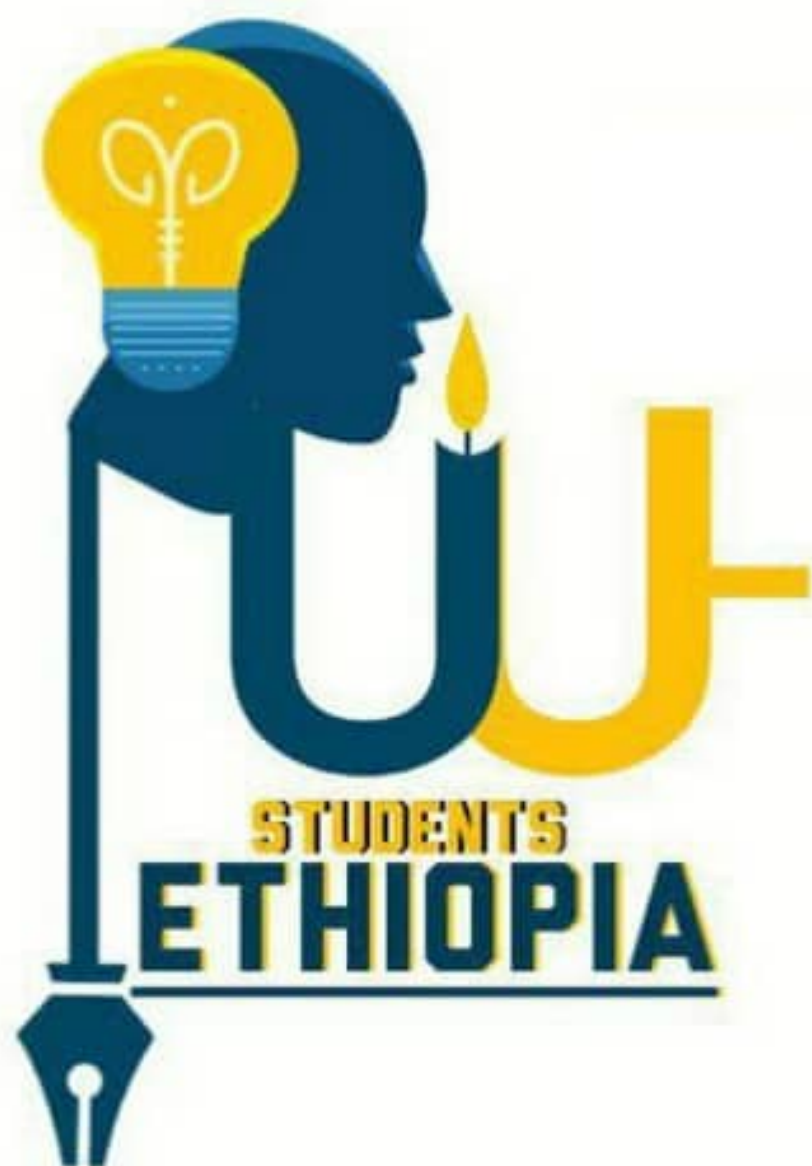




Renaissance - Rebirth of learning
of literacy & cultural mov. + 14th-16th
begin in Italy & Spain G, F, England
begin with rediscover of Greco Roman
Civilization. it emphasizes reason

free inquiry & question about faith
authority & tradition.

great attention in study humanity
it's not with religious matter but
every day human problem

it drew its 2 classical & christian and scientist
classic => study language of
classical antiquity

Italian poet Francesco Petrarca
Giovanni Boccaccio study classical

collection of story Decamerone
Scholar in N & W not interested

they are christian humanist
the concerned with identify & editing
christian text like bible.

dutch Desiderius Erasmus
English Sir Thomas More were leader

thought knowledge of latin & greek
famous work "The Praise of Folly"
there must be freedom of citizen no intolerance

He ridiculed superstition, the worship
upper privilege & church abuse.

Utopia (1516) - more portrayed
unidea state free from war, injustice
poverty & ignorance.

REV. in HRT, literature & drama
at middle age painter & sculptor work spiritual
and natural realistically
14th Florentine Painter Giotto di Bondone
creat life like fig. Show real emotion
sculptor Dunlapo - 5th century at his work
15th - 16th => 3 men

1) Michelangelo - painter, architect &
poet & human fig. Ex) Israhel Moses
Ex) Sistine madona

2) Raphael - paint beautiful picture
3) Leonardo da Vinci (Ideal men) - He is
painter, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer

he paint Last Supper (1498)
Mona Lisa (1503) & human skeleton

Dante Alighieri - epic poem La
Divine commedia (1300) by
Italy Nicola Machiavelli - prose work

his book "The Prince" about ethics & Govt
used "the end justifies the means"

William Shakespeare - poet & play
Ex) Romeo & Juliet, Julius Caesar, Macbeth

Renaissance Scientific achievement
built by scientific writing

Polish astronomer Nicolaus copernicus
disprove Ptolemy theory into he said
sun is center, several planet revolve around

Italian astronomer & physicist Galileo Galilei
law of falling bodies & improve telescope

English physician William Harvey -
blood circulation & medicine
Eng Robert Boyle - discover a law of
gas & fundamental to modern science

Reformation

Religious Revolt started 1517
against Roman Catholic Church (Roc)
by church taxes, worldliness, ^{heresy} ~~heresy~~

Eng Priest John Wycliff - denying
the Pope's religious ^{supremacy}
the Bible is the highest ^{authority}
to translate into English
but he denounce by Pope

John Huss -> Similar idea to Wycliff
former Martin Luther (monastery)
professor of theology at Catholic
at Wittenberg University

he condemned the sale of
indulgence (accept money for pardons)
1517 he nailed to the door of

church, 95 Theses - denied Pope
supremacy & Bible is final ^{authority}
translated Bible to Germany
he developed a doctrine of

justification by faith
but he finished by Charles V
new religion = Lutheranism

expanded to Scandinavian countries
at end of 16th
as state religions
in Norway, Sweden, Denmark

Ulrich Zwingli - taught the Bible
not Pope is the ^{suprem} authority
through John Calvin - doctrine of predestination
the only elected by God get salvation.

in Scotland Calvinism is state religion
by Presbyterian church.
in France Calvinism = Huguenots
Henry VIII of church of Eng
immediate cause -> refusal of Pope

Clement VII to Henry's marriage
to his first wife, Catherine of Aragon
Catherine had not born son so he wanted
to marry Eng Anne Boleyn in
1534 he induced "Act of Supremacy"

Church
w/ institution independence of Anglican
with monarch the head of church
and his son Edward VI -> Protestantism
1553 Mary -> restored Catholicism

1558 Queen Elizabeth establish moderate
Protestantism called Anglicanism

English people follow John Calvin's Puritan
they oppose Anglicanism bc it has
episcopal (bishop) but they prefer
the Roman loyal Catholic

Counter Reform of Catholic
Defensive reaction against Reformation

by Council of Trent 1545-63
define Catholic doctrine on question
disputed by Protestants
book on ^{worship} liturgy & catechism - attempt

Citizenship - actual rights status of membership to state.

England

after Roman withdrawal from Eng.
Teutonic tribe from NW Germany
conquered & settled in Eng & Scot

Result of Reformation, Europe was
divided b/w the Catholic countries
of South & Protestant of N.

they are called Anglo Saxon
under Alfred the Great (king of
Saxon) England was united.

After & other Protestant oppos Celibate - in 1066 the Normans led by
William, in N France defeated

Protestant leader emphasize on Education
Anglo Saxon at Battle of Hastings
William became then Norman

Art in Reformation

Baroque style first appear in Rome
its large in scale & filled with dramatic
Renaissance restrained balance Govt in England after his death.

Baroque painter - dramatic & exciting
Renaissance - Rectitude Baroque = culture
King John, Henry Young son, tried

3 element helped baroque style.
1) artist in late 16th rebellion and of

2) King rule want art to glorify his
ex. Versailles (France) & Zwinger (Germany)

3) counter-Reformation still sense during his reign, lost much of land
of Religious enthusiasm in Europe

The rise of absolut monarch
medieval ruler obtained soldier

from allegiance of nobility.
monarchy (Henry VIII & Louis XIV of France)

Citizen - a person who has the right
in the member of particular state

William I establish strong central
Govt & law

King John, Henry Young son, tried
to overthrow his father & plotted

against his old bro Richard the Lion
Hearted

1199
bro
John became king after death of

Richard the Lion Hearted
lost much of land

Eng. held in France & quarrel with
Pope Innocent III. The Pope & barons

forced John to agree a document
called Magna Carta (Great Charter)

1215
The Charter placed the king under
English law & limited his power

3

during Edward I. H of Parliament become
important. It had 2 branches

- 2) House of Lords - made up of noble, church leader ~~and~~ and common.
- 2) House of common - knight, lesser landowner, less church leader & representative of town.

-1283 Edward I ^{under English} through Wales.

give it to Son Edward II.

also he try to conquer Scotland

but the defeated ^{for 300 years} assuer independence

for 4000 b/n victory of
Hosang to Tudor

family 1485, Eng become more ^{unified}

1485-1603 - Tudor family ruled ^{Eng}

1st Henry VII crown on battle

of Bosworth crown & became King

Henry VIII (the Son of Henry V)

rowned in 1509. He was talented

Popular but selfish & wasteful.

He married 6 times in all.

$2 \rightarrow \text{dis-solve}$, $2 = \text{beheld}$

 $\lambda = \text{natural death} \lambda = 0.011/\text{year}$

1583 Eng. learn from battle of

5000. King Phum II of Siam by

a huge fleet called Armada to

but Eng fleet led by Admiral Lo^H

defeat Spanish. Elizabeth died

his cousin James VI of Scotland

→ beg.ing of 2 from Coronation of Hugh Capet in 987, he was count of Paris. ^{then} Capetian King controlled only their ^{own} b'n parts of Orleans.

