a dangerous path, but it is still not too late to reverse course.



Media & Disinformation



Hate Speech and Misinformation in Ethiopia's War

As the conflict in Ethiopia escalates, so too does the information war. And, Poland's most watched news channel endures in the face of challenges.

Are Western News Websites Spreading Fake News on the Ethiopian Conflict?

Millions of people in Ethiopia have taken to the streets of Addis Ababa and other cities on Sunday, November 7th, against fake news spread on social media regarding the African country's conflict.

Ethiopia's Warring Sides Locked in Disinformation Battle

Since clashes erupted between Ethiopian forces and northern rebels more than a year ago, another war has flared up online as the rivals spread false claims to control the conflict's narrative.

"Hands Off Ethiopia": A New Phase in the Tigray Disinformation Campaign

The offensive against Tigray has from the outset been accompanied by a communications and media blackout. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's government has deployed the entire apparatus of the state—including publicly owned media and its diplomatic missions across the world—to wage a systematic and deliberate campaign to control the flow of information out of Ethiopia and discredit any source that disagrees.

Human Rights in Ethiopia



[The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene—Ethiopia](#)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a graded score given to nations for their development of people's lives, not just their economy. In 2019, Ethiopia scored 0.485, an overwhelmingly low score and was ranked 173 out of 189 countries scored.



[UN Human Rights Council Meet to Discuss Ethiopia Conflict](#)

The UN Human Rights Council has met to consider an EU draft resolution on Ethiopia calling for an investigation into abuses committed by all parties since late 2020. The special session on Friday was held at the request of the European Union, with the support of 17 Human Rights Council member countries. Also in attendance were 36 observer countries, including the United States and Canada. The request comes as the Ethiopian government leads a "counter-offensive" to regain ground from the rebels it has been fighting in the north of the country since November 2020.



[Lesson Plan: Peace in Ethiopia-Eritrea Border War](#)

At the high school level, students are able to think systematically about personal, national and global decisions, interactions and consequences, including addressing critical issues such as peace, human rights, trade and global ecology.



Human Rights in Ethiopia



[Human Development Indicators Ethiopia 1990-2020](#)

This report provides statistics and graphs related to Ethiopia's human development and growth over the last two decades. It includes information about life expectancy, education, gender issues, inequality, and more.



[A Day in the Life of a Teacher in Ethiopia](#)

This article from UNICEF tells the story of Bek'elech Merga, a teacher in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia. Many of Ethiopia's rural youth start at a disadvantage when entering school, having not had the proper early learning experiences others do. Merga relates her experiences trying to give her students new opportunities through education.



[Escaping Rape and Murder in Ethiopia's Civil War](#)

One year after fighting erupted in northern Ethiopia the horrors of war still haunt refugees living in eastern Sudan. Julia Steers met with survivors of the Tigray War in refugee camps to see how what started as a political feud has become a prolonged ethnic conflict.

The Future of the Ethiopian State



[Ethiopia: What is the African #NoMore Movement About?](#)

Currently organized by the Horn of Africa Hub, the #NoMore campaign was created by a coalition of Ethiopian and Eritrean activists led by former Al Jazeera & CBS journalist Hermela Aregawi. Its central objective is to oppose the ongoing Western media disinformation campaign, Western economic warfare, diplomatic propaganda and military interventions in Africa in general, and the "Horn of Africa" in particular. Its current focus is on Ethiopia, where a US-backed TPLF insurrectionists waged a brutal war that displaced millions of Ethiopians and killed thousands.



[Ethiopia Is A Powerhouse in the Making](#)

Ethiopian lawmakers are working on political, economic, and foreign policy reforms aimed at redefining their country as a regional power.



[Does Ethiopia's PM Want A Peaceful End to the Tigray War? | Inside Story](#)

Ethiopia's government appears to be offering an olive branch to end the conflict in the northern Tigray region.

[Ethiopia: Can the Future Prevail?](#)

In this paper, Dr. Marina Ottaway analyzes the successful economic policies of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and the rapid growth following the civil war. Dr. Ottaway outlines how Ethiopia's political history of ethnic federalism influences the current political and economic dynamics, as well as their implications for the future.

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