

rise and fall idi amin

rise and fall idi amin marks one of the most tumultuous chapters in African history. This article explores the dramatic ascent and subsequent downfall of Idi Amin, the infamous Ugandan dictator whose rule left a lasting impact on the nation and the world. From his early military career to his rise to power, the brutal regime he established, and the consequences of his leadership, this comprehensive account provides insights into the political, social, and economic factors that shaped Uganda during Amin's era. Readers will discover the key events, policies, and controversies surrounding Amin, understanding both the reasons behind his rise and the forces that led to his eventual exile. Covering legacy, international relations, and the lessons learned from his regime, this article is your authoritative guide to the rise and fall of Idi Amin.

- Early Life and Military Career of Idi Amin
- Idi Amin's Seizure of Power
- The Consolidation of Amin's Regime
- Brutality and Controversies of Idi Amin's Rule
- International Relations and Impact
- The Downfall and Exile of Idi Amin
- Legacy and Lessons from Idi Amin's Rise and Fall

Early Life and Military Career of Idi Amin

Background and Upbringing

Idi Amin was born around 1925 in Koboko, in the West Nile region of Uganda. His early years were marked by poverty, limited education, and a strong influence from his Kakwa ethnic background. Amin's rural upbringing shaped his worldview and contributed to his later political ambitions. He joined the British colonial army, the King's African Rifles, in the early 1940s, where his physical prowess and leadership qualities quickly became apparent.

Military Ascendancy

Amin's military career was distinguished by rapid advancement. He participated in British campaigns in Burma and Kenya, earning a reputation for toughness and discipline. By the 1960s, Amin had risen to the rank of Major, becoming one of Uganda's most prominent military figures. His loyalty to Prime Minister Milton Obote and his ability to command respect within the armed forces set the stage for his future political maneuvering.

- Joined King's African Rifles in early 1940s
- Served in World War II and suppression of Mau Mau uprising
- Became Uganda's first African officer
- Rose to Deputy Commander of the Ugandan Army by 1965

Idi Amin's Seizure of Power

The 1971 Coup

Amin's rise to power culminated in a coup d'état on January 25, 1971. While Prime Minister Milton Obote was attending a Commonwealth summit in Singapore, Amin seized control of the government, citing corruption and instability in Obote's regime. The coup was swift and largely bloodless, earning Amin initial support from segments of the population and foreign governments who hoped for stability.

Consolidating Control

Once in power, Idi Amin quickly moved to consolidate his position. He promised reforms, released political prisoners, and presented himself as a populist leader. However, beneath the surface, Amin began purging the army of Obote loyalists and establishing a network of supporters from his own ethnic group. The rise and fall of Idi Amin was set in motion as he built a regime focused on personal loyalty and centralized authority.

The Consolidation of Amin's Regime

Establishing Dictatorial Rule

The consolidation of Amin's regime was marked by the elimination of political opposition and the centralization of power. Amin dissolved parliament, suspended parts of the constitution, and ruled by decree. He replaced key officials with trusted allies, many from the West Nile region, ensuring his grip on the military and government.

Economic and Social Policies

Amin's economic policies included the infamous expulsion of Asian and European minorities in 1972. He accused them of exploiting Uganda's resources

and gave them 90 days to leave. This action led to the nationalization of businesses and farms, which were redistributed to Ugandans, especially Amin's supporters. However, the lack of expertise among the new owners led to economic decline and hardship for ordinary citizens.

1. Dissolution of parliament and suspension of constitution
2. Appointment of loyalists to key positions
3. Expulsion of Asian and European minorities
4. Nationalization of businesses and assets
5. Increasing reliance on military rule

Brutality and Controversies of Idi Amin's Rule

Human Rights Abuses

Idi Amin's regime became

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The Rise and Fall of Idi Amin: A Dictator's Reign of Terror and Downfall

The name Idi Amin evokes images of brutal tyranny and a reign of terror that scarred Uganda for decades. His story, a chilling tale of ambition, power, and ultimate collapse, remains a stark warning about the dangers of unchecked authoritarianism. This in-depth exploration delves into the complex rise and fall of Idi Amin, examining the key factors that propelled him to power and the catastrophic consequences of his rule. We'll explore his early life, his military career, his brutal dictatorship, and the eventual international pressure that led to his downfall. Prepare to uncover the truth behind one of Africa's most infamous figures.