Philip II, (Augustus) - was the 1st

Great capetian King, ca 1180

built large body of Govt. ^{as capital} develop Paris

Philip IV (Chand Some) (Fair) - rebelled

against Pope's authority. He taxed

church official, arrest bishop.

to support his dispute he found a council

called Estate-General. (4)

1305 other electric element V

after 4 year Clement moved the court

4. 1st last name is Arjun Unit 1377

last Carleton King, Charles IV
died in 1372. Well, now he

His cousin Philip VI succeeded him

- King Edward III of Eng. a nephew

him of the ^{Charles} ~~best~~ ^{thron-} claim the French

- 1337 ¹⁴³⁷ Edward landed an army in

cause Normandy. $\rightarrow$ HS range of H/W too long me 44

late 16th - French catholic &

Eng HU9W emits four a series of

civil war for 30 year, in 15+2

1603 1000 of Hudsonians killed during
massacre of Saint

and Bartholomew's day.

LOUIS XIV - absolute French King. He
said to have boasted "I am the State"
after his Prime Minister died 1661.
he persecuted the Huguenots savagely
About 20,000 Huguenots fled in 1685.

his finance minister Jean Baptiste
Colbert promoted Strong eco but the
construction of Louis' magnificent
Palace of Versailles drain French

stop military alliances included
Eng, Spain, Holy Roman Empire etc
Spain (5 years)

1469 -> Prince Ferdinand of Aragon
married Princess Isabella of Castile
she became Queen of Castile 1474

he is King of Aragon 1479
1480 establish Spanish Inquisition
a court that imprisoned killed

people if not follow Roman Catholic
also the drive communism from
Ferdinand seized small Kingdom

of Navarre in 1512 to
complete Union of Spain
Russia

Grand Prince called Czar
1547. Ivan IV (Terrible) became 1st
he was brutal, suspicious, -
Ivan Pass law of serfdom and it
became basis of serfdom in Russia.

he fought Tartars & Tatars
and won their land.
also he conquered W. Siberian.
also he tried to win N.W. - Baltic Sea
but he defeated by Lithuanians,
Polish & Swedish armies.

in 1610 Polish invade Moscow by
council of ^{powerless} boyars (high rank landown
Until 1612. but Polish control led
the Russian to unite their force

drive out invaders.
1613. kind of movement (zemsk. Sobor)
elects Michael Romanov (Czar)

1689 Peter forced sister to retire & rule
1696 -> Peter full power Ivan died
Peter's influence by Commercial Govt

1682 crowning of 2 half brother
Peter I (Great) & Ivan V as
1689 Peter forced sister to retire & rule

1696 -> Peter full power Ivan died
Peter's influence by Commercial Govt
strong military so Russia expands to

Baltic Sea. 1703 he found St
on Baltic then 1712 he moves its
capital from Moscow to St Petersburg

He forced the Russian nobility to adopt
western custom. He increases Czar
power over aristocrats, Church etc

and serfs. Under his legal status
serf more deteriorated. He died in 1725.

The ruler headed by Hohenzollern family, the land controlled by Slavs. 200 families of hereditary aristocrat of Junker. The

Prussian army disciplined into The main city were Berlin, capital, Königsberg (Kaliningrad) in East Prussia.

1415 Hohenzollern became ruler (margrave of large district Brandenburg) 1600's they added E. Prussia & Austria & Styria.

Prussia was created during ruler of Frederick William (1640-88)

His son Frederick I chartered as first king (Prussia) Frederick II - Gov. is discipline authority

He believe in idea of "march" His tax collector => war commissary member of cabinet => war minister.

Frederick II seized Silesia from Austria in 1740 also expand to Poland

Austria (6) basic cause. The other had + cause - late 8th c. Aus. came under the rule of Charlemagne, (King of German People called Frank) as dead he ~~reigned~~ in 814. Frank broke up. 10th magyars overran Austria. but Otto I (King of German) defeat 955. Austria came under his rule.

He crowned by Pope in 962. later Holy Roman Emperor. German rule until 1806. In 976 Otto II gave control of N. East Austria to Leopold I (Babenberg family) 270

1156 Emp. Frederick I declaring (Babenberg) Duchy, territory ruled by Duke. last Babenberg Duke died

1246, Then King Ottokar of Bohemia gain the Babenberg duchies of Austria & Styria.

1273 Princess of Germany Eleonore in Swithen family Rudolf I (member of Habsburg family) defeated Ottokar in 1278

14th Habsburg lost Holy Roman crown 1359 grand son of Rudolf I, Rudolf IV claim title of archduke but it's not recognized by emperor until 1453

100 HY W (1337-1453) extend on 5 French & 5 Eng King. English lost Normandy in France. 1204

1204 English lost Normandy in France.

2) French support Scot against 3) Eng & French sailor & fishermen quarreled over Eng Channel immediate cause.

Edward III (Eng) whose mom is sister of French claimed throne in 1337. He wanted Normandy

in the 13th the Eng. won most of the war but finally the French won the war events hinder the course of war.

- 1) Peasant rebellion
- 2) Pillaging in France by unemployed soldiers
- 3) black death (a form of bubonic plague, in 2 countries)

4) Peasants revolt in Eng 1381

consequent

- The war weak both nobility but strength central Govt in both.
- marks decline of feudalism
- rise of French unity,
- dev. of new military tactics
- growth of Eng Sea power.

- Eng archer & infantry won victory in battle of Crecy (1346) & Poitiers (1356)

- The Treaty of Breigny (1360) ^{Period of peace}

- Henry V renew the war & emerge 1492 ¹⁴¹⁵ $\rightarrow$ Christopher Columbus (Italy, Spain) ^{serve to} $\rightarrow$ Vasco da Gama sailed to India

^{Ab} triumph at Battle of Agincourt by Atlantic reach to West India ^{disturb} $\rightarrow$ He wanted reach China & India ^(W. India) but he reach to Caribbean island of America

1428 Eng laid Siege - Orleans

Jean of Arc - French national hero first sail around the world by 5

who became Saint R.C.L. She was ship with 241 men by Atlantic reach to Pacific ocean & Brazil then back to French from defeat. ^{as witch} became burned

1453, Eng lost another battle on finally with 2 ship reach Spain in 1522

what except Carais.

The French took Carais in 1558. $\rightarrow$ such, Eng & French 17th & 18th

was cost of ocean accurately known and put in map in 1800 but interior of America

European want buy goods from East in 15th ch. ex) silk, jewel, porcelain, cinnamon, cloves, pepper & spices

the major part of trade control by

Muslim Turk (1453)

Marco Polo is the first navigator to exploration & discover in 15th & 16th bk

efficient sailing ships & compass, Quadrant & astrolabe

trade wind $\rightarrow$ move ship to Atlantic ^{seasonal} monsoon wind $\rightarrow$ to India ocean

Prince Henry (Portugal), ^{encourage} $\rightarrow$ Spain ^{exploration} $\rightarrow$ want to find source of gold

1497-98 $\rightarrow$ Vasco da Gama sailed to India

1492 $\rightarrow$ Christopher Columbus (Italy, Spain) ^{serve to} $\rightarrow$ Vasco da Gama sailed to India

1519-22 $\rightarrow$ Spanish voyages Magellan

1522 $\rightarrow$ Spanish & Portugal voyages in 15th/16th

1522 $\rightarrow$ Spanish & Portugal voyages in 15th/16th

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1522 $\rightarrow$ Spanish & Portugal voyages in 15th/16th

1522 $\rightarrow$ Spanish & Portugal voyages in 15th/16th

European colonial empire
in 15th & 16th no large colonies
established in East China, India,
Japan & S.E. Asia. She is strong
& not conquered.

Europeans first Portugal, then
Eng, French came to trade

They establish trading post (factory)
to store & exchange goods
Europe buy silk, cotton, later,
tea, spices by gold / silver.

The Portuguese port (Island) by
Dutch called Dutch East India
(Indonesia)

the Portuguese control Macao & Goa
the British foothold in India

They control Bombay (Mumbai) as
Factor open trading in S. India

Factor, English & French strong in
1) conflict b/w muslim & hindu

2) no central Govt so they can
easily deal with local ruler.

17th Eng & French had
French, Duplex win the S.

called Rajahs.
Robert Clive (Eng) - defeat

Indian ruler supported by French
by 300 native, 200 Eng troops

Clive control India city Arcot
Clive held out for 54 days until

Eng: Calcutta improve security
his anger ruler of Bengalia (French & Port)
The Nawab (Port) by 50,000 men
Sacked Calcutta & locked up 146
Eng in 20 feet sq. 123 were die

of suffocation. "Black Hole of Calcutta"
but again Clive capture Calcutta

1757 - The Nawab (whose force
20 times larger than Clive) defeated
Clive in battle of Plassey.

Eng control India when complete the
7 years war. In 1763

1784, East India Company was
placed under the control of Eng

Portugal, Spain, Holland, France, Eng
in new world

Portugal claim Brazil as result
of Cabral's discovery (many Portugal
settled in Brazil. the language of

Brazil - still Portuguese.
India independence from Brit in 1947

Spain
Spain expedition in new world (South & Central America) began in 1492

that year Hernando Cortes who
commanded Spanish sailed from

Cuba to east coast (Mexico).
Cortes marched his army to Aztec

(capital at Tenochtitlan) (Mexico now
his leader is Montezuma, but Spanish

8

1533, Spanish conquer I. near I. notan
now PERU. also South part on United State
1533 600 army commanded by Hernando
de Soto sailed from Cuba - Florida.
They are 2nd European reach to Mississippi.
huge Spain divide into 2, each
rule by viceroy.

