

OROMIA EDUCATION BUREAU

GRADE 9 HISTORY

UNIT FOUR –UNIT EIGHT

- **SHORT NOTES &**
- **REVIEW QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS**

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UNIT FOUR

MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CAPITALISM

4.1 Medieval Europe (Age)

- covers the period of European history from 500-1500AD.
- covers the fall of Western Roman Empire and the rise of feudalism to the rise of early capitalism.

Dark Age

- ✓ The period of Western European history from 500-1000AD.
- ✓ It was because of **civilization** declined in Western Europe.

o Civilization declined in Western Europe due to the decline of Western Roman Empire.
o Western Roman Empire was **destroyed** by both
  1. Internal problem --- internal division and decay
  2. Externally problem --invasions (from Anglo-saxons and Franks from Germanic tribes and Huns and Magyars from Asiatic tribes)

The invasions brought the following change on Western Europe

- **Greco-Roman** civilization declined.
- Societies became **rural**(i.e. cities and towns declined)
- **Sharp decline** in population and wealth of towns and cities,
- Feudalism became economic and political life in Europe.

However, there were some bright events in Dark Age

- ♣ Bishop and monks kept **old records** and learning.
- ♣ Churches were constructed and palace and castle were **built**.
- ♣ Chivalry was practiced by knights.

Two large empires were formed in Western Europe.

1. Carolingian Empire (481-882) (Centered in present day **France**)
2. Holy Roman Empire (962-1806) (founded by the German emperor **Otto** the Great (r. 912-973) and made up of German and Italian territories.

During the Dark Age the only unified institution in west Europe was **Roman Catholic Church**.
During the medieval period, Western Europe continued under the pressure from invaders;

- ➢ in 711AD, the Muslim Arabs from north Africa invaded through Spain. The Muslim forces
  - ✓ confiscated Spain and established **Arab Omayyad caliphate cordovan**.
  - ✓ stopped their expansion by Carolingian empire .it achieved victory over Arabs armies at the battle of **Tours** (in France) in 732. This saved Europe from invasion of Muslim force.
- ➢ From 8^{th} -11^{th} century, **Northman** from Denmark and Norway invaded Europe.

Feudal society

- ✓ was the political, military, and social system in the middle Ages, based on the holding of lands in fief or fee and on the resulting relations between **lord** and **vassal**.

- ✓ covers the period from 500-1500AD.
- ✓ Started as soon as the **collapse** of the **western** roman empire

In feudal system, the society can be classified into three;

A. Upper class(ruling class) consisted kings and royal families, nobles, knight, higher clergies
- they had political power and land. They were privileged class

Knights were come from nobility and were soldier of the middle Ages.

B. Middle class included all lords (had the land and political power, privileged class)
- higher lords were connected with the lower lords by a system of **vassalage**.
- higher lords had gave land called **feud** to a lower lords. In the return the lords became vassal of higher lords and fought his war and served them.
- **Manorial lords** were lowest group that exercised real political, economic, judicial and military powers over manorial and peasants.
- **Manor** means village of medieval period, (it was the basic units of European feudalism.)

C. Lower class contained mass people (peasants, craftsman, trader, all ordinary people, and etc.)
- had no land and political powers, unprivileged class
- most of peasants were serfs.

Serfs rented the land, paid tribute, gave free labor service to the lords and fought the wars of their lords.
Western Europe feudal society was exploitive and oppressive.
The Roman Catholic Church also owned lands b/c of clergies were belong to ruling class.

The Byzantine Empire

- The Byzantine Empire also known as Easter Roman Empire.
- **Constantinople** was its capital since 330AD.
- After falls of Western Roman Empire in 476, Eastern Roman Empire continued to exist for another 1000yrs.
- The name Byzantine comes from ***Byzantium***, the old name of Constantinople.
- When civilization decline in west Europe, Byzantine remained the center of Greco-Raman and Christina civilization in characters.
- in 1054, the Byzantine Orthodox Church separated from catholic.
- In Byzantine
  - **Orthodox** was the national church
  - Greek language used than Latina.
  - Palace, libraries and church were building.

St. Sophia church at Constantine was best example of Byzantine architectures.

During the last period, rivalries, plots, murder of emperor was common.
The economy of Byzantine was based Agriculture, Craft and Trade.

- Byzantine Empire survived from repeated foreign attacks. However, it protected Western Europe from attack and invasion in the east.
  - In 8^{th} century Byzantine defended itself from **Muslim Arab** attack.
  - b/n 7^{th} and 11^{th} centuries attacked from Slavic people called **Bulgars** and **Serbs**.
  - Since 1071 it attacked by **Normans** and **Seljuk** Turkeys.
  - Byzantine pushed back Normans but ask help from Christian Europe against Seljuk help. Help came in the form of **crusade**.

Crusades

- war of Christian Europe against Muslim Seljuk Turkey who occupied Christian holy land.
- Seven major crusades over period for 200 years, but the most important were the 1st and 3rd.

The crusaders failed to crush Muslim from their holy land but able to defended Byzantine Empire until 1453.

Consequence of crusade

The consequences of crusade were

- ✓ Introduce **new products** such as sugar, rice and apricots in west Europe.
- ✓ Encourage **commerce**.
- ✓ Weakened the power of **nobility**.
- ✓ Strength **Catholic** Church.
- ✓ Paved long distance trade **routes**.

<u>Europe State and The Ottoman Turkey</u>

Seljuk Turkey

- ✓ Come to power in Asia Minor, Palestine and Arabia.
- ✓ were a nomadic people, came from **Turkistan** in central Asia.
- ✓ Occupied Muslim territories since 1040 AD.
- ✓ In 1040 it controlled Persian and Syria in 1071.
- ✓ Fought crusades war with European Christians.

Ottoman Turkey

- ✓ appeared in Arabia, Palestine and Asia manor at the end of 13th century.
- ✓ replaced Seljuk turkey power since 1299.
- ✓ named after their chief know **Osman** /**Ottoman**.
- ✓ had large empire, centered in what is now turkey.

- In 1336 it seized Anatolian city of Bursa, in 2nd half of 14th century conquered Balkan Peninsula, in 1356 Adrianople and Salonika in 1587, in 1389 defeated Serbia and Bulgaria in 1339. In 1516 they conquered Syria and Egypt in 1517.

➢ In 1453 Ottoman army of 150,000 troops led by **Mohammed II** captured Constantinople; hence, Byzantine Empire came to end. They rename it as **Istanbul** and made it their capital.

- **Suleiman** I (r.1520-66), whom European called him as the "**Magnificent**" conquered Hungary in 1526, Yemen in south and Morocco in the west and Persia in the east.

However, European force successfully defended Vienna in 1529 and defeated Turkey navy at the battle of **Lenpanto**, near Greece. And it ended their expansion to the interior of Europe.

Ottoman Turkey Empire was

- ✓ Became the most powerful stated during 16th and 17th century.
- ✓ Its highly trained soldiers were called **Janissaries**.
- ✓ Its gained great wealth through trade, control trade route from Europe to Asia and prevent European merchants to Far East.

Development of Early Capitalism

- Early capitalism covers the period b/n 1500-1700 AD.
- Among new development that gave rise to early capitalism were;
    1. Beginning of exploration and discovery,
    2. Revival of Long Distance Trade,
    3. Emergence of capitalist relation,
    4. Renaissance and reformation,

Beginning of exploration and discovery

- During medieval period European knowledge was limited to Europe, North Africa and west Asia.
- Factor that encouraged exploration and discovery were
    1. European interest in **LDT**(taste of luxury good enforced them get new trade routes),
    2. Their interest of **geographic** knowledge,
    3. Inventions of different **instruments** like compass, better ships and maps
    4. Contribution of different **individuals** and **leaders**
        e.g. Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460) of Portugal.
        Queen Isabella (1451-1504) of Spain.



In the 15th and 16th centuries Spain and Portugal were the leaders in exploration and discovery.

- Bartolommeo Dias

*In 1488, Portuguese explorer (c. 1450-1500) became the first European mariner to round the southern tip of Africa and named **cope of Good hope**. He showed the Opening the way for a sea route from Europe to Asia.*



- Viscose da Gamma

*Portuguese explorer, viscose da Gamma (1460-1524) sailed from Lisbon in 1497 on a mission to reach India and open a sea route from Europe to the East. After sailing down the western coast of Africa and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, his expedition made numerous stops in east Africa before reaching the trading post of Calicut, India, in May 1498. He discovered **new sea route**.*





Ferdinand Magellan

*In September 1519, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan set sail with a fleet of five Spanish ships in attempt to find the Spice Islands by heading west. Although Magellan died during the journey at Philippines he is credited with the **first circumnavigation of Earth**. Only one ship with 18 men arrived Spain in 1522 after 3yrs and 12days.*

Christopher Columbus was noted for:



Columbus *was Italian explorer but serve of Spain. His voyages started as an attempt to find a trade route to Asia by sailing from Spain* ***on*** *Aug. 3, 1492 to west. On Oct. 12, 1492 He got island and named as the West Indies. He was died without knowing that land but it later came to be known as* ***New world/America****.*

Amerigo Vespucci was known for:



He was An Italian mapmaker. He Determined that the lands Columbus had discovered was a ***completely separate continent*** *from Asia. Both North and South America bear after his name, a variation on "Amerigo."*

The discovered lands particularly the America became colonies of Europeans. In 18th century British and France were the most dominant.

- Spain took Mexico, Peru and new world.
- Portugal took Brazil and other territories in Asia.
- In 1623 Holland controlled New Amsterdam, Mohnton Island, and north-east America.
- In 1664 British took over colonies of Holland and renamed New Amsterdam as New York.
- British established 13th colonies in America, colonies of Lawrence River, Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi valley after 1608.

British and France fought **Seven Years War** (1756-63) in North America. At the end British got upper hand on North America. In 1637 Russia occupied Alaska but sold to USA for $7200, 000 in 1867.

<u>Revival of Long Distance Trade(</u>LDT)

- ✓ was the result of crusades, because of merchants trade following the footsteps of crusaders.
- ✓ On the trade routes different cities of Europe participate on trade.
- ✓ To buy and sell products and luxury goods to and from Far East they conduct through Long Distance Trade.

  The development of LDT marked the beginning of new capitalist economic relation by 1500AD.

<u>Emergence of capitalist relation</u>

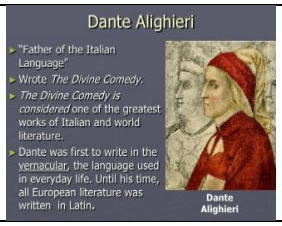
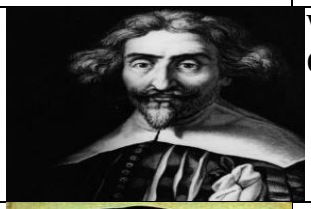
- Began in 1500AD.
- Some of the elements of capitalist economic relation were LDT and urbanization.
  - in 14th C **cities** emerged,
  - in 15th C cities developed into **big trading center** and
  - In 16thC they transferred into **big capitalist business center**.
- Following the using money Increased, Bank of St. George in Genoa and municipal bank of Barcelona were founded in 14th C.
- Small craft workshop, textiles and metal work also started.
- The factories owner and rich merchants made up **Bourgeoisie**.
  The word Bourgeoisie came from ***burgher*** means town dwellers.
- Workers (proletariat) were also created.
  These all were commonly known as **commercial revolution**.

