ETHIO NATIONAL SCHOOL

2020 G.C 4TH QUARTER HISTORY LESSON NOTE FOR GRADE 12

☞**Dear students: - Copy the note and do the given homework on your exercise book!**

Subject: History(revision) **Grade & section: 11(A)**

Unit:7

Main topic:THE ETHIOPIAN REGION AND THE HORN OF AFRICAN UPTO 1529

Sub topic/s:

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MONDAY, MAY11, 2020

7.1 The Restoration of the Solomonic Dynasty and the Christian Highland Kingdom

- Emperors in the Solomonic period did not utilize capital cities like preceding empires. They instead had what were termed as instant or moving capitals. The emperor, his army, nobles, and other members of the monarchy lived in tents and huts. They often did not stay in one place no more than four months at a time, moving only when they had exhausted the land or the residents, which were required to supply cattle or food or any other thing that was demanded.

.List of Rulers of the Solomonic restoration

- 1270-85-----Yekuno Amlak
- 1285-94-----Yigba Tseyon
- 1299-1314----Widim Ra'ad
- 1314-44-----Amda Tseyon
- 1344-72--------Sayfa Arad
- 1372-82 -----Newaya Maryam
- 1382-1411-----Dawit I
- 1411-14 -----Tewodros
- 1414-29-----Yeshaq
- 1434-68------Zara Ya'qob
- 1468-78------Baeda Maryam
- 1478-94------Eskender
- 1494-1508-------Na'od
- 1508-40 ---- Lebna Dengel

- 1540-59 ----- Galawdewos
- 1559-63 ------ Minas
- 1563-97------SarsaDengel
- 1597-1603----Ya'qob
- 1603-04------ZaDengel
- 1604-07-------Ya'qob
- 1607-32------Susenyos
- 1632-67 ---- Fasiladas
- 1667-82----- YohannesI
- 1682-1706 ----- IyasuI,theGreat
- 1706-08------TaklaHaymanotI
- 1708-11------Tewoflos
- 1711-16 ----- Yostos
- 1716-21-------DawitIII
- 1721-30 ------Bakaffa
- 1730-55-----IyasuII
- 1755-69 ----Iyoas

- ✓ AfterthedeathofYekunoAmlakin1285,thedynastyfacedinternal politicalinstability
- ✓ So thesonsanddescendants ofYekunoAmlakstartedto fighteach otherto taketitleandthrone
- ✓ All descendants ofYekunoAmlakweredetainedat aroyalprison at **AmbaGoshen**
- ✓ This measure solved the problem of succession andstrengthenedthepoweroftheChristian Highland Kingdom
- ✓ DuringthereignofYekunoAmlakthekingdom hadpeacefulrelationswith all its neighbors
- ✓ Asapoliticalandeconomicsystemsfeudalismstatedtotakeshapebeginningfromthe14thC
- ✓ Trade becameimportantaftertheconquestoftheMuslimSultanates in theSouthern parts oftheregion.
- ✓ SoZeilabecameimportantgatewayofinternalandexternal trade.
- ✓ ThetradeitemsmainlycamefromWesternandSouthWesternpartoftheEthiopian region.
- ✓ Thetradeo0ftheregionwascontrolledbyMuslimmerchantcalled**Jebarti**
- ✓ Christian Kings also tookpart in thetrade.
- ✓ Therewere**frequentclashes**soastomonopolizethelong distancetraderoutes
- ✓ Tradepromoted theexchangeofvarioussocialandcultural values amongthediversepeoples ofthearea

- ✓ Another development of the **period** was the further **expands of theOrthodoxChurch**.

- ✓ The otherfeaturedthemedievalChristianhighlandkingdomwasthe**consolidationof feudalmadeof production**.
- ✓ Thekingsallowedhereditarychiefstoremaininpowerandalso appointednewofficials

- ✓ Whennewofficialswere**appointed**inthenewly**conquered areas**,large**numberof soldierswassent**.
- ✓ Theseofficialsweregiven**therighttocollecttribute**from localpeoplewhich was called**Gult System**.
- ✓ Rest was hereditaryright to landuse.
- ✓ **Gultsystem**remainedtobethemainfeatureofEthiopianfeudalismupto the20th.
- ✓ **Bale-Gult**isresponsibleforthemaintenanceoflawandorderin region.
- ✓ Heraisedaregionalarmy fromhis region.
- ✓ TheGultsystemhadservedtwovery**importantpurposes**inthemedievalChristian Kingdom.
  1. It helpedthekingdomtomaintainlargeTerritorial**Army**duringtheperiod
  2. Itmade**easer**thetaskof**administering**thefastChristianKingdom.