Spain & Portugues plundered old indigines
epidemic disease help Spanish conquest
ble American india dead in huge no. also
the survivor be demoralized & despair
other reason help Spanish conquest is
internal revolt b/w Aztec (Mexico) & Inca.
the conquer dehumanized & mistreated

Holland

Dutch west india company founded in 1621.
in new world & west Africa.
1624 the company colonized
new netherland, (New York, New Jersey,
Connecticut & Delaware).
establish New Amsterdam (New York)
they fought 3 naval war with English.
Eng hope to seize shipping & leader
but failed also Dutch won surname
from English & Eng gained New Netherland

French

For trade & Play leading role in
N. America.
1603 Samuel de Champlain so to
St. Lawrence river, He founded the city

to New Orleans near Gulf of Mexico.
French's head quarter in America
is Quebec on bank of St. Lawrence
England

1st Permanent Settlement in N. America
in Jamestown Island in Virginia
in 1607.

2nd was Plymouth
establish colony in S.E Massachusetts

- The colonies grouped into location
- 1) N of New England colonies
 - 2) Middle colonies
 - 3) South
- 1) N => Connecticut, Massachusetts
New Hampshire, Rhode Island
- 2) M => Delaware, New Jersey,
New York, & Pennsylvania.
- 3) S => Georgia, ^{Virginia} Maryland, N. Carolina

there are 3 type of America colony

- 1) royal
- 2) proprietary
- 3) corporate

control by prominent individual
proprietor - under grant from King
rule, under charter from King
by company's stock holder
but all colonies is proprietary & corporate

8 of them became royal.
Spanish, Portugues, British colonies is
N. America settlement colonies.
in Brazil, Caribbean island, part of N. America
plantation colonies establish by European

the main crop is sugar cane & tobacco.
- 1640 about 60,000 English emerge to
New world. many Eng coloni move sea
established by private company.
Huguenots not allowed to go b/c French
like Spain Exclude non catholic from colonies

1511 - colon capital in Manila
1600 - Dutch & Eng took agrar
trade from Portuges.
1424 - Dutch settled New Nethol
include connecticut, Delaware
New Jersey & New York

Large gold & silver were shipped to Europe
this led to commercial Revolution
new business method, intens influe
growth of Modern capitalism.
- The Expansion also spread Christianity
& western Idea to the world

1664 - Eng took over new
Netherlands
17th - Colonist fought with native
people
18th - Fitted English colony against
French & Spanish empire in N. America

Mercantilism ^{→ Policies} → the country will rich
when Export more than Import.
Colonies important to mercantilist

1) Spanish Florida offered refuge
2) French built inter oceanic
settlement from Quebec to New

- 1) supply of raw material & slaves.
- 2) sell its manufactured goods
- 3) good port / control vital

Orleans also made trading with native people
French trading empire impeded
the expansion of Eng. settlement

Colonial Rivalries & wars

mid 16th, Spanish settle ^{island of} Philippines
but Spain claim to island was
disputed by Portugal, Portugal
was possession of near by moluccas
and invoke Treaty of Tordesillas

Eng v. French fought
frequently
1) King William's war (1689-97)
known in Europe as war of Austrian
2) Queen Ann's war (1702-13)
(war of Spanish succession)

It state that ^{establish} so-called line of
demarcation, we set the
boundary b/n areas that would
become Spanish territories &
those that would be Portuges.
1542, Spanish expedition

3) King Georges war (1744-48)
(war of Austrian Succession)
4) French & Indian war (7 years
war)
began in America 1754 end in
Europe 1763.
1763, Britn became lone power in N. A

strength than French & Spanish.
In French Indian war Eng expelled French
from mainland America. So Eng became
alone in N. America in Atlantic - Mississ.

Spanish, allies of French, gave up Florida
and W. Mississ.
at town after French claim in New Orleans

The victory in war gave entree
mainland to British but new problem
1) war had been expensive.

2) acquisition of French & Spanish territory
gave the British new administrative tasks
big The Eng returned not only land
but also French settlers & indig. peoples

Commercial Revolutions &
its effect on world

to understand ^{European} Empire break them
into regional network (world system)
World system is an area where dif
culture related by commercial & other interaction

a) Atlantic & India Ocean.

Atlantic system - W. Europ, Russia, Baltic,
Canada, Newfoundlnd & New England,
timber, fish for
Canada & N. United States, the main product

Atlantic system - Spanish colonies in
& C. America, Portugese colony of Brazil
user producing ^{island} caribbean, W. Africa &
Colon in N. America: The main product
silver, sugar, tobacco, African slaves &

produce less than Asia wanted
British extend their power by informal
influence called Imperialism
- Big British power & influence so vast, the
Popular say "SUN never set on British"
- The discovery of new world had ended
wealthy city like Genoa, Venice

Florence declined. Trade moved
from
Mediterranean to N. Atlantic Port of
London, Amsterdam, Bristol & Antwerp
Italian 1st Banker Bank not big

Business until 16th
Growth of trade led to rise insurance
- Dutch East India company joint stock
capitalism.
All these change is sign of modern

land &
At middle age people focus to goods & service
than money but now all think money

Negroes in Africa (11)

Transported to New World

→ trade post on Atlantic (W) Africa mid 15th
first trader in W. Africa were Portugese

then British & French. big Plantation
in New world.

Why African exported?
He the tended to live longer on
tropical plantation on New world

than European labour & native (red indian)
affected by
is the susceptible to "old world" diseases
from Europe also "African slave" inexpensive
So African is the only source of labour.
African enslaved by prisoner of war or
other reasons from Europe

...the 1st, Enter f American
slave trade Purchased approximately 1285
3 million slave from west & west central
most slave shipped to Brazil (38%)
in North America 6% • In Brazil, Cuba,
Jamaica, St. Domingue (Haiti) → 65%
• after the death of Yekun Amhara
instability by his son & descendants
• b/n 1294-1299 the problem so

The slave trade took triangular
European transport manufactured
to west African through Atlantic
then the slave were carried across
Atlantic to W. India.
AS a solution, Royal Prison in
Ambo Gighen was established.
At beginning the territory of Christian
Yekun Amhara establish friendly
relation with neighbor like muslim
Sultanet, Agaw Speakers of Gajjam,
Falash, Dqmat & others.

U-7 (12) → Amde Tsion (Grandson of Y.A)

Ethiopia & Horn of Africa until 1299 was most expansionist King.
- Zagwe dynasty rule Eth. he conquer muslim gultaret
for about century in center the South & central state (Kaffa,
Baha (Walibela) • but his rule Wolaita, Damot, Gajjam & other)
is considered to be illegitimate made them tributary,
that they don't trace their

descent to the family of minilik. ⇒ agriculture led to feudal begin
also Zagwe faced internal & external opposition. Trade to internal & external
external opposition came from Amhara. Trade item obtained from
then Yekaberer (last ruler of Zagwe) South west Eth like ivory, gold
defeated by Yekun Amhara & slave

After a Inaod (last ruler of Amhara) it controlled by muslim merchants
Yekun Amhara restore Selamonic dynasty. In Medieval period Orthodox church
he was politically, economically & further expand to Gajjam, Shewa
militarily successful. b/c Lack Tana Region, Tigray, Wag,
• He monopolized the profit trade b/n Lasta, Arbat, Amhara
Zagwe & Red Sea & ...

Gult - is the right given by the state to collect tribute from the local people of the rest owner.

Bale Gult - the owner of the Gult. The Responsibility of Bale Gult

- collect tribute from the peasant in kind of (Grain, cattle, honey, butter, salt)
- maintain peace & security of his region. It had Rtn with Daman Kid
- act as chief judge & administer justice.
- recruit & command army.

Rest - a hereditary right to land use.

Basic feature of medieval period. Arab settled on Dahlak after mobile nature of Royal court. no permanent capital. (moving)

B/C

- 1) Lack of supply for army?
- 2) Shortage of firewood
- 3) To control Rebellion. (to maintain peace)

Region use temporary use mobile capital.

- Lake HYG (Wollaw)
- Menz, Tagule, Bulga in N. Shewa
- Yerer & Zegwara in eastern Shewa (1434-53)

→ Emperor Zera Yacob found the town of Debreberhan (1454) stayed for 14 years.

Muslim Sultanate

Trade & Islam factor for Sultanate

- In Ethiopia Islam introduced peacefully
- Islam Penetrated by 2 main gates
- 1) Dahlak Island in Red Sea. b/c

2) Port of Zeila on Gulf of Aden → most important gate.

The Sultanate of Shewa oldest muslim state founded by Mahazumir in 892 AD.

claim their descent from S. Arab

The ruler has muslim title Sultan.

It had Rtn with Daman Kid

It's worse enemy is Ifa

1280 Shewa defeated by Ifa

The Sultanate of Dahlak

Arab settled on Dahlak after

they destroy Adulis in 700

then in 10th AD, The Sultanate emerged

The Eco depend on Trade & Pir

It's independent was challenged

by Mamluk Egypt, & Ethiopia

Yemen.

→ Dahlak kept it's independence until 16th then Ottoman took

The Sultanate of Ifa

emerged in 13th AD in the

low land of the Shewan Plateau

- founded by local muslim ruler

Walasma & Umar walasma

by his rule ifa subdued & incorporated

Shewa Sultanate. They also

monopolize Zeila & become leading & powerful sultanate.

The Sultanet of Hadya

first mentioned in the reign of Amde TSION, they are the tributary of Christian Kingdoms. Lake Awash in the south, Lake Zeway in N., River Gibe in W.

is its territorial boundaries. - Buxi, Kambata, Timbara & part of Alaba is midland pop of Hadya. - its Eco based on Mix farming with center at Deker, then w trade.

