

History Grade 10 Short Note Unit 1-8

FANA EDUCATION

UNIT ONE

Developed capitalism and colonialism in the 19th century

Development of Capitalism in Europe and the USA

Second phase of industrial revolution had the following features:-

- The substitution of steel in place of iron as a basic industrial materials
- The replacement of coal by gas, oil the use of electricity
- The development of automatic machines and
- The radical changes in transportation and communication system

Major innovations of 19th c

- In 1856 Henry Bessemer invented machine that could eliminates impurities from liquid iron to produce steel
- In 1831 Michael Faraday studied principles of dynamo and electricity
- In 1879 Rudolf Diesel invented diesel engine. (used in modern ship & automobiles)
- ❖ Canals were constructed for inland transport. Examples
 - Erie canal (USA) connected Hudson River with Great Lakes in 1825
 - Suez Canal (Egypt) connected Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea in 1869.

- Panama Canal linked Atlantic with Pacific ocean in 1914
- Russia connected Volga & Don Rivers and Baltic Sea with White Sea.
- In 1825 the first rail way was built in England; driven by George Stephenson
- Rail way line expanded in Belgium, France, Spain and USA.

❖ Communication facilities

- In 1840 the first postal system was started in England
- In 1846 the first telegraph was formed
- In 1876 Alexander Graham invented telephone
- 1896 Guglielmo Marconi invented wireless telegraph

Industrial revolution:-

- Brought social, economic and political change in Europe
- Enable Europe to dominate the world (colonization)
- Urbanization was accelerated
- Bourgeoisie and proletariat emerged as a two dominant social class
- The bad working and living condition of the workers caused the emergence of trade union.
- A group of skilled workers (Luddites) destroyed the machine they were working with in England
- On the other hand workers believed their demand could get answer by presenting petition to the parliament, the movement known as chartist movement.

- Karl Marx and F. Engels believed in scientific socialism promote violent struggle. Marx published “communist Manifesto” in 1848.
- The absence of fair distribution of resource caused mass movement.
- Governments in Europe enacted series of laws to alleviate these problems
- The idea of liberalism, democracy, pluralism spread all over the industrialized world.
- Liberalism is the belief in free speech, criticism, freedom of worship and peoples control over the state.
- Pluralism means the existence of a multiple party political system
- The period was characterized by the spread of education
- Industrial capitalism paved a way for the development of nationalism.
- Nationalism is the feeling of loyalty to a group or nation, advocated common goals of national interest

Unification of Italy

Italy had once the centre of Roman Empire & the place where the Renaissance Culture developed lost its economic and political importance with the shifting of Mediterranean trade to Atlantic Shores. Dominated by external power like Austria and France

- 1815 Vienna congress recognized Piedmont Sardinia as an independent Italian state.
- Lombardy and Venetia left to Austria province
- Parma, Lucca, Modena, and Tuscany were restored to local princes
- Papal state ruled by Pope, Naples and Sicily ruled by local rulers dominated by Austria.
- The unification and independence movement in Italy were started by educated Italians before 1848
- Giuseppe Mazzini (1805- 1872) organized the “Young Italy Movement” aimed at creating democratic Republic in Italy. Who has been called the soul of the unification

- 1848 revolution swept all over Europe revived Italian nationalism, provided constitution to Piedmont, this later becomes constitution of Italy kingdom.

How was the Italy Kingdom Realized?

- Before the unification there had been eight separate petty states
- C. B Cavour prime minister of Piedmont Sardinia greatly contributed to the unification of Italy
- Cavour was the “brain of the unification”
- Piedmont participated in the Crimean war, regained Lombardy in 1859
- The four North Italian states joined Piedmont through popular uprising in 1859.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi led a military campaign against Francis II in 1860
- Garibaldi ceded Naples and two Sicily to Piedmont Sardinia by using his famous army known as the “Red Shirt” or the “Thousands”. The republic of Italy set up at Turin in 1861
- After the unification Garibaldi was termed the “sword of the unification”
- In the 1866 Austro-Prussian war Italy allied with Prussia. After the war Austria ceded Venetia to Italy
- 1871 France withdrawal her army from Rome which marked end of Italy unification.
- Rome became the political centre of unified Italy kingdom
- Victor Emmanuel II fully supporter of Cavour policies become king of Italy in 1861

Unification of Germany

- In the 1st half of 19th c Germany were divided as the Italians

Factors that preceded the unification of Germany

- Common sense of nationality, aspired for the unified independent “father land”

- The war of Napoleon aroused German nationalism
- 1848 revolution swept all over Europe revived German nationalism, provided constitution to Prussia

Factors hindering German Unification

- Foreign domination or influences from Austria and France
- Austria's measures to suppress the growth of nationalism and patriot feeling and France did not want a strong and united German state
- Religion difference division between protestant North East and Catholic south
- Politically the north was autocratic and the south was liberal
- Economically the east was agrarian *Junkers* and the west was industrialized

The course of the unification

- In 1819 German states custom union *Zollverein* was set up with Prussia as a leader
- In 1862 Otto Van Bismarck became the chancellor of Prussia.
- In 1864 he allied Prussia with Austrian in the Danish war. Schleswig ceded to Prussia, Holstein went to Austria.
- In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria at the battle of Sadowa; Austria forced to cede Holstein to Prussia
- In 1867 Prussia organized the Northern German confederation headed by Prussia.
- The succession problem in Spain caused the Franco-Prussian war in 1870/1. The Prussian army got victory at the battle of Sedan even they overrun France. Bismarck proclaimed William as a Kaiser of Germany.
- On the Frankfurt treaty France agreed to cede Alsace and Lorraine to Germany and to pay huge war indemnity.
- As Bismarck said Germany unification was achieved through "**Blood and Iron** " and *real politik*

The American Civil War

- After the independence of the thirteen colonies they showed faster economic growth
- The number of the states in the union grew rapidly. During the presidency of A. Lincoln the number of states in the union were thirty three

Causes of the civil war

- Economic difference:- the north was more industrialized while the south depends on plantation agriculture
- Political difference:- the north was abolitionist or unionist, the south want to preserve slavery
- The eleven states in the south formed confederate states of America led by Jefferson Davis
- The north was determined to preserve union. So they declared war on the south in 1861

The course of the civil war

- 1861-1863 the confederates gain victories over the unionist
- Abraham Lincoln introduced the Emancipation proclamation and the Homestead laws; set free the slaves and gave the right to held a plot of land in the west respectively
- The effective leader ship of A. Lincoln, G. Ulysses S. Grant and T. Sherman contributed for the victory of the unionist. Jefferson Davis was captured on May 26, 1865.

Consequence of the war

- High military casualties
- Abolition of slavery but racial discrimination continued until 1960s.
- The union was preserved and paved the way for the rise of USA as a major global power.
- Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in April 1865

Colonial Rivalries of European Powers

- Prior 1500 Africa regarded as a “Dark continent” by Europeans.
- In their early contact Europeans were conducting a profitable trade from gold, ivory and slaves
- This nature of contact changed after the industrial revolution
- Many European countries developed colonial interest in Africa. This new interest Europe into conflict and Cooperation

1. European capitalist needed overseas colonies for economic reason

2. The emergence of Italy and Germany as new powerful states

The need to balance of power; among the major European countries caused competition to acquire large colonial territories.

British boasted by saying “the sun never set on British empire”

Britain and France were competing to each other because of the opening of Suez Canal in 1869.

- Britain and France were very close to war at Fashoda incident in Sudan in 1898.

The European Conflict and Cooperation in the Scramble for Africa.

- The rush for acquiring colonial territories often called the scramble for Africa.
- The immediate factor for this rush includes

1. The opening of Suez Canal

2. The direct involvement of King Leopold II of Belgium and Germany in the colonization of Africa

- To check French advance beyond Djibouti British invited the Italians to control Massawa in 1885.
- In 1880s the scramble led a colonial power to come to an agreement to partition Africa peacefully.
- Otto Van Bismarck arranged Berlin Conference November 1884 to 26 February 1885.

The Process of Colonial Occupation of Africa

- Many steps and methodologies were taken to scramble Africa. Initially European explorers were sent to Africa to study and investigate possibility of controlling the area. They also gave valuable information of the region to their respective governors. Among the explorers were James Bruce, Rene Caillie, David Livingstone, Mungo Park, Richard Lander, Henry M. Stanley, Samuel Baker and others. Later at their footsteps missionaries were sent to Africa to evangelize the people. Individual companies followed the missionaries and companies were followed by colonial government.
- Colonial government made fake treaties with local government to get possession of lands. They also used forceful subjugation and controlled many areas.
- French most of West Africa, British conquered Egypt in 1882, and defeated Mahdist in 1898 at the battle of Omdurman. Colonial government faced resistance from example from the Mahdist. Seyyid Mohammed Abdile Hassan organized Somali combatants against British colonial master until 1920s.
- BY 1920s only Ethiopia and Liberia were outside the colonial zone.
- The Europeans were successful in the war of conquest because of their usage of technologically sophisticated munitions.
- The Europeans followed different kinds of administration system. France used the "direct rule" policy which was formulated by Albert Saraut, while British followed the "indirect" policy which was designed by Fredrick Lugard.

UNIT 2

The Formation of the Modern Ethiopian Empire (1855-1906)

The Ethiopian Long Distance Trade in the 19th Century

The Nature of Long Distance Trade: - Basically trade is the outcome of surplus production and division of labor. This trade divided into long distance trade and local trade.

Local trade refers to local exchange of goods mainly among the people of the same region, while long distance trade (LDT) involves different markets, peoples and regions and variety of trading items.

Factors for the revival of LDT in the 19th c Ethiopia includes

1. Mohammed Ali in Egypt maintained political stability in the Red Sea region in 1830s
2. Russians conquered Caucasus maintain order in the Middle East
3. The revival of European interest in Ethiopia in the 19th c

Henry Salt visited Ras W/selassie in 1805; Nigus Sahle Selassie signed treaty with W.C. Harris in 1841, two years later with Rochet d'Herricut. In 1849 Walter Plowden signed treaty with Ras Ali II

4. The rise of Oromo monarchical state in the Gibe region.

Merchants of LDT: - major merchants were Jabart in North and Afqala were in the south west. Minor merchants were Afar, Harari, Somali and Borana merchants.

LDT dominated by Muslim merchants: - the Muslim had little access to land, LDT connect Ethiopia with Muslim Arabs and Muslim sought trade as a means of expanding their religion.

External trade dominated by Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Indians. Sudanese merchant dominated the trade activities in North West while the Saffare linked Ethiopia with Kenya and Somali.

Item of Trade: - Import goods includes; copper, brass, spices, cloth, beads, silk, silver, fire arms, cartridges..... The major export items were ivory, musk, wax, gold, skins and hides, incense, coffee, and most of slaves.

Slave trade reached its peak in Ethiopia in the 19th c. As a result of the frequent war of conquest and territorial expansion, introduction of modern fire arm in slave raiding, and the demands of nobilities to have thousands of slaves.

This slave trade depopulated the region, caused life insecurity and regional frictions and ethnic animosities.