- ✓ In the17th century,Ethiopiaflirtedwith Catholicism.AfterthePortuguesehad helpedthemonarchydefeat Ahmad,theyhadstayedput andtheystarted preachingtheirreligion.This was aproblemforthe emperors ofthelate16th and early 17th centurybut upon Susonyos takingthethronein 1607,with theInfluenceoftheJesuits andundertheillusion that it willleadto further Portuguese militarysupport,heslowlybegan toattackOrthodoxChristianityandeventually madeRoman Catholicismtheofficialreligion ofthestate.
- ✓ Susonyosinstituted forcedconversions but it onlyleadto widespreadrebellion andthePortuguese weren't forthcomingwith militaryassistance.Eventuallytheemperorgavewaytothedemands ofthemasses andreinstitutedOrthodoxChristianityin 1632.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 2020

7.2 MuslimStatesintheEthiopianRegionandHornofAfricaupto1529

- ✓ BesidesthehighlandChristianstateoutlinedabove,anumberofother states emergedinthe regionofthe HornofAfrica.There were Muslimsultanatesin thesoutheast.Therewerealsopeoples withtraditional religion.Thestudyof the historyofthese states andpeople helpustounderstandthe continuous process ofinteractions amongpeoples with diversecultures andreligions.
- ✓ Islamenteredtheregionthroughtwomain gates;oneinthe**Redsea**andthe secondis the**part of Zeila**,(GulfofAden)
- ✓ Islam could **not penetrate the northern Ethiopia** regionbecause of the strong Christian community in the highland region ofnorthern Ethiopia.
- ✓ So,itwasthrough**Zeila**thatIslamreachedtheinteriorofthe region.
- ✓ The**MuslimArabmerchants**weretheagents oftheexpansionofIslam.
- ✓ Therefore,severalMuslimstatesemergedalongtheZeilatrade route.
- ✓ Mostofthe**sultanateswere located**inthe**southeastern lowlands**andtheireconomymainlydependedon**trade**.
- ✓ Theintroduction ofIslamtotheHornwasfollowedbythe emergence ofaseriesofMuslimstatessincetheninthcentury AD.Some oftheseMuslimsultanates oftheregionwereDahlak, Shewa,Ifat,Adal,Fatagar,Dawaro,Dara,Arababin,Sharka,Bali andHadiya.
- ✓ Dahlak,oneofthegateways ofIslamtoEthiopia,is locatedwithintheRed Sea. TheDahlak sultanate(state)seemed tohaveemergedinthebeginningofthetenthCenturyAD.However,inthisdirectionIslamcoul dnotpenetratedeep

1. TheSultanate of Shewa

- ➢ The**sultanateofShewawastheoldestMuslimstate**intheEthiopianregion.
- ➢ TheearliestonewastheMuslimSultanateofShewafoundedaround896AD.Sincethefou nders ofthissultanate claimeddescentfromthe MakhzumiteclanofthesouthernArabia,thedynastycametobe knownasthe**Makhzumite**dynasty.
- ➢ Itslocationwasinthehot lowlandregion ontheleftoftheAwash River.
- ➢ Therulingfamilyofthis statehadinternalpowerstrugglewhichlaterledtoitsfinaldecline.
- ➢ The strong enemy of Shewawas the sultanate of Ifatso in 1285 destroyed the sultanateofShewa

2.The Sultanate of Dahlak

- **Islam**had already beenestablishedintheIslandsince702ADfollowingtheattack anddestruction of**Adulis**bytheUmayyaddynasty.
- Bythe10th CenturythesultanateofDahlakemerged
- Itseconomydependedon tradeandpiracy.
- Dahlakhadbeen majoroutlet fortheregion beforeZeila
- ItattractedtheinterestoftheMamlukofEgypt,YemenandtheEthiopian Christian Kingdom

