



ETHIO NATIONAL SCHOOL

2020 G. C 4TH QUARTER HISTORY LESSON NOTE FOR GRADE 11



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

Subject: History

Grade & section: 11(A)

Unit: 10

Main Topic: THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY

Sub topic/s:

Page range from: 160

MONDAY, MAY 25, 2020

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY

INTRODUCTION: This unit focuses on topics which are related to the growth of early capitalism and democracy. In fact, capitalism first emerged in England during the beginning of 15thc and 16thc. Then it started to expand to USA and Japan. The emergence of early capitalism was followed by introduction of new ideologies in Europe.

CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE 16th C.

1) China:-

- ✓ It was reunified under the Han dynasty (221 B.C- 206 A.D) which marked the history of continuity of Chinese civilization.
- ✓ But there was Bureaucracy in Chinese rulers' administration system (absence of democracy). Chinese called peoples who were lived out of China "**Barbarians**"(new comer). The history of China characterized by the rise of different dynasties such as ming and ching dynasty.

Ming dynasty:

- ✓ It was powerful and effective which marked the development of culture in painting, pottery and poetry. Under this China made great voyages (15thc).
- ✓ Two factors distinguished for the decline of Ming dynasty in 16thc and 17thc. The first one was internal i.e. peasant revolts and the other was external i.e. an attack which came from Manchu peoples in the north.

Ching or Manchu dynasty:-

- ✓ It was foreign dynasty that founded by Manchuria peoples (came from northern China).
- ✓ Manchu were not ethnically Chinese which they had their own languages.
- ✓ In 1644, Manchu took Chinese capital Beijing and formed strong government.

- ✓ It was under this dynasty that an idea of "Mandate of Heaven" emerged in China. In Chinese culture mandate represented an authority that give to Chinese ruler and Heaven represented China or the peoples of China.
- ✓ So, ching rulers successfully suppressed peasant revolts.

Achievements of Ching dynasty:

- ✓ advanced Chinese peoples to expand their territory's
- ✓ China won the clashes b/n China troops and tsarist Russia
- ✓ Chinese tradition and culture continued at high level.
- ✓ china made extensive overland trade with Russia.
- ✓ Jesuit missionaries appeared at China's capital and made canon, maps ,Astronomy and engineering work. But Chinese people's later expelled Jesuits.
- ✓ From 1759 on, Maritime trade with western mainly with Britain began at Guangzhou(China).

NB:-Later on Britain imposed "unequal treaty" on China which economically affected China.

Factors for the decline of ching or Manchu dynasty:

- ✓ Internally rebellion and externally influence that came from British and western Chinese peoples.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 2020

2) JAPAN:

- ✓ Like China, Japan had an ancient civilization (not ancient like China). But most of Japanese civilizations borrowed from China and Japanized. This means most of ideas and institutions in Japan brought from China. —
 - ✓ Politically Japan ruled by the emperor, but after 12thc Japan started to rule by army commander called shogun. Around 1490 Japan entered a long of civil war b/n Feudal lords. In Japan a great feudal lords were called daimyos ruled their lands called Tokugawa.
 - ✓ The head of Tokugawa family was Ieyasu who made himself shogun and reunified Japan.
 - ✓ Ieyasu was the founder of Tokugawa dynasty or shogunate.
- NB:-**Between 1603-1867 Japan were feudal.

- ✓ The structure of Japanese society was at the top feudal ruling class shogun, daimyos (land lords), samurai (warriors), common peoples, merchants, Craftsman and peasants.
- ✓ The first European to reach Japan were Portugal, then followed by Spanish, Dutch and English traders. This historical events followed by the expansion of Catholic religion in Japan by Roman Catholic missionaries.

NB:- later to protect Japan from external influences Tokugawa governments established seclusion policy. Seclusion policy established with the objectives of blocking European missionaries not to enter in Japan which it remain in Japan for the next 200 years. Finally it was the age of discovery during 16thc that became the major factor for European expansions to Japan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 2020

ENGLISH REVOLUTION:

Background:- Tudor dynasty in England was founded by Henry VII who later succeeded by Henry VIII. Henry VIII succeeded by his three children's i.e. king Edward, Queen Mary I and Queen Elisabeth I. In this regard, Queen Elisabeth I was an influential ruler of Tudor dynasty which her reign was considered as Golden period for England. But in 1603 the last ruler of Tudor dynasty i.e. Queen Elisabeth I died unmarried or without successor. Following this James I(VI) of Scotland and Ireland succeeded Queen Elisabeth I who became the first rulers of Stuart dynasty.