Major market places of the LDT were; Bonga, Hirmata, Saqa, Assandabo, Basso, Dirta, Yifag, Metema, Adwa, Sodo, Ankobar, Aliyu Amba, Abdul Rasul, Dawe, Dire Dawe and Harar.

Medium of Exchange: - barter, salt bar, Maria Theresa, beads, cartridges, and pieces of cloth.

LDT: - it served as means of economic ties and interdependence among peoples and states of Ethiopia, major source of income for rulers, political and religion transformation of the Gibe region, main driving force behind the southern expansion of central Christian state.

The Revival of Imperial Power in the Christian Highland Kingdom and the Process of Empire Building (1855-1900)

The two major themes in the 19th century Ethiopian history are the formation of modern Ethiopian Empire and the struggle against foreign aggressors. The process of empire building took half a century. The process began with the coming to power of Tewodros II in 1855. Menelik II completed this empire formation by conquest and incorporation of peoples and states in south, south west and south east to the Christian highland state.

The attempt of Emperor Tewodros: - the period of Prince Era came to an end with the coronation of Tewodros II. Tewodros defeated Dejazmach Goshu at Gura Amba in November 1852, Biru Aligaz and three war generals at the battle of Gorgora Bichen in April 1853, Ras Ali II at Ayshal in April 1853 and finally Dejazmach Wube in February 1855 and restored imperial power.

Measures taken by the emperor to establish political stability:-

- Declared Orthodox Tewahdo as the official faith
- Expelled De Jacobins catholic leaders.

- Made military expedition into Wollo, Shoa, Gojjam and other northern provinces
- Assigned new governors over the conquered region
- Tried to establish national salaried army
- Harshly punished the rebellion by cutting their limbs and legs
- Planned to redistribute church's land and reducing the number of priests and deacons in church's 2 to 3 respectively. He faced opposition from church leaders; finally he imprisoned Abune Selama in 1864. The emperor became unpopular.
- In 1866/7 he shifted his centre to Gafat where he tried to manufacture modern arms.

He shifted his centre to Meqdalla, eventually all the regions slipped out of his hand turn by turn. British expedition of 1868 caused his death. Among the three power contenders i.e. (Kassa Mirtcha, Wagshum Gobeze and Menelik); Gobeze Gebre Medhin took the throne and coined his throne name Emperor Tekle Giyorgis.

Internal Political Development & External Challenges during the Reign of Emperor Yohannis IV

- In July 1871 Kassa Mirtcha defeated T/Giyorgis at the battle of Assem in Southern Tigray.
- On 21, 1872 he was crowned Emperor Yohannis IV. He inherited regional opposition and foreign threats from Tewodros II.
- Yohannis launched military expedition to Gojjam, Begemidir, Hamasien, and Yejjju to get submission of local chiefs.
- In 1881 Adal Tessema recognized as the Nigus Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam and Kaffa.
- Menelik did not recognize the power of Yohannis until March 20, 1878 Liche agreement.
- Menelik coined the title "King of King", maintain foreign contact with Egypt, Britain France and Italy and also he was expanding to Wollo.
- On Liche agreement; Menelik accepted Yohannis overlord ship

- Agreed to stop independent foreign contact, but he continued in secret.
- Menelik allowed to continue his territorial expansion to new areas
- Liche agreement saved Melelik from possible distraction.
- Italian promised Menelik to import fire arms through the port of Asseb
- To finance his army he could expand his territory to the rich areas in the south, south west & south east.
- Ras Gobana crossed Gibe River and moved to the Oromo states in the region
- Dejazmach Dereso had already subjected some of the Oromo areas in the south west.
- The clash of interest in the region eventuate the battle of Embabo on 6 June 1882 in East Wollega.
- T/Haymanot wounded and made captive by Menelik. Yohannis realized the potential of Menelik.
- He called both rulers to Warra Illu and punished both by taking away the region of Kaffa and Agawmider from T/Haymanot and Wollo from Menenilk. However he arranged marriage alliance between Zewditu of Menelik and Ras Araya Selassie of Yohannis, also allowed Menelik to expand his territory in south west region.
- For religion uniformity Yohannis called Boru Meda Council in 1878. Allowed the representatives of different sects to debate over their difference. At the end Yohannis declared Tewahdo as the only official doctrine. He outlawed the others, forced the Muslims in Wollo to take conversion into Christianity.
- Mohammed Ali and Ahmde Liban/Abba Watew t converted into Christianity. Those people refused to take conversion were exiled to Jimma, Gurage, Metema, and Arsi.
- Sheikh Talha and other Muslim refused to give up their religion, however this rebellion crushed by the joint army of Yohannis and Menelik

The Expansion of Egypt in the Horn of Africa

- In 1798 Napoleon of France invaded Egypt and ended Mumluk dynasty rule in the country.

- The joint Anglo-Ottoman military operation expelled French army from Egypt in 1801.
- Mohammed Ali planned to

1. establish Egypt on a firm economic and political base
2. Create a great Egypt in the Horn of Africa.

To implement this goal there must be

- a. Skilled man power
- b. Strong financial basis

To attain this goal he planned to conquer Middle East and the Horn of Africa

- His expansion in the Middle East checked by British colonial government in the region
- His expansion in the south was successful in Sudan in 1821
- Also Egyptian aggression was successful among the chiefdoms of Assosa, Benishangul, Guba& Khomosha

Ethio-Egyptian Relations from 1820s to 1872

- Egyptian expansion in to the border regions of Ethiopia in the 1820s was the revival of the old Egyptian ambition to control river Nile.
- Egypt used Sudan as a step stone to occupy Semen, Dembiya, Assosa and Benishangul.
- Local nobilities like Dejazmach Wube of Semen, Dejazmach Kinfu of Quara and Kassa Hailu were responsible to defend their respective regions.
- Kassa Hailu defeated by Egyptian aggressors in the battle of Debarki 1848.
- This battle shaped the diplomat policy of Tewodros.
- He wrote a letter to British and French government in 1862 to get skilled craftsmen from Europe

- a. He informed them the Muslim Egyptian aggression
- b. Required them sending him skilled technicians
- c. Confirmed technological backwardness of Ethiopia.
 - Tewodros religion solidarity was less attractive because they did not want to affect their economic interest in Egypt
 - Europeans were also computing in the Red Sea trade so they did not want strong state in the region
 - Tewodros gathered the missionaries to Gafat and forced them to manufacture fire arms (Sebastopol)
 - He refused to release the unskilled detainees, finally British sent expedition led by General Robert Napier in 1868.
 - Tewodros fought the battle of Eroghe and on 13 April 1868 General Napier stormed Maqdella.

Egyptian Aggression on Ethiopia 1872-1885

- Egyptian aggression in Ethiopia reached its peak during the reign of Yohannis. It was started as a border skirmish culminated into full scale invasions in 1875 and 1876
- Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt organized the invasion to rule over the region between Mediterranean Sea to equatorial Lakes Chad to India.

Factors encouraged Khedive Ismail to invade Ethiopia includes

- a. Internal political instability in Christian Highland kingdom
- b. The success of General Napier military expedition in 1868 in Ethiopia
- c. Ismail sought Europeans as friends of Egypt who would not give military support to Ethiopia.
 - Ismail appointed Werner Muzinger as a governor of Massawa. In 1872 Muzinger invaded Bogos
 - Yohannis wrote a letter to Khedive Ismail, demand the withdrawal of Egypt from the region.
 - In August 1872 he also sent a letter to Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia.

- The Europeans did not want to risk their trade and investment in Egypt. So they remain silent
- He informed Europeans his aim is to expand western civilization into Ethiopia
- In 1875 Egypt invaded Ethiopia from three direction

1. The force of Mohammad Rauf Pasha moved from the port of Zeila and controlled Hara in October 1875
2. Muzinger moved to control the trade route between Wollo and Shoa. In Nov. 1875 he was killed by the local people.
3. Colonel Arrendrup entered in the interior via Massawa.

Yohannis mobilized about 30, 000 army, defeated Egypt at the battle of Gundat on 16 November 1875 and killed Arrendrup.

To revenge this defeat Ismail Pasha mobilized 15, 000 army equipped with modern artilleries, under the leader of General Loring and Mohammed Rattib Pasha.

- After a bloody war March 7-9/1876 Yohannis defeated Egypt at the battle of Gura
- Yet Egypt remained in control of some regions of Ethiopia

The Aftermath of Gura

- Egypt demand repatriation and free trade with Ethiopia
- Yohannis released war prisoners, but refused to return the captured war weapons.
- The 1877 first peace initiatives made by General Gordon on the behalf of Egypt was failed
- The relation between Ethiopia and Egypt declined into the period of “no peace, no war”
- Ismail limited the import of arms to Ethiopia.
- Refused to restore occupied areas of Ethiopia. The period of no peace no war was lasted upto 1884

The Hewett Treaty

The rise of Mahdist movement in Sudan and the encirclement of Egyptian troops led to Hewett Treaty materialized through British Diplomatic intervention. The aim of the treaty was to save Egyptian troops trapped on the Ethio-Sudan boarder. Ethiopia fulfilled her promise in the treaty, by helping the Egyptians.

Ethio-Mahdist Conflict

In the end, it became evident that the Hewett treaty Ethiopia traded one weak enemy into two strong others, Mahdist Sudan and Italy. Consequently, the enraged Mahdist invaded western Ethiopia with the spirit of revenge. Many battles were fought until the final showdown at the battle of Metema that claimed the life of Emperor Yohannis IV took place.

Expansion to the south, south west and south east

Emperor Menelik II (r1889-1913):- in the process of modern Ethiopian empire formation used

1. Forceful subjugation
2. Peaceful submission

Menelik II: - hoped for revival of imperial authority

- Persuaded policy of expansion with:- increasing scale and great magnitude
- His policy of political re-unification went beyond the old provinces of Christian kingdom
- Marched to south, south west and south east of Ethiopia
- Began his expansion when he was king of Shewan and completed when he became an emperor

Phases of expansion

A. (1875-1889) he Incorporated Gurage, Illubabor, Wollega, Gibe states, Arsi, and Harar

Most of the Oromo of western Ethiopia and Christian Gurage peacefully submitted

Muslim Gurage, Arsi, Harar subjected after a bloody wars

Muslim Gurage and Silte under Hassen Enjamo resisted Menelik expansion until 1888.

The Arsi Oromo fought from 1882-1886 until their final defeat at the battle of Azule in 1886.

Harari and south eastern Oromo subdued after the battle of Chelenqo in 1887.

Three factors facilitated Menelik II expansion in these regions

1. *1878 Liche agreement freed Menelik to concentrate on the conquest of new areas (reduced tension with Yohannis IV)*
2. *The battle of Embabo (1882) eliminated a strong rival of Menelik, Nigus T/Haymanot of Gojjam, from the resourceful regions of southwest.*
3. *His commercial relation with Italy and access to fire arms*
Resource involves in the war of conquest.