Idi Amin's Humble Beginnings and Military Ascent (H2)

Born in 1925 in Koboko, northern Uganda, Idi Amin's early life was far from auspicious. His exact origins remain somewhat shrouded in mystery, with differing accounts of his ethnicity and upbringing. What is clear is that he lacked formal education, a fact he would later attempt to conceal. However, his physical strength and innate charisma proved advantageous in his young adulthood. He joined the King's African Rifles (KAR), a British colonial army regiment, during World War II. This provided him with the military training and experience that would form the foundation of his later power grab.

Amin's military career progressed steadily, albeit controversially. His athletic prowess and ability to command troops, combined with a shrewd understanding of political maneuvering, helped him rise through the ranks. He quickly gained a reputation for both loyalty and ruthlessness, a potent combination that proved instrumental in his subsequent ambitions.

The Coup and the Consolidation of Power (H2)

In 1971, Amin seized power in a military coup, overthrowing the then-president Milton Obote. This coup, executed with surprising efficiency, caught many off guard. While initially enjoying some popular support, particularly among certain factions within the army and those disenfranchised by Obote's government, Amin's rule quickly descended into brutal dictatorship.

The Reign of Terror: Human Rights Abuses and Violence (H3)

Amin's dictatorship was characterized by widespread human rights abuses, state-sponsored violence, and the systematic elimination of political opponents and perceived enemies. His regime was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 300,000 people, many of whom were killed in mass executions, torture sessions, or simply disappeared without a trace.

The Targeting of Specific Groups (H4)

Amin's brutality was not indiscriminate. He targeted specific groups, including members of opposing tribes, political rivals, religious minorities, and intellectuals who posed a perceived threat to his authority. The systematic targeting and elimination of these groups ensured Amin maintained his power.

International Condemnation and Isolation (H4)

The international community condemned Amin's actions, but early attempts at intervention were largely ineffective. His brazen disregard for human rights and international law alienated many nations, gradually leading to increasing international isolation.

The Economic Collapse and International Pressure (H2)

Amin's mismanagement of the Ugandan economy contributed significantly to the country's decline. His erratic economic policies, fueled by corruption and a lack of expertise, crippled the once-thriving agricultural sector and devastated the country's infrastructure. This economic ruin further weakened his already precarious regime.

The mounting international pressure, coupled with the growing internal resistance, began to erode Amin's grip on power. The expulsion of Ugandan Asians, a significant part of the business community, dealt a devastating blow to the economy and further alienated foreign governments.

The Fall of Idi Amin (H2)

By 1979, Amin's regime was on the brink of collapse. A combined force of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles launched a successful invasion, eventually leading to the overthrow of Amin's government. He fled to Libya, where he lived in exile until his death in 2003.

Conclusion

The rise and fall of Idi Amin serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of unchecked power and the devastating consequences of unchecked authoritarianism. His story highlights the importance of upholding human rights, good governance, and the rule of law. While Amin's reign ended in exile, the scars of his brutal dictatorship continue to impact Uganda to this day. His legacy serves as a stark reminder of the fragility of democracy and the enduring need for vigilance against tyranny.

FAQs

1. What were the immediate causes of Idi Amin's coup? While dissatisfaction with Milton Obote's government was a factor, Amin's coup was primarily driven by his personal ambition and the support he garnered within certain segments of the Ugandan army. He capitalized on existing political instability to seize power.
2. How did Amin maintain his power for so long? Amin maintained his power through a combination of brutal repression, propaganda, and the skillful manipulation of tribal and ethnic divisions. He fostered a climate of fear and eliminated any potential opposition.
3. What was the significance of the expulsion of Ugandan Asians? The expulsion of Ugandan Asians severely damaged the Ugandan economy, further isolating the country internationally and contributing to the eventual collapse of Amin's regime. It was a key turning point.
4. What role did the international community play in Amin's downfall? While initial international responses were slow and ineffective, growing international pressure, sanctions, and ultimately the

military intervention by Tanzania, played a crucial role in the overthrow of Amin's regime.