- ruler Title is Gayad who reportedly rebelled Christian

- but the Christian tried to maintain their rule by Political marriage.

- Zeray Jacob married daughter of Gayad. $\Rightarrow$ Queen Eleni (14)

- Baide mariam & Lebne Dengel also married Hadya Princess.

- in addition to above sultanet there are also many like

- Jawro, Zera, Bali, Sharka, Fata Gar & Arbu bani

The Sultanet of Adal emerged toward end of 14th c. up to 16th c.

- Adal & Ifat have common history, both rule by Walasma.

- when Ifat conquered by Christian it's ruling class divided

1) The merchant class - recognize the authority of Christian king over it.
2) The militant wing - opposes the Christian domination, they want to its Independence.

- They also decided to establish new base in S.E lowland of Harar & found the Sultanet of Adal in 1380 with center at Deker, then shifted into Harar.

- Haqadin II & Saadadin rebelled against Sayfa Adal (1344-71)

- Ahmed Badly Strongest Sultan of Adal. led a series of campaigns against Zayy Jacob (1434-68) but Badly was completely defeated 1445.

The Sultanate of Bali

$\Rightarrow$ like Hadya they also ruled by Gayad. The emerged time not mentioned.

well known but in 14th. the Sultan came under the control of Amde TSION. Since that the Sultanet paid tribute to Christian

- N. Bali existed the Sultanete of Dawaro & Sharka.

- They are the ancestor of present Sidama.

The Sultanate of Shanna
The present territory of Arsi Oromo
the Bari Shanna also tributary of
Christian Kingdom from 14th - 16th.
when it was controlled by army of
Imam Ahmad Ibrahim.

They are the ancestor of Ataba^{oromo}.

The Sultanate of Dalwako

Situated South of Shoa.

the Sultanet corresponded to present

the ancestor of Sidama were

settled in Dalwako.

The Sultanate of Dera

Small Sultanate. located East

of Awash river b/n Dalwako & Bali.

The Christian King used Dera

as a place of exile for warring

monks, who were forced to reside

amid a hostile muslim pop.

The Sultanate of Fatajaj

emerged mid of 13th cent.

It was located b/n Lake Zway

in the south & Bishoftu (Debie)

it also the tributary of Christian

Kingdom during Amud Seyon.

The Sultanate of Arbabini

it comes from an Arab

historian al-Umari.

the last ruler is Toga Gaxiseicho.

Kaff finally incorporated tominik

Omotie states in Ethiopia

The Kingdom of Damot.

It was the oldest & strongest state

located & occupied W-E-S-west Eth.

The present day of Al-Shewa &

central & external part of Shawa.

South of Abaya.

Axum Period they known for Gold

also in Zagwe. rule they known for

export of Gold, slave, ginger, to Arabia,

Persia, India, Egypt & Greece.

Damot reach greatness in matalami

he was defeated by Yekunoqamale

& he converted to Christianity.

1316 Amde Tsiyon annexed Damot &

it became tributary to Christian King

when mecha oromo's arrive to the region

Damot evacuated to S. Gojjam

The Kingdom of Kaffa (3)

Found South of Gojeb river, emerge in 14th

The people called them selves Kaffecho.

The King from Mimio Clan.

The royal title of kaff is Talo.

The King assisted by council of 7 men

called Mikrecho.

The Eco. based on Agriculture & Trade

land was the property of King.

Tax payment was on cattle.

Trade items were slave, ivory, cattle

located South of Sultan Hadiya
conquered by Amde Tsiyon of
became tributary of Christian
Waalata was invaded by Ahmed
Grazin but not controlled by Christian

The royal Title of ruler is Kawa
welaist rule by 3 dynasties

1st founded by Motakimi who
was originally been the king of

2nd came from Kucha Fulle who 1550 A.D.
3rd rule from 16th of expand territory

rule end in 19th C. by Kawa
Highland

Hegemony of Christian
Kingdom in Eth & Horn

from 12th to 1529 → Christian
Muslim was constantly

Their cause is trade route
w/c was monopolized by muslim

Amde Tsiyon - expansionist king
in 1315-17 he moved against Garad mahigo of Hadiya

End of 1325 Amde Tsiyon
attack Ifat when Hagadin

arrest commercial agent of
After he conquer Hadiya

Garad Amaro of Hadiya
rebelled but defeated by A. Tsiyon

the Hadiya reduced to tributary
status & became the main source

→ United muslim front against
Amde Tsiyon was organized by Sultan
of Ifat, Sabreddin.

In the battle the muslim were
completely defeated & Sabreddin
escaped to Sultanet of Dawaro

After the death of Amde Tsiyon
Ifat challenge Christian & lives to 2

merchants & militant wing
Sultan Haggadin of Adal opened

A massive offensive against Christian
but in 1387, Christian defeated the

muslim force & Haggadin killed
Sadaddin another sultan of Adal

he began guerrilla type resistance
but he was not successful & killed in

The resistance of Adal resumed after
30 year by Ahmed badly organized

United muslim frontall against
Zere Yacob also Ahmed supported by

In 1445, Ahmed force defeated
by Zere Yacob & Ahmed & mahigo killed

Zarayacob suppress the revolt of Adal
he mark the peak of power of Christian

The Christian Kingdom began to decline
last part of 15th b/c Zere Yacob

Success was not powerful enough to
the Challenge from muslim

status & became the main source

major event of 16th c. Eth. Region. They have exploration & discovery in the horn of Africa & their impact to Far East (indian China) ~~and~~ using their military power, Portugal set up a series of trading posts in the 16th c. 2 major events happen: inter-state conflict b/w Christian & Muslim to control Profitable Zilla Trade and E. African coast of India, Persian Gulf, Arabia.

2) The Oromo Pop. Expansion. They monopolize trade b/w East & Europe. Portuguese & Ottoman Turkish rivalries in Eth region & the Horn.

The legend of Prester John of India. Arab, Indian, China merchant pushed out. • extremely wealthy & powerful Christian ^{king} • The Eco & Political interest of the legend developed by Christian European Ottoman Turkish radically declined during crusade.

(17) • it's obj. was to enforce the religious Portugal moved force in the Indian ocean from their base in Egypt. • it intended to form alliance b/w • Then CHK of Eth & Portugal were John & Christian Europe against Muslim attracted against the Turks - But European didn't know and other Muslim state.

the whole about the K.d. of John. • Pedro de Cavilho was sent by CHK • After 14th John associated w/ CHK, the Portuguese goal to contact but was not success.

relation with medieval Eth Christian K.d. • In 1512, Queen Eleni (wife of in 1400 King Henry IV of Eng wrote sent a mission to Portugal led by Matthew (American Merchant) to CHK request for military alliance.

• 1594, Portugal sent delegation to CHK. • In 1520, a Portuguese diplomatic mission arrived Eth. but returned w/out concluding a treaty.

• But Egyptian didn't want the relation of CHK with European. • In general, the conflict b/w CHK of Eth & Muslim invite intervention of Portugal & Ottoman Turkish.

Conflict b/n Adal & Chik
 - Ahmed & son of Zayya cob's Successor
 - After Imam mahfuz killed by
 Lebne Dengel at battle in 1517
 Leadership Pass to Ahmed Gash

Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim
 • Born in clan Balaw in Habar
 la Place b/n Harar & Jijiga
 married daughter of mahfuz

(Buti Dilwambara)
 • Systematically removed his rival
 & became Imam of Adal
 - he solved the internal conflict
 b/n Harar, Somalira & Afar.

he initiate spirit of Jihad among the
 muslim
 began to campaign against the
 Chik in 1527 by invading Sultanate
 of Dawaro, Fatahar & Bal.

In 1529, minor clash b/n Chik
 & muslim sultanate develop to
 major clash at Shimbira Kote
 near Mojo
 hiscomy
 total victory for Ahmed Gash

Lebne Dengel who defeated by
 Ahmed Gash fugitive upto his death
 in 1540
 After 1531, Ahmed Planned to control
 the Christian K. & Horn

Then he established his center
 at Debre Birhan, way Dawaro
 & start campaigns

Wolaita was the only state who
 resist the campaign of Gash.
 1535, Ahmed Gash complete campaign
 & put in the position to rule over vast
 territory. The territory was divided into
 provinces & ruler appointed by Imam

In the conflict a foreign power intervene
 • After his defeat at Shimbira Kote,
 Lebne Dengel sent Bermudez to
 Portugal
 for military aid.

In 1541 Bermudez return with 400
 Portugues led by Christopher Da Gama.
 But Gash prevent the join of soldiers
 with Gelawdewos (son of Lebne
 Dengel)

In the battle of Agame, Shearti father
 the armies of Gash were defeated

Ottoman Turkish sent about 900
 Soldier to help the army of Ahmed
 Gash

At Wofla Ahmed Gash defeats Portugues
 about 200 Portugues include the commander
 were killed

1543, Feb => at Wofla Rega fought
 very crucial victory to Christian force

Imam Ahmed was killed & his Adal
 Army retreated to its original base
 this mark the end of dominance of Adal
 consequence

The war wearied both Chik & muslim.
 several church, monasteries & mos the
 destroyed
 • Pop. reduced.
 • cultural heritage & valuable document
 both
 • Christian K. & not the same after war
 b/c regional lord challenging the authority of king
 Amhar gishen destroyed, robbery & famine.

