

UNIT ONE

Development of capitalism and colonialism in the 19th c

I. Development of capitalism in Europe and U.S.A

- Factors contributed for the development of industrial revolution (19th c)
 - ❖ Several inventions such as:-
 - ✓ In 1856 the invention of iron purification machine to produce steel (By Henry Bessemer)
 - ✓ Steam turbine
 - ✓ The development of electricity and dynamo by Michael Faraday (1831).
 - ✓ Diesel engine and modern ship by Rudolf Diesel (1879)
 - ✓ The invention of telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
 - ✓ Wireless telephone by Marconi in 1896.
 - ❖ These contributed for the development of railroad and steamships.
 - ❖ The digging of inland canals such as Erie (in U.S.A) which linked Hudson river and New York with Great lakes (1825).
 - ❖ The opening of Suez canal, interconnected Mediterranean and Red sea in 1869.
 - ❖ Panama canal which linked Pacific and Atlantic oceans (1914)
 - ❖ Canal in Russia, linked (Volga and Don rivers, Baltic and White Sea). This led to the development of voyages.
- Features of the 19th c industrial revolution
 - ❖ The use of steel in place of iron
 - ❖ The substitute of coal by gas and oil (source of power)
 - ❖ The use of electricity
 - ❖ The development of transportation such as:-
 - ❖ Communication such as
 - The 1st postal service started in 1840 (in England). In 1870 universal postal union also set up.
 - In 1846 the 1st telegraph company was founded.
 - ✓ The 1st rail way was built in England (1825)
 - ✓ Later spread in the rest parts of Europe and U.S.
 - ❖ The use of automatic machinery
 - ❖ Industrialization

As a result of Industrial revolution:-

- Way of life changed (socio-economic and political changes)
- Industrial countries became dominant (19th c)

Thus, industrial revolution brought:-

- Emergence of capitalism
- Urbanization and the related rural –urban migration
- Emergence of bourgeoisie (capitalist) and working or proletariat classes
 - ❖ This resulted in exploitation and poor payment of the working class
 - ❖ It also resulted in workers movements such as:-
 - ✓ **Luddites movement** in England (by skilled workers).
 - ✓ To show their grievance, they destroyed machines
 - ✓ **Chartist movement**- workers presented their petition to the English parliament.
 - ✓ **Scientific socialism (Marxism or communism)** :-It was proposed by Karl Marx (1818-1883).
 - He stated that the inevitable struggle between workers and the capitalist final victory of proletariat.
 - His colleague, Fredrich Engle wrote the “**communist manifesto or declaration**” which states the inevitable defeat of the bourgeoisie class (1848).
- The development military power and it contributed to colonialism. Why the 19th c European nations sought colonization?
 - ❖ In search of raw material, market and settlement
- The development of liberalism, democracy, and pluralism (