5. What is the lasting legacy of Idi Amin's rule? Amin's legacy is one of widespread human rights abuses, economic devastation, and a deeply scarred nation. The trauma of his regime continues to impact Uganda's social and political landscape. His rule remains a cautionary example of the dangers of authoritarianism.

rise and fall idi amin: *Lust to Kill* Joseph Kamau, Andrew Cameron, 1979-01-01

rise and fall idi amin: *Uganda* Adam Seftel, 1994

rise and fall idi amin: *The Unseen Archive of Idi Amin* Derek Peterson, Richard Vokes, 2021-03-02 This trove of recently discovered photographs offers an unprecedented opportunity to take a closer look at Idi Amin's dictatorship and its impact on Ugandan history. Chosen from a collection of 70,000 negatives from the archive of the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation, the images in this remarkable collection were taken by Amin's personal photographers between the 1950s and mid-1980s. Like many dictators, Amin used photography as a means of spreading propaganda that would flatter his regime while obscuring its failures and abuses. Organized into thematic sections, these photographs show how Amin sought to gain support for acts such as his expulsion of tens of thousands of South Asians in 1972 and for the Economic War, in which citizens charged with petty theft were tried and executed. There are also fascinating insights into the ways Amin hoped to promote Ugandan arts and culture, including a food-eating competition in Kampala and ceremonial visits to remote villages. The book includes revelatory archival documents recently unearthed concerning the Amin government. Essays by the authors, both experts in the field, help provide a context for the archive, as well as insights into how the lessons learned from this dark period of African history can shine a light towards a brighter future for Uganda and its people.

rise and fall idi amin: *Ghosts of Kampala* George Ivan Smith, 1980 Overzicht van de gebeurtenissen in Oeganda onder het terreurbewind van Idi Amin (geb. 1925)

rise and fall idi amin: *Idi Amin* Mark Leopold, 2020-11-03 The first serious full-length biography of modern Africa's most famous dictator Sharply written, forensically researched. . . . A meticulous re-examination of Amin's life, producing a narrative packed with original evidence, and one that strives at all times to be scrupulously well balanced. --Paul Kenyon, *The Sunday Times*, London Idi Amin began his career in the British army in colonial Uganda, and worked his way up the ranks before seizing power in a British-backed coup in 1971. He built a violent and unstable dictatorship, ruthlessly eliminating perceived enemies and expelling Uganda's Asian population as the country plunged into social and economic chaos. In this powerful and provocative new account, Mark Leopold places Amin's military background and close relationship with the British state at the heart of the story. He traces the interwoven development of Amin's career and his popular image as an almost supernaturally evil monster, demonstrating the impossibility of fully distinguishing the truth from the many myths surrounding the dictator. Using an innovative biographical approach, Leopold reveals how Amin was, from birth, deeply rooted in the history of British colonial rule, how his rise was a legacy of imperialism, and how his monstrous image was created.

rise and fall idi amin: *In Idi Amin's Shadow* Alicia C. Decker, 2014-11-15 In *Idi Amin's Shadow* is a rich social history examining Ugandan women's complex and sometimes paradoxical relationship to Amin's military state. Based on more than one hundred interviews with women who survived the regime, as well as a wide range of primary sources, this book reveals how the violence of Amin's militarism resulted in both opportunities and challenges for women. Some assumed positions of political power or became successful entrepreneurs, while others endured sexual assault or experienced the trauma of watching their brothers, husbands, or sons "disappeared" by the state's security forces. In *Idi Amin's Shadow* considers the crucial ways that gender informed and was informed by the ideology and practice of militarism in this period. By exploring this relationship, Alicia C. Decker offers a nuanced interpretation of Amin's Uganda and the lives of the women who

his effusive charm and outward affability he was able to disarm his enemies and then catch them unawares. Though he ran his administration with the help of the elite civil servants of the country it was by his animal instincts that he kept himself in power. As internal economic problems grew, he made scapegoats of the Asians of Uganda, blaming them for all the ills of the country. In a masterstroke he succeeded in expelling the Asian community from Uganda in 1972 without any serious repercussions from the West. He wrested away the economy of Uganda from the hands of the Asians and put it into the lap of the Africans of his country, who loved him for this and his other exploits in a way that can only be compared to the way Germans had once loved Hitler.

