THE MILITARY AND POLITICS IN SUDAN

1958 — General Ibrahim Abboud seizes power ending the "first civilian rule" of Abdullah Khalil (Umma party).

1964 — Popular uprising known as "October revolution" ending the military regime. Ismail al-Azhari gets elected in 1965.

1969 — Coup by Gaafar Nimeiry (Revolutionary Command Council) that ended the "second civilian rule".

1976 — A failed coup attempt against Nimeiry regime led by Brigadier Muhammad Nur Saad, launched from Libya and supported by the Umma Party and the Islamic Charter Front.

1985 — Nimeiry deposed by the military after the "April uprising".

1986 — The military handed power to a coalition government headed by Sadiq el-Mahdi after a one-year transitional period.

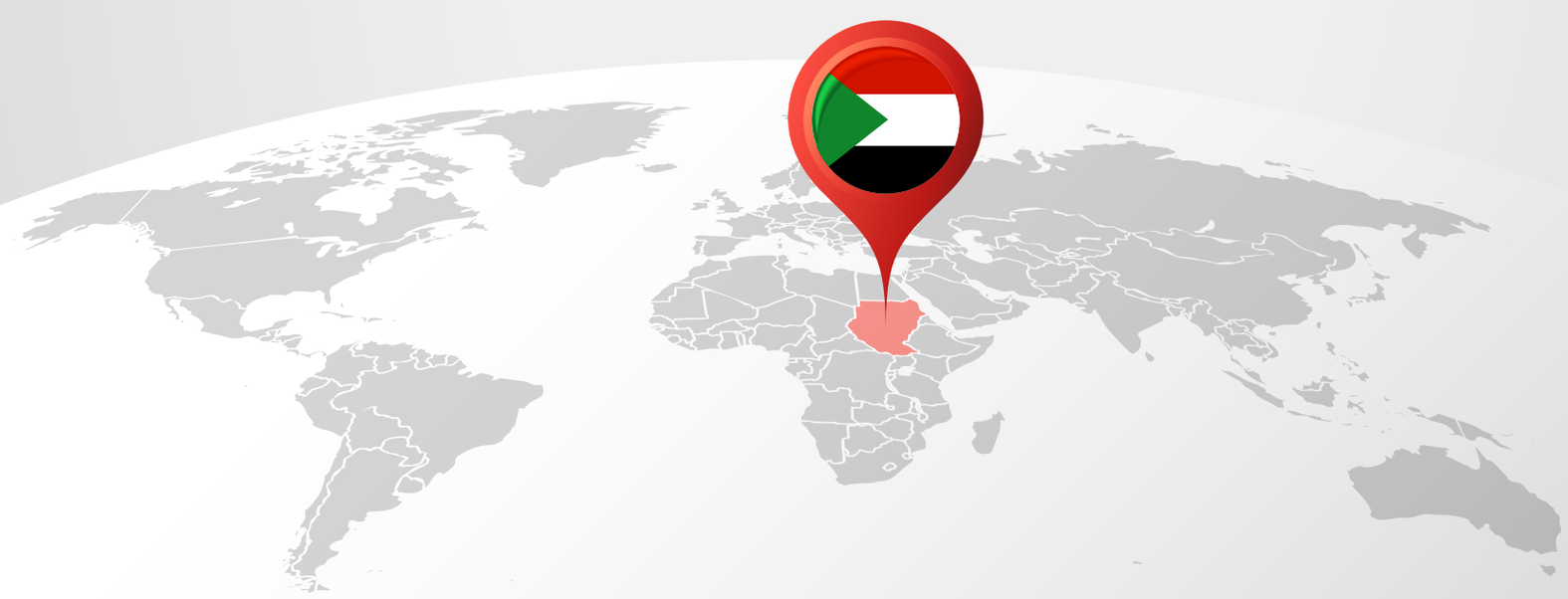
1989 — Coup by Omar el-Bashir (National Salvation Revolution) deposing el-Mahdi's government.

2004 — A coup attempt announced by the Sudanese authorities and pinned on the PCP formed by al-Turabi after his defection from al-Bashir.

2012 — The Sudanese authorities announced their thwarting of a coup attempt by General Salah Gosh, the former head of the NISS.

2019 — Military topples al-Bashir following the popular uprising that started in December 2018 and establishes a TMC to govern Sudan and negotiate with the FFC.

2019 — The Sovereignty Council, a joint civilian-military-executive body, holds power as of November 2019. Five of the eleven members are military representatives. The council is headed by a General for the first 21 months.



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