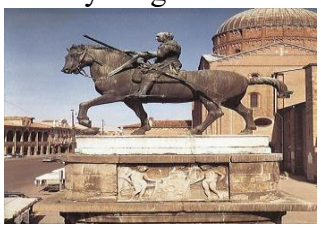
Renaissance

- was an **intellectual** movement began in 14th century and ended in 17th century.
- **rebirth** of learning and culture (Greco-Romans' civilize., arts, music, writing, philosophy, etc.).
- started in **Italy** and later spread to England, France, Spain and Holland etc.

The renaissance had the following characteristics

- Study of ancient Rome and Greek (Languages, literature, art and use of reason).
- support of freedom of thought and questioning mind, study of human beings (humanism).
- use vernaculars / nation languages such as Italian or English rather than Latin in writing,
- the invention and use of printing which begins since 1454.
- Great work in literature, painting, sculpture, architecture and science produced.

Field	The Outstanding of Renaissance	Photos	Their Works
Literature	1. Dante Aligher 1255-1321, an Italian		Wrote poem known as "**Divine comedy**"
	2. Thomas More, an English		**Utopia**(an imaginary place /state in which everything is perfect)
	3. Miguel de Cervantes, Spanish		World's greatest literary masterpieces, **Don Quixote**, in the early 1600s
	4. Martin Luther, Germany		Translate **Holy bible** in to language German
	5. William Shakespeare, an Englishmen		Different **great plays**; - Rome and Juliet, - Hamlet, - Julius Caesar,
Art	6. Leonardo da Vinci, an Italian		**Lasts upper**  **Mona Lisa** 

	7. Michelangelo, an Italian		Painted ✓ Creation of Adam ✓ status of David ✓ Moses, virgin and the dead of Christ.  *status of David*
	8. Donatello , an Italian sculpture		Made the - "equestrian monument of cathamelata" - "Mary Magdalen  *equestrian monument of cathamelata, found in Republic of Venice, 1453*
science	9. Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543) polish		Declared that **earth revolved around the sun.**
	10. Vesalius (Belgian)		Studied the **human anatomy**
	11. Johannes Gutenberg German blacksmith		Developed **printing press** in 1454

The reformation

- was a religious movement that led to the separation of protestant from catholic church at the beginning of 16th century
- started in German by monk **Martin Luther** in 1517.
  Protestant broke away from catholic after accused the church officials in the case of;
  - Corruption and immorality of church officials,
  - Opposed the authority of pope (on the matter of religious teaching)
  - Opposed the practice of pardons of sin in return for money by Catholic Church.
  - Opposed pope power on the state and lands,
  - They thought that ordinary persons should pray directly to God without priest intermediaries.

Protestants reformers support some principle of capitalism in the following angles.

- ✓ encouraged saving of money, hard work, glorified the work of businessman and justified profit.
- ✓ encourage peasants to control land of church (peasants wars from 1524-1525).
- ✓ weakened political power of Rome catholic church,
- ✓ promoted democratic and representative government in Europe,
- ✓ limited the role of clergy and increased role of people in socio-economic issues,
- ✓ encourage education, particularly to read bible,

➢ Pope Martin Luther established the Lutheran protestant church and his students planted different churches at different part of European.

- **Jean Calvin** was French protestant reformer who lived in Geneva, Switzerland and established the **Calvinist protestant church** in 1541. Calvin's followers in France were called **Huguenots.**
- In Scotland, John Knox established his own type of Calvinist protestant known as the **Presbyterian Church** in 1560.
- In England, King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I established national church known as the **Anglican Church**.

➢ Protestantism also led the formation of Catholic's Count-reformation.

- **Counter Reformation** was a religious movement of the Catholic Church to reform itself as a response to Protestantism.
  - ✓ a series of reforms were introduced by Catholic church.
  - ✓ anti-Catholics were attacked in Spain, Portugal and France.
  - ✓ organized the "**Society of Jesuit**" by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 as in Spain.

Exercise 4.1

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. Which one of the following was the cause of Dark Age?
   A. Decline of civilization B. the revival culture C. end Feudalism D. emergence of Great empire
2. The Carolingian empire (481-882 A.D) was centered in present day
   A. France B. English C. Germany D. Italy
3. The inter-connection of landlords in medieval period was known as
   A. Accord B. Vassalage C. Nobilities D. Fief
4. The villages of the medieval period was commonly known as
   A. Vassalage B. feud C. Manors D. Garrison
5. Who was the last king of Waster Roman Emperor?
   A. Constantine XI B. Romulus C. J. Cesar D. Theodosius IV
6. Which territory was **Not** conquered by Suleiman I to ottoman empire?
   A. Yemen B. Morocco C. Persia D. Major Asia
7. In 16th century Brazil was controlled by
   A. Portugal B. Spain C. British D. France

Match items listed under column B' with correct corresponding items listed under column A'.

A	**B**
8. Thomas more	A. Invented steam engines
9. Ferdinand Magellan	B. discovery of new sea route
10. Robert Fulton	C. last supper
11. Christopher Columbus	D. Utopia
12. James watt	E. divine comedy
13. Richer Ark wright	F. discovered of America
14. Dante Alighieri	G. the first sailed to Cape of Good Hope
15. Richard Trevithick	H. navigated circumstance of the world
16. Vasco da Gama	I. built the first steam boat.
	J. build the first steam locomotive
	K. invented spinning jenny
	N. steam engine

Answer for exercise 4.1

1.A, 2.A, 3.B, 4.C, 5.B, 6.D, 7.A, 8.D, 9.H, 10.I, 11.F, 12.N, 13.K, 14.E,15. j 16.B

UNIT FIVE

INTER-STATE CONFLICT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA AND THE OROMO POPULATION MOVEMENT

Relation between the Muslim states and the Christian highland kingdom up to 1543

- Sultanate of Adal, founded around 1380s on Harar plateau. It strengthened by uniting the Argobba, the Hararis, Afar and Somalis.
- There were two outlets that connect Ethiopian region with outside world through long distance trade (LDT) during this time
  1. Port of **Massawa** on the red sea coast,
  2. Port of **Zeila**, the most important outlet in the southeast.
     The main Items exported on these routes were ivory, slave, civet, gold, etc.

The major source of age-old rivalry between the Christian kingdom and Muslim sultanates was controlling these profitable trade routes, particularly through **Zeila**. At the beginning, the Zeila trade route was dominated by Muslim sultanate of Ifat. However, after 1332 Amde Seyon monopolized it.

Adal became strong challenge of Christian highland kingdom in 15th and 16th centuries. Because of Adal;

- ✓ shift it center further to east, (it difficult for Christians to cross lowland and valleys).
- ✓ used the resource of Harar plateau,
- ✓ recruited fresh soldiers from Muslim communities of south east.

Most of the Christian kings maintained the upper hand over Adal until 1529.

- In 1445, King Zera Yocob (r. 1434-68) killed leader of Adal, Imam **Ahmed Badley**.
- In 1516 king Lebne Dingel (r.1568-1540) killed Imam **Mahfuz**.

But the situation changed when Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (**Ahmed Gragn**) became leader of Adal.

- He organized the Afar, Argobba, Harari, and Somalia.
- He used help of Ottoman Turkey while Christian asked from Portugal. Both help were for their own interest, to establish trade station in east Africa.

The **Portugal** and **ottoman Turkey** were strong rivalries. Each went to dominate east Africa. B/c of this the ottoman support Adal and Portugal support Christian to chase each other.

Dominance of the Sultanate of Adal in Ethiopia Region and Horn of Africa (1529-1543)

- In Ahmed ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi came to the power in early 1520s.

In March 1529 the Muslim force under Ahmed Gragn (using 200 troops of Ottoman) achieved victory over King Lebne Dingel at the battle of **Shimbura Kure** (near Modjo).

In this battle;

- ✓ Adal got victory over Christian kingdom, (Christians lost the day and retreated to the north)
- ✓ marked the beginning of Muslim dominance in the politics of the horn

➢ There were several factors that helped Imam Ahmed to be victorious at Shimbura Kure. However, his strong cavalry force was took the leading role.

- In 1535, Imam Ahmed conquered the whole Christian kingdom and ruled vast empire in the horn of Africa.

Although Lebne Dingle asked help in 1935, Portuguese (400 troops by led by Christopher da Gama) arrived in 1541 after his death (1540). They were received by **Seble Wongel**, ex-wife of Lebne Dingle.

Then

❖ in 1542 the Christian force with Portuguese soldiers fought Adal. However, Imam's force defeated, even the commander (**Christopher da Gama**) was killed.

❖ in 1543 the some Portuguese force and king Gelawdewos (son and successor of Lebne Dingel) fought with Adal at the battle of **Woina Dega**. In this battle;

- ✓ Adal sultanate defeated, even Ahmed Gragn was killed
- ✓ Endeded domination Muslims and the restoration of Christians domination

- Then the troops of Ahmad Gragn, including his wife (**Bati di Wonberra**) retreated back to Adal.
- Between 1529-43 Adal sultanate dominates not only Christian kingdom but also parts of the horn. During this period;
  - ✓ Islam Spread in the parts of heartland of Christian kingdom.
  - ✓ Intermingling of Christians and Muslim people of the region
  - ✓ Interactions between the easterners and mothers.
- Because of continues war and lost an immense wealth in human and material, both states became exhausted and weakened at the end of the war.

Oromo population movement and expansion

- In 16th c the history of horn of Africa was dominated by war and population movements.

1. **The population movement of Afar and the Somali**
   - began earlier than that of the Oromo
   - the pastoral Afars and Somalis in the southeastern of Ethiopia and horn continued to move out towards the Harar plateau.
   - Causes for these population movements were
     - o drought, famine and land pressure. These led conflict among Argobba, Harari, Afars and Somalis in South East.
- Later imam Ahmed of Adal was able to unite them for common objectives (to occupied territories). So, he was able to attach Christian kingdom and control it in the 1st half 16th c.
- The effect of Afars and Somalis was
  - ✓ strengthened Adal sultanate
  - ✓ cause for major war between Adal and Christian kingdom.

Original Home Land of the Oromo

There different explanations regarding to the original land of Oromo.

- Some believed their original land is southeast part of Ethiopia highlands.
- According to the Oromo oral tradition, its home land before 16th century was south-central part of Ethiopia highland.
- Some also located the origin to the east of the Rift Valley Lake (upper course of Genale River).
- Evidences of today clearly put that the Oromo originated from the north and moved or pushed to southeastwards by the expanding Christians and Muslims. Evidences show that Oromo are indigenous to Ethiopia and the Horn.

- The political and religious center of Oromo was **Madda Walabu** (Bale-Sidamo border).

The Oromo fought twelve Buttaa wars (1522- 1618), for 96 years. The movement was started in Malbaa (1523-1530) and ended in Muudanaa (1611-1618).