rise and fall idi amin: Children of Monsters Jay Nordlinger, 2017-01-10 Some years ago, the author, Jay Nordlinger, was in Albania. He was there to give a talk under State Department auspices. Albania was about ten years beyond the collapse of Communism. For almost 40 years, the country had been ruled by one of the most brutal dictators in history: Enver Hoxha. Nordlinger wondered whether this dictator had had children. He had indeed: three of them. And they were still in Albania, with their 3 million fellow citizens. Nordlinger wondered, What are the lives of the Hoxha kids like? What must it be like to be the son or daughter of a monstrous dictator? What must it be like to bear a name synonymous with oppression, terror, and evil? In this book, Nordlinger surveys 20 dictators in all. They are the worst of the worst: Stalin, Mao, Idi Amin, Pol Pot, Saddam Hussein, and so on. The book is not about them, really, though of course they figure in it. It's about their children. Some of them are absolute loyalists. They admire, revere, or worship their father. Some of them actually succeed their father as dictator-as in North Korea, Syria, and Haiti. Some of them have doubts. A couple of them become full-blown dissenters, even defectors. A few of the daughters have the experience of having their husband killed by their father. Most of these children are rocked by exile, prison, and the like. Obviously, the children have some things in common. But they are also individuals, making of life what they can. The main thing they have in common is this: They have been dealt a very, very unusual hand. What would you do, if you were the offspring of an infamous dictator, who lords it over your country? Chances are, you'll never have to find out! But some people have-and this book investigates those lucky, or unlucky, few--

rise and fall idi amin: Unpeople Mark Curtis, 2008-09-04 Britain is complicit in the deaths of ten million people. These are Unpeople - those whose lives are seen as expendable in the pursuit of Britain's economic and political goals. In *Unpeople*, Mark Curtis shows that the Blair government is deepening its support for many states promoting terrorism and, using evidence unearthed from formerly secret documents, reveals for the first time the hidden history of unethical British policies, including: support for the massacres in Iraq in 1963; the extraordinary private backing of the US in its aggression against Vietnam; support for the rise of Ugandan dictator Idi Amin; the running of a covert 'dirty war' in Yemen in the 1960s; secret campaigns with the US to overthrow the governments of Indonesia and British Guiana; the welcoming of General Pinochet's brutal coup in Chile in 1973; and much more. This explosive new book, from the author of *Web of Deceit*, exposes the reality of the Blair government's foreign policies since the invasion of Iraq. It discloses government documents showing that Britain's military is poised for a new phase of global intervention with the US, and reveals the extraordinary propaganda campaigns being mounted to obscure the reality of policies from the public.

rise and fall idi amin: 100 Plays to Save the World Elizabeth Freestone, Jeanie O'Hare, 2023-11-07 This book is a guide to One Hundred Plays addressing the most urgent and important issue of our time: the climate crisis 100 Plays to Save the World is a book to provoke as well as inspire—to start conversations, inform debate, challenge our thinking, and be a launchpad for future productions. Above all, it is a call to arms—to step up, think big, and unleash theatre's power to imagine a better future into being. Each play is explored with an essay illuminating key themes in climate issues: Resources, Energy, Migration, Responsibility, Fightback, and Hope. 100 Plays to Save the World is an empowering resource for theatre directors, producers, teachers, youth leaders, and writers looking for plays that speak to our present moment.

rise and fall idi amin: How to Rig an Election Nic Cheeseman, Brian Klaas, 2024-07-23 An

engrossing analysis of the pseudo-democratic methods employed by despots around the world to retain control. Contrary to what is commonly believed, authoritarian leaders who agree to hold elections are generally able to remain in power longer than autocrats who refuse to allow the populace to vote. In this engaging and provocative book, Nic Cheeseman and Brian Klaas expose the limitations of national elections as a means of promoting democratization, and reveal the six essential strategies that dictators use to undermine the electoral process in order to guarantee victory for themselves. Based on their firsthand experiences as election watchers and their hundreds of interviews with presidents, prime ministers, diplomats, election officials, and conspirators, Cheeseman and Klaas document instances of election rigging from Argentina to Zimbabwe, including notable examples from Brazil, India, Nigeria, Russia, and the United States—touching on the 2016 election. This eye-opening study offers a sobering overview of corrupted professional politics, while providing fertile intellectual ground for the development of new solutions for protecting democracy from authoritarian subversion.

rise and fall idi amin: The Hot Bread Kitchen Cookbook Jessamyn Waldman Rodriguez, Julia Turshen, 2015-10-13 Bake authentic multiethnic breads from the New York City bakery with a mission, with *The Hot Bread Kitchen Cookbook*, Yahoo Food's Cookbook of the Year. At first glance Hot Bread Kitchen may look like many other bakeries. Multigrain sandwich loaves, sourdough batards, baguettes, and Parker House rolls line the glass case up front in the small shop. But so, too, do sweet Mexican conchas, rich m'smen flatbreads, mini bialys sporting a filling of caramelized onion, and chewy Indian naan. In fact, the breads are as diverse as the women who bake them—because the recipes come from their homelands. Hot Bread Kitchen is a bakery that employs and empowers immigrant women, providing them with the skills to succeed in the culinary industry. The tasty corollary of this social enterprise is a line of authentic breads you won't find anywhere else. Featured in some of New York City's best restaurants and carried in dozens of retail outlets across the country, these ethnic gems can now be made at home with *The Hot Bread Kitchen Cookbook*.