3.The Sultanate of Ifat

- TowardsthemidthirteenthcenturyaMuslimSultanateofIfatemergedtothe south ofShewa.Its founderwas UmarWalasmaandhencethe**Walasmadynasty.**
- In1285ADit destroyedthe olderMakhzumitedynasty andbecamethestrongest Muslimsultanateintheregion.
- Ifatcontrolledavastterritorythroughwhichthe longdistancetraderoutesofZeilapassed. Mostofthe profitableZeilatradecame underthecontrolofIfat.
- Eventually,Ifatbecamethestrongest rivaloftheChristian highlandstate.Since 1270 the Christianhighlandstate hadalso beginto developa verygreatinterestintheZeilatradeandtraderoutes.
- Therefore,theneedto controltheZeilatradebecamethemainsourceofconflictbetweenthetwostates.Frequentski rmishesbetweenthetwofinallyresultedinthedefeatofIfatbytheChristianforcesofAmdetsyo n(r.1314-44)in1332AD.
- Ifat**hegemony**ended when**Amdetsyon**defeated**Sabredin**Sultan ofIfatin1332.

4. TheSultanate of Hadiya

- TheSultanateofHadiyaismentionedforthefirsttimeduringthereignof Amdetsyon.
- It was oneofthetributaries oftheChristianKingdom
- It occupiedthemost WesterlyterritoryoftheEthiopian region
- Hadiya,Burji,Kembata,TimbaroandpartoftheAlabapeople constitutedthemedievalpopulation ofHadiya.
- Itseconomymainlydependon mixedfarming
- Hadiyawas themain sourceofslavefortheregion
- Hadiyawasdefeatedintheearly1330sandbecametributary stateoftheChristian Kingdom
- TherulerhadthetitleofGaradwhorebelledfrequentlyagainsttheChristian Kings
- TheChristianKingstiedtosecuretheloyaltyoftherulersofHadiyabymeans ofpoliticalmarriage.
- Sothedaughterofawell-knownHadiyaGaradwasmarriedtoEmperorZaraYacqobandbecameQueen Elemi.

- ThelastrebellionofHadiyawas duringthereignofSarsaDengil(r.1563– 1597).

5. TheSultanate of Bali

- The SultanateofBalicameunderthecontrolofAmdetsyon
- The**Garad**ofBali**paidtribute**totheChristianKingdomupto the16thC
- Balioccupiedthemost SoutherlyterritoryofEthiopian region
- North ofBaliexistedthesultanateDawaroandSharka
- TheancestorsofthepresentSidamaothergroupwereoneof thesettlers ofthesultanates.

6. TheSultanate of Sharka

- Thepresentterritoryof**ArsiOromo**madepartoftheterritoryofthe sultanateofSharka.
- Fromthebeginningof14thCitbecameatributarystatetothe Christian Kingdom
- ThesettlersofSharkawerethe ancestorsatthepresentdayAlabapeople

7. TheSultanate of Dawaro

- ThesultanateofDawarowas correspondedroughlypresent **Arsiregion**
- The **present** Sidamaethnic group ancestors settled in the territoryofDawaro
- The presentdayDawaropeoplealsotracetheiroriginto Dawaro.

8. TheSultanate of Dera

- TheDerawas located**between**thesultanates of**DawaroandBali**
- In14thCBaliextendedits poweroverDera.
- TheChristiankingsusedDeraasaplaceof**exileforunruly monks**.

9. TheSultanate of Fatagar

- Thesultanate emergedaroundthemiddleof 13thC.
- ItwaslocatedbetweenlakeZewayinthesouthandDebreZeithin north.
- It becametributarystateduringthereign ofAmdetsyon
- The sultanateof**Arababin**existed south of Awash River betweenHadiyaandDawaroaccordingtotheArabhistoriancalled**al-Umari.**

10. TheSultanate of Adal

- ThesultanateofAdalwasfoundedin**1380**byfamiliesof**Walasma**who movedto thesouthern lowlands.
- The**firstcenter**ofAdalwas at**Deker**