➢ Causes for Oromo population movements were

Different suggestions, but generally believed that was Human and demographic factors. It included

- ✓ war and disturbance of 2nd half of 15th and early 16th century change the environment of Oromo
- ✓ Climate change might have forced to move out
- ✓ Population increase (aggravated the need of land)
- ✓ Growth of the number of their cattle (grazing lands) and
- ✓ breathing space for themselves (excessive land)

These resulted in a dramatic and large scale population movement in 16th century in the horn of Africa.

Oromo institution and social organization

Before and during their movement, the Oromo had their own political, social and religious institution.

- For Political, economic and social purposes, the Oromo were organized in to **Gada system.**
- Gada traced back to nearly 9, 000 years ago.
- Etymology of Gadaa has been derived from **Ga** means law and **Daa** meant God. There is also a claim that it has been derived from Oromo word Gaaddisa which means shade.
- Gadaa system was the constitution of the Oromo through which they administered, defended their territory, maintained, and developed their economy.
  - Studies based on the Gadaa calendar indicates that, 8 year represented one Gadaa period, 5-Gadaa period or 40 years represents one generation

❖ ***Gadaa Grades:*** are the grades once Oromos' male passed through from birth to death. (see table 5.1)

- Each-grade lasted for a period of **8yrs**. There are around eleven grades in the Gadaa.
- The sixth age-grade (**41-48yrs**) is called Gada. This was the stage when the Oromo males can take the political, social, military and ritual leadership.
- They took different training at each grade. It served as **schools** for young Oromo.

Table 5.1 Gadaa grades*:-*

Number	Year	Grade
1st.	0-8years old	Dabballee
2nd.	8-16 years of age	Follee or Gamme Titiqaa
3rd.	16-24 years of age	Qondaala or Gamme Gurguddaa
4th.	24-32 years of age	Kuusaa
5th.	32-40 years of age	Raaba Doorii
6th.	40-48 years of age	*Gadaa* / Luba
7th.	48-56 years of age	Yuba I
8th.	56-64 years of age	Yuba II
9th.	64-72 years of age	Yuba III
10th.	72-80 years of age	Gadamojjii
11th.	80 and above years of age	Jaarsa

NB. The name of the grades may varied from place to place in Oromia region

- ***Gadaa class;*** is sometimes known as Gadaa **parties**. They are five in number. They succeed each other every 8 years in providing military, social and ritual leadership.
- Male members of the society join Gada classes
- The parties are **Birmaji, Horata**, **Bichile**, **Duulo** and **Robale**.
- The parties transfer power peacefully from each other within eight years and a party ruled once in a Gada cycle (period of 40 year).
  - Gada assembly, known as the **Chaffe**, the main decision making body in Gada system. The Has 9 Executive Bodies|(Cabinets) Which Is Known As "*Salgan Yaa'ii Booranaa*"
    - Abbaa Bokku/ Abba Gada (1st, 2nd and 3rd) the head of Gada. Served only foe 8 years as spokesman of assembly.
    - Abbaa Mudaa- ritual and cultural leader.
- Abbaa Dula - commander of army
    - Abbaa Seera - memorizer of the laws and the results of the Assembly's deliberations
    - Abbaa Alanga - Judge who executes the decision
    - Abbaa Sa'a - In charge of the economy, etc.


Abba Gadaas

Democratic values of Gada System are

- periodical **election**(within eight years)
- **term** of ruling(eight years for one term)
- the ruler have **limited** power with accountability
- peacefully **transfer** of power (even by celebration)
- **equality** of all Oromos (including adoptees)
- **pluralism**(existence of multi-party system)

Economy of Oromo

- before started their movement, they used to exercise a mixed economy

- However, after their movement most of them engaged on sedentary agriculture.

Religion of Oromo

- Oromo believed in one ***Waqa***, which approximates to the English word God.
- A ***Qaallu*** is like a Bishop links between Oromo people and the *Waqa*. He is a religious and ritual expert. He had the power of ***Muuda*** or anointment ceremony. *Qaallu* organizes and oversees the election of *Gadaa* leaders.

Direction and stage of the Oromo Population Movement

- Long before their expansion, the Oromo people were divided in to two major groups (confederacies);

1. **Borana** confederacies (consists Mecha, Tulama, Southern Borana and Guji clans).
2. **Barentu** confederacies (consists Karayu, Marawa, Ittu, Humbana, Akachu, Wollo and Arsi clans)

❖ The directions of Oromo population movement in 16th century are
- **North-westerly** direction **(** Borana followed this direction up to Kenya and Somalia)
- **North-easterly** direction(Barentu move out in through this direction)

❖ Their movement took two stages;
- First stage was the period of **1st half of 16th** century. It was small and slow movement.
- Second Stage was started around **mid-16th and lasted up to** 1618. It was large-scale movement carried out by force.

The Oromo population movement was successful at the end.

❖ Different factors were accountable for the success of Oromo population movement. They are
1. The Gadaa system provided **training** and **military** organization
2. Almost **all** of the members of the society participate in the war.
3. They widely and good use of the **horse** at the time of expansion.
4. The process of Adaptation
   a. Guddifachaa = a form parent adopting a **child**.
   b. Midhacha (or Mogassa) = adoption into clan of a **tribe**.
      Midhacha Culture allow the other people to mix up with Oromo
      Adoptees individuals or groups could be either Oromo or non-Oromo.
5. The movement took place when both Christian kingdom and Adal **weakened**.
6. Their unity and **coordination**.

Consequence of the Oromo Movement for the Ethiopia Region and the of Africa

1. Oromo able to **settle in new** area both within Ethiopia and outside.
   - ✓ Expanded their land as far as south Tigray, SE Gondar and parts of Gojjam.
   - ✓ Settled in Somali and Kenya but pushed out of Somalia later. Borana Oromo permanently settle in northern Kenya.
2. Its expansion brought fundamental change in Ethiopia; ethnic and cultural **inter mixing** with other.
3. Fundamental change on Oromos
   - o some Oromos accepted other religion like **Christianity** and **Islam**

- Political transformation to **Monarchy**, weakening Gadaa system, as they far from the center.
- They became practiced largely **sedentary life**.

4. Different **old states** destroyed by Oromo. Such as
   - ✓ Kingdom of Damot,
   - ✓ Present day of NE Shewa and Wollega,
   - ✓ Bizamo and Enarya in SE Ethiopian,
   - ✓ Damat and Gafat were either assimilated or escaped from the region.
5. Attached both Christian kingdom (**weakening** the Christian kingdom)
   - The kingdom shift their center from **Shoa** to **lake Tana** then to **Gondar**
6. ended the age-old **conflict** b/n Christian and Adal
7. Emir Nur Mujahidin built a wall around the town of Harar, known as **Jegol Ginb** to protect from external invaders.

_____/_____

Exercise 5.1

1. Which one was the earliest Muslim sultanate?

   A. Dahlak B. Shewa C. Ifat D. Sherka

2. The spokesman of Oromo assembly in accordance to Gada system is

   A. Abbaa Mudaa B. Abbaa Dula C. Abbaa Biyyaa D. Abbaa Bokku

3. Which one is invalid?
   A. Gada system is one of the best indigenous political systems in Africa.
   B. All members of Oromo society join Gada classes and have right to elect or to be elected.
   C. The Gada parties transfer power from each other once in a single Gada cycle.
   D. Gada grade is succeeding each other every 8 years in providing military and social leadership.
4. Arrange the following events according to their chronological order from the earliest to the latest
   A. Death of Lebne Dingle
   B. Death of Christopher da Gama
   C. Death of Imam Mahfuz
   D. Battle of Woine Dega
   E. The coming of King Gelawdewos to the power**.**
   F. Arrival of the Portuguese soldiers

Fill the blank

5. The political and religious center of Oromo before their movement was _____.
6. The last battle in which the dominance of Adal ended was the battle of _____.
7. The wife of Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi
8. In gada grade the maturity level is grade _____ known as _____.
9. The founder of Adal Sultent ion 1380 was _____.

Explain

10. The main cause for the age old conflict between Christian kingdom and Adal Sultanate?
11. What was the main goal of Imam Ahmed in the war against the Christian kingdom in15th century?
12. List at least five factors for the success of Oromo population during 16th century
13. Scrutinize at least five consequences of Oromo population movement.
14. Discuss on the result of the political domination of Adal sultanate between1529-1543

15. Discuss confederacies Directions and stages of the Oromo Population Movement.

Answer for 5.1

16. B, 2.A, 3.C, 4. C, A, E, F, B,D, 5.Madda Walabu, 6. Weyna Dega, 7. Bat del wanbera, 40-48 years, 8. Gada/Luba, 9. Sadain and Haqadin.

UNIT SIX

THE CHRISTIAN KING DOM AND PEOPLES AND STATE IN THE REST OF THE ETHIOPIAN REGION (1543-1855)

6.1 Catholicism and Christian kingdom

- After the Portuguese military accomplished their mission, they stayed in Ethiopia.
- For them, Portuguese catholic missioner (Jesuit/ **Society of Jesus**) arrived in Ethiopia in 1557. Then they attempted introduced and preach Catholicism.

Who were Jesuits?

As soon as they arrived they attempt to convert Christian king to catholic. They were not successful on the converting of Gelawdewos and other kings, but during the reign of Susneyos.

- In order to get Portuguese military and material support, **Susneyos accept** catholic.
  - In 1922 Susneyos declared Catholicism as official or state religion of Ethiopia.
- However, he was opposed by peasantry and clergy of orthodox church and nobility,
  - breakout wide **Civil war** and **bloodshed** . In a battle in June 1632, about 8000 peasants reportedly lost their lives in one day.
  - In 1632, Susenyos abducted the throne in favor of his son, Fasilades or Fasil (r. 1632-1667).
- To restore peace and order, King Fasilades took several **measurements**. Immediate he
  - restored the **orthodox faith**
  - ordered expulsion of the **Jesuits** from Ethiopia
  - adopted the **close door policy** toward Europe and the Europeans. This policy continued up to early 19thCentury. Instead, Fasil and his successor encouraged closer relation with the neighboring **Muslim** states of Swakin (north-eastern Sudan state), Yemen and pashas of Massawa.

The Gondar Period

The Gondar period

- was refers to the years during the ruler of the Christian highland kingdom rule from new capital called Gondar.
- Because of the pressure from Adal sultanate and Oromo population movement Christian state shift their capital after death of Gelawdewos in 1559 during Minas (r. 1559-63), brother and successor of Gelawdewos retreated to Abay river from mobile capitals.

Who founded Gondar?

- ✓ Gondar was founded by **Fasilades** around 1636.

o Gondar was strategically located on the long distance trade route that linked the Southwestern region with Massawa on the red sea and Metamma on Ethio-Sudanese border.

❖ The establishment of a permanent capital city ended ruling from temporary camps.

Gondar became the center of

- administer offices and commerce
- architectural achievement and building technology
- church and traditional schools of learning
- different peoples, religions, culture and foreigners

Gondar was prospers during three successive kings; 1. King Fasilades (r. 1632- 1667), 2. King Yohannis I (r. 1667-1682), 3. Iyasu I (1682-1706).