rise and fall idi amin: Strongmen: Mussolini to the Present Ruth Ben-Ghiat, 2020-11-10 What modern authoritarian leaders have in common (and how they can be stopped). Ruth Ben-Ghiat is the expert on the strongman playbook employed by authoritarian demagogues from Mussolini to Putin—enabling her to predict with uncanny accuracy the recent experience in America and Europe. In *Strongmen*, she lays bare the blueprint these leaders have followed over the past 100 years, and empowers us to recognize, resist, and prevent their disastrous rule in the future. For ours is the age of authoritarian rulers: self-proclaimed saviors of the nation who evade accountability while robbing their people of truth, treasure, and the protections of democracy. They promise law and order, then legitimize lawbreaking by financial, sexual, and other predators. They use masculinity as a symbol of strength and a political weapon. Taking what you want, and getting away with it, becomes proof of male authority. They use propaganda, corruption, and violence to stay in power. Vladimir Putin and Mobutu Sese Seko's kleptocracies, Augusto Pinochet's torture sites, Benito Mussolini and Muammar Gaddafi's systems of sexual exploitation, and Silvio Berlusconi and Donald Trump's relentless misinformation: all show how authoritarian rule, far from ensuring stability, is marked by destructive chaos. No other type of leader is so transparent about prioritizing self-interest over the public good. As one country after another has discovered, the strongman is at his worst when true guidance is most needed by his country. Recounting the acts of solidarity and dignity that have undone strongmen over the past 100 years, Ben-Ghiat makes vividly clear that only by seeing the strongman for what he is—and by valuing one another as he is unable to do—can we stop him, now and in the future.

rise and fall idi amin: The Rise and Fall of the British Welfare State Pat Thane, 2024-09-19 For the past decade at least 25% of the UK population and 30% of children have been in poverty by internationally accepted measures, and the numbers keep rising. In *The Rise and Fall of the British Welfare State*, Pat Thane analyses the history of state welfare in Britain from 1900, and sheds light on its aims, achievements, and failings. Beginning with the poverty surveys of Booth and Rowntree,

and the implementation of early welfare measures such as free school meals, Thane offers a vivid snapshot of social welfare in Britain c1900, and the growing demands for improved welfare provisions. Taking readers through the significant social reforms of the First and Second World Wars, the making of the modern welfare state 1945-51, and its subsequent shifts due to rapidly evolving social policies. Thane ends with austerity and the COVID-19 pandemic, bringing the scholarship up to the present day, and drawing striking parallels with Britain c1900. By placing a major current issue within its historical context, Thane explores the shifting administration of the welfare state, and adjusts misconceptions about the implementation of social policy, particularly during the 1970s and 1980s. Thane offers readers a comprehensive study of British social measures during the 20th and 21st centuries, highlighting how and why poverty rates are rising once more, and examining how the future of social policy could enact greater change.

rise and fall idi amin: *A Future for Africa* Emmanuel M. Katongole, 2017-05-09 Civil war, famine, genocide, AIDS--the peoples of Africa have endured horrific human tragedies. Those crises plus widespread economic, political, and social instability have combined to produce what some consider a dire and nearly hopeless situation. Even as this book was going to press, the leaders of the G-8 nations were meeting to talk about what could be done to aid Africa in these critical times. A careful look at history would indicate that the answer must come from within Africa and from the African people themselves, not from other nations or the economic programs and solutions they propose. The rapid rise of a Christian social ethics movement as an alternative perspective focused precisely on addressing Africa's challenges using the spiritual resources of its own people is providing a hopeful solution and a timely and powerful coping mechanism for African peoples. One of the leaders of this movement is Emmanuel Katongole, a Catholic priest from Uganda. In *A Future for Africa*, Katongole wrestles with concrete problems like the AIDS epidemic and widespread military conflicts, as well as fundamental, systemic ones, like poverty, corruption, and tribalism. He then offers faith-filled solutions based on the power and example of Christian community and Christian moral imagination. Katongole's radical message is that a political ethic based on Christian principles as taught in the Scriptures is the necessary foundation for healing, reconciliation, and rebuilding the continent.