Oromo ~~or~~ oromo is indigenous ^{inhab} people
 belonging to KUSHITIC family language.
 their original homeland is the present
 highland of Bale & Sidamo Provinces of
 Haro Walabu, Tulu Gurgor & Haro ^{Girja}
 before 18th the region was a part of
 Sultanet of Bale:-

Mada Walabu - Political & ritual center
Oromo institution & social organization
 - Before their expansion they organized
 confederacies :- Borena & Barantu
The Borena consisted:- clan of Marka,
 Tulama, Gaji & S. Borena clans
The Barantu - clan of Kwayu, Iru,
 Marawa, Akachi, Wakantsha ^{& Himbani}
 Their Economy is mixed ^(high) farming
 nomadic ^{farming} pastoralist (in the lowland)
 Before they converted to Christian/muslim
 they worship their own traditional ^{religion}
 They believed in 1 supreme God (Waga)
 The Power of Waga is manifested
 by Spirit :- Ayyana
Qallu - ^{intermittent} was the spiritual leader in ^{religion}
 Also called Aba mudu
 mudu celebrate every 8 years
 in order to honor qallu.
 qallu didn't leave the place in
 the expansion. He have delegates

The Gada System
 - Before their expansion they establish
 a socio-political structure called Gada System
 It is an arrangement of :-
 social categories (Grade)
 men into group or sects (parties)
 Task performed
 Ideas principle & rules
 according to arrangement, all male
 move through Grade. The Grade is
 must pass.
 8 years long period, include all parties
 - The 5 commonly used party (group)
 (missena or gogessa) names are
 1) Birmaji 2) Horatu 3) Bichile
 4) Dulo 5) Robale
 Gada official were elected on ability ^{merit}
The main qualification for election
 - bravery, knowledge, honesty,
 ability & courage.
 The Aba Boktu (Gada) - the Spokesman
 & chairman of Gada assembly (Chaffe)
 The highest official assisted by ~~retired~~
 retired Gada official.
 • Aba Seta - Chief judge
 • Aba Dula - Elected by warrior class
 war leader & had unlimited power.
 - The Political Philosophy of Gada
 based on 3 principle.
 • Term of 8 year
 • Balanced opposition b/n parties
 • Power sharing b/n higher & lower level

- Corrupt (dictatorial) leaders would be removed through process of Bugisu. before their end of term. Factor responsible to collapse of Gada in 1560 the oromo establish their new center in Fatagarat adana. From this center they launch campaign against waj, Bizamo, Damot, Gafat. but the Christian King Sarsa Dengel yet victorious against them.

- The emergence of powerful leader Aba Dula as moti (king) - The development of long distance Trade. - Part of Pop. of Bizamo & Damot fled across the Abbay to S. Gallaam while the others assimilated to oromo. - The introduction of Islam. - The influence of hierarchical system of the Eth Empire. - Began 1522 - 1604

cause of Direction of oromo mov. + - The Resistance of Enard lasted in 1710

causes There were 2 important reason for succession of oromo Pop. move.

1) All male member trained various military practices

2) The weakness of Chik ble of

consequence of oromo Pop. move

oromo's able to settle in new area

The cultural, ethnic & linguistic intermix of people

Both Chik & muslim Sultanate

of Chik shift its Political center

from Shewa to Lake Tana.

Yuba => Retire, it celebrate as

assembly

Chaffe (completion) => Gadamaj

oromo Puomane Paraneq institute

= Siggee => built Chalk & balance

by council shanee (13) or 163 & retired

Gadamaj was also fail to stop them. Gada official help Abt

Christian King (1543-1855)

after the death of Ahmed G. Agn
Christian King faced 3 Problems

1. The raid from Adal

2. Encroachment of Ottoman Turkey

3. The Oromo Pop. movt. ^{w/ start in 1520}

Gelawde Wose (1540-1559)

he is the 1st confront the raids of Adal & Oromo Pop. Expansion.

- consolidate his power in the

provinces Dembiya, Gojjam,

Be Gendir, Lasta, Semen & Tigray

- he launch campaign against Adal

and Oromo from his new political

center waj (near Debrezeit)

- His campaign against the

Adal was more successful than

Oromos b/c he is superiority

he failed with Oromo b/c of 2 factors

1) Oromo follow a Guerrilla war (hit & run)

launched at night fall.

2) Exhaustion of Christian warrior

- In 1559, Gelawde was led

his army against Adal but

he was defeated by Emir Nur

Muhammad. & Gelawde was killed

The Adal retreated to Harar to

celebrate their victory & defend Oromo

but they were defeated by Oromo & Adal

the shift political center from Shewa to N. Abay (E. Gojjam in Mengiste Sematit) and then to Dembiya (Gubae Enfrang)
The evacuation of Chik and Muslim to Fikra of South had 2 consequences

- i) South of Abay left to Oromo with no obstacle for new settlement
- ii) The Political Geo of Christian King was restricted to old Province of Gojjam, Dembiya, Be Gendir, Lasta, Semen & Tigray. Minas did nothing to regain the Christian Province of S. Abay. so the Chik became weak & warrior began to reject the authority of

Sarsa Dengel (1563-97)

he was the son & successor of Minas who came to power in 1549 years

- At the beginning, he was challenged by General Hamalmal & in 1556

- After he consolidated his power, he marched to S. to stop Oromo advance

- In 1568 - He got submission of but he failed campaign against Oromo

- In 1570 Sarsa Dengel faced the encroachment of Turk on N. territory

- The occupied Port Massawa since 1557

The firm RN with rebellion ruler of coastal:- Behtu Negash Yeshaq.

- In 1572 Sarsa Dengel defeat Yeshaq

- In 1595, he marched to S. Abaya
on Request military assistance
from Enarya also he made
campaign to Enarya in 1597, but
he fell ill & died in Shat, ^{near} Gibe river.

- After the death of Sarsa Dingle
bloody war & political instability
came b/c of Successor

- In 1597-1601, Yacob, Zadingil
susnyos were enthroned &
ethrone one after the other.
Finally ~~and~~ by the help of
warrior susnyos came
Catholicization of civil
was

- After the battle of Woina Dega
in 1523, Portuguese military help
did not leave
Eth, instead invite
Catholic missionaries (Jesuits)
by Bermudez; Lebe Dingle had
promise the Portu^g Gov. in
return for military assistance.
also he promise that
1/3 of his kingdom to Portugal
to be converted with his subjects
to catholicism.

- First Bermudez (also her Patriarch)
requested to convert to Catholicism
But Gelawdewos Reject it.

- The arrangement of Patriarch
began after Bermudez select
so young Jesuit priest Rodriguez
was sent & try to convert Gel
by criticize orthodox practice like
food taboo, fasting, circumcision

- Observance of Saturday as heresi
- But Gelawdewos Reject it
- In 1557 Andre de ^{dead in 1597} Oviedo com
to Gelawdewos to convince,
no success

- Instate Gelawdewos wrote a book
called confession of Gelawdewos
in which he defended ^{orthodox} Christian faith
from criticism of Catholic Priest
- But Oviedo isolate the ^{Portuguese} Soldier

from Gelawdewos. So he face
Adal army & defeated & killed in
1559
After death of Oviedo in 1597.

- 2 Bishop sent to Eth = Paez & Mendes
Paez was most successful arrive
Massawa in 1603, when he
he get Yacob (king) in 14 years
but before Paez reached ^{to} Chik ^{cont}
Yacob replaced by Zadingil
- Zadingil defend on Paez to get
military assistance. He agree

to catholicism, But ^{In 1604} was nine
with the death of Zadingil
Yacobe came to power also
he agree to convert but he

Yasog was succeeded by Susenyos (1607-32). The reign of Susenyos saw success of the long effort of result of bishop. He planned toward catholicism to get Portuguese military assistance.

The Jesuit got freedom to preach. Palace clergy & Royal family ^{converted}.

The Catholics, represented by Silexistos ^(bro Susenyos) or - Gondar founded as permanent capital by Fasiledes in 1636. A series of public debates under chairmanship of Susenyos in palace. Orthodox practice of fasting, circumcision, observance of Saturday were ^{criticized}. But clergy face mistreatment in ^{the} orthodox court.

1622: Susenyos was officially converted to catholicism & he made it as official state religion. Before that ^{side} ~~the~~ ¹⁶¹¹ Kistos converted in

it was opposed strongly by the clergy & peasant. In 1622.

From 1626-32, a series of battle fought w/c was develop to civil war. After the battle of Denqel in 1632, Susenyos gave up his war in favour of his son Fasiledes.

⁽³²⁻⁶⁷⁾ When Fasiledes restored Orthodox many Catholic convert were killed including Sile Kistos. The expulsion of Jesuit missionaries introduced a close door policy against European w/c isolated Eth for 2 cty.

He allied him self with Imam of Yemen & the Pasha of Swakin and Massawa. Only 2 European - Fr physician Porcet & Scottish traveler James Bruce. Entry to Eth inclosed door era.

The Gondar Period

③ (1636-69)
- Gondar founded as permanent capital by Fasiledes in 1636. Gondar became Political, Eco & cultural center. ble Christian king began to stay for a long time. The Great Achievement - Architecture. Magnificent castle & Palace built. Residence for Abune & Etchege ^{built}. Churches for education build outside Imperial court.

Gondar attracted all over Christian Kingdom by Poetry, Theology, law, ^{subject} religion. Gondar became a center of Excellence: church painting, cross-making, calligraphy. Gondar became a center of trade also in 19th century. Gondar ^{the center} one of. A daily market held ^{became} ^{meeting} point. The Trade dominated by muslim Jabarti. Crafts (masonry, pottery, basketry & metal work) provided by Flegsha. The town show tremendous expansion w/c up to about 70,000. m Fulasha & foreign w/c. A lot of

the young class to luxurious life.
• mobile capital ended
under Fasiledes (1632-67) → 35
(1667-82) = 15, Iyasu I (1682-06) = 24
Gonder attend its greatness

among them Iyasu was powerful
he made campaign to Shewa ^{for tribut}

In his reign - The civil code - Etha
Negest was revised

Land law were amended
tax & custom recognize Trade
was advance. (24)

he violate close door policy

he invite French Physician ^{Poncey}

he sent delegate to Pop Rome

Finally, he was murdered in

lake Tana & succeed by Tilahun

The death of Iyasu, open ^{show}

court intrigues, assassination
poison became common

Bln 1706-1721 - 5 king murder

B/c the kings wear weak ^{can't} defend

Religious controversy among
orthodox & Roman Catholic.