- The traders were mostly Muslims, known as the **Jeberti**.
- Bête Israel (**Felasha**) were engaged in crafts and lived in separated quarters for the Muslim communities, **at Addis Alem.** Indians, Greeks, Armenia and Persian lived there.

Gondar's socio-economic and political prosperity was declining immediately after the **death of Iyasu I** in 1706. Because of

- o Political disorder and social unrest (Court intrigues, poising and assassination of king and prince was common).
- o Military weakness of government (unable to control regional lords). Following the assassination of Iyasu I, imperial court threatens by the warlords.

Who was *Etege* Mentewab?

- The last stage of the Gondarine period was dominated Itege Mentewab.
  - o she was Quara born women
  - o she was the wife of Emperor Bakafa (r. 1721 1730)

After death of Bakafa, she began to rule as a regent of her young son and the successor of Bakafa, Iyasu II (r. 1730-1755) until his death in 1768.

She was supported by her brother Welde Leul until his death. She lost power in 1769 to Tigrean warlord Ras Mikael Sehul, come to Gonder.

The Zemene Mesafint (The Era of Warlords) 1769-1855

❖ From 1767 to 1769 there were power struggle in Gondar between **Wollo** and **Quara** political factions.

- **Wollo** represented by *Etege* **Wabi**, wife of the Iyassu II and mother of the young monarchy, Iyoas (r. 1755-69). Iyassu II married *Etege* **Wabi** by the choise *Etege* Mentewab from Wollo Oromo.
- **Quara** was represented by her mother in law, mother of Iyassu II, and grandmother of king Iyoas.

This rivalry began following the death of Ras Bitweded Welde Leul in 1767.

Although Mentewab arranged the political marriage b/n her son Iyassu II with Wollo Oromo for support, gradually the Wollo Oromo influenced and control the politic in Gonder. So, she forced to look for any strong leader and she invited the Michael Sehul to Gonder. By his modern army he was able to restored peace and order in Gonder and got the highest title ***Ras* Bitweded**.

- When king Iyoas ordered him to go back to Tigray, Michael Sehul refused and assassinated king Iyoas in 1769. This marked the beginning of a new era, Zemene Mesafint.
- Between 1769 and 1771 Michael Sehul was became '**king maker'**. However, opposed by joint force of the regional lords of Gojjam, Wollo and Lasta. They defeat him at the battle of **Sabrakussa** in 1771. He fled to Tigray up to his death 1780.
- After defeat of Michael Sehul, chaos and disorder continued until Ali Gwangul (Ali I) from Yejju Oromo family.

Yejju Dynasty (Warra Sheh)

- Ali Gwangul (Ali I or Ali Talaq/the great/Guddicha) is considered as the founder of "Yejju dynasty" in 1786.
- It was dominate the north Ethiopia in the name of puppet king of Gonder until the middle of 19th century.

Yejju Dynasty reached its zenith under Ras Gugsa Marso (r.1803-1825).

- Ras Gugsa struggle against two successive rulers of Tigray; Ras Walde-Silassie of Inderta-Antalo (r. 1790- 1816 and Dejjazmatch Sabagadis Woldu of Agame (r. 1822-1831).
  - He attempt to neutralized by political marriage and diplomacy
  - His military and diplomatic skill helped him to exercise power over Gojjam, Gondar, Tigray, Wollo, Lasta, Semen, Wagara and Dembiya, Lasta, Yejju, and Shawa.

Yejju dynasty faced the strong challenge from Semen and Tigray following the death of Gugsa 1825.

- The son and successor of Gugsa, Ras Yemam (r. 1825-28) defeat force of Semen.
- Yemam successes by Ras Marye (r. 1828-31).
- Ras Marye and Dejjach Sabagadis of Tigray fought at the battle of **May Aslamay** (near Debra Abay, west Tigray) in 1831. In the battle;
  - ✓ both leaders were died, and but victor went to the Yejju dynasty,
- Yejju dynasty continued for the next two decade under Ali Alula/Ali Abba Bula/ Ali II1(r.831-55). He defeated by Kasa Hailu at Ayshal on 29 June, 1853

- ➲ When compared to each other, "Yejju dynasty" was the leading power during the "Era of the princes" by establishing center at Debre-tabor.

During the Zemene Mesafint the regional lords in north Ethiopia fought each other for various reasons. These were

- ➲ to expanded large **territories** (to get large human and material resources).
- ➲ to get the special title, **Ras Bitweded**
- ➲ to control **imperial power** (b/c of weak Gondarine kings and courts).
- ➲ to be king of **king** (to rulea old Christian empire)
- ➲ to collect the **tribute** and **taxes** as possible in the name of weak kings.

Characteristics of the Zemene Mesafint

- Weak central government (puppet kings).
  - ✓ Imperil king was unable to control its territories and secured rule.
  - ✓ Unable to defended itself from the attach of regional lords
- Regionalism
  - ✓ b/c of weak central government the real power practiced by regional lords and disintegration of the empire.
- Religious conflict,
  - ✓ Particularly orthodox suffered by doctrinal controversy. It intensified the power struggle.
- Endless civil war
  - ✓ Frequent wars. It affected socio-economic life of peasantry.
- Peasant life was impoverished
  - ✓ they were forced to feed big armies of local and regional lords. It discouraged from hard working and producing surplus production.(starvation and famine)
  - ✓ More over their farmland became battle field, their villages were burned dawn.
- Many Shiftas (bandits) were crated.
  - ✓ Peasants were forced to supple food for them.
- Trade discouraged
  - ✓ b/c of robbery and Shiftas, merchants could not travel peacefully.
  - ✓ they forced to pay heavy taxes at main gates by d/t regional lords. The items of this period were; ivory, gold, civet and the important items was slave. It was high supplied during this time b/c of frequent war (as war captive) to Arabia.

People and States in the Ethiopian Region and the Horn of Africa Up to 1529

Kaffa state

- o located southern part of Ethiopia
- o was known at least since the end of the 14th century and it got prominence in the 17th century.
- o the people called themselves **kafficho** and their king from ruling family known as **Minjo** dynasty.
- o The royal title of the Kaffa king was called **Tato**, (got from Enarya)

- The king assisted by the council of adviser called **Mikrecho**.
- Its economy; agriculture (evergreen area) and trade (the main source of long distance trade items)
- Its religion; officials got Christian from Enarya but the local people largely practice tradition religion
- It was existed independently until its last ruler ***Tato*** **Gaki Serecho** defeated and controlled by force of Menelik II in 1897.

Walayta

- located southern part of Ethiopia and it was part of Christian Kingdom until it was defeated by Ahmed Gragn period.
- Kings of Walayta used the title called **Kawo.**
- Walayta;
    - ✓ successfully resisted the Oromo pressure and
    - ✓ expanded among the Omatic and Cushitic people of the south.
- Economy ; agriculture-produced Enset, wheat, barley, coffee, tobacco, cotton, etc and trade (source of long distance's items)
- In 19th century it had wide political and commercial relations with Jimma and Kaffa.
- In 1894, ***Kawo*** **Tona** captured by Menelik's force and ended it independence.

Other southern states

Yem

- The Yam or Yamma state located to the northeast of Kaffa
- an indigenous dynasty called **Dida** or **Halmam Gamma** ruled Yam. Its king is known as **Amno**.
- it conquered by Jimma **Abba Jifar** toward end of 19th C.
- its economy; agriculture, trade and traditional craft.

Dawro, Konta, Gamo and Gofa were

- located east of Kaffa kingdom.
- They had similar economic and political system with Kaffa, Walayta and Yem

Hadya

- It political history is not well documented. It was highly influenced by Oromo expansion.

Gibe Oromo states

- Towards the beginning of the 19th century, several monarchical states known as ***mootummaa*** emerged among the Macca Oromo at the expense of the Gada system.
- The **Abba-Duula** accumulated wealth from the control and taxation on long distance trade and utilized the opportunity to rise to power
- Gada transformed in to different political system (particularly to the monarchy). Because of
    - a long process development agricultural economy

- emergence of powerful leaders (they took land and used title of **moti**)
- long distance trade

As a result five Gibe state founded. ***Waqeffannaa*** was also replaced by Islam and Christianity.

- **Limmu Enarya**
  - Earliest state of from five gibes state and strongest during the 1st half of 19th century.
  - Its capital was **Saqa**.
  - It was formed by Bofoo/Abbaa Gomol (1800-1825) and its strongest ruler was **Abba Bagibo (Ibsa)** (r.1825-1861).
- **Jimma**
  - Ose Kobbii (A/Faaroo) and Daangilaa (A/Magaal) began state formation that was completed by Sannaa/Abbaa Jifaar I (r.1830-1855)
  - **Sanna** or **Abba Jifar** I its popular ruler.
  - Jimma was center of **Islamic** ideology and commerce (coffee and slave were main items)
  - Jimma submitted to Menelik II in1881 under Abba Jifar II (r. 1875-1934)
  - Jimma had **autonomous** power up to 1934.
- **Gumma**
  - founded by Jiilchaa A/Bal'oo in the 1st decade of 19th Centure
  - grew up under its strongest ruler, **Oncho Jilcha** (r.1810-1830)
    - ➲ *It was from Gumma locality/Onjaa that slave raiders captured Ajjaamee/ Bilillee. German prince Herman Pickler Muskau purchased her at Cairo in 1837.*
- **Gomma**
  - founed by A/Bookee (1800-1829) and became important state since 1820.
  - its strongest ruler was **Abba Mano** (r.1829-1840).
  - it was the earliest Gibe state to accept Islam and it is said to have been the origin of coffee.
- **Gera**
  - formed by Tulluu Gunjii (1835-1838), followed by A/Baassoo and A/Raagoo I (1838-1848).
  - It was well known around 1835 during strong ruler **Tullu Guji**
  - Tullu Guji he was strong popular warrior king and good administrator.

Western states

- two Oromo states were formed in Wollaga region, in early 19th century.

a. Leqa Naqamte
   - ✓ Founded by the well-known Oromo chief, **Bakare Godana** in in 1840.
   - ✓ He successede by Mored and Kumsa (Dej. G/Egziabeher)

b. Leqa Qellam
   - ✓ founded by one of Qellam chief Tullu, around the south western of Walaga.
   - ✓ He succeeded by his son **Jote**,
   - ✓ It was powerful under Jote, being centered at Gidaam

Their economy was based on agriculture and Ethio-Sudanese frontier trade.

In the west, a number of small states were formed on the Ethio- Sudan border. They were Aqoldi (Asosa), Benshangul, Bela/Beni-Shangul, Guba khomosha etc.

- ✓ Some of them formed as a result of interaction b/n the local Barta-Gumuz and the Arabic speaking merchant from Sudan.
- ✓ b/c of gold mine these region were the target of Egyptian, Sudan, Europeans and Menelik II.
- ✓ However, its conquered by Menelik in 1890s

Eastern states

Harar

- existed as the center of Islam studies since 14th C.
- it also served as a center of Adal sultanate up to 16th C (up to it moved to Awsa)
- the emirate(state) of Harar was established under a local Harari dynasty in the middle of 17th century by **Emir Ali Ibn Dawd** (1647-1662) in cooperation with the Oromo.
- The emirate controlled the rich trade routes from Gulf of Aden to India Ocean and it consolidated its power over Oromo and Somalis.
- Since 1875 Harar controlled by **Egyptians** for 10yrs.
- between 1885-1886 Emir Abdullah revived the emirate of Harar.
- Finally, Harar incorporated to Menelik's Empire by Ras Mekonnen W/Mikael after the battle of Chellanqo in 1887.