rise and fall idi amin: *Crisis in the Congo* F. Ngolet, 2010-12-14 This volume offers a comprehensive history and analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the tumultuous period of 1997 - 2001. The author examines the most recent events in this turbulent region, offering a contemporary account that is both extensive and detailed.

rise and fall idi amin: *Economic Integration in Africa* Richard E. Mshomba, 2019-05-16 In this work, Richard E. Mshomba offers an in-depth analysis of economic integration in Africa with a focus on the East African Community (EAC), arguably the most ambitious of all the regional economic blocs currently in existence in Africa. *Economic Integration in Africa* provides more than just an overview of regional economic blocs in Africa; it also offers a rich historical discussion on the birth and death of the first EAC starting with the onset of colonialism in the 1890s, and a systematic analysis of the birth, growth, and aspirations of the current EAC. Those objectives include forming a monetary union and eventually an East African political federation. This book also examines the African Union's aspirations for continent-wide integration as envisioned by the Abuja Treaty. Mshomba carefully argues that maturity of democracy and good governance in each country are prerequisites for the formation of a viable and sustainable East African federation and genuine continent-wide integration.

rise and fall idi amin: *The Rise of China and India in Africa* Fantu Cheru, Cyril Obi, 2010-03-11 In recent years, China and India have become the most important economic partners of Africa and their footprints are growing by leaps and bounds, transforming Africa's international relations in a dramatic way. Although the overall impact of China and India's engagement in Africa has been positive in the short-term, partly as a result of higher returns from commodity exports fuelled by excessive demands from both countries, little research exists on the actual impact of China and India's growing involvement on Africa's economic transformation. This book examines in

detail the opportunities and challenges posed by the increasing presence of China and India in Africa, and proposes critical interventions that African governments must undertake in order to negotiate with China and India from a stronger and more informed platform.

rise and fall idi amin: *First Kill Your Family* Peter Eichstaedt, 2013-04-01 & “Richard Opio has neither the look of a cold-blooded killer nor the heart of one. Yet as his mother and father lay on the ground with their hands tied, Richard used the blunt end of an ax to crush their skulls. He was ordered to do this by a unit commander of the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel group that has terrorized northern Uganda for twenty years. The memory racks Richard's slender body as he wipes away tears.&” For more than twenty years, beginning in the mid-1980s, the Lord's Resistance Army has ravaged northern Uganda. Tens of thousands have been slaughtered, and thousands more mutilated and traumatized. At least 1.5 million people have been driven from a pastoral existence into the squalor of refugee camps. The leader of the rebel army is the rarely seen Joseph Kony, a former witchdoctor and self-professed spirit medium who continues to evade justice and wield power from somewhere near the Congo~Sudan border. Kony claims he not only can predict the future but also can control the minds of his fighters. And control them he does: the Lord's Resistance Army consists of children who are abducted from their homes under cover of night. As initiation, the boys are forced to commit atrocities—murdering their parents, friends, and relatives—and the kidnapped girls are forced into lives of sexual slavery and labor. In *First Kill Your Family*, veteran journalist Peter Eichstaedt goes into the war-torn villages and refugee camps, talking to former child soldiers, child & “brides,&” and other victims. He examines the cultlike convictions of the army; how a pervasive belief in witchcraft, the spirit world, and the supernatural gave rise to this and other deadly movements; and what the global community can do to bring peace and justice to the region. This insightful analysis delves into the war's foundations and argues that, much like Rwanda's genocide, international intervention is needed to stop Africa's virulent cycle of violence.

rise and fall idi amin: *The White Pumpkin* Denis Cecil Hills, 1976

rise and fall idi amin: *Orange for the Sunsets* Tina Athaide, 2019-04-02 * A Chicago Public Library's Best of the Best Books of 2019 Selection * A Canadian Children's Book Center Best Books for Kids & Teens Pick * From debut author Tina Athaide comes a soaring tale of empathy, hope, and resilience, as two best friends living under Ugandan President Amin's divisive rule must examine where—and who—they call home. Perfect for fans of *Half from the East* and *Inside Out and Back Again*. Asha and her best friend, Yesofu, never cared about the differences between them: Indian. African. Girl. Boy. Short. Tall. But when Idi Amin announces that Indians have ninety days to leave the country, suddenly those differences are the only things that people in Entebbe can see—not the shared after-school samosas or Asha cheering for Yesofu at every cricket game. Determined for her life to stay the same, Asha clings to her world tighter than ever before. But Yesofu is torn, pulled between his friends, his family, and a promise of a better future. Now as neighbors leave and soldiers line the streets, the two friends find that nothing seems sure—not even their friendship. Tensions between Indians and Africans intensify and the deadline to leave is fast approaching. Could the bravest thing of all be to let each other go?