B. (1889-1896):- this expansion coincided with Great Famine (Kifu Qen) (1888-1892). *This Great famine caused by cattle epidemic helped Menelik to get human.*

Northerners joined the armies of Menelik; involved in wars of expansion, settled in the conquered territories

Expansion also motivated by the needs for mobilization of resources for the benefits of the emperor

He incorporated areas Wolayita, Bale, Sidamo except Borana.

Wolayita under Kawo Tona subjected after 1894 bloody war. Finally Kawo Tona was captured and taken to Addis Ababa.

The local people were enslaved, slaughtered and houses were set on fire and also raided.

C. (1896-1900) the third phase motivated to create buffer zone between territory and adjacent European colonies. So he incorporated areas like Ogaden, Assosa, Benishangul Borean and Kaffa into his empire.

Kaffa under Tato Gaki Serochi was a strong feudal kingdom survived repeated attacks by Christian Highland Kingdom and

Omotic states, but in 1897 crushed by the force of Ras Wolde Giorgis and some local Oromo rulers of south western Ethiopia.

Consequence of this territorial expansion includes

- Territorial enlargement, Formation of the shape and map of modern Ethiopia empire and
- Demarcation of boundaries from 1896 to 1908

The Fates of incorporated peoples and rulers

- **In peacefully submitted areas:-** local people were saved from raids devastations, enslavements, spread from quartering of soldiers, their local rulers allowed to keep their position and exercise autonomous administrations including paying fixed annual tributes.
- **Resistant areas:-** people were harshly treated, looted, enslaved, compelling to flee from their localities,, their local rulers were removed and replaced by Menelik appoints, conquerors were quartered over peasants, peasants had to provide domestic needs, render labor services to the neftegna quartered in the region by the harshly exploited by the neftegna gebbar.

Both peacefully subjected and forcefully incorporated areas:-

- Faced feudal exploitation, forced to pay heavy tributes, suffered from ethnic and religion, operation and Suppression of local traditional institutions beliefs and practices.

Italian Colonization in the Horn of Africa

The advent of Italy in the horn goes back to its control of Asseb in 1862. Back in 1869 an Italian private navigational company bought Asseb from local chief. Italy occupied the port of Massawa in 1885 on the evacuation of Egypt was followed by aggressive expansion into the northern Ethiopia. Italy blocked Ethiopian import of fire arms via Massawa. Ethiopia protest against this occupation bore no fruits. The first armed clash took place at Dogali in 1887 where Italy suffered defeat. However, Italy did not stop her aggression.

British diplomats Gerald Portal met Yohannis in November 1887; Yohannis was asked to apologize for Aluala's unjust attack on the Italians.

Yohannis highly offended by Portals diplomatic dishonesty. He wrote a letter to Europeans, and explained his determination to defend his country. He declared war on Italy.

In March 1888 mobilized his army, but the Italian remain in their fort

Fresh information about Mahdist advance into Gondar was reached him.

Yohannis went to Metema to defend his people in Gondar.

On 9 March 1889, he was killed by the Mahdist

The Italo- Shewan relation

Shewa had official relation with Italy since 1876.

Menelik granted Let Marefia to the Italy Geography society led by Antinori

In 1883 Menelik signed with Italian diplomat Antonelli the treaty of friendship and commerce

They agreed on free trade

In 1887 they signed the treaty of neutrality in case of war between Italy and Yohannis.

Italy pledged Menelik **5000 rifles**

The Wuchale Treaty, the Birth of Eritrea as an Italian Colony and the Battle of Adwa.

Wuchale treaty signed on 2 May 1889 between Menelik and Pietro Antonelli from Italian side

Among the 20 articles in this treaty article III discuss about demarcation of territory between Ethiopia and Eritrea as an Italian colony

Article XVII focuses on Ethiopian foreign relation and the role of Italy.

Amharic version stated that Ethiopia could use the Italian service in her foreign relation

Italian version put Ethiopia under the Italian protectorate.

The engagement of Yohannis in the war against the Mahdist, at Metema, gave time for further Italian expansion into the Mereb melash region. They wanted to add further territories under the pre-text of the convention they signed with Ras Mekonnen; they occupied the whole of Mereb melash and officially declared their **colony of Eritrea in 1890**.

Their forceful expansion and diplomatic efforts to establish protectorate right over the whole Ethiopia and mischievous treaty (*article XVII* of **Wuchale**) led to the historic **battle of Adwa**. At the expense of great human and material losses, Ethiopia scored a monumental victory at Adwa in 1896. This victory guaranteed her independence, though her Mereb melash region renamed under Italian control. Italy suffered a national crisis and changed her cabinet. Adwa also brought significant moral incentive to subsequent Black Nationalism and the Pan African's Movement.

It must be pointed out that, however, after Adwa Ethiopia independence remained at risk from European colonial schemes. During this period, Ethiopia was still under backward feudal socio-economic conditions.

UNIT THREE

Internal Power Struggle and Foreign Intervention

The problem of succession and the Tripartite Treaty.

The **political independence** and **internal stability of the modern Ethiopian** Empire began to face a series of problems since 1906, when Emperor Menelik fell ill and his health deteriorated. His cousin and expected heir, Ras Mekonnen died in the same

year. These two events opened the way for an internal power struggle, mainly between Empress Tayitu and the Shoan nobility.

The neighboring colonial powers wanted to define their respective interests in Ethiopia in response to internal political instability and the advent of Germany in Ethiopia. To this end, Britain, France and Italy signed Tripartite treaty of 1906. They divided Ethiopia into three sphere of Economic influence.

For these internal and external problems, Menelik established a council of ministers in October 1907 and designated Lij Iyasu as his heir in ay 1909. He also appointed Ras Bitwoded Tessema Nadew as regent. Mean while Empress Tayitu assumed supreme power at the expense of the council and regency. She formed a power bloc centered around her family and thus brought the first serious challenge to the order of Menelik, i.e. Shoa nobility removed the empress from government work in March 1910.

Yet another challenge came from Lij Iyasu. He disregarded and lack respect for the old nobility of Emperor Menelik, appointed young and educated friends and relatives to key positions also appointed his father king of Northern provinces. This action aroused serious opposition. He gave moral and material support to the Somali nationalist Sayyid Mohammed Abdile Hassan. His foreign policy antagonized the tripartite powers so that they allied with his internal opponents.

Major reforms made by Lij Iyasu include:

- a. Modified the traditional ways of collecting tithes
- b. Outlawed lebashay and quragna system
- c. Established modern municipal police force (Trunbule)
- d. Formed separated department of education and introduced an auditing system

In September 1916, he was deposed and replaced by Zewditu as an empress and Tefari and her regent.

On 26 sep. 1916 Abune Mathews excommunicated Iyasu. The coup maker defeated Iyasu at the battle of **Mieso** on 27 September 1916. Until 1921 Iyasu lived in Tigray. Finally he was captured in and imprisoned in **Fiche** and **Gara Mulata**.

On 27 October 1916 Ras Michael fought the battle of **Segele** to restore Iyasu to his power. But the central army defeated him around Shano Town.

The Diarchy (1916-1930):- it was characterized by the power struggle between conservative elements represented by the empress and the old nobility, and the so called progressive who rallied around Ras Tafari. In 1918 Ras Tafari replaced the **council of Ministers** by **Crown council**. Ras Tafari removed his opponent from political scene turn by turn. The supporters of Zewditu Fitewurari Habte Giyorgis and Abune Mathewos removed by natural death in 1926, Dej Balcha Safo unconditionally surrendered in 1927, Abba Wujaw submission in 1928 and the defeat of Ras Gugsa at the battle of Anchim in September in 1930. The struggle came to an end with the coronation of Tafari as emperor in 1930.

Despite internal political crisis, there were some important socio-economic developments in the first three decades of the 20th century. They included the introduction of modern technology, technical services and institutions and expansion of modern education and efforts were made at the eradication of slavery and slave trade.

Socio-Economic Developments 1906-1935

Capitalist economic penetration of Ethiopia in such areas of modern investment like banking, railway mining, construction, etc traces their origin to this period.

The first five years following the coronation of Ras Tafari as Emperor witnessed the emergence of the **autocratic** state in Ethiopia. Autocracy in Ethiopia emanated from the general socio-economic and political transformation during the transitional period of Ethiopia towards a nascent capitalist system under the tutelage of European imperialism.

Indeed absolutism emerged amidst the challenge of centrifugal forces and foreign threats against the independence of the country. Thus, many changes and reforms were made to consolidate **incipient autocracy** of Emperor Haile Selassie. The constitution of 1931 was promulgated as a legal basis of autocratic rule. The centralization of administration was aimed at uprooting regional powers. The modernization of the bureaucracy through the expansion of modern education and use of foreign advisors was begun in order to consolidate the financial basis of the state. Fiscal centralization was attempted. The state's coercive force the army-had to be modernized. Modern military training was started in Ethiopia through the help of foreign officers. In 1930 **Belgian** officers employed to train **imperial bodyguard** and in 1934 **Sweden** officers employed to train the officers in **Holeta Military academy**.

In 1905 Bank of Abyssinia was introduced, in 1908 Menelik II school was opened, in 1910 Menelik II Hospital was established and small scale industries and public services were introduced.

UNIT FOUR

The African Peoples' Resistance against Colonial Expansion from 1870s to 1914

These Struggles against Colonialism had different stages and different forms in different parts of Africa.

1. Early military Resistance: - began in the course of European colonial expansion
 - Organized by peoples and states, Completely subdued by Europeans
2. Resistance in the interwar periods showed very little success
3. Resistance after World War II:- was most decisive

The third stage witnessed the emergence of organized national liberation movements that freed Africa from colonialism.

Samurai Toure of the Mandinka

Samori Toure: - Emerged as a leader in the 1870's

- His empire included the present day Senegal, South Eastern Mali and Guinea.
- He had admirable military skills and leadership qualities; example' he was expressed as a "Napoleon of West Africa" His empire building coincided with growing Europeans particularly the French colonial expansion in West Africa. After a short military confrontation he made peaceful arrangements with France in 1886-87
- He was supported by fellow tribe's men, the Mandinka metal workers, to manufacture and repaired rifles and muskets. He added more territories to his empire. But French captured much of his territories in 1891 and 1894. Finally Samori was captured in 1897 and exiled to French colony of Gabon, where he died two years later.

The Ashanti Empire

Ashanti (Asante):- emerged as a nation in late 17th century. Ashanti founded large and vast empire by the 19th century which stretched in today's Ghana (West Africa), ruled by kings entitled Asantehene. Its coastal strip was annexed by the British in 1824. This coastal strip was not part of Ashanti Empire. British established, British Gold Coast Colony. In 1896 British made the first military attack and tried to take the hinterland, Initially the Ashanti well defended the British attacks, they fought bravely, paid immense sacrifice but they lost the final battle in 1900; Gold Coast became British colony.

Urabi Pasha's Rebellion in Egypt.