Awsa

- ✓ Muslim sultanate in the east part of Ethiopia.
- ✓ became center of Adal, after left Harar in 1577 (due to Oromo movement up to the foundation of Emirate).
- ✓ But later ruled by local Afar chief who had title sultan.

Central state

Shewa

- Shewa had be center of Christian kingdom but it detached some year after Gondarine period.
- Shewa kingdom founded in the area of Manz around the end of 17th century (1696) by **Negasi Kristos** (r.1696-1703).
- Shewa reached at its heyday (peak) during the reign of King **Sahle Sellassie** (r.1813-47), the grandfather of Emperor Menilek II.
- During the Zemene Mesafint Shewa safely **isolated** from wars and they consolidate the Shoa k/dom with it center, Ankober.

King Sahle Sellassie

- was control different region under Shewa kingdom
- was maintenance law and order in kingdom

- had close relation with foreigners (like British and France)

Peoples not highly organized in the Ethiopia region in 1st half of the 19th century

- There were some not highly organized societies in 19th century. They were
  a. Afro-**saho** speaking people on the road of Harar plateau in SE, (had smooth relation with Afar for their trade to Gulf of Aden and Harar).
  b. in south east direction (the **Somali** and lowland population governed by clan elder and had their own autonomy power)
  c. In southern lowland (Oromo group of the Borena, Gabra and Gari based on rising cattle, camels and goats).
  d. In western lowland (-Nilo-Saharn communities (around Ethio-Sudan), Kunama, Berta, Gumuz, Anuack, etc. Aqoldi, Benishangul and Komosha traded b/n Ethiopia and Sudan.
    - They were leading either a **pastoral** or semi-pastoral way of life.
    - In the late of 19th Century they were incorporated to Menelik II.

E**uropean explorations in Ethiopia region in 1st half of 19th centuries**

- European interest increased to Africa b/c of rapid expansion of industry in west Europe. Following this, they were come to Africa in order to get raw material, market, cheap labor, etc.
- Europeans competed over Ethiopia and horn of Africa. B/c of
  - Ethiopia was source **lucrative** Long distance trade and
  - Ethiopia is source of **Blue Nile**(important region)

For these and other Europeans began relation with Ethiopians in early 19th century. This shows that the opening of Ethio- Europeans relation two centuries after the declaration of 'close door policy' Europeans used different pretexts to Ethiopia such as

1. Scientific mission and Evangelical mission
2. Geographic and commercial expeditions and explorations

- Their contact began since 1805, when British travelers Henry Salt met Ras Weld Sellassie Endarta of Tigray.
- In 1841, Negus Sahle Sellassie of shewa signed treaty of commerce and friendship with British agent Major Harris
- In 1830s and 1940s British travels (Charles Beke, Walter plowed and John Bell) and French agents (Rocket de Herr Court, and D'Abbathe brothers Arnauled D'Abbathe and Antoine D'Abbathe) arrived Ethiopia.
- Protestant and catholic missioners such as Samuel Gobat and De Jacobs also arrived in Ethiopian regions in this century.

In an attempt to win the favour from Ethiopia Europeans were supplied firearms for rulers. It was highly needed because it was the period of **Zemene Mesafint**.

Exercise 6.1

Match items listed under column B' with correct corresponding items listed under column A'.

A	**B**
2. Emir Ali Ibn Dawd	A. established Harar dynasty
3. Bakare Godana	B. stronges ruler of Gera
4. Jote Tullu	C. stronges ruler of Guma
5. Tullu Guji	D. stronges ruler of Leqa Qellam
6. Abba Bagibo (Ibsa)	E. stronges ruler of Limu Enariy
7. Oncho Jilcha	. F. stronges ruler Gumma
	G stronges ruler of Abba Mano
	H. stronges ruler of Leqa Naqemt

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

8. After the battle of May Aslamay, who was the ruler of Yejju dynasty?
   A. Ras Marye B. Ras Ali Alula C. Ras Yemam D. Ras Gugsa
9. During Zemen Mesafint, in northern Ethiopia which group had been exercising real power?
   A. Yejju nobles B. Tigrean Nobles C. Amhara Nobles D. Lasta Nobles
10. The kingdom of Shewa was reach its highest level during the reign of king
    A. Negasi Kirstos B. Sahile Selassie C. Haile Melekot D. Amde Mariam
11. Which trade item was **not** highly exported from southwest part of Ethiopia to outside in 19th century?
    A. Salt B. coffee C. Ivory D. civet
12. Which states was isolated from the war of the north during Zemene Mesafint?
    A. Gojjam B. Gonder C. Tigray D. Shoa
13. Rearrange the following events according to their chronological order from the earliest to the latest
    1. Gonder founded as capital city.
    2. The coming of Fasilades to the power.
    3. Declaring of Close door policy.
    4. Death of Iyasu I.
    5. Beginning of Zemene Mesafint.
    6. Decline of Gondar
    7. Death of Iyoas

Fill blank space

14. The first Portuguese's catholic missioner who arrived Ethiopia was known as_____.
15. In Gondar, the separated quarter for the Muslim communities and craftsman was _____.
16. A woman that dominated the political power at the last age of Gondarine period was_____.
17. The adviser council of kaffa's king was known as_____.
18. The begging of Zemene Mesafint was marked by _____
19. In Godarian period who was known as the 'king maker'?_____

Explain

20. Discuss how Catholicism introduction to Ethiopia in 16th century.
21. What was the motive of king Susneyos while converted to Catholicism?
22. Explicate at least five reasons why the regional lords in north Ethiopia fought each other During the Zemene Mesafin.
23. Discuss the reasons for the wars b/n regional lords in north Ethiopia during the Zemen Mesafint. Analyze the
24. Write at list the three reforms notified by king Fasilades around 1632.

Answer for Exercise 6.1

2.A, 3.H, 4.D, 5.B 6. E, 7.F, 8. A, 9. A, 10. B, 11. A, 12. D, 13.(2,3,1,4,6,7, 5), 14. Society of Jesuit, 15.Addis Alem. 16. Etege Mentwab/Etege Wabi, 17. Mikircho, 18. Death of king Iyoas, 19. Mikael Sahal, 20. Minjo dynasty'

UNIT SEVEN

PEOPLES AND STATES IN THE PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA AND TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE UPTO 1800 A.D

7.1. Mamluk Egypt

- B/n 969 and 1171 AD Egypt was ruled by the Fatimid dynasty and declared Egyptian independence from the rule of Baghdad in 969.
- Mamluks:
  - were **soldiers** (Cavalries) of Fatimid rulers, Turkish origin.
  - Gradually they became military commanders & landed aristocracy.
  - Later on Mamluks took over power and ruled Egypt from the 1250-1517.
  - Egypt under Mamluk expanded their territories as far as Palestine and Syria.
- The relations between Mamluk of Egypt & Ethiopia were full of conflicts especially during the King Zara Yacob (1434-1468). This because of
  1. **Nile** Question and
  2. reciprocal **persecution** of religious minorities in both countries. Coptic Christian minorities in Egypt
- The Mamluk get the most important revenues come taxation from the **fellahin**. The fellahin hold plots of land which were hereditary.
- It maintained commercial relation with different world countries.

Decline of Mamluks

What were the reasons for the decline of Mamluk dynasty?

1. **Corruption** and Failure in **canal** construction
2. **Cattle** plague, drought and Heavy **taxation** on the merchants

Ottoman Turks used its **firearms** which drove out the Mamluks in Palestine and ended their rule in controlling Egypt in1517 AD.

7.2.The Funj sultanate

- It was established in 1504 in the North East Africa in now Sudan.
- Its capital was **Sennar**. The Funj embraced Islam as their religion.
- Christian kingdom of Ethiopia, under king **Susenyos** fought against Funj sultanate in 1620 due to rivalry over trade routes.
- The Funj sultanate existed until it was conquered by Mohammed Ali of Egypt in the 1820's.

7.3.The Almoravids

- The Almoravids was formed by **Berber** warriors in the 11century.
- It led by **Abdullah Ibn Yasin**. He preached a jihad (Muslim holy war) against non-Muslims and his follower came to be known as the people of hermitage, **Al-Murabitun**.
- Abdullah Ibn **Yasin** captured city of

- Sijilmasa in 1056 as well as morocco and part of Spain in second half of 11th century.

Another branch of the Almoravids, led by Abu Baker, captured the city of Audaghast in 1054 and kumbi saleh, the capital of Ghana in 1076.

Finally, Almoravids were overthrown by the Almohads in the middle of the 12th century.

7.4. The Almohads

- The founder of the movement was **Ibn Tumart**.
- They were believer in one god in Arabic, al-Muwahhidun, later changed to Almohads.
- After Ibn Tumart died **Abd al-mumin** becomes the leader and he built a strong empire.
- It controlled what are now Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and part of Spain. The empire continued to exist until the middle of the 13th c.

7.5. Ancient Ghana

- Ghana was founded in the 4th century and reached the height of its power about 1000AD.
- **Kumbi -saleh** was its capital. The people of Ghana were called **Soninke**.
- The greatness of Ghana was from **Trans- Saharan** trade. Additionally Ghanaians were skilled workers in iron.
- Ghanaian was able to build a **vast empire** using these iron tools.
- The fall of Ghana (Almoravids invaded and captured Audaghast in 1054 AD, and its capital, Kumbi- saleh in 1076). Thus, the powerful kingdom of Ghana came to an end.

7.6. Mali



- ✓ The first leader of Mali was **Sundiata** (r. 1230-1255).
- ✓ Mali emerged as one of the strongest and **largest empire** in the world during the reign of Mansa Musa (r. 1312 – 1337). Islam expanded in the Empire at this time.
- ✓ Timbuktu, one of the cities of the Empire, became one of the important centers of **Islamic** cultures.
- ✓ Mali's economy was based on farming, iron working and trade (the major item of trade was gold).
- ✓ Mali controlled the gold- mines of **Wangara** and **Bambuk**.
- ✓ The decline and fall of the Empire of Mali was the result of
  a. difficulty of **administrating** the its vast territory.
  b. the rulers could not defend the attack of the neighboring peoples of **Tuareg** and **Mossi**.
- ✓ As a result of this, the Empire of Mali ended in 1557 AD.

7.7. Songhai

- The capital city of Songhai was **Gao**, stood on the Niger River.
- Most of the people of the Songhai Empire were farmers, fishers and traders.
- The two kings **Sunni Ali** and **Askia Mohammed** were considered to strengthen the Empire. The army of Sunni Ali (r. 1464 – 1492) conquered the two West Africa trading centers of **Timbuktu** and **Jenne**.
- Askia Mohammed /Askia I/ Askia the Great came to power in 1493 AD.
- Songhai reached its peak under Askia rule.

- The Empire came to an end when Moroccan army defeated Songhai in the battle of **Tondibi**.