rise and fall idi amin: *Rise and Fall of Apartheid* Okwui Enwezor, Rory Bester, 2013-03-20 Featuring some of the most iconic images of our time, this unique combination of photojournalism and commentary offers a probing and comprehensive exploration of the birth, evolution, and demise of apartheid in South Africa. Photographers played an important role in the documentation of apartheid, capturing the system's penetration of even the most mundane aspects of life in South Africa. Included in this vivid and compelling volume are works by photographers such as Eli Weinberg, Alf Khumalo, David Goldblatt, Peter Magubane, Ian Berry, and many others. Organized chronologically, it interweaves images and essays exploring the institutionalization of apartheid through the country's legal apparatus; the growing resistance in the 1950s; and the radicalization of the anti-apartheid movement within South Africa and, later, throughout the world. Finally, the book investigates the fall of apartheid, including Mandela's return from exile. Far-reaching and exhaustively researched, this important book features more than 60 years of powerful photographic

material that forms part of the historical record of South Africa.

rise and fall idi amin: *Strongmen* Ruth Ben-Ghiat, 2020-11-05 'A gripping and illuminating picture of how strongmen have deployed violence, seduction, and corruption' Daniel Ziblatt, co-author of *How Democracies Die* 'A timely analysis of how a certain kind of charisma delivers political disaster' Timothy Snyder, author of *On Tyranny* Ours is the age of the strongman. Countries from Russia to India, Turkey to America are ruled by men who combine populist appeal with authoritarian policy. They have reshaped their countries around them, creating cults of personality which earn the loyalty of millions. And they do so by drawing on a playbook of behaviour established by figures such as Benito Mussolini, Muammar Gaddafi and Adolf Hitler. So why - despite the evidence of history - do strongmen still hold such appeal for us? Historian Ruth Ben-Ghiat draws on analysis of everything from gender to corruption and propaganda to explain who these political figures are - and how they manipulate our own history, fears and desires in search of power at any cost. *Strongmen* is a fierce and perceptive history, and a vital step in understanding how to combat the forces which seek to derail democracy and seize our rights.

rise and fall idi amin: *Imperialism and Fascism in Uganda* Mahmood Mamdani, 1984 An important work on the condition of, and external impact on agriculture in Africa.

rise and fall idi amin: *Politics and the Military in Uganda, 1890-1985* Amii Omara-Otunnu, 1987-07-14 How was the military dictatorship of Idi Amin possible? Was it inevitable? The author seeks the answers to these questions in the political and military history of Uganda from colonial times and finally considers the regimes which have followed Amin's dictatorship in Uganda, exploring the political role of the army after it has taken power. This case study of Uganda contains valuable insights into civil-military relations elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa.

rise and fall idi amin: *Postcolonial Criticism and Representations of African Dictatorship* Cecile Bishop, 2017-07-05 The figure of the dictator looms large in representations of postcolonial Africa. Since the late 1970s, writers, film-makers and theorists have sought to represent the realities of dictatorship without endorsing the colonialist clichés portraying Africans as incapable of self-government. Against the heavily-politicized responses provoked by this dilemma, Bishop argues for a form of criticism that places the complexity of the reader's or spectator's experiences at the heart of its investigations. Ranging across literature, film and political theory, this study calls for a reengagement with notions - often seen as unwelcome diversions from political questions - such as referentiality, genre and aesthetics. But rather than pit 'political' approaches against formal and aesthetic procedures, the author presents new insights into the interplay of the political and the aesthetic. Cecile Bishop is a Junior Research Fellow in French at Somerville College, Oxford.

rise and fall idi amin: *A Storm Blew in from Paradise* Johannes Anyuru, 2019 In this Swedish bestseller, a man training to become a Ugandan fighter pilot defects after a coup and spends his life on the run.

rise and fall idi amin: *Idi Amin Dada* Thomas Patrick Melady, Margaret Badum Melady, 1977

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