Common features of England and Scotland:

- ✓ Ruled by the same rulers, but remained separate in all aspects.
- ✓ Both were followers of Protestant religion.
- ✓ England and Scotland didn't politically unite until the act of Union in 1707 by Oliver Cromwell. After the Act of Union the two countries united as "Great Britain".

The main causes of English Revolution:

- ✓ The questions of foreign policy.
- ✓ The question of Money (economically England were not advanced).
- ✓ The coming of foreign dynasty (Stuart dynasty) to political power which was not accepted by England peoples.

NB:- England ruled by parliamentary system. English Parliament composed of two houses or assemblies.

- ✓ The first one was House of Lords (not elected), it consists of head of noble families and archbishops of England church.

- ✓ The second one was House of Commons (they were elected and represented by the peoples). But the election was not Democratic. The conflict between the Parliament and the kings started with the coming of Charles I to political power (1625-1649). This was because of Charles I ruled England without Parliament (for 11yrs no Parliament meeting) in which Charles I started to as absolute monarch.

NB:-The use of England prayer book in Scotland by Charles I marked the rise of rebellion against him from Scottish peoples. These historical events became immediate cause for the beginning of English revolution.

- ✓ On the other hands foreign policy, money and Religion became the main cause for the conflict b/n Charles and the Parliament.
- ✓ To overcome this problem Charles calls two Parliaments.
- ✓ This includes short Parliament (1640), used to suppressed Scottish rebellion. But it is not successful. Long Parliament made b/n 1640-1653. Finally in summer 1640 the Parliament raised an army, the civil war started against King Charles I.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 2020

THE FIRST CIVIL WAR (1642-1646):-

- ✓ London the richest part of the country and the Navy supported the Parliament.
- ✓ The first civil war was fought between the king (his supporters) and the Parliament which had got support from Scotland. The civil war was ended with the defeat of the king by the Parliament or the New Model Army under the leader ship of Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell. Later on Thomas Fairfax withdrew from political power in which Oliver Cromwell emerged as influential leader of **NEW MODEL ARMY**.

Consequences of first civil war:-

- ✓ Feudal practice was abolished.
- ✓ The land which earlier belongs to royalists' nobility became the land of gentry.
- ✓ Lands of gentry were cleared of all feudal vestiges and vassalages. But peasant gained nothing from the result of first revolution or civil war.

NB: - End of first civil war followed by emergence of secular political philosophy group called **LEVELLERS**. LEVELLERS were a new party of common soldier's that led by John Lilburne (rational).

Objectives of Levelers:-

- ✓ Advocates universal suffrage.
- ✓ Abolition of Monarchy.

- ✓ Distribution of land to peasant.
- ✓ Abolition of corruption.
- ✓ Tolerance of Religion and transition of the law in to common tongue.
- ✓ Fighting for political and religious freedom for ordinary peoples. In 1647 the lower ranks of the army made strong political discussion called Putney Debates. But ended without agreement.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 2020

The Second Civil War 1648-1689:- the second civil war started in 1648 with the invasion of Scottish army on England. Then the NEW MODEL ARMY quickly defeated the Scottish and the English royalists.

Consequence of the second civil war: -

- ✓ The army and the House of Commons removed the monarchy.
- ✓ In 1649 Charles I was beheaded.
- ✓ England was declared republic
- ✓ From 1648-1653 the Rump (remnants of house of Commons ruled England. But later dismissed by Cromwell.
- ✓ Cromwell conquered Ireland and Scotland ruled up to his death 1658.
- ✓ Cromwell succeeded by the son of Charles I, Charles II.
 - These historical phenomena marked the restoration of Monarchy.
- ✓ Later on Charles II succeeded by James II. James II was suspected as followers of Roman Catholic and he became unpopular in England. Finally James II withdrew from political power and replaced by William of Orange (invited by ruling class to England from Dutch).
- ✓ The reign of William of Orange marked "**Glorious period**". This was because of:-
 - Power transferred without bloodshed or revolution.
 - Preserved the constitution.
 - The Parliament presented Bill of rights to the king which gave certain basic rights to the people. Bills of rights include human rights such as the right to life, liberty, security pursuit of happiness and etc.

NB:- William of orange became William III and ruled England from 1688 - 1702.

Homework questions

Do Review questions of unit - nine (9).