The Reign of Bakaffa (1721-30)

under his Reign try get stability

he was admired by ^{his} efficient
his reign witness the debt of
Shewa to autonomous status

Bakaffa was succeeded by his son
Iyasu II (the little) - 1730-55
He was made regency of his
mother Estegemene wab.
became prominent in her politics
was supported by her bro, Ras

Walde Leul ^{became} (later Ras Bitwaded)

She was challenged by Wollo
oromos led by wabi (bro of W)

Iyasu II (1755-69) - The son & successor
of Iyasu II - his reign was dominated
by 2 rival groups.

The Wollo oromo group - led by wabi
mother of Iyasu. she supported by

her 2 bro Lubo & Birhile, who
came to Gonder with 3000 army.

The oromo language widely speak
in the place

The Gwara group - led by
Mentewab:- After the death of

her bro Walde Leul in 1767 she
ask Ras Michael of Tigrya for ^{support}

He arrived Gonder with large
army. He took the title Ras ^{Bitwaded}

intense power struggle began
in 1769, Michael Schui killed

Iyasu & put a 70 year old
Yohannes II came to throne

we married beginning
of Zemene Mesafin

Zemen / Mesafint

(1769-1855) → (86)

The Era of lords lasted with rise of Tewodros in 1855

it's was a period characterized

by the collapse of central authority

of monarchy & growth of power

of the Regional lords. (25)

Ethiopia was divided into several

regions with no central authority

Feudal Political disintegration

- a period of intense power struggle

between monarchy & nobility

- also characterized by the

absence of the rule of law.

The factor for ^{the} erosion of power of

Christian monarchy

1) The war of Goshu who

changed the power ^{and} image of

2) bc of their stay in permanent

capital city (Gondar) ^{they} ^{their}

during ^{the} ^{18th} and 19th King lost power

- Tekle Giyorgis (1789-1800) enthroned

and dethroned 6 times. His reign

nickname is Fitsame mesafint

- The King became mere puppet

in the hand of Regional lords

- Their income from custom duties

and fines collected from ^{city} [&] ^{charity}

Regional lords (Dejazmach & Ras) (86)

The main Reason of the war is

sequence the Ras Bitwaded.

- After down fall of Michael Sehul

The position of Ras Bitwaded was

monopolized by Yeju of Amara.

Yeju founded by Ali Guangul

or (Ali the Great & Ali I) in 1786.

The Yeju lord be law maker

& Guardian of the King)

- their Political center in

Debre Tabor (Tic)

The major Political Units were:

Tigray in N. Semen, Dembia,

Begemdit, Lasta, Amhara, Yeju

Wollo in C & Shewa & Galla in S.

→ Shewa & Wollo in autonomous

- Zemen Mesafint ^{also} has foreign threat

since 1821, the Egyptian Challenge

against Eth, along Eth-Sudanese

border. But, The Egyptian attempt to

penetrate as

repulsed by region lord such

as Tekle of Semen, Deshinu

of Awara & Kassa Hailu.

The consequences of Zemen

mesafint

- many people abandon their

profession & became Shifta

bandits

- Decline in Agricultural production

- merchant can't conduct peacefully. LDT affect

& shoulder great burden

capitalism & Growth of Dev. +
China & Japan in 16th & 17th century
China - reunited under Han dynasty
(210 BC - 206 A.D). but absolute power
The official were → educated, &

qualified by passing a set of difficult
examination based on Confucius

The official

- were conservative (in mind)
- They think past was superior to present
- Not support change & innovation
- convinced that the China civilisation is highest in the world
- They regarded Barbarian (give out side empire)

→ Ming dynasty

- first they are powerful in 14th & 15th ch.
- Chinese culture (Paint, Pottery, Poetry) reach high level
- They sent voyages of exploration in 15th ch.
- But in late voyage were stalled

- Ming declined & overthrown in 17th ch. b/c of internal peasant revolt & external attack from the Manchus

→ The Ching dynasty

- they are Manchurian dynasty from Manchuria & had own language
- in 16th & 17th a power from Manchuria state emerged with Chinese state

in 16th ch, power for Manchurian state emerged, in 1644 Ching dynasty controlled the Chinese capital Beijing
The Ching accepted by landlord & educated people, they suppressed peasant revolt to tradition.

The Ching dynasty rule according to tradition

for instance it encouraged Chinese culture

Chinese scholars were administrative

Under dynasty Chinese territory expanded

The Chinese troops won the Russian

The Chinese tradition culture continued to 17th & 18th

The link with Europe was too limited

They only traded with Russian

The Jesuit missionaries

First they establish smooth link

They made cannon & map

did astronomical & engineering work in China

in 18th century, Jesuits were expelled

in half 19th Ching start decline

In 1839-42, British defeated Chinese

& imposed unequal treaty

Then China was reduced to semi colonial status

(forced to make economic & political concessions)

Mongol invasion establish Yuan

in the period Marco Polo 1271-68

from Venice travel China 1271-68

they overthrown by Ming dynasty

had ancient civilization w/c was influenced by China. They borrowed idea of institution but they Japanised it. Japan ruled by Emperor but real power in the hand of Shogun (commander of army)

The Emperor was respected but confined (star) in Palace.

The great feudal lord = daimyos

Feudal warrior = Samurai

The daimyos ruled land called = Han

around 1490, along period of civil war. A feudal lord for power by using samurai

Tokugawa daimyo family ruled Japan from 1603-87 (84)

The head of family, Ieyasu made himself Shogun. in 1603 he unite Japan.

establish Tokugawa Shogunate.

effective power & no more civil war.

At the top of Japan Feudal Society

the ruling class → Shogun, daimyos, samurai

The common people - merchant, ^(craftsman) peasant

in the Feudal System, they develop capitalism.

• Had money eco, lending at interest

• Towns, cities & wage labour expand.

• European reached Japan in 16th century

• They start trade w/c.

• catholic missionaries arrived Japan in 1615 half million Japan converted to Christianity. But Shogun expelled them.

all outside influence on Japan it is known as Japan seclusion policy (isolation). but some limited contact allowed - Trade with China & Korea - such merchant (only European) but confined to Island of Desima in Nagasaki. 92 yrs

The Consequence of Seclusion

• obstacle for dev-t of capitalism

• it hampered Japan's military ^{obstacle} ^{technology}

The English Revolution

in 1603, the last ruler of English Tudor dynasty Queen Elizabeth

(1558-1603) died unmarried.

She was replaced by James VI (1603-25)

King of Scotland & became

James I of England & Ireland.

He was 1st Stuart King from Scotland

Eng & Scotland were not united

politically until 1707 (Great Britain)

Eng monarchy were not absolute

• The King had no regular army

• There was National Representative Assembly called Parliament.

It approved law & taxation

met, when the King called it.

at westminster & had 2 house

• the house of lords - not elected

& consist noble families & Archbishop & bishops

Represent the People, but elections not met since 1629.
conflict b/w Parliament & King
(1625-49)
began during Charles I. The cause is

Foreign Policy - Charles led Eng to war start (1642-46)
a extensive war against Spain & France w/c ended up in Failure the King so, faced criticism & opposition from people

Money - When Charles I. faces money crisis, collected money through increase tax w/out the approval of Parliament
it's illegal

Religion - The Eng, People suspect that Charles & his wife (Henrietta Maria a French catholic) were taking away Eng from Protestant & back to catholicism.

Charles - rule Eng w/out Parliament.
for 11 years no Parliament meeting.
He rule like absolute monarch.
The Revolution started in 1637 when Charles I imposed Eng prayer book in Scotland for church service.

When he faced this crises, He called Parliament meeting in 1640.
The Parliament refused to approve taxation then it was dissolved this Parliament is called short Parliament.
- May 1641

For 2nd time, Charles I called not democratic Parliament it met in Nov. 1640 & stayed up to 1653, it was called long Parliament.
The king faced strong opposition from Parliament & the people.
The first civil war

(28)

war start (1642-46).
The Parliament supported by the London & the Navy got support from Scotland.
it also organized an army called New model army, commanded by Thomas Fairfax & Oliver Cromwell.

The king supported by Royalists.
in the first civil war Parliament won.
before during civil war radical religious & political ideas had emerged.
one of these was the Levellers.

- it was secular, political movement.
- They want Democracy, religious toleration & reform of harsh legal system.
- They had support from craftsman, wage worker, ordinary soldier & junior officers.
- They had been fighting for political & religious freedom for ordinary people.

In 1648, the 2nd civil war was started when Scot. invade Eng.
The new model army quickly defeated the Scot & Eng Royalists.

then, the army & House of Common
Removed the monarchy
→ in January 1649 the king was ^{beheaded}
→ England was declared a Republic
→ Cromwell moved fast & smashed
the Levellers inside & outside the army

From 1648-53, The Rump (Remnant
of the House of Common) ruled Eng.
• in 1653, Cromwell dismissed the
Rump & was the end of long
Parliament

• Cromwell conquer Ireland &
Scotland & ruled up to death in 1658

With the death of Cromwell, the
ruling class of Eng tried to
restore the monarchy, old law
old order.

January 1660, Charles II's son
began to rule as Charles II
the event known as Restoration
it restore

• The monarchy
• The state church of England
• Traditional constitution

When Charles II died, his brother
James II (1685-88), succeed him.