- With the opening of Suez Canal in 1869 colonial powers like British and France interest in Egypt increased. British wanted safe passage to and from India.
- So Egypt dominated by British and French imperialist. Colonial powers collect loans that they had given to Egypt.
- Now Egypt faced financial constraints and took several measures to save government expenditure, for instance the government of Egypt reduced the salaries of the army.
- Urabi Pasha was a colonel in the army, when Egypt was dominated by British and France imperialism; he organized national army revolt against British and France imperialism and the puppet Egyptian rulers. But this nationalist movement defeated by the British force at the battle of Tel el Kabir in 1881. So Egypt became British colony in 1882. Egypt occupation by the British brought bitter conflict between the French and the British. Even worse as a protectorate of Egypt, British moved to Sudan where she faced strong resistance from the Mahdist that was formed for a war of national liberation against Egyptian rule in 1881.

The Mahdist Movement in the Sudan

Mahdi: - correct ways of practicing Islam. It was a religious revivalist and nationalist movement in the Sudan started in 1881. The Mahdist liberated Sudan from the Egyptian forces, but later the Anglo-Egyptian forces under the leadership of General Kitchener crushed the Mahdist under Kalif Abdullahi on the battle of Omdurman in 1898. Then Sudan became the Anglo-Egyptian condominium

The Maji Maji Rebellion

- In 1885 the Sultan of Zanzibar leased the coastal areas to the German East African Trading Company for fifty years.
- The Arab planter Bushuri Ibn S organized mass protest against GEAC & their trade posts in 1889.
- GEAC employed 600 Sudanese war mercenaries from Egypt to crush this mass protest.
- In 1889 Sudanese war mercenaries killed Bushuri and crushed the mass protest in Tanzania
- The German colonizer established plantation agriculture in the low land and forced the Africans to grow cotton on the plantation. Tanzanians suffered from lowland disease, many were deceased by malaria. Then the Tanzanians revolt against their masters. This mass revolt took religion dimension. Religion leader sprinkled water on the body of the protesters to make ineffective German bullets. This mass revolt brutally suppressed in 1907.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918)

Major factors

1. Rivalry among imperialist powers and Nationalism

The tension between France and Germany and the question of Alsace and Lorraine

2. Crisis preceding the first world war

The Morocco crisis in 1905 and 1911.

- The 1905 entente cordial between France and Britain. British support for France over Morocco
- German opposition, which was resolved through table round agreement
- 1911 the 2nd Morocco crisis German determined French free hand in Morocco
- This tension resolved when allowed Germany to Control Congo

3. The Balkan crisis

- Bosnia Herzegovina annexed by Austria Hungary in 1908. This annexation opposed by Serbs. The Russians were on the side of the Serbs. The subject people raised the issue of religion and nationalism.
- The nations in the Balkan fought this war against Ottoman in 1912 and 1913.

4. **Military Alliance**

- Triple Alliance formed in 1882.
- It composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
- But in 1915 Italy left this group and joined Triple Entente
- Entente Cordiale evolved into Triple Entente when Russia joined the group in 1907.
- This group joined by USA, Japan, south Africa, Portugal and Rumania joined this group

5. **Owing to mutual suspicion**

- Persistent competition among the European power, to gate ahead of others.
- German built strong naval power to gate a head of Britain since 1898
- Mutual suspicion and fear of one another reigned among the nation of Europe.

6. **The Assassination of Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo**

- This assassination by Gavrilo Principe on 28 June 1914 was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the First World War. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia, this ultimatum includes
- ❖ Serbia stop anti- Austrian propaganda and allow Austria to investigate the plot in Serbia that led to the assassination of Francis Ferdinand.

The course of the first world War

- In July 31, 1914 Russia in support Serbia start mobilization of her army to Austrian border.
- On August 1, 1914 Austria declared war on Serbia, 2 August 1914 German declared war on France
- On 4 August 1914 Britain declared war on Germany when German attacked Belgium the neutral state
- August 6, 1914 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
- ❖ German applied Schlieffen plan; attacking France through Belgium and occupy Paris within six weeks in a “swinging at door operation” and then to turn to the east
- ❖ Contrary to the German expectation the Russian made rapid mobilization and attacked the Germans.
- ❖ Germans were forced to transfer their army to the eastern front.
- ❖ Schlieffen plan failed German forced to fight the war of attrition on May 7, 1915 the German submarine sank a commercial ships trading with the Allied power which caused the death of American citizens.
- ❖ On 6 April USA joined the Allied power which caused changes in the balance of power.
- ❖ On November 11, 1918 German ended hostilities and accepting armistice.

The consequence of the war

- About 10 million soldiers lost their life and over 20 million wounded
- Millions of civilians died as a result of hostilities, famine and disease and families were dislocated
- Economically total cost of the war estimated over 300 billion dollar
- Industrial plants, bridges and other infrastructure were destroyed.
- Politically the united state of America and Soviet Union became the leading world powers

- Dynasties like Hohenzollerns of Germany, the Hapsburg of Austria-Hungary and the Romanovs of Russia were dethroned.
- Old empires like Ottoman Turkey and Austria-Hungary were disintegrated and new nation states were emerged
- In 1919 international peace keeping institution League of Nation was set up. Woodrow Wilson "fourteen points" served as a guideline on the peace settlement and formation of the League of Nations.
- But the right to self determination was not extended to the African countries.
- Versailles Treaty annulled the treaty of Brest-Litovsk made between Russia and Germany in 1917.
- Divided the former German colonies in Africa among the victories group.

The Russian Revolution

Russia was under feudal Czar for the last three hundred years

- Ruled by absolute Romanov dynasty, the peasants were remain serfs all these years
- The 1861 Edict of Emancipation allowed some peasant to own lands
- There were few industries in Russia in 1900.
- Workers in Petrograd and Moscow leads difficult life's
- The socialist revolutionaries were demanding the replacement of Romanov dynasty by democratic parliamentary form of government and encouraged peasant revolts
- In 1898 Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP) was established. This party was composed of more radical Marxist and moderate reformists
- Finally this party divided into Mensheviks and Bolsheviks (radicals).

- The 1905 Revolution was aroused by the defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.
- Mass demonstration led by Father Gapon marched to the winter palace of Nicholas II.
- Nicholas II ordered his troops to fire on the peaceful demonstrators; thousands of Russians were massacred on this Bloody Sunday.
- Mass protest continued until Nicholas II agreed to have a Duma (parliament) in 1907.
- Later on Nicholas II put down all his opponents and restricted the power of the Duma.
- In 1915 Russia entered into the WWI, Nicholas made himself the commander in chief of the Russian army.
- He left government affairs to his wife Czarina Alexandra and Gregory Rasputin

Roads to the 1917 Revolution

- Russia lost battles after battles in WWI.
- Dec. 1916 Gregory Rasputin was assassinated by discontented people.
- Food shortage and inflation made life difficult, workers and common people in Petrograd and Moscow riots, when soldiers joined the people Nicholas forced to leave his throne.
- On March 3, 1917 influential Duma members setup provisional government.
- Workers, peasants and soldiers formed soviets (coordinating community) in Petrograd
- The Bolsheviks held the popular slogan of the day, "All power to the Soviets" and Peace, Land and Bread"
- In September 1917 General Kornilov attempted a military overtake.
- The Soviets had stronghold in Petrograd and Moscow.

The October 1917 Revolution

- Bolsheviks with soviets in Petrograd led popular insurrection on 25 October 1917.
- Provisional government under Kerensky removed from power, Kerensky fled the country.
- Bolsheviks under Lenin controlled central political power. Took three immediate measures.
 - a. Nationalized lands from land aristocracy; distributed lands to the peasant through land committee.
 - b. Nationalized industries and declared eight hours working day.
 - c. Withdrew Russia from WWI. Signed treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany in 1917.
- By doing so Bolsheviks answered the question of "land, peace and bread".
- The ex-czarist organized White Army to reverse the revolution.
- To protect revolutionary gain Bolsheviks organized Red Army.
- Civil war fought between White Army and Red Army from 1918-1922.
- In 1921 Lenin declared NEP (New Economic Policy) to restore small enterprise to their owners
- In 1918 USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) proclaimed and Cheka (secret police) organized to suppress the counter revolution.
- After the death of Lenin Joseph Stalin and Leo Trotsky came to power.
- In 1929 Leo Trotsky sent to exile to Mexico where he was assassinated in 1940.
- Joseph Stalin conducted Great Purge from 1928-1938 to strengthen his power and to eliminate his enemies.
- His first five economic plans lasted from 1928-1932.
- Forceful collectivization of farmers caused the elimination of the Kulaks (riche peasants)

- Industrialization showed rapid advance and foreign influence was abolished
- The third five years plan started when Nazi attacked Russia.
- Stalin transformed Russia from agrarian nation to a modern industrial state.
- Russia became an aspiration for those fighting against oppressors.

Anti Colonial Struggle in Africa between the two World Wars

The Young Kikuyu Association in Kenya.

- Kikuyu – the largest community in Kenya. Harry Thuku was the founder of this association
- It was organized in 1921 when the white masters decided to cut the salaries of black worker by one third.
- The association demands the returns of the expropriated lands to the Africans.
- The British took repressive measures and imprisoned Harry Thuku in 1922.

The Bataka Association in Uganda

- Bataka –the title used by clan leaders Buganda, The Buganda kings had the title called Kabaka
- The Kabaka converted into Christianity, and enforced this new religion in the country. This forceful conversion caused mass protest. In 1900 British colonial government suppressed and established colonial administration.
- Lukiko: a colonial assembly formed by Britain allowed Kabaka to represent the people in the parliament (Lukiko).
- The Bataka association was formed to coordinate the peoples struggle against the Lukiko and representation of the people by Kabaka in the colonial parliament. In 1947-1948 the Bataka association became prominent party of the common people

The emergence of political parties and the struggle against colonial rule

- The African National Congress (ANC)
 - Established in 1912 in South Africa. It was to guide and coordinate the peoples struggle against racial discriminations, minority rule and economic operation.
 - ANC influenced those seasonal workers migrant laborers from other parts of Africa.
- National Congress of British West Africa
 - In 1918 J. E Casely Hayford formed this party in Ghana to demand Africans participation in the colonial government.
- The Wafdist in Egypt
 - In 1919 Egyptian Delegates under Zaghlul Pasha went to Versailles to demand Egyptian independence from the League of Nations. The British deported this delegate to Malta Island in Mediterranean Sea.
 - In 1922 British recognized Egyptian independence, so the Wafd formed as a party in 1923 in order to bring full independence to Egypt. But won her independence in 1956.
- The Neo Datsur in Tunisia
 - Founded by Habib Bourghiba in 1934
 - Its major goal was to win the independence of Tunisia
 - In 1956 Tunisia won her independence and Habib Bourghiba became the first present of independent Tunisian
- The Riff Republic
 - It was an armed struggle in Morocco carried out without a leader of a political party.
 - Abdul Kerim formed an independent the Riff Republic, but this republic crushed by the combined force of France and Spain.