7.8.Kanem- Bornu

- Kanem emerged in the 9th century in the region to the north of Lake Chad.
- It was founded by a group of pastoral communities but trade played a greater role for the greatness of Kanem.
- Kanem was ruler by the **Safwa royal family** from the 9th up to 19th centuries. **Mai** (Sultan) Indris Alooma who ruled Kanem from 1580-1617 re-conquered the last territory and extended the Empire to its greatest size.
- Kanem -Bornu began to decline as a result of trade **shift** from **inland route** to the Atlantic coast of West Africa.

7.9.Hausa City-States

- The Hausa city –States emerged between 1000 and 1200 AD in the present- **day Nigeria**.
- The peoples of the city-states were both farmers and nomads.
- The Hausa peoples used to build walled villages in order to defend themselves from raiders.
- The economy of the Hausa was based on agriculture and the trans-Saharan trade.
- b/c of closer relation with kanem Bornu, Hausa city –States adopts ;
    - Islam and administrative system
- Some city –states had particular specializations;
    - **Zazzau** was major suppliers of **slaves**.
    - **Kano** was famous in craft technology, weaving cloths, Moroccan **leather** first made by them.

7.10. Kongo

- ✓ The Kingdom of Kongo was located on the lower bank of the **Zaire River**.
- ✓ It founded in the 14th century AD by a group of Bantu peoples called **Bakongo**. The capital of Kongo was Mbanza.
- ✓ The economy of the kingdom was based on agriculture and trade.
- ✓ The Portuguese explorers reached the Kongo kingdom in 1482 AD. At the beginning of the 16th century AD, the Portuguese enslaved the kongolese people. This slave trade weakened the Kongo Kingdom and it finally broke apart the Kingdom.
- ✓ By 1710 AD the kingdom of Kongo collapsed and broke up in to smaller provinces.

7.11. Zimbabwe

- The Bantu people called the Shona, founded Zimbabwe around 1000AD.
- Great Zimbabwe was well-known for its **gold –mines**.
- Great Zimbabwe had been abandoned since 1450AD because the grazing resources, timber and salt had been used up completely in the region.
- Later Great Zimbabwe was replaced by a state known as **Mwene Mutapa**.

7.12. Mwene Mutapa

- was founded at the end of the 15th century AD by **Mutota**. He was the member of the **Rozwi** family of the Shona people.
- Mwene Mutapa was a title given to Rowi kings. It means the "*Master of pillagers"*.
- Mutota's son and successor, **Mutape** expanded the territory in to the northern direction.

- Mwene Mutapa controlled the **Mazor** region which was a valuable source of alluvial gold.
- In the late of 16th century AD Mwene Mutapa conquered by Portuguese.

7.13. Khoi khoi

- The khoi khoi were originally hunters, however, later they made a change to that of sheep and cattle breeding since 1000 AD.
- The khoi khoi expanded from the **present – day Botswana** since 1300 and in 15th century AD they were well- established in southern Africa.
- By the mid of 17th century A.D khoi khoi were driven out of their land to the Kalahari Desert.
- The European called them by an awful name called the **Hottentots**.


San/Bushmaen

7.14. San

- ✓ lived in parts of the **present-day Angola** and **Namibia**.
- ✓ they followed hunting and gathering way of life,
- ✓ they have yellowish brown skin and tightly coiled black hair. The San were pushed by the Europeans in to the Kalahari Desert.
- ✓ The Europeans called them as **Bushmen**.

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- the discovery of **America** laid the ground for the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade.
- Europe established large plantation and mine field in new world. As result they needed for labor.

As source indicte the first slaves were the red Indians (native Americans) and later the Europeans. But as a result of they were not resisting the harsh and difficult of work the investors shift to used black slave.

Features of the Atlantic Slave Trade passed through three different phases.



1. Piratic slave trade (the first phase of trans-Atlantic slave trade).
   - It took place from the 15th century AD up to 1580's.
   - traders were **individual's** merchants, adventures, navigators, or common sea robbers.
2. Monopolistic slave trade (the second phase trans-Atlantic slave trade)
   - it began in the 1580's and ended in the late 17th C AD.
   - the trade was conducted by **companies** (monopolistic slave) supported by their respective governments.
   - At this state, the slave hunting ground was widened, the volume of trade increased and the companies collected larger profit from the trade.
   - This phase is also known as the triangular trade, because the trade connected the three continents; Africa, America and Europe.

- the Europeans merchants brought products such as cotton, Alcoholic drinks, Firearms and metal tools to Africa. These goods were exchanged for slaves. The American plantation owners exchanged sugar, tobacco and other products with slave.

3. Free trade (The third phase slave)

- it began in the 1690's.
- several individuals' trades joined the slave trade. There was **fierce competition** between the **individual** trades and the former **companies**.


Slaves

Effects of the Triangular Slaver Trade

- it helped the west European nations to accumulate a **huge amount of wealth.** The accumulated wealth brought the industrialization of west in the 19th century.
- it caused great human **suffering** and **horrors** on the Africans. Slaves were never treated as human beings but as properties.
- **depopulated** Africa in taking the productive forces, .
- resulted economic **backwardness** and **social** problems

Exercise 7.1

1. In the 1820's Funj kingdom destroyed by the
   A. Ottoman Turks B. Mamluks force C. Mohammed Ali of Egypt D. Mahdist force of sudan
2. In the beginning of 13th century Morocco and Algeria were occupied by
   A. Almoravid B. Almohads C. Funji D. Mamluk
3. Which one of the following state was declined because of the trade center shifted from inland route to the Atlantic coast of West Africa?
   A. Mali B. Hausa states C. Ghana D. Kenan- Bornu
4. Songhai reach its highest peak during the reign of
   A. Sunni Ali B. Ali Berber C. Askia I D. Ali the great
5. Which people were responsible for dislocated San and khoi khoi from their original land after the 17th century?
   A. Afrikaners B. Europe C. Arabs D. Bantu
6. The state which was existed in the present day of Nigeria
   A. Mali B. Hausa state C. Bacongo state D. Mauritania 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.A
7. Most probably the first slaves in America were
   A. The central Asians B. The Europeans C. American Indians D. The Africans

Match the Items listed under column A' with the correct items listed under column B'.

A	**B**
8. The two West Africa trading centers	. A. Tuareg and Mossi
9. Attack Mali	B. al-Muwahhidun
10. Mali's Gold Mines	C. Hottentots
11. Almohads	D. Timbuktu and Jenne
12. San	E. Wangara and Bambuk
13. Khoi khoi.	F. Bushmen

The following questions are incomplete. Fill them with appropriate answer

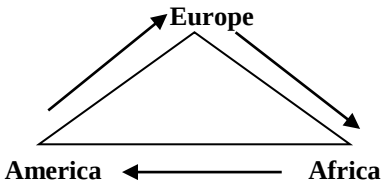
14. The conflict between Funj sultanate and Christian state of Ethiopia reach it peak during reign of _____.
15. Mali had controlled the gold mines of _____and_____.
16. In the 1528 the Songhai was defeated by Morocco at the battle of _____.
17. Among the Hausa city- states which one was source of major supplier of slave_____.

18. The force of Songhai defeated by morocco at the battle of _____
19. In 1076 The capital city of Ghana was kombi saleh was controlled by _____

Explain

20. Discuss at least four consequences of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
21. Do the following questions from the following triangular slave trade diagram.

Triangular slave trade



Jot down at least three items transported from

A. Europe to Africa continent _____, _____, _____
B. Africa to America continent _____, _____, _____
C. America to Europe continent _____, _____, _____

Answer for exercise 7.1

1. C, 2. B, 3.D, 4.C, 5.B, 6.B, 7.C, 8. D, 9. A, 10.E, 11. B, 12.F, 13.C

UNIT EIGHT

INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM IN THE WESTERN WORLD

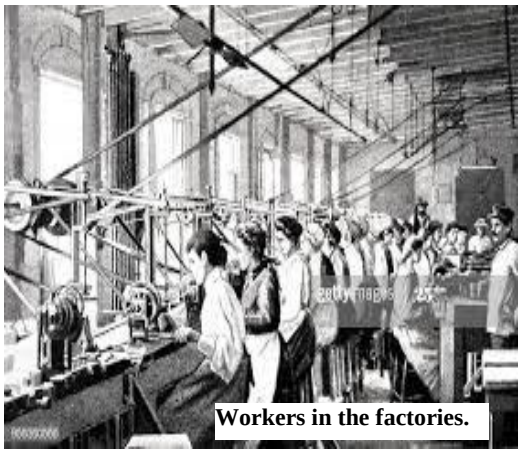
The rise and growth of industrial capitalism in Europe and North America was a result of social, political, technological and intellectual factors;

- Socio-political factors were bourgeoisies revolutions in England and France, and American war of independence
- Technological factors were numerous inventions that led industrial revolution
- intellectual factors such as – enlightenments movements,

CONSILIDATION OF CAPITALISM IN THE MODERN EUROPE

❖ The consolidation of capitalism in the modern Europe was the result of a changing in the manufacturing methods.

- ✓ It replaced the **Manual** works by the new machines
- ✓ working at the home was replaced working in the factories.
- ✓ Early machines were Invented and largely work done by the machines
- ✓ By the end of 18th century water power replaced by a new source of power called **steam engine**.
- ✓ steam engine/water power replaced human power.


Workers in the factories.

Different machines were invented in Europe.

- James Hargreaves was invented **spinning jenny** for weaving.

- Richard Ark Wright was invented another spinning machines which done by horse power, then by water power.
- James Watt improves the steam engine
    - The first steam engine was designed for
        - ✓ **pumping** a drain water out of coal mines.
        - ✓ **Iron** Smelting and **Printing** press
- it substitute **coal** for wood. Coal for smelting the iron ore.
- In communications, by early 1800 the steam engine was used in locomotives.
    - In 1804, Richard Trevithick, builds the first **steam locomotive** in England.
    - In 1829, George Stephenson developed the first successful **rail-way locomotives**. The first commercial rail way worked b/n Stockton and Darlington in British in 1825. Later it constructed in Germany, France and United States.
    - Robert Fulton an American built the **first boat** in 1807.
- Exchange of the commodities b/n town and countryside helped the growth of the local markets. Over-seas trade, including the slave trade enriched the nation of Western Europe.

Industrial revolution brought about the formation of two major classes;

1. Bourgeoisies - owners of the factories/ industries
2. Proletariat- the workers of the factories/ industries

Workers

- were Poorly paid and faced unemployed,
- Long working hours, (12hours per day)
- Living condition was very bad,
- Industrial towns were crowed and unhealthy because of Malnutrition and cholera.

There was big difference b/n Bourgeoisies and Proletariat. Workers revolutions were frequently breakout in England for long period of time.

The English Revolution

- The cause of the revolution traced to social, economic, constitutional, and religious development, over long period of time.
- The **pressing** questions were **sovereignty in the** English state and **Puritanism** in the church.
- The immediate cause was emperors attempt to impose the **Anglican liturgy** in Scotland. Queen Elizabeth I was the last ruler of English Tudor dynasty, died in n1603. She was succeeded by Jams I (r. 1625-1649) of Scotland from Stuart dynasty.
- Some of people supported and other opposed James. He opposed particularly by puritans b/c of
    - James and his son Charles I (r. 1625-49) followed the **unpopular** Anglican Church.
        - It was dislike by the English catholic and Presbyterian of Scotland
    - He used **divan** power and **autocratic** right.
        - Strong opposition comes from puritans.