It was suspected that James II
made Eng catholic

He rule as absolute monarchy
became so unpopular.

then, a group of nobles and invited
William of Orange of Dutch to Eng.
• in Nov 1688 William arrived Eng w/ army
• James II left Eng & fled to France
• The William became William III & ruled
Eng from 1688-1702.

This event in the Eng rev. known as
a "Glorious Revolution" (w/out blood)

→ The Glorious Revolution

• preserved the constitution
• Marked the victory of the Parliament
• The Parliament

Presented Bill of right to the king
• Gave certain basic right to the people
• made illegal for the king to have a standing army

The Enlightenment

The 18th century intellectual movement

France was center of Enlightenment

France was the intellectual & cultural
center of Europe.

French language became dominant
in Europe than Latin.

→ The Enlightenment Thinker:

• Sought for exploration of universality
in human reason than Revelation.

• condemned Religious persecution & intolerance

• Some of them openly atheist, But the
common

attitude was deism (believe that the
universe & its natural law needed the
existence of Creator)

consider the common people too stupid & uneducated to be Reasoner. Wrote book "SPIRIT of LAW" (1689-90). HE OPPOSE despotism. Most of them want little reform above. HE OPPOSE despotism. Radical change from below by PEOPLE. PROPOSES the separation of Govt power, Legislative, Executive & Judiciary. created despotism & were in favour of constitutional monarchy, the only exception of judiciary.

was Rousseau, who believed that a republic was the best form of Govt. - HE criticized the French old Regime abuse. Did not have the same opinion. in 1751. BUT they had common ideal & attitude. Publish French Encyclopedia in some basic thinking. (30) Non French Enlightenment thinkers criticized State responsibility over business. John Locke (1632-1704) Eng Philosopher. attacked mercantile theory w/c supported a favorable balance of trade & opposed protective tariffs. In his Theory of Govt he said people had the right to life liberty & property. support free trade. He argue "the right of Rev. against Tyranny". Most of them were optimistic & believe society could be improved. Adam Smith - Scottish Philosopher. Most of them are French philosophers. The founder of Pol. Eco. helped the French Revolution. Benjamin Franklin American Philosopher. Defaire (1694-1778) - is known for his criticism against unjust & despotic French Govt. contribute to Science & influenced American struggle for independence. Rousseau (1712-78) - wrote his famous book with title "Social Contract". John Lock believes in Progress. He wrote that "man is born free were certain, if a man use his mind & follow up reason. & everywhere in the chains. believed Republic is best. - believed in democracy. - Attack wealth & values small in republic.

The American independence was a struggle for independence in North America - 13 colonies from Canada to Florida & from Atlantic ocean to Appalachian mts. - high birth immigrant from Europe & early marriage. In 1775 pop. was 2.5 million & most of them were European & 500,000 were slaves by transatlantic slave trade for the South plantation. After independence slavery ended in the North but not South. Their eco is based on export of cash crop to Europe: fishing & handicraft + transatlantic slave trade. The 13 colonies under Brit Gov. + they were given autonomy. Each colony had a Governor met by British Gov. + appointed to command in chief of army. Each colony had elected assembly that vote on tax & law. They ran their affairs w/out interference from Britain. After 13th C. H. the colonies start to feel American.

devised stricter control. King George III of Britain declared that the land beyond Appalachian mountain to the colonies also. Trade of colonies with New American settlement forbidden. Brit sent troops for get food supply for their soldier & also introduce new tax. They approved Stamp Act - it's to collect revenue by stamping on documents like playing card, Newspaper, contract. In 1773 - The citizens of Boston dumped into Boston harbor in Briton cargo of tea. It's called The Boston Tea Party. In September 1774, the first continental congress met in Philadelphia w/ representatives from all 13 colonies. The congress made formal protest against British. A pamphlet entitled Common Sense by Thomas Paine. & distribute about the right of man & use of reason. In May 1775, the second congress in Philadelphia. George Washington appointed to command in chief of army. In July 4, 1776 the congress adopted the declaration of independence w/ 12 colonies. Drafted by Thomas Jefferson. The declaration put forward the right of self determination of people & equality of rights, democratic principle.

But Britain didn't accept the declaration of independence.
In Oct 1777, a British force surrendered at Saratoga, New York.
- French (1778), Spain (1779), Dutch (1780) declared war on the British.
In 1781 British force surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia.

→ Finally the British decided to stop the war & signed the Treaty of Paris in Sep 1783.
by the treaty
- Britain accepted the independence of USA
- Britain ceded the USA the land East of Mississippi & South of Canada & Florida ceded to Spain.

3 factors were responsible for success. Peasant was most oppressed.

1) Geo advantage → a 3000 mile fur from the sea made it difficult to supply large army.
2) The determined & brilliant leadership of George Washington.

French aid - money, weapon, soldier & war ship.

1787 USA declared constitution came to operation in 1789.

The decision making was given to Congress w 2 house: - Senate & H of Representatives.

George Washington elected 1st president. The results of the war.

→ it created new national state (USA)
→ it was immediate cause of French Revolution
→ it influenced the struggle of liberation of Spain & Portugal's colonies.

French Revolution

→ period b/w 1789 - 1799 known as Old Regime.
- bc the Govt was Absolute & no constitution.
- The society of Old Regime divided into 3 estates.

1st estate → Catholic Clergy
2nd estate → Royal Family & nobles
3rd estate → bourgeoisie, Peasants, & petty bourgeoisie.

1st & 2nd estate have privilege & pay few tax.

Peasant was most oppressed. The discontent & criticism and social division is the root (long term) cause.

The States-General

The States-General was the national representative assembly of France. Finally met in 1614.

when they get money crises they called it the assembly in Versailles.

The immediate cause of French Revolution.

1) The French Participation in American independent war.

2) Financial crisis of French.
3) bad harvesting, by bc food shortages, rise price & unemployment.

but weather cause food shortages, rise price & unemployment.

The 3rd estate established national assembly, they met in tennis court & took an oath. This event is called the Tennis court oath. In July 1789, in support of national assembly the people of Paris captured the Royal Prison (Bastille) which

known as the storm of Bastille.

On 4 August 1789, the National Assembly issued a decree.

it abolish feudal & church tax (the)

it abolish all form of Privilege.

These decrees ended the old regime.

On 26 Aug 1789, the national assembly

declared the declaration of the right

of man & citizen.

All member of nation are equal in right.

The division of France into Estates was rejected.

All French men are equal citizen.

Express various civil rights ex) freedom of speech, religion.

Although the French Revolution was

a bourgeois revolution, the majority of

people have active participation.

national assembly nationalized

all Catholic land as solution of financial crisis.

In Sep 1791, a new constitution had

been completed & France became

a constitutional monarchy.

Active citizen - given full political rights

By the election of 1791, legislative Assembly was created which replaced

counter revolution (European who feared the spread of revolution).

on August 10, 1792, overthrew the monarch and request constitution of 1791. In Paris, a new assembly established called Convention.

The revolution saved bicameral system.

Austrian force at battle of Valmy. Sep 1792

The convention met in Sep 1792 & declared

in January 1793, Louis XVI executed by guillotine.

→ 2 rival Political Party emerged in convention.

• The Girondin - represent big bourgeoisie

• The Jacobin - middle & petty

They were more radical, extremists

who determined to save France & revolution.

• Their chief leader - Maximilien Robespierre

from May 31 - June 2 1793, big rising

led the killing of Girondin.

Up to July 1794 the Jacobins ruled

France by 12 men, committee of public safety.

Jacobins introduce democratic

effects.

• Food rationing, control on price & wages

was introduced, the law of Maximum.

• The reign of Terror - use to revolutionary counter

- This revolution was the highest bloodshed

→ Finally the Jacobin lost support

from Paris by their suppression of democracy.

In July 27, 1794, the convention voted to

send the Robespierre & Jacobin to guillotine.

The convention voted a new constitution in 1795, which established Directory. But it was corrupt, weak, unpopular. It was not conservative & stable. In Nov 1799 ambitious, popular General Napoleon Bonaparte overthrew Directory.

Significant of French Revolution

- brought a great change
- increase spirit of nationalism
- effect rest of Europe
- abolish serfdom & slavery

The Napoleonic Era (1799-1815)

1769. Born in Mediterranean Island of Corsica. He learned in military school & became

2nd Lieutenant in French army at the age of 16.

17th 1796 He was given command of army in N. Italy against Austria & defeated it in

then he moved to Egypt & Syria. ^{Victory}

means the British fleet, under Admiral Franch in 1815. But, the 34 British fleet destroyed his fleet, so he was forced to return to France.

overthrew Directory in Nov 1799.

establish a regime called consulate.

he became the head of regime as 1st coun

France's influence over

Italy, Holland, Switzerland & Germany.

1804 Napoleon brought back to monarchy & Catholic church.

he, principal enemy

Austria, Russia & Sweden were

great victory, directly

Europe came under his control.

1810 - he controlled most of Europe except Britain (B/c of her Island position) Turkey & Russia.

In 1805 - British fleet crushed French fleet at sea battle of Trafalgar.

In 1812 - he invaded Russia (a big mistake) which led to him down fall & captured Moscow.

1st he defeated the Russian Army.

But, the Russian cut off supplies of food & destroyed road & bridge so

Napoleon forced to retreat.

In 1813 - near Leipzig, Napoleon

suffered a disastrous defeat

by the coalition force of Russia

Britain, Sweden, Prussia & Austria

In 1814, Napoleon was sent into

exile on Island of Elba.

Napoleon escaped & returned to

France in 1815. But, the

coalition force defeated his

army at battle of Waterloo.