UNIT FIVE

The causes of the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935-36

- Italy colonial government: planned to build Italy East Africa colonial Empire.
- The coming power of Benito Mussolini in Italy
- He planned for retaliation of the defeat of Adwa.
- Italy used Walwal incidents as a pretext to invade Ethiopia. Walwal incident was a military clash between Anglo-Ethiopian boundary commission and Italian troops in Ogaden on 5 December 1934.
- When Italy demands that Ethiopia should apologize and pay reparation. Ethiopia took the matter to the League of Nations.
- The League of Nations unable to give a just solution. The failure of the League of Nations and the position of Britain and France encouraged Italy to invade Ethiopia

The courses of the war

- On October 3, 1935 the Italian troops crossed Mereb River
- Initially this colonial army was led by Marshal Emilio De Bono; immediately replaced by Pietro Badoglio.
- Italy deployed 300 airplanes in northern front to shower poison gas upon the Ethiopians.
- In the southern front colonial troops led by General Rudolf Graziani supported by 100 airplanes

Northern front:

- Shire front Led by Ras Imiru; won temporal victory on Shire front.

- Central front led by Ras Mengash and Ras Kassa; defeated at the battle of Tamben
- The third flank led by Ras Mulugeta Yigezu, defeated at Amba Ardom
- On 31 March 1936 Imperial body guard led by the Emperor Haile Selassie defeated at Maichew.

Southern Front:

- The four Dejazmach in the southern front were Déjà. Desta Damtew, Déjà Balcha Safo, Déjà Nasibu Zeamanuel and Déjà. Mekonnen Endalkachew. They put stiff resistance against the colonial penetration. They fought the battles with great determination until Addis Ababa controlled by Fascist force. Checked fascist force led by Grazziani in the south.

Ethiopia lost the battle because of

- Italy's military superiority and absolute control of the air
- Their use of poison gas and army embargo imposed by the League of Nations
- **From Ethiopian side** the war was unexpected and used traditional war leaders. She trusts the League of Nations.
- Her counter offensive came very late.
- The policy of Haile Selassie I antagonized many lords. These disappointed group sided Italy
- May 2, 1936 Emperor Haile Selassie I left the country
- May 5, 1936 Marshal Badoglio captured Addis Ababa

The consequences of the Italo-Ethiopian war 1935-6

- Great human and material destruction
- Great losses of life in thousands during the invasion and in the subsequent patriotic resistance against Italians, thousands of Ethiopian were deported to abroad.

The failure of the League of Nations to pass a just solution.

- The leading parts in the League of Nations; Britain and France did not want to disappoint Italy

The Fascist occupation 1936-41 and the Nature of Fascist Administration in Ethiopia

- Fascist occupation was a military rule, racist, violent and highly centralized
- Its officials were highly corrupted; most of them were inefficient and irresponsible.

Ethiopian patriotic resistance against Fascist occupation/rule to defend their country

- In 1936 Italy declared the formation of Italy East Africa by merging three countries i.e. Ethiopia, Somali and Eritrea as a one colonial territory
- Initially appointed Marshal Badoglio as the Viceroy of this new colonial empire, immediately replaced by Graziani. After 1937 crisis in Addis Ababa Graziani was replaced by Umberto D'Aosta.

Italy divided this new colonial empire divided into six;

1. Tigray and Eritrea ruled from Asmara
2. Amhara administered from Gondar
3. Shewa ruled from Addis Ababa
4. Oromo and Sidama ruled from Jimma
5. Harar and Dire Dawa ruled from Hara and
6. Somali and Ogaden ruled from Mogadishu

The patriotic resistance movement had two phases

1. The first was the continuation of the major war led by members of the upper nobility in command of their respective troops.

Ras Imiru the designated leader in Gore invited to become the head of the Black Lion Army in Wollega. This military wing attempt to liberate Addis Ababa defeated in Kaffa.

Ras Imiru caught and deported to abroad.

- a. The second attempt to liberate Addis Ababa was made by the two sons Ras Kassa; Déjà. Abara and Asfawosen Kassa. In collaboration with Déjà. Balcha Safo, Ras Abebe Aregay and Déjà. Fikremariam.
- b. One of the unifying figure of the attack Abune Petiros and the two sons of Ras Kassa were caught and executed in Addis Ababa, Balcha Safo continued his resistance until his death in 1937 in Addis Ababa

2. The second phases of the resistance was Led by the nobility and local notables; assumed guerrilla type of warfare

- Largely carried out in the rural areas, was very strong in Gojjam, Begemidir and Shewa.
- Feb 19, 1937 Mogos Asegdom and Abrha Deboch attempt to kill Graziania at Siddist Kilo.
- Finally the fascist carried out Wholesale massacre carried out in Addis Ababa. Within three days 30, 000 Ethiopians were killed in Addis Ababa
- This massacre more targeted the educated Ethiopians.
- Inner patriots much contributed in the anti colonial struggle during the phase.

The cause and courses of the Second World War (1939-1945)

This war fought between the Allied and Axis powers.

➤ The causes of the war

- The rise of Fascist government in Italy, Nazi party in Germany and in Japan
- The interests of these militaristic states to control the world by using military power.

- Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in 1922, Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) came to power in Germany in 1933 and Military rule controlled power in Japan in 1930s.
- Great Depression (worldwide economic crisis) paved away for the rises of these totalitarian form of governments.
- Hitler took part in the WWI, joined Nazi party in 1919; attempt a coup with his **Brown Shirts** army in 1923.
- When he was in prison he wrote Mein Kamph (My Struggle)
- Nazi under Hitler assumed German as a superior race in the world and sought to rule the world.
- British and France Appeasement Policy and isolation of USA from the League of Nations, in addition to this Russia's socialist policy were some factors for the rise of war mongering states.

➤ **The Roads for the outbreak of WWII**

- In 1931 Japan occupied Manchuria and withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933.
- The outbreak of Sino-Japan's war (1937-1945).
- In 1933 German withdrew from the League of Nations and made rapid armaments
- In March 1936 reoccupied the Rhineland and started national military services

➤ **The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)**

- Democratically elected government removed from power and nationalist army leader General Franco controlled power. This nationalist force was supported by Germany and Italy
- Franco established pro-fascist government.

➤ **March 1938 German annexed Austria**

- Signed Munich Deal with British and France, annexed Czechoslovakia as Sudetenland.

- In 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact and secret agreement not to fight against each other was signed two countries.

The course of the war

1. On 1 September 1939 German invaded Poland by Blitzkrieg (lighting war)
2. 1939 to 1940 Russia annexed the Baltic countries.(Estonia, Latvia and Lithuanian)
3. On 3, September 1939 Britain and France declared war on Germany. German overruns west Poland.
4. On May 10 1940 German invaded France through Belgium, Holland (through lower countries), crossed the French defensive fortification, the Maginot line.
5. June 1941 German invaded Russia.
6. German allowed the formation of French government led by General Petain, at Vichy.
7. Charles De Gaulle announced the formation of French free Government in England and decided to resume the war of liberation. The German Luftwaffe bombarded major British cities and industrial plants
8. On June 22, 1941 Hitler invaded Russia. USA opposed the Japanese expansion in the Far East and USA denied Japan request for loan. Japan attacked USA naval base at Pearl Harbor in December 1941.
9. In 1942/3 German defeated Russia at the battle of Stalingrad and Kursk.

The entry of Italy into the war on the side Nazi Germany and its consequences

- . When Italy entered in to the war on the side of Axis power British made military intervention in the liberation campaign of Ethiopia against Italy.
 - i. Anglo-Ethiopian liberation campaign was launched from Sudan and Kenya. Gideon army lead by Charles Winget and Daniel Sanford with Haile Selassie entered Gojjam through Sudan.

- ii. From Kenya British East Africa joint force led by General Cunningham entered Addis Ababa on 6 April 1941.
- iii. General William Platt entered Eritrea.
- iv. British, France and USA allied force drove Germany and Italy forces out of North Africa in 1943.
- v. France was liberated in 1944.
- vi. Russia advanced in the west and entered Berlin.
- vii. On 30 April 1945 Adolf Hitler committed suicide and in the same year Benito Mussolini was murdered by Italians.
- viii. Finally German surrendered and the war came to an end in Europe.
- ix. The war in the East continued, USA, New Zealand and Australia occupied the Pacific Islands.
- x. On 6th and 9th August 1945 USA dropped atomic bombs on Japan's cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively.
- xi. Russia invaded Manchuria and removed Japan from the region.
- xii. On 2nd September 1945 USA force entered Tokyo and Japan unconditionally surrendered.

Reasons for Allied victory

- The failure of the Axis power to protect the vast territories they had controlled.
- The entry of USA and USSR on the side of Allied power changed the balance of power.
- The commitments of Winston Churchill of UK, Roosevelt of USA and Stalin of USSR and military coordination were among the factors for the success of Allied power.

The effects of WWII

- Socially fifty million people lost their life and twenty million others were wounded.

- Politically USA and USSR became the world super powers, United Nation Organization was established, and encouraged decolonization in Africa and Asia.

But After two years cold war broke out between capitalist west and Socialist east.

The fate of Italy East Africa colonial Empire

The restoration of autocracy in Ethiopia after the liberation

- Initially after the liberation the power of the emperor was restricted by British armed forces.
- British established occupied enemy territory administration (OETA) over Eritrea and Ogaden to sustain her influence in Ethiopia.
- In 1942 they made the first Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty; which gave intensive power to British over Ethiopian affairs, the emperor agreed to have only British citizens as advisors, the power to declare war and end war only with the permission of British and the mandate to hand Italian war prisoners solely given to British.
- In 1944 the second Anglo-Ethiopian agreement; British agreed to restore Ogaden to Ethiopia, allowed Ethiopia to use Addis Ababa-Djibouti Rail Way and the emperor was allowed to use non-British advisors.
- The Wayane Rebellion in (1943):
 - It was organized by Blata Hailemariam Reda.
 - Emperor Haile Selassie denied the right to self rule (by hereditary rulers)
 - The royal appointees of the emperor were corrupts and unpopular
 - The discontented people revolt against maladministration, finally this first Wayane rebellion was crushed by the joint Anglo-Ethiopian force.

UNIT SIX

POST WORLD WAR TWO: GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

The formation of United Nation Organization (UNO)

The Atlantic Charter (1942): Winston Churchill of England and F. Roosevelt of USA made a joint declaration, Expressed their willingness to form UNO. January 22, 1942 26 nations met in Washington agreed to accept Atlantic Charter.

- On June 1945 the representatives of 50 nations approved the charter of the future UNO at San Francisco, which was formally established on April 25, 1945.
- The goal of UN includes maintaining international peace and security, taking collective measures against aggressors, creating international cooperation in solving problems, to develop friendly relation among nations and to promote respect to human rights.
- The organ of UNO includes; the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, Economic and Social council, Trust ship council and international court of Justice
- The General Assembly; it is composed of all member states, it elects non permanent members of the Security Council ever two years and appoints the secretary General for five years.
- The Security Council; the leading organ of UNO, the five permanent members have veto powers, it has a power to mobilized armed forces, impose sanctions and control the election of secretary general and the admission of the new members.
- the Secretary General; appointed by the council and approved by general assembly, implements the decision of general assembly: Try Giv Lie was the first, replaced by Dag Hammarskjold, later U-Thant replaced by Kurt Waldheim, Perez de cuellar, Butros Butros Gali, Kofi Anan and Ban moon
- Economic and Social council: assigned by general assembly for three years. There are especial agencies like ILO, WHO, UNESCO and others.