- Successors of Umar Walasma, Hagadin II **and** Saad adin rebelledagainst SayfaArad (1344– 71).
- AhmedBadley,thestrongestsultanateofAdal,ledcontinuous campaigns against ZaraYacqob (1434– 68).
- However,Badlaywasdefeatedfinallyin 1445.
  Both AdalandtheChristian Kingdomweakened.
- TheChristianKingdomdidnotrecoverwhereasAdalrecovered in thefirst decade16thC.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 2020

7.3 OmoticStatesintheEthiopianRegionupto1529

- Thesecommunitiesaremainlyfollowersof**traditionalreligions**.Themost known ones wereDamot,Kaffa,Enarya,Bizamo,Walayta,Yem,Kambata,

A. TheKingdom ofDamot

- Damotwasprobably theearliest ofthesestates.Itseemstohave existedasearlyastheAxumiteperiodoveranextensiveterritory.
- Its **historygoes**backtothe**Axumite**period; duringthe reignofKaleb(494-525AD) Damot becamethe rivalstatetoAxumDamot dominance**continued**duringthe **Zagwe period**.
- ThisterritoryincludestheareassouthoftheBlueNileRiver,westof thesourcesofAwashRiver,eastofDidessaRiverandwestofHadiya.
- Damotmight havepossiblyextendedtoincludetheareasof Enarya,Bizamoand Walayta.
- Duringthe periodtheMuslimand Christiantrading communitiesdepended onDamotforthesourcesoftradeitem.
- ThekingdomofDamothadpeaceful relations with theChristian kingdomformost ofthetime.
- Amongtherulersofthisstatethewell-knownwascalled Motolomi.Motolomiwasconvertedto ChristianitybyAbuneTekleHaymnotin thelatethirteenth centuryAD.

- TherulersoftheSolomonicdynastybegan attemptstobringthisstateundertheir control in thelastquarterofthethirteenthcentury.
- Finally, king Amdetsyonannexeditintothe Christianstatein1316.LaterDamotwasoverrunbytheMecha Oromo in the16thC.

B. TheKingdomof Kaffa

- TheKingdomofKaffawas locatedsouth of the**Gojeb**River

- Kaffamight have emergedin the**14thC**
- ThepeopleofKaffacallthemselves**Kefficho**
- The**Busase**familyofthe**Minjo**clanruledKaffaandthekings usedatitlecalled **Tato**.
- Thekingdomwas**divided**intoprovincesruledbyprovincial**governor**.
- Thekinghadabsolutepowerassistedbya**councilofseven**called**Mikerecho**.
- Thenorthernfrontieroftheking wasdefendedbytheGojebRiverandwatch towerswere erected**.**
- Theyhadalso atradition ofdiggingtrenches
- The economyofthekingdomdependedon tradeandagriculture.
- Landwas thepropertyof king.
- The main**items**oftrade fromKaffawere **slaves,ivory,cattle, muskandcoffee**
- Merchantsandpeasantspaidtaxes.

C. TheKingdomof Enarya

- Thekingdomof**Enarya**was **located**immediatelyto the**north**oftheGojebRiver.
- **Christian influence**hadreachedAnayacmid13thCandbecame **tributary**ofthe Christiankingdomduringthe reignof **Amdetsyon**.
- It was themain sourceofgold (exportedtoEgypt etc). Enarya**resistedthe MechaOromo**formorethan acentury,but finallythe**Limmudefeated**them.

D. TheKingdomof Bizamo

- ThekingdomofBizamoexistedon thesouthern endofthe**AbbayRiver**.
- The**population**comprisedofspeakers of the**Omoticlanguage**family...such as the**Shinasha**
- TheChristian kings ledoccasionalslaveraids into thekingdom.
- AfterthearrivalofMechaOromopart ofthepopulationwas fledacross the AbbatoGojjamin the16thC.