Puritans were English protestant in 16th and 17th century. They opposed b/c of


James I

- they need some reform within the Anglican Church.
- the forced to pay **heavy taxes** by Stuart kings
- Both kings ruled **without** consulting the **parliament**. This also arose the opposition (majorities were puritans)
- peoples also developed hatred against the Stuart kings b/c they saw them as **foreigner**.

- Charles I came into conflict with parliament;
  1st. he rejected to sign the **petition** of right,
  2nd. he continued to rule **without parliament** from 162 to 1640. These action led opposition
- Charles I was final forced to call parliament in the years 1940 due to **financial crisis** faced. Since the refused his demand, in 1642 Charles I tried to arrested the leaders of puritans. This caused the outbreak of **civil war** that continued until 1649. This event was commonly known as the **English Bourgeois Revolution**. It resulted
  - the victory of parliament
  - the death of Charles I
  - the republic declared, (during the war Oliver Cromwell was a leader of English army). He became the lord protector of England from 1653-1658.
- In 1660, the parliament restored the monarchy. Consequently England fell under the two successive rulers, Charles II (1660-1685) and James II (1685-88).
  - When these kings restored the monarchy, the parliament drove them out of power. This bloodless change of the regime came to be known as the Glorious Revolution.
  - Glorious Revolution
    - took place b/n 1688 and 1689,
    - marked the victory of the parliament and
    - the finial defeated of the English autocracy.
    - Mary the daughter of James II and her husband Wilim of Holland come to the power by support of parliament they issued the Bill of Right in 1689.
- **Bill of Right** was the constitution that limited the powers of monarchy (constitution monarchy). The political parties began to take part in election; majority votes in election ruled the country.

The Enlightenment

- The enlightenment was
- the eighteenth century intellectual movement in Europe.
- also known as the Age of Reason or Age of Rationalism.
- it center was France.
- The leaders of the enlightenment were the philosophers, known as **philosophers**.
- The most known of the France philosophers were Diderot, Montesquieu, volter and Rousseau.

- ✓ In 1762 jean Jacques Rousseau (1712- 78) published a book, entitled the **social contract**. The book begins with the famous statement *"Man is born free, yet we find him everywhere in chains"*.
- ✓ Diderot (1717-1784) was edited the French **Encyclopedia** 1780.
- ✓ Volter (1694-1778) was **philosopher**, **poet**, **historian** essayist and dramists.
- ✓ Montesquieu (1689-1755) was;
    - spoke for the right of people and Opposed the absolute monarchy of the time.

Other outstanding thinkers of the enlightenment outside of France including were English philosopher **John locked**, **Adam smith** from Scotland and **Benjamin Franklin** from North America

Most of the French philosophers

- criticized "**despotism**" (absolute monarchy) and were political moderate
- favored a **constitutional monarchy**.
- did not want **radical** political revolution.
- helped to destroy the idea that king's authority come from **God**.

Jean Jacques Rousseau was an exceptional b/c

- he believed that a **republic** was the best form of government and
- he believed in **democracy**.

In the economic sphere, the enlightens;

- they criticized state responsibility over business.
- they attached **mercantile** theory which supported a favorable balance of trade. This refers to surplus export item over import ones.
- they opposed protective **tariffs** and methods by which the state might control business and support free trade.


Jean Jacques Rousseau

Rousseau supported the existence of

- small independent peasant and small independent craftsman

He did not support the existence of a few extremely wealthy peoples and needed many improvement people in the society.

The enlightens also

- more popular regarding law and crimes.
- praised liberties of people and appealed for public rights.
- criticized Autocracy for its feudal injustice against the people.
- indicated that education was an opportunity that should be given poor, by opening schools.

Among enlightens Rousseau's contribution to education consistence in laying the foundation for the separate development of Child-centered learning. He criticized church school and agitated for more general education by means of state schools.

The American war Independence

Anglo-French Rivalries in North America

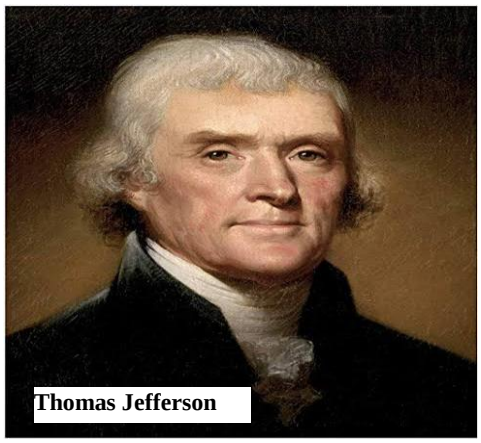
- North America had been originally settled by **Amerindians** (Red Indians) the native America people.
- Since the 17th century **European** emigrated in great number to north America to escape religions and political persecution in Europe.
- From 1700-1763 British, France, Spanish and Dutch settle in America
- At the end of the 18th century 2/3 of North America was came under British rule.
- In early 18th century French led in military and commercial power in North America.
- British and French fought each other since1744. From 1756 the war in America grows into a large scale and come to be known as the **Seven Year War** (1756-1763).
- B/n 1758 and British controlled territories of French including Pennsylvanian (New York state)
- In September 1759 British won French at **Quebec**, which helped to secure Canada for the British Crown.
    - In 1763 the French empire in North America comes to an end by the Treaty of **Paris**. As a result, British dominate the whole North America, east of Mississippi river.

  Very shortly, however conflict began between America colonies and mother land, British due to
    - ✓ strict control and British political oppression and **exploitations**.
    - ✓ British **mercantilists'** economy (benefited British's economy)
    - ✓ Colonist development national **identity**
    - ✓ British government decided to expanded budget to protect the colonies in North America.
    - ✓ British order further taxes for security coast.

The acts imposed by British were

- ✓ In 1764, passed a law known as **sugar Act**. This act imposed duties on sugar, wine, silks, coffee, tea, and a number of luxury items imported from other countries.
- Duty on Tea
    - ✓ In march 1765, British imposed what was known as the **stamp Act**
- It required tax stamp to be placed on newspaper, pamphlets, legal document and other similar items of commerce.

- American publicized a slogan entitled **"Taxation without representation is a tyranny".**
- Fighting started in large cities and trading posts in n1775.



Thomas Jefferson

- On July 4, 1776 representative from the 13th colonies declared their independence. This day is a national independent day of USA. This Declaration of independence was drafted by **Thomas Jefferson**.

This declaration of independent;

- justified the act of rebellion
- declared the 13th colonies to be free from the British rule, America became successful in the war against the British rule. This war supported by French, Spanish and Dutch.
  - *In 1777 America defeated British force at **Saratoga** (New York). Finally 1781 Georgia Washington defeated the force of British at York town, Virginia. By the help of French, Spanish, Portugal, etc.*

In 1783 the peace treaty in Versailles signs by the representative of 13th colonies with British;

- recognized the independence, territories integrations and sovereignty of America.

- On September 17, 1787 congress ratified and signed **constitution** but faced challenges in 1788 b/c of the congress divided into
  1. Federalist: favored a strong central government
  2. Anti-federalist: preferred the loose association of separate states.

  The struggle continued to oppose federalist until June 1788. On June 25, 1778 however, they all joined the federalist to ratify the constitution. G. Washington became the first president.

The effect of the American war of independence

- It brought liberation of American people from the British rule.
- It created independent American nations.
- they finally created the Unites state of America
- It influenced many nations like Latin Americans and French.
  - In Latin America- it caused to raise arms against their colonial masters(Spain and Portugal)
  - In France also-it was immediate cause of French revolution in 1789
- However, it was did not abolish slavery (did not consider Red Indian as citizens).


George Washington

French Revolution

- Before the 18th century France was a feudal nation whose society was highly opposed. This opposition create revolutionary situation in the late of 18th century.
- French revolution broke out in 1789.
- The main reasons were;
  1. The French monarchy was **bankrupt** and autocratic kings grew more **inefficient**.
  2. The influence of French **philosophers** stimulated the French society against Feudal oppression and its political, economic and social injustices.
  3. Influence of other **society** (In Europe, from English bourgeoisie revolution and From America, American war of independence.)

- Before revolution French society was divided into three

First Estate –

- included the royal family and the clergy (owned **big lands**).
- had special socio-economic and political **privileges**.
- **free** from government taxation.

Second Estate

- included the French **Nobility** (**owned big lands**).
- had special socio-economic and political **privileges**.
- **free** from government taxation.

Third Estate

- peasants and bourgeoisie. (Owned little or **no land**)
- the **largest** section of French society
- enjoyed no socio-economic and political rights
- Paid **heavy** taxes and highly **exploitive** d by French government.



Social Division in France

- The French government did not call the Estate General (the gathering of the three state), for a long period of time. Since 1614 it had ignored and was no assembled for the next 175yrs. For all this the French government was Absolut monarchy.

However, French king Louis XVI called for the meeting of Estate General on May 5, 1789 b/c financial crisis faced. So, the French people got opportunity to express their discontent

Estate General was the national representative assembly of French. It consists of representative from 1st, 2nd and 3rd. When the Estate general met May 5, 1789 the congress broke out between king with 1st and 2nd estates and the 3rd estate on one hand.

- While Louis XVI was attempt to crush, revolt spread rapidly throughout France.
- The immediate action that led the French revolution came from the poor Paris who found it difficult to overcome the high price of bread and other daily needs.
  - On 17 June 1789 members of 3rd state met at Tennis court and
    - ✓ made oath, known as Tennis Court Oath (constitution),
    - ✓ they named themselves of **National Assembly**.
  - On July 14, 1789 the national Assembly captured and stormed the Royal castle and prison of Bastille. This event known as "**Storming of Bastille**". This day celebrated by French people as Holy day still.
- This storming left Louis XVI helpless b/c of
  - he did not used his army (he was not note sure about their loyalty).
  - Many of aristocracy were left Louis and now fleeing French.

- On June 1991 Louis XVI and his family tried to escape from France but captured at place called **Varenis**. This incident is often known as Varenis Crisis.

French Assembly kept the king as a symbol until he signed the new constitution in Sep. 1791.

- As soon as General Estate transferred to National Assembly, it was undertake several reforms. The greatest achievements and reforms b/n 1789 and 1791 were;
  1. August Days' of 1789, the old feudal privilege abolished.
  2. Nation Assembly declared the right of man and all citizens in august 1789.
     - In 1791 constitution was written. It established as limited monarchy. but
       - ✓ in this constitution voting was not extended to all French citizens
       - ✓ it allowed only to what was called Active citizen, who paid taxes.
       - ✓ Who could not fulfill the necessary financial qualification were passive citizens.
  3. Laws against the Catholic Church (**confiscated** church lands and suppressed no monasteries).