UN successfully able to stop the civil war in Greece and Korea, halted the religious bloody war between India and Pakistan and

arbitrated the Arab-Israel conflict, mandated the Suez canal crisis, adopted the declaration of human rights in 1948.

The emergence of rival super power and the Cold War:

- The eastern (socialist) bloc dominated by Russia while the western (capitalist) bloc dominated by USA.
- It was a political, social and economic war between the western and eastern blocs from 1950s up to 1989. Among the Russian satellites Yugoslavia under Marshal Tito left this bloc and joined the Non-Alliance movement.
- The western under USA took the following measures to check the expansion of communism.
 1. **Truman Doctrine:** Containment: military and financial support to those nations under the communist influence particularly to Greece, Turkey, Korea and Indo-China.

NATO formed in 1949 with its headquarter originally was Paris but later on transferred to Brussels. SEATO and METO were also established.

2. **The Marshal Plan:** USA state secretary general C. Marshal launched this economic plan to rebuild European war economy which was aimed at strengthening Europe's Economic Defense. This financial aid reached Europe through the organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).
3. **The Point Four Program:** strengthening Non European Economic defense; it was the parts of Truman doctrine: a large scale program of Economic aid to backward nations. Technical Assistance to improve their natural resource and agriculture. Donated large amount of money to south East Asian and African.

The Chinese Revolution

The 1911 Anti Imperialist Revolution

Kuomintang under Dr Sun Yat Sen removed Manchu dynasty last ruler (Emperor Pu Yi) from power and established republican form of government in China.

In 1921 the Chinese communist party (CCP) was established, whose strong ruler was Mao Tse Tung. From 1921-1927 there was an alliance between KMT and CCP

- In 1927 Ching Kai Shek who replaced Dr Sun Yat Sen; decided to fight CCP, so the civil war fought between CCP and KMT until 1937.
- In 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria Ching Kai Shek instead of taking action against the invaders he decided to resume the civil war. In 1934 he encircled the military bases of the CCP at Kiangsi. CCP under Mao made a long march to the northern China to the province of Yenan. The Chinese communist won crucial peasant support as a result of land reforms.
- In 1937 when Japan invaded the whole China CCP and KMT stopped the civil war and decided to fight against Japan (1937-45).
- After WWII CCP and KMT re entered into the civil war (1945-49) and the nationalist army under Ching Kai Shek defeated, fled the mainland to Formosa (Taiwan)
- In 1966 Chinese made great proletarian Cultural Revolution. This revolution affects the image of Mao Zedong.

The Korean War (1950-53)

- From 1910 to 1945 Korea was under Japanese; in 1943 USA, England and China agreed in Cairo the formation of independent Korean state.
- After the surrender of Japan northern Korea occupied by Russia while southern Korea occupied by USA. In 1948 the socialist state of northern Korea under Russian influence was setup and the southern the Republic of Korea under the influence of USA.
- A national election for entire Korea was proposed by UNO, but Russia refused this arrangement.
- In 1950 the communist in the North invaded the Republic South.
- The Security Council formed the first international army under UN flag to drive North Korean troops out of the South. This force was mainly American but armies from 15 countries.
- Through time the UN force advanced into north, China warned UN force; finally they agreed to draw a line between North and South at 38th parallel. Korea remains divided until today.

The War in Vietnam

- France ruled Indo-China from 1880s until the outbreak of WWII. After the end of the war France demand to regain Indo-China, but the Vietnamese resisted French rule.
- Peasant based movement led by Ho Chi Minh declared the formation of Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the North of 17th parallel; Russia and China recognized the formation of independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
- In 1954 the Vietnams defeated French colonial army at the battle of Dien Bien Phu.
- In the south of 17th parallel capitalist state was established under USA hegemony.
- National Liberation Front (NLF) established in the north in 1960s. The communist formed Viet Cong and the military wing of NLF killed the head of southern state; Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963. Nguyen Van Thieu supported by USA intensified bombing the north state. Many people were killed.
- In 1969 USA President Nixon introduced the policy of Vietnamization and reduced American army by half. The Viet Cong used Cambodia as their base for guerrilla warfare. Finally the Vietnamese emerged victorious.
- The two Vietnamese were united in 1976.

Arab-Israeli wars

- After WWI Syria and Lebanon given to France, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq were given a mandate to Britain.
- Zionism was formed by Theodor Herzl in 1897 in Switzerland. In 1915 British promised Palestine for Arabs to get supports from Ottoman Turks. But in 1917 British promised homeland for the Hebrew on **Balfour Declaration**.
- Under British rule the number of Jewish settlers had increased in Palestine.
- In 1947 British presented the issue of Palestine to UNO. UN decided the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states and Jerusalem recognized as international city.
- On May 14, 1948 the state of Israel was proclaimed and David Ben Gurion became its first prime minister.

- On the next day British withdrew her army from Palestine. Following this incident Palestine, the Arab states of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, attacked the state of Israel. This was the first **Arab-Israeli war** (1948-1949). Israel took controlled much territory and half of Jerusalem.
- In 1952 King Farouk of Egypt overthrown by Gamal Abdel Nassir. On 29 October 1956 **Nationalized Suez Canal**. Israel attacked Egypt. British and France entered into the war on the side of Israel. USA, USSR and UN forced Britain, France and Israel to stop the war. By doing so Egypt was saved from total defeat.
- The third Arab-Israeli war (1967) the **Six Day war**: USA, Britain and Federal Republic of Germany supported Israel; Russia supplied army to the Arab states. At the end Israel occupied Golan Heights from Syria, Sinai and Gaza Strip from Egypt and west Bank from Jordan. Israel used newly occupied territories as a buffer zone.
- The fourth Arab-Israeli war (**Yom Kippur war**) in 1973: on the celebration Jewish religious Holy Day the Arab states invaded Israel; the Arabs defeated and turned to Guerrilla fighters called Fedayeen; the “Black September” continued series of attack on Israeli targets. In September 1978 Jimmy Carter and Anwar al-Sadat and Menachem Begin signed Camp David Agreement in Washington DC Egypt recognized the state of Israel. But soon Arab extremist assassinated Anwar al –Sadat.

The Non-aligned Movement

- The leading personalities behind the non-Aligned movements were: - Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia and Gamal Abdel Nassir of Egypt, The founding conference of the movement was the Bandung conference held in 1955 and attended by 29 countries. The reasons for member states to be neutral were; not to threaten their sovereignty, to relax the east west conflict, to gain economic and technical assistance from both blocs. Anti colonialism was their common stands; in 1960s the number of member state increased. Because of economic and political differences among the member states they unable to develop uniform policies on several issues. They lost their prominence 1980.

UNIT SEVEN

AFRICA SINCE 1945

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

- After Second World War colonialism in Africa was began to be disintegrated. Therefore the year 1945 was a turning point in African history.
- Factors that facilitated African decolonization includes:-

- Political changes and new thinking within the colonial countries. For example in France Charles De Gaulle's regime prepared to give independence for French colonies.
 - Foreign Educated Africans returned to Africa with strong ideas of freedom, nationalism, and democracy and they provided leadership in the struggle.
 - Development of towns and cities created favorable conditions for mass mobilization.
 - The contribution of Pan-Africanism in the struggle of against colonialism.
 - The emerging of new world powers like USA and USSR and their attitudes toward colonial procession and the formation of UNO and its charter
 - The formation of the world socialist system and support given by the socialist camp.
- The liberation struggle of Africans had two forms:
 - a. Violent struggle where there were large number of white settlers
 - b. Non-violent

❖ Italian colonies

- Libya (1911-1942) colonized by Italy after 1942 dominated by Britain and France
- In 1952 the unite Kingdom of Libya was proclaimed under king Idris. On September 1, 1969 a free officers coup d'etat brought Muamar Gadafi to power.
- Eritrea since 1890 s to 1941): colonized by Italy. In 1952 Federated with Ethiopia by the decision of UN.
- Italy Somali land dominated by British in 1941. Won their independences in 1960s

❖ French colonies

- **Morocco:** sultan Mohammed V led the nationalist liberation movement. Morocco won her independence on 2 March 1956. French and Spanish Morocco were united.

- **Tunisia:** Neo-Destur party (constitutional party) under the leadership of Habib Bourghiba won her independence on March 20, 1956.
- **Algeria:** Algerian Nationalist Liberation Front Led by Ahmed Ben Bella fought protracted liberation war (1954-1962); finally Algeria won her independence on 1 July 1962, with Ahmed Ben Bella its president.
- **French Guinea:** became independent through referendum in 1958 under the leadership of Sekou Toure
- In 1960s French colonies: Cameroon, Togo, Madagascar, Benin, Niger, Burkina Faso, cote d' Ivore, Chad, Central African Republic, **Congo (Brazzaville)**, Gabon, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania won their independence.
- In 1977 French Somali land emerged as Djibouti and Comoros Island became independent in 1975.

❖ **British colonies**

- Gold Coast: United Convention Party of the Gold Coast established in 1947. In 1949 under the chairmanship of Kwame Nkrumah convention people's party was set up. In 1957 Ghana won her independence under the presidency of Nkrumah.
- Nigeria in 1960, Sierra Leone in 1961 and Gambia in 1970 won their independence.
- Egypt: won nominal independence under king Farouk later on the army officer overthrew by Gamal Abdul Nassir and Suez Canal was nationalized in 1956.
- Kenya: British settlement colony; peasant nationalist movement called Mau Mau was active between 1952 and 1955. Kenya emerged independent under the leadership KANU (Kenya Africa National Union) party. Jomo Kenyatta became her first president.
- Zimbabwe: won her independence under the leadership of ZANU & ZAPU PARTIES, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo respectively from British colonial rule in 1980.
- Tanzania: Tanganyika won independence in 1961 under TANU party led by Julius Nyerere.
- In 1963 Zanzibar won her independence and federated with Tanganyika to form Tanzania.

- Zambia won her independence in 1964, under the leadership of Kenneth Kaunda (the leader of National)
- Nyasaland emerged as Malawi in 1964; Hastings Kamuzu Banda its president.
- Basutoland renamed Lesotho emerged in 1966, Bechuanaland emerged as Botswana in 1966. the island of Mauritius won her independence in 1968, and Seychelles in 1976.

❖ **Belgian colonies**

In 1959, Belgium forced to grant independence for Congo. The Republic of Congo emerged on 30 June 1960 under the Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba. By the decision of UN Rwanda and Burundi became independent in 1962.

❖ **Portuguese colonies**

In 1975 Mozambique under FRELIMO and Angola under UNITA and MPLA won their independences. The African independence party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) led the two small colonies of Portugal to in the same year independence. Sao Tome and Principe also won her independence.