In Jun 1815, he was sent to

the Island of St. Helena.

Napoleon Contributions

• brought stability

• he ended quarrel b/w Revolution

& Catholic church.

• He introduced new system of

• He introduced new code of civil

• He introduced new code of criminal

• He introduced new code of public

The Industrial Revolution (18th-19th)
first appeared in England b/c Eng
was rich than other country.
have large supply of coal for industry
have colonies across Atlantic & India
→ it mean Transition from hand

production to machine production.
→ also it mean, organizational &
Technological Change w/c Transform
Industry & Transport.

main feature of revolution
1) work ^{done} by hand & simple tool

was now done by machine

2) The machine operated by new form
of power. 1st by water power

2nd by steam produce steam engine

Steam engine invented by

Thomas Savery (1698) & Thomas Newcomen

Steam engine improved for factory

use by James Watt (1782-4)

Steam power apply for Transport (railway)

The first railway invented by

George Stephenson in 1825 & his son

Robert. The 1st railway built in Eng

Stockton - Darlington railway 1825

Liverpool - Manchester 1836

The industrial rev. important in P

Production metal - Iron
Iron produced in greater quantity & clear

the most important in first
Textile, Iron, mechanical engineering
chemical & Transport industry
The revolution had Eco, Social
& Political effect.
agriculture ceased to be dominant

Pop increases fast make Pop.
lived in urban & social class
emerge

1) The capitalist (Bourgeois) -

The owner of means of production

2) The worker (Proletariat)

→ 2 ideas develop by revolution:-

The Bourgeois Program of ideology

& Liberalism. (35)

Political Liberalism in Eng in 17th

1) means having constitution
(make or change law & approve)

selected representative
legislation

Political Liberalism also means

civil right & freedom of newspaper

criticism of Govt Policy,

Religious freedom & fair trial

Liberal in 19th did not want the

mass of the poor have political right

Liberal democracy - constitution

Govt, civil right plus democracy

it exist in USA before 1848 at least

for white male
Not exist in Europe except Brit, France
country with elected assembly
limited voting for minority
working class from 1840's get new
ideology called socialism
Guiding book - Communist Manifesto by

increased national wealth.
the gap b/w industrial states and non western state.
The change in all aspect of life has become increasingly rapid
The dev't of socialist thought

- many writers like Robert Owen (Eng)
(Fre) Charles Fourier - made proposal of ideal social condition.

These socialist called utopian ideal society that provided Equality & Justice
- Marx Predicated that the ruling working class of class would be overthrown by

late 1890-1914 - many socialist grow.
appeared, socialism mov't
Darwin's theory of evolution & its impact

In 1859 his book called the origin of species
Evolution occurred through a process called "natural selection" (the survival of fittest)

Social Darwinism is the belief that people in society compete for survival.
The idea of natural selection favour the survival of fittest member of people

explain diff in achievement & wealth
individual must compete to survive

Survival of the fittest member of society
Social Darwinism (late 19th C)
Herbert Spencer (Brit) first proposed the theory

Samuel Sumner - made social Darwinism popular
Marx compared the struggle to the struggle for power

The Almohads movement first started as religious movement & was antagoneistic to Almoravid. its eco goal was to control Trans-Saharan Trade & political goal to set up Islamic Empr

The leader of Almohads was Ahmad ibn Tumart who criticized the Almoravid rule.

They establish their capital at Marrakesh
- Ibn Tumart start his rebellion to overthrow the Almoravid Gov't
- He got acceptance from Berber tribes

In 1122 - Almohads scored the 1st victory over the Almoravids
but, Ibn Tumart died before he

overthrew the Almoravid rule.
He was succeeded by Abd al-Mumin, who built strong Empire

It defeated almoravid completely
So muminid dynasty rule until mid 13th

The Almohad finally collapse
Efficient administration wasn't possible to rule vast Empire

The imposition of heavy tax that led to popular dissatisfaction
The military weakness

Then, the last caliph al-wathiq, overthrown by rival family = Marinid

the region to the S. of Sahara.
The Arab called the region "Bilad of Sudan" meaning the country of Black.
Sudan was vast territory extend from Nile valley in E of West Sudan.

W-Sudan stretch from Atlantic ocean to Black Chad. As a result of Trans Saharan trade many states flourished.

Ghana - the oldest Kingdom in W Sudan. It was founded in 4th century & reached its peak at 1000 A.D. (11th)

Kumbi-Saleh - was the political center. Ghana was benefited a lot from Trans Saharan Trade, w/c help the ruler to build strong gov.

Ghana craftsman were skill. Ruler of Ghana were able to build vast empire w/c covered part of the present day Mali & Mauritania.

The decline of Ghana was caused by invasion of the Almoravids in 11th c. They controlled the city of Awdaghust in 1054.

Kumbi-Saleh in 1076 this brought Ghana to an end. Founded by the Kangaba people who belong to Mandinka.

The people engaged in gold trade. The Kangaba people led by Sundiata

fought Sun Uaguru (controlled Kumbi-Saleh & Trade Route). Then they establish their kingdom Mali (meaning, where the king resides) in 1234.

Under Mansa Musa's rule (1312-37) Mali expand & control the gold mining area of Wangara & Bambouk. Mansa Musa accept Islam in 1324.

Mansa Musa made pilgrimage to Mecca. The Kingdom of Mali collapsed b/c of Empire extension of the territory.

The Tervu & Wolof separated themselves from domination of Mali. core to end.

Finally the Kingdom of Mali. Songhai - fishing & trading people N.W. Nigeria originated in Dendi region of

800, establish themselves at Gao. They accepted Islam around 1000 A.D.

In the 13th c, the Sunni dynasty strengthened its power in Songhai & became independent. of Songhai

Sunni Ali expand the territory. He was succeeded by Mohammed Tour of the Askia dynasty, who further extended Songhai influence.

Timbuktu establish as culture center of Songhai.

Dynastic rivalry weaken the empire & finally, the Morocco force conquered Songhai in 1591.

it's military aristocracy in Egypt
- they are Turkish Slave who came
as mercenaries (Chazma) but not (Zin)
before Mamluk ^{Abu Ubaid} ruled Egypt
they ended by Mongol invasion
2) power struggle 3) military weakness

last ruler "Tughlakh" assassinated in 1250

Egypt attained greatness & prosperity in Mamluk

the Mamluk participate in Trans-Saharan Trade

The rich west African passed through Egypt & pay gold as tribute

spice & valuable Trade item for Europe

pass through Red Sea (under control of Mamluk)

an Mamluk conquered Christian Kingdom of Nubia in 1275

The Ottoman invaded Egypt in 1516 & completely Mamluk defeated in 1517

The Fula Sultan (1541-1821)

founded by cattle breeding nomad in Fula

Nubia before Fula Nubia was ruled by Christian Kingdom Alwa & Makuria

both annexed by the Mamluk in 1275 in Senegal

Fula accept Islam & founded their center

Abdullahi are rival but defeated by Bal Mohammed Ali of Egypt (conquered)

The Almoravids

movement organized by Sanhaja (N.W Africa)

Maghreb region in 11th ch. movement reaction against Berber in 18th ch. Abdallah - Ibn Kasim

Abdella & his follower called the people of hermitage - al-murabitun.

They launch their Jihad in 2 direct

1) by Abdella - conquer Berber, Sijilmasa in Morocco & part of Spain in half 11th

2) by Abu Bakr - conquered in 1054 & Audaghust & in 1076 Kumbi Sale (Ghana)

Kanem Bornu (9th ch - 1846)

founded by Kanuri people in Lake Chad

ruled by the Salfawa (Nijamin is their capital)

in 14th the war with Bulala forced the Sultan (maisi) move to Bornu & reestablish

new capital at Ngazargam.

Idris Aloma - expand the empire in 18th

empire decline b/c Fulani people infiltrated from west & finally collapse

& absorbed Wadai in 1846.

Hausa City State

lived in S. edge of Saharan desert

Hausa people like Tuareg & Fulani

enter to region & adopted Hausa language

The territory occupied by Hausa speaking

is "Kasar Hausa". Hausa States not Political unite

in 14th ch. they develop into city state

The most important city Zazzu, Gobar, Kebbi,

Kano & Zamfara. The land rich in iron ore & fertility.

Hausa is intermediate b/n trade of Sahara & Islamic administrative system

was introduced by Kanem Bornu in 18th ch. And the Fulani Jihad conquered Kingdom of Kongo

in 14th ch. movement reaction against Berber in 18th ch. Abdallah - Ibn Kasim

Kubali Khan (Mongol leader) established
 Yuan dynasty. (1279-1368)
 during the Yuan period Marco Polo
 from Venice travel to China (1275-92)

• Tang dynasty replaced the Sui - then after mongol ming emerged
 & ruled China for 300 years from 1368-1644 a stability & prosperity
 period of prosperity. (40) Japan

Chang'an (capital of Tang), the
 largest city in the world that
 attracted diplomats, traders,
 poet scholar from world.
 in 8th century Confucianism revived
 Tang dynasty decline in 8th Ad
 then in 907 Ad Tang rule ended. He adopt Chinese system = centralization

• Song replaced the Tang & - 645, Katoke became emperor & began
 reunified China in 906 Ad. Taira reform
 they introduced 2 major changes → a program that introduced
 1) They firmly establish a system feature of Chinese model gov. &
 of civil service examination → also introduced central tax system
 & land distribution program
 2) establish Neo Confucianism
 as official state philosophy. The Fuji ruled for 300 years
 • But Song suffered by frequent attacks by nomadic in N.
 • The daimyos (lower of great land)
 emerged powerful & independent in 11th
 • They hired band of warrior called samurai
 • 2 of samurai leaders to Takai no Arimura to
 Minamoto family in 11th century