E. TheKingdomof Walayta

- ThekingdomofWalaytawas located**southof thesultanate**of**Hadiya.** It was **mentioned**forthefirst timeduringtheperiodof**Zagwe dynasty**. Duringthereign of**Amdetsyon**it becamethetributaryofChristian kingdom. It paidtributein**horse**to **KingYeshaq**(1415– 1430)
- WalaytarestedtheattackofImamAhmedGragn
- ThekingusedthetitleKawo.
- Walaytawasavery fertilearearichin enset,maize,wheat,barley,coffee,tobacco andcotton.
- ThekingdomofWalaytawas successivelyruledbythr4eedynasties.
- Theseconddynastycametoan endin 1550,which was fromthe**Kucha**.
- Thethirdcameto powerandexpandedin areas likeGamo,Kucha,BorodaandDawaro

F. TheKingof Yam

- TheKingdomof Yamexistedbetween theGibeRiverandtheuppercourseoftheOmo River.
- It was mentionedduringthereign of kingYeshaq.
- Thefirst kings belongedto adynastycalled **HalmamGama**,lateroverthrownbya clan called**Mwa.**
- Thekinghadabsolutepowerwho woregoldbracelets.Itseconomy**mainly**dependedon agriculture.It was also thesourceofslaves fortheEthiopian region.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 2020

7.4HegemonyoftheChristianHighlandKingdomup to1529

- From1270–1529theChristianKingdomwasinconstantwarwiththeMuslim sultanate.
- Themajorcausewas overthecontrolofthetraderoutes.
- Thetradewas totallymonopolizedbyMuslimtraders.

TheWarof Expansion

- Themost expansionist kingofthekingdomwas Amdetsyon.
- First heannexedDamot,FlashaandGojamin 1316/17.
- Thenhepreparedthewaragainstthesultanateoflfat,which threatenedthe economic interest oftheChristian kingdom.
- In1325Haqqedin,theSultanoflfatarrestedacommercial agent ofAmdetsyon.
- Amdetsyondefeatedthearmyoflfateasily.
- HaqqedinsuccessesDeradiropenedattackanddefeatedtheChristian armyat fast
- TheChristian armyrecoveredanddefeatedDeradir.
- AfterAmdetsyon conqueredHadiyain 1317,Hadiyapaidannualtribute.

- ButoneGaradofHadiyacalledAmano,againrebelled;hewas defeatedandwas imprisonedbyAmdetsyon.
- ThesultanateoflfatSabredinlaunchedhisattackin1332, however,defeatedbyAmdetsyon.
- AmdetsyonconqueredotherMuslimsultanatesandreducedthemto tributarystatus.

Factorscontributedtothe earlysuccess of Amdetsyonwarofexpansion

- His authoritarianpoweroverhis subjects
- Economic prosperitybybuildingvast territory
- systematic organization ofGult system
- His hugearmywhich hadregionalcharacter
- mal-organization oftheMuslimresistance

- Thentherulingfamilyoflfatmovedtotheeasternlowlandsandfoundedanew sultanateofAdalaround1380.
- HaqqedinIlopenedattackduringthereignofDawit(r.1382–1413).
- Haqqedinwas defeatedandkilledin battlein 1387.
- TheforceledbyHaqqedinsuccessor,Saadadin,theChristian armysimilarlydefeatedin 1403.
- AdalrevivedduringsultanAhmedBadlaywhostartedguerillawarfareagainst theChristian kingdom.
- KingYeshaq (1413– 30) lost hislifein thecampaign VsAdal

AhmedBadlayandMahigotheGaradofHadiyaformedaunitedfrontagainstZaraYacqob(1434– 1468).

- In1445ZaraYacqobdefeatedboth AhmedBadlayandMahigo.
- This marked the peak ofthe dominance of the Christian kingdom.
- ThedominanceoftheChristianpowerbeggartodeclineduring thereign ofBaedaMariam (1468– 1478)
- TheChristian kingdomfaceditsfirstseriousdefeat,whichledtothe establishment ofMuslimhegemony.

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the traditional founder of the Solomonic dynasty?
2. Who reestablished the Solomonic dynasty in 1270?
3. Explain the reasons why the Solomonic rulers didn't have a permanent capital city aftermath of Aksum until to 1936?
4. Who was the most expansionist king of the medieval period?
5. Who founded DerbreBirhan?
6. What was the purpose of AmbaGoshen in the CHK?
7. Justify the major features of the medieval period in Ethiopia?
8. Define theGultsystem
9. What is rest?
10. Write down the gateways of Islam in Ethiopia?
11. Discuss about the Muslims sultantes one after the other.

12. Elaborate the cause of the conflict between CHK and Muslim Sultanates.
13. What was Makhzumite**?**
14. Why Portugal and Ottoman turkey take part in the conflict between CHK and Muslim sultanate?