❖ **Spanish colonies**

Spanish Guinea (Equatorial Guinea) won her independence in 1968. South West Africa (Namibia) under the leadership of SWAPO won her independence in 1990.

❖ **Apartheid in south Africa:-**

In 1910 South Africa was free from British rule and white minority government formed. In 1912 the ANC was formed for the rights of black population; one man one vote. In 1948, the Afrikaner national party rise to power through election. This new government introduced Apartheid policy. For instance separate development, the white minority dominance, 87% African land reserved to the whites and rigid racial segregation.

In 1952 ANC under the leadership of Albert Luthuli, Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu declared a campaign of passive resistance against racism. On 21 March 1960 at Sharpeville South African police killed 72 and 186 were wounded. Mandela and other ANC leaders were imprisoned on Robben Island for 27 years by Apartheid government. After a long

period of struggle racist regime in South Africa came to an end in 1994.

❖ **Pan Africanism:-**

It was anti colonial struggle by Black Africans living outside Africa; in North America, West Indies and Europe. Its first conference was organized by Sylvester Williams in London in 1900.

The fourth pan African conference was organized by American scientist WEB Du Bois in 1919 in Paris, in 1921 in London and Brussels and in 1923 in London and Lisbon, in 1927 in New York. After 20 years of interruption, the sixth Pan-African conference was held in 1945 in Manchester. It was different from previous Pan-African conferences in two aspects

1. For the first time young and active Africans participated in this conference: Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Nnamdi Azihwe of Nigeria, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, peter Abraham writer from south Africa
2. The conference demand for independence and an end colonial rule. The conference marked the beginning of the 2nd phase of Pan-Africa.

The Formation of the OAU

- ❖ The first conference of independent African states held in Accra Ghana in April 1958. It was organized by Kwame Nkrumah, attended by Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. This conference called for independence of Africa from colonialism.
- ❖ After the first conference, Regional re grouping had emerged
 1. The Brazzaville Group: consists of ex-French colonies; advocated strong relation with France.
 2. The Casablanca Group:- consist of Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Egypt; it was led by Nkrumah in 1961, it was anti western regional grouping- criticized neo-colonialism, advocated the formation of the united states Africa (USA).
 3. The Monrovia Group:- the members of this group include Ethiopia, Liberia and Libya. This group was pro-western; they wanted functional cooperation than unity.

- ❖ After long diplomatic efforts 31 independent African states met in Addis Ababa on 25 May 1963 declared the foundation of OAU. Dillo Teli became its first General secretary and Addis Ababa the Headquarter of OAU.

Problems of independent African states and the OAU

- ❖ Independent African states faced
 - Frequent border conflicts among African states
 - Civil wars
 - Frequent military coups and counter coups:- between 1958 and 1969, about twenty military coups took place
 - One party rule
 - HIV/AIDS was another serious problem of contemporary Africa.

UNIT EIGHT

Ethiopia from 1941-1991: Consolidation of Autocracy

- Immediately after liberation from Italian occupation in 1941 Ethiopia remained under the British domination. And yet Haile Selassie tried to take various measures to strengthen his absolute power:
 1. In 1943 re established the ministerial government, when 11 ministers had no real power; they were totally obedient to

him.

2. Expanded modern education to meet the demands for the growing bureaucracy

- ❖ The revised constitution of 1955; because of:-

1. Changes in the international situation after the II WW
2. The federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia (1952)

- ❖ This revised constitution was a legal document for the consolidation of autocracy

- ❖ In the revised constitution more attention was given to the issues of succession and the powers of the emperor

- ❖ Universal adult suffrage with the property qualification for candidates was introduced

- ❖ It also included provisions of human right. In theory freedom of speech and the press are also inserted

3. In 1942 the Swedish assisted the re establishment of the Imperial bodyguard. The police force was organized on the British model in the same year

- ❖ The Ethiopian army trained first by the Britain and later by the Americans

Ethio-America relations:-

- ❖ The relation had started before the end of the British military mission in 1950

- ❖ It was initiative by the emperor

- ❖ In 1953, under the Ethio-America treaty, American was allowed to use the radio communications station known as KAGNEW in Asmera. in return America was to give a military assistance to Ethiopia, which was to be implemented through a body called military assistance advisor group(MAAG)

- ❖ Besides, the American assisted Ethiopia to :-

- Establish and develop the Ethiopian airlines (formed in 1942)

- The imperial highway Authority(formed in 1951)
- Shaped the Ethiopian education along the American system.
- In 1960s a good number of Americans came to Ethiopia to teach English language under what was called the Peace Corps program.

Crisis of autocracy and oppositions to the Imperial rule

1. The 1960 coup D'état

- An open revolt against the regime organized by the two brothers-general Mengistu Neway and Girmame Neway
- Mengistu was the commander of the imperial bodyguard. His brother, Girmame , Americans education and on return given administrative post first Wolayita and then Jijiga
- The coup makers declared the formation of a new government on 14 December 1960. The emperor was at a state visit to Latin America
- The emperor's son and heir, prince Asfawosen, was made head of state, salaried constitutional ,monarch
- The post of prime minister, head of government, was given to liberal aristocrat, Ras Emiru Haile Selasie
- But the coup failed after a few days fighting between the coup makers and the loyalists, especially, the army and the air force on the other
- General Tsige Debu, commander of the police force, was killed in the battle. Girmame also killed in Addis.
- General Mengistu wounded and captured. Later tried and hanged in March 1961.
- This 1960 unsuccessful coup had a lasting impression on the minds of the Ethiopian people. Above all it proved that the power of the emperor could be challenged

Reasons for its failure:-

1. The lack of proper organization

2. It's failure to involve the army and the Air force

The Ethiopian students' movement

- This movement was Started in 1950`s, university students began to demand improvement in education facilities and services
- They also demand freedom of press and started to produce their own Newspaper to express the miserable life of the people
- After the formation of the university students union of Addis Ababa (USUAA) in 1965, they came out on to the streets with the slogan, "Land to the Tiller".
- The following are the major factors that increased the student consciousness and their radical opposition:-
 - ❖ The influence of foreign educated Ethiopians
 - ❖ The attempted coup of 1960
 - ❖ The introduction of Marxist Leninist ideas
- The government took responsive measures, detaining the student's leaders, even killing some active participants many activists were forced to flee the country to abroad.

Peasant Rebellions in Bale and Gojjam (1963-1970)

- Reasons for these peasant rebellion
 - ❖ Feudal exploitation and Corrupted administration
 - ❖ Increased land taxes, the process of land privatization
 - ❖ Expansion of commercial farm and Large sale land alienations
- The rebellion started in the Somali inhabited district of Elkere in 1963.
- The famous leader of this rebellion was General Waqo Gutu.

- The peasant fought with great enthusiasm and killed some district governor and many government troops
- The peasant refused to pay government taxes and agreed not to sell grains at markets
- In 1970 General Waqo surrendered and Haile Selassie appointed General Jagama Kello and set free the rebel leaders and exempted the peasants from paying taxes for the years before 1970.

Gojjam Peasant rebellion in 1968

- The immediate cause of this rebellion was the introduction of new agricultural income tax.
- The rebellion started in the District of Mota and Daga Damot.
- Consecutive measures were taken by the rebel peasant
 - ❖ They refused to permit tax assessors to work, then
 - ❖ Presented petition to the government
 - ❖ Elected their leaders and rebelled
 - ❖ Agreed to expel government officials
 - ❖ Decided not to take their produce to markets
- Finally the rebellion was crushed through a military campaign involving the army and the police force sent from the centre.
- Emperor Haile Selassie visited Gojjam and took the following measures:-
 - ❖ Removed unpopular officials
 - ❖ Post pond the implementation of the new agricultural income tax
 - ❖ Exempted the peasants from payment of taxes for the years between 1950 and 1968.

The outbreak of Famine: Human and natural causes;

- ❖ Drought
 - ❖ Over population
 - ❖ Deforestation and soil erosion, scant of resources
 - ❖ Backward system of production
- Famine in Ethiopia was aggravated by feudal exploitation and surplus appropriation.
 - It discouraged peasant to produce surplus
 - Within ten years of interval all most all regions if Ethiopia were affected by famine in the periods after 1958. For instance Tigray (1965-1966) and Wollo (1972-1973) resulted in great human losses and population dislocation.
 - The government of Haile Selassie kept the matter secret as much as possible.
 - In 1974 the devastating famine of Wollo was exposed to the international community by Ethiopian students and the British journalist Jonathan Dimbleby.

The Eritrean problem

- After the end of Italy colonial administration in Eritrea, British established her dominances by forming OETA for the next eleven years. Finally with the decision of UN annexed to Ethiopia through federal system. But this federation system came to an end in 1962.

Political groups in Eritrea

- The unionist party:- support union with Ethiopia, probably backed by Ethiopian government.
- The independent bloc:- consist of
 - ❖ The Liberal progressive party; campaigned for independent Eritrea united with Tigray, probably supported by Britain
 - ❖ The Muslim League; dominated by Muslim in lowlands, probably backed by Muslim Middle East
 - ❖ The Pro Italian group; consists of Italian settlers and ex-askaris, demand independence and the continuation of Italian

influence.

- In 1948 Britain, Russia, France and the USA presented the Eritrean case to the UN. The UN appointed a commission of five men from Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa.
- The commission was sent to Eritrea to investigate the interest of the people; the commission returns with three options: Pakistan and Guatemala recommend granting independence, Burma and South Africa recommended a federal arrangement and Norway proposed union.
- On 2 December 1950 the UN issued the resolution 390 V that decided Eritrean Federation with Ethiopia.
- In 1952 the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia officially declared.
- After ten year Haile Selassie dissolved the federation and merged with Ethiopia.
- The separatist movement in Eritrea engaged in peaceful struggle stepped into armed struggle in 1961.
- The ELF (Jaba) and EPLF (Sha'bya) had been competing for supremacy.
- After thirty years bloody war Eritrea separated from Ethiopia, finally established her independent state in 1991.

The popular revolution of 1974 and its aftermath

The road to the revolution

- Initially it was urban based movement mainly by students, teachers, civil servants, tax-drivers, soldiers and the unemployed youth participated in different forms of oppositions.
- **Soldiers**; in January 1974 the soldiers of the army's fourth division at Nagalle Borana mutinied for economic reasons; shortage of water and food, delay in payment of salaries, salary increment and better uniform. The soldiers detained their commanders and officials. Also those in other parts of the country demand for salary increment and better living conditions.
- **The workers**: opposed long working hours and opposed poor living conditions. In 1962 established the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Union. Working class movement started by railway workers, Wonji Sugar Factory and the Akaki Textile

Industry.