During this revolution Europeans rulers attempted to restore Louis XVI to the power. For instance;

- Leopold II of Austral (**brother** of Maria Antoinette the wife of Louis XVI) and
- Frederic William II of Prussia wanted to restore monarchy in France.

This is why On April 1792 French declared war on Austria and Prussia. The people marched to Paris signing the song known as ***La Marsellaise***, became French National Anthem.

- ✓ They defeated its enemy at the battle of **Valmy**, in Sep. 20, 1792. After two days they proclaimed a republic (abolished of monarchy).
- ✓ Louis XVI put in trail in Dec. 1792 and executed on 21 January in 1793.

On Feb. 1793 France again faced the joint force of British, Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Sardinia and other Italy state. Dumouriez led government force and defended France from external enemies.

The leaders of French revolution were different among themselves. Different political parties were formed, some of its leaders were moderate and other was radical under siege in 1792. Two political contenders in French revolution were;

1. Girondists;

- represented the **big** and **middle** Bourgeois.
- its name after the name from where most came.
- right political wing and **moderates**

2. Jacobin/ Montagnards

- got its name from St. Jacob church in south France where they made their first meeting.
- left wing of revolution and far **radicals**
- composed of **petty** bourgeois, city workers,
- they opposed both kings and bourgeois but needed **republic** dominated by **poor**.
- Used newspaper and demonstration,

- their capable leaders; Marot, Danto and Robespierre. Meanwhile power struggle b/n Girondists and Jacobins became serious.
    - Jacobins defeated the Girondists and formed Jacobins revolution dictatorship in June 1793.
    - It also adapted a new constitution on June 24, 1793
    - Jacobins executed Louis XVI in January 21, 1793.
    - To protect internal enemy Jacobins instituted the **Reign of Terror**.

Reign of Terror reach bits highest stage when Robespierre took power. During this time guillotine became famous machine in executing people. Between 1793- July 1794 more than 40 thousand people died.

Jacobins made a number of reforms under Robespierre. Many of these reforms

- ✓ encouraged **merchants** and **free** trade.

But because of harshly suppressed their opponents it lost support. Lastly the Robespierre and his Jacobins followers were themselves guillotined in July 1794.

- this ended the Jacobins Revolution Dictatorship.
- Hence, the French republic passed to the board of five men known as the **Directory**. But it early ended by the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Result of the French Revolution

- ✓ It destroyed the **feudal** order in France.
- ✓ It leads the development of **industrial** capitalism, a process started earlier by English Bourgeois revolution.
    - Although the forces of revolution were the poor and other lower sections, its final leadership come from bourgeoisie.
    - It did not extended political right to broad mass or improved the life of workers French Revolution passed through four phases

1. the National Assembly (1789-1791)
2. the Legislatives Assembly (1791-92)
3. the Convention (1792-95)
4. the Directory (1795-99)



Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleonic Era in Europe

- French revolution comes to an end, when French general, Napoleon Bonaparte took power.
    - He was born in 1769 on Mediterranean island of Corsica.
    - In1778, (9yrs old) he studded at military school.
    - At age of 26, he became an officer in the French army.
    - He was a supporter of French revolution and he used to call himself "**the Son of Revolution**".

- Since 1795, napoleon became famous as defender.
- in 1797, he got victory over Austria in Italy, in 1798, he led French army against British in Egypt.
- in Nov. 1799, he overthrows Directory by coup d'état' and became the **first consul**.
- in 1802 onward as "**consul for life**" and in 1804 he made himself **Emperor** of France.

He introduced d/t reforms;

1. he made himself dictator
   - he introduced the
     - press censorship, used police and used army in order to strength his dictatorship.
   - His administration was **highly centralized**.
     -he appointed the governors; all officials and administration stopped the practice of election for some offices which started during French revolution.
2. He introduced Napoleonic **code** of law in 1804
   - guaranteed civil equality to all people regardless of birth, wealth and rank.
   - people were given the right to choose their occupation and religion.
3. employment and promotion in government offices were made based on **ability**.
   - In 1802 a **Legion of Honor** (to reward great deeds).
4. Collection of revenues became efficient
   -in 1800, he established the national Bank of France.
   - he was avoid financial problems.
   - he gave support for Agricultural and industry.
5. He settle difference between his state and pope of Rome catholic
   -that to confiscation of church properties and he promised to pay salary for clergies.
6. He took some steps to expand **education**.
   -Opened state secondary school and university
7. Napoleon regained **Louisiana** for French but sold it for $ 11,000, 000.

- Napoleon's government in France was a military dictatorship.
- The reforms of napoleon kept the fruit of France, but his rule did not allow political democracy to the people.

The spread of Ideas of Democracy

- Napoleon was ambitious for glory. He conquered the Nations of Europe, built a Europe empire and ruled it until 1814.
- He claimed that he fought the wars of conquest to spread the democratic ideas of the French Revolution, i.e. "*Liberty, Equality and Fraternities*", and for the glory of France.
- He was a great political and military leader and built a Grant Army that had 600,000 troops by 1812. His arm made up - horsemen and foot soldiers which used like Cannon, Firearms and Swords
- Napoleon I fought Europeans powers (British, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, southern and western Germany, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland) coalition force.
  - b/n 1805 and 1808, he built a large European empire.

- in 1808, the Napoleon Empire included Belgium, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, southern and western Germany states on Rhine River, Poland in addition to French. At this time Russia, Prussia, Denmark and were napoleon's allies.
- at his height most of Europe was under his control.

Napoleon and his troops spread **democratic ideas** of French revolution (civil equality) wherever they went in the different corner of Europe.


Napoleon Bonaparte

- they attacked the old **reactionary**, conservatives and old feudal order and privileges.
- they spread the new ideas of **Liberty** and **Equality**.
- the took ideas of **individualism** and **secularism**
- they made reforms (such as religious tolerations, abolish of serfdom and thought civil equality).
- they planted the ideas of **equality** and **rule of law**.

Nationalism and the collapse of Napoleonic Empire

- old established national states and new a **rising national** force resisted French rule
- together with the resistance of the force reaction and conservatism, they destroyed the Napoleonic Empire.

- Napoleon with British
  - the first resistance came from **British**.
  - although napoleon had attempt to control British earlier, British navy under Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated the allied French and Spanish navy force at the sea battle **Trafalgar** (a cape on the SW coast of Spain, West of Gibraltar) in 1805.
  - Napoleon imposed a blocked on British trade with mainland Europe. This was known as the **continental system**. it
    - ✓ was enforce from 1806 to 1810.
    - ✓ but it was not succeed to enforce British in to submission.
- National resistance appeared within the conquered territories of Napoleonic Empire.
  - this was b/c of French looted and economical exploited the conquered territories.
  - introduced department(provinces) unit of administration, led strong national feeling among conquered peoples.
  - they collected taxes
  - National resistances were appeared against Napoleon force-
    - with the help of British, Spain fought and free from French rule in 1812.
    - Prussia and other Germany states started to strength themselves b/n 1807 and 1813.
    - Austria declared war on France in 1809.
    - In Russia Napoleon met the strong and most successful resistance of all. It was the beginning of the end of the Napoleonic era.
- Napoleon with Russia

- He began war to conquered Russia with big army of 600,000 soldiers. Russia mobilized a force of 400,000 troops. Russian winter was unbearable (resulted hunger, cold and disease). It contributes much for defeating of his Grand army. However, On Sep. 14, 1812 napoleon occupied Moscow and burned dawn and left it five weeks later (withdrew from Russia).

- Napoleon with **coalition force** fought –
- at the battle of **Leipzig** (the battle of Nation) in north Germany European coalition force (of Russia, British, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria defeated the retreating, tired and demoralized force of napoleon it was fought from 16 to 19 October 1813.
- On March 31, 1814 European coalition force occupied and forced Napoleon to abdicate.
- he was exile to the island of Elba and Kings Louis XVIII was put on the throne of France.
- On March 20, 1815 however, he escaped from Elba and returned to France and ruled France for 100 days.
- On June 18, 1815 the battle of **waterloo** in Belgium, English commander Arthurs Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) and Prussia general Blucher defeat him. This was end of napoleon reign. He was exiled to the island of St. Helen in South Atlantic Ocean where he was stayed until his death in 1821.

Reasons for fall of Napoleon Bonaparte

- his dictatorship govern, maladministration in conquered area,
- his troops were not disciplined,
- his empire was vast and unable to manage,
- lack of coordination among his generals and military,
- failure of Continental system; - limited trade and led to shortage of manufacture goods.
- The growth of nationalism in Europe led up rise of patriotic feeling,
- Russia's opposition to napoleon led to war,

_____/_____

Exercise 8.1

Choose the Correct Answer from the suggested Options.

1. Which one was the birth place of industrial revolution?
   A. British B. France C. North America D. Russia
2. Which one of the following factor increased the demand for African slave?
   A. The industrial revolution B. The renaissance mov't C. Enlightens movement D. The discovery of American
3. During the English civil war the parliamentary army was commanded by
   A. Charles I B. Oliver Cromwell C. James II D. Johan Markik
4. In 1653 to 1658 in England the republic government was ruled by
   A. Charles I B. Queen Elisabeth C. Jams I D. Oliver Cromwell
5. Declaration of independence was drafted by
   A. G. Washington B. T. Jefferson C. B. Franklin D. J. Davis
6. Who was the leader of Jacobins during the red terror reached its highest stage?
   A. Danton B. Rousseau C. Robespierre D. Napoleon
7. Identify who did advocated about free trade economic policy
   A. J.J Rousseau B. Denis Diderot C. Voltaire D. Benjamin Franklin
8. One was **not** included on Napoleonic Empire?
   A. Belgium B. British C. Spain D. Switzerland

9. During pre-revolutionary in France Nobilities were belong to
   A. First Estate B. Second Estate C. Third Estate D. General Assembly

MATCH THE ITEMS LISTED UNDER COLUMN A' WITH THE CORRECT ITEMS LISTED UNDER COLUMN B'..

A	**B**
10. J. Rousseau	A. poet, historian and essayist
11. Voter	B. the spinning jenny
12. Diderot	C. invented steam engine
13. James Hargreaves	D. published a book entitled the social contract
14. James Watt	E. spinning machine
15. Richard Ark Wright	F. edited the French Encyclopedia

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE INCOMPLETE. FILL THEM WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER

16. The last battle in the history of Napoleon Bonaparte was _____.
17. A blockade on British trade by the napoleon Bonaparte was known as _____
18. The democratic idea of French revolution is _____.
19. In 1763 the French empire in North America comes to an end by the treaty of _____.

Explain

20. Write at least two countries/states that support American during their war of Independence.
21. Discuss the Legion of Honor.
22. Discuss major reasons for collapse of Napoleon's empire.
23. Write At least two points the political attitude of enlightens (philosophers).
24. Analyze the 'reign of terror' in French revolution?
25. Why the puritans opposed James I and Charles I from the beginning?
26. Explain the continental system.

Answer for Exercise 8.1
1.A, 2.D, 3.B, 4. D, 5.B, 6.C, 7.A, 8.B, 9.B, 10.D, 11.A, 12.A, 13.B, 14.C, 15.E, 16. Waterloo, 17. Continental System, 18. Equality, Liberty and Fraternity, 19. Paris.