- **The Teachers:** on 18 Feb 1974 they protest against the education reform program known as the Education Sector Review; this reform was intended to narrow the imbalance between town and country side, male and female.
- **The Taxi Driver:** in February 1974 the Taxi driver went out on a strike demanding an increased transport fees to cope with the 50% rise in petrol price as the result of global energy crisis following the 4th Arab-Israeli war in 1973.
- **The Muslims:** over 100,00 of Muslims and their supporters went out for demonstration in the capital raising slogan for religion equality, separation of church and state and national observance of Muslim holidays.
- **The Derg:** on 28 June the Coordinating Committee formed by the Representatives from the armed force the police and the Territorial Army. It was consist of soldiers of lower rank, non commissioned officers and junior officers up the rank of major.
- **Reforms made by the Emperor:** he tried to mitigate the growing revolutionary through minor reforms; such as canceling educational reforms, reducing the petrol price and increasing salaries of soldiers. On 28 Feb 1974 replaced prime minster Akililu Habtewold by Lij Endalkachew Mekonnin, but it was fruitless
 - ❖ The Derg began to exercise power, on 22 July 1974 Lij Michael Imiru replaced Endalkachew Mekonnin
 - ❖ On 12 September 1974 Emperor Haile Selassie officially deposed.
 - ❖ Derg declared the coming to power of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC)
- The military Rule (1974-1991)
 - ❖ The Derg took power under the chairmanship of General Aman Michael Andom.
 - ❖ In November 1974 sixty leading officials including General Aman executed by without trial.
 - ❖ Students, teachers, workers other civil servants and even some members of the military force stood against the military regime and demand the immediate formation of provisional peoples government, but the response from the regime was repressive.

➤ Reforms of the Derg

- ❖ In December 1974 the Development through Cooperative Campaign was announced. Derg sent high school and university teachers and students to the country side. It was intended to eradicate illiteracy and implement the proclamation of rural land reform. It was targeted to eliminate the opposition forces from towns.
- ❖ In 1975 the Derg Nationalized industries, banks and Insurance Companies. In March 1975 rural land proclamation was announced. This reformed abolished tenancy and brought an end to landlordism.
- ❖ On 26, July 1975 urban land extra houses were nationalized. The decree also formed urban dwellers association.
- ❖ An immediate reaction came from the lefts underground organization Ethiopian People Revolutionary Party (EPRP).
- ❖ The EPRP carried out an armed struggle in towns and the country side; in response to the the opposition the Derg took a bloody campaign (Red Terror).
- ❖ Derg used Red terror as measure to eliminate his opponents like EPRP, TPLF, EPLF, OLF and other opposition groups.
- ❖ In April 1976 the Derg formed the provisional Office for Mass Organization and Affairs (POMOA) to disseminate the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The office was dominated by All Ethiopian Socialist Movement (Meison), to attain the objective of the office a training centre of Yekatit 66 political school was opened in Addis Ababa.

➤ Derg's Party Formation:-

- ❖ In December 1979 the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was formed. The criterion for membership was loyalty the leadership of Mengistu Hailemariam. In 1984 the formation of WPE was announced.
- ❖ In 1987 the Derg adopted a constitution and proclaimed the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia under the dictator leadership of Mengistu Hailemariam.

➤ The Somali Republic invasion of Ethiopia and the Interaction of USSR:-

- ❖ Seid Barre of Somalia invaded Ethiopia in 1977 across the poorly defended Ogaden.

- ❖ The invaders defeated by the counter attack from Ethiopian army with the military supports from Cuba from the Democratic Republic of Yeman at the battle of Karamara. USSR stood on the side of Ethiopia; finally Ethiopia joined the communist bloc.

➤ Decline and fall of the Military Regime

- ❖ Because of the 1984/85 famine the Derg resettled the northern people highly affected by famine into south and south western parts of the country without the consent of the people.
- ❖ The Villagization project launched by the Derg was also unpopular, the country's economy declined,
- ❖ civil wars with EPLF, TPLF, OLF, EPDM worsen the problem
- ❖ After 1985 international politics was changing; Michael Gorbachev introduced perestroika and glasnost. Perestroika was economic reforms while glasnost was a reformed focused on transparency of government.
- ❖ The decline of communist bloc facilitates the fall of Derg regime.
- ❖ In May 1991 Megistu Hailemariam fled the country, EPRDF controlled Addis Ababa

➤ Federal Arrangement:-

- ❖ Towards the formation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia the (FDRE) arranged the peace and democratic transition conference which was held in Addis Ababa from 1-5 July 1991.
- ❖ The participants were representatives of different political groups, national liberation movement, and religious institutions intellectuals. The conference ended by approving the transition period charter.

➤ Works done by the Transitional government

- ❖ Its main task was preparing everything for the formation of democratic government.
- Ended the repressive measures institutions of the military regimes

- Restored peace and security
 - Regrouped administrative regions based on language and ethnic background
 - Recognized the Eritrean independence
 - Abolished the centralized economic system and issued the transitional period economy on the bases of market economy.
 - Drafted constitution and ratified it in 1994.
- ❖ The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia under the premium ship of Meles Zenaw was established.

The Oromo Population movement and expansion

In the 16th c Horn of Africa was characterized by frequent wars and population movement of the Afar's and Somali's began before the Oromo movement.

They moved towards the Hara plateau

- According to the Oromo oral tradition the original home land of Oromo people is the highland the present day Bale and Sidamo provinces



- ❖ Their movement was caused by drought, famine and land pressure
- ❖ These movements caused the Afari, Somali, Argobba and Harai's conflict.
- ❖ Later on Imam Ahmed directed this movement and conflicts toward their common enemies

The Oromo population movement begun in the mid 16th c Meda Walabu served as a ritual and political centre of Oromo people before their movement and expansion.

- The main causes of the Oromo population movement and expansion include
 - A. Land pressure
 - B. War and disturbance in the Horn made Christian kingdom and Adal sultanate
 - C. Shortage of pastoral land

Before their movement Oromo people practiced mixed farming

The Oromo institution and Gada system

The Gada System: - it is the socio-political and military organization of Oromo people

According to the Gada system all male members of the community passes through different Gada grades, each grade lasted for eight years

In these Gada grades all male members' passes through the periods of initiation, training and performances up to the Luba stage. Luba is the stage of active Gada grade. That is Luba:-

- It was the ruling group of the society
- Conducts general assembly Chaffee to make law as well as in act laws
- The Chaffee presided by Abba Gada or Abba Bokku; who was the chair man of the assembly.
- When the community was at war Abba Dula exercises highest power
- Gada leader were elective based on ability and achievements not based on hereditary.

The Qallu Institution:-

- It is a religion institution
- Qallu at the same time refers a person who act as a high priest in Oromo indigenous religion
- The Qallu also called Abba Muuda (father of anointment)

Direction and the stage of Oromo population movement and expansion: - before their expansion and movement Oromo were divided into two confederacies. I.e. the Borana and Barentu.

- Each confederacy was composed of smaller divisions and clans
 - The Borana confederacy consist of Macha, Tulama, South Borana and Guji clans
 - The Barentu consists of Karayu, Marawa, Ittu, Humabana, Akkachu, Wollo and Arsi.
- The expansion took place between 1522 and 1618.

- The Barentu moved in north east direction while the Borana a north westerly direction.
- They also moved in the direction of Kenya and Somalia

Consequences of the Oromo Population movement and expansion

- ❖ The Oromo settled in and outside Ethiopia.
- ❖ Their settlement brought fundamental changes in Ethiopian region. Ethnic and cultural inter mixing between Oromo's and other peoples.
- ❖ It caused the destruction of same old states like Damat and Bigamy in the present day Shewa and Wollega.
- ❖ Both Christian state and Adal sultanate were weakened.
- Reasons for the success of Oromo expansion includes
 - The Gada system provided training and military organization
 - Almost all the male members participates in the war
 - Wide and good uses of horses at the time of war
 - The Oromo institutions like Guddifacha (Adoption), Moggassa (naming) and Mendhacha (tying fresh skin on the wist of the captive). Through all these institutions they integrated non-Oromo into Oromo facilitated Oromo expansion and movement.

Choose the correct answer

1. In 1941 the force that first captured Addis Ababa from Italians was those armies led by:

A. General CunninghamC. General Wingate

B. General Daniel SanfordD. Emperor Haile Selassie I
2. In the Italian East African colonial Empire; Ogaden was administered from:

A. JijigaB. HararC. MoqadishoD. Dire Dawa
3. In 1935 Italy invaded Ethiopia to:
 - i. Erase the shameful scare as the result their defeat at the battle of Adwa in 1896.
 - ii. Evangelize Ethiopia in order to achieve the plan of Giuseppe Sapeto and Cardinal Massaja.
 - iii. Retaliate military suffering they faced in the First World War.
 - iv. Fulfill the military plan of the central power
4. During the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935/36 the commander of the Ethiopian army in the Shire Front was:

A. Ras MulugetaB. Ras Kassa HailuC. Ras ImiruD. Ras Mangasha
5. Italy defeated Ethiopia in the colonial war of 1935-36 because of the following factors all except:

- A. Italy used well trained army C. Italy had superior armaments
 - B. The defeat of Ethiopia in Ogaden D. the Italy's absolute control of the air.
6. British government decided to support the liberation of Ethiopia after June 1940 because of :
- A. The interest to establish her OETA (occupied Enemy Territory Administration) on Ogaden.
 - B. The new labor government that came to power in Britain in 1940 was anti fascist.
 - C. Italy joined the second world war fighting on the side of the Nazi Germany
 - D. The coming to power of new prime Minister in Britain and his new policy.
7. The Ethiopian patriotic resistance movement against the Fascist force was very strong:
- A. Tigray B. Shewa C. Illubabor D. Ogaden
8. The weapons of mass destruction used by the Fascist force in Ethiopia in 1935/36 was:
- A. Poison gas B. Air strike C. M. K 23 gun D. modern artillery
9. The first Fascist Viceroy assigned to administer the Italy East Africa colonial Empire was:
- A. Umberto D'Aosta B. Grazziani C. Badoglio D. Emilio De Bono
10. Which one of the following is among the role of Ethiopian women in the patriotic movement against Fascist occupation?
- A. They were primarily involved in information gathering for the patriots
 - B. They participated in all areas except in actual fighting
 - C. They were confined to cooking food and nurturing the wounded
 - D. They remain at home to nurture their children

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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርሲቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ያለውን የሚያጠቃልል ነው። ይህም ተማሪዎች ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው። እኛም ከ2015 ዓ.ም የት/ት ዘመን ጀምሮ በነፃ Mathematics ትምህርትን ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች Example & Exercise Solution ጨምሮ ቀለል ባለ እና በሚገባችሁ መንገድ ለየት ያሉ YouTube video እያዘጋጀን የምናግዛችሁ መሆኑን ስናሳውቃችሁ በታላቅ አክብሮት ነው። ከእናንተ የሚጠበቀው በትኩረት መከታተል ብቻ ነው።

Computation የበዛበት ጊዜ ላይ ስላለን ታሪክ ለመቀየር ለስኬት ዛሬ ጀምራችሁ ተነሱ

በትኩረት የምትከተሉን ያለምንም ጥርጥር 100% ብቁ ትሆናላችሁ

ጉዞ ወደ ስኬት

Join አድርጉ ታተርፋላችሁ

Mathematics ይከብዳል ማለት እና አስጠኒ መፈለግ ቀረ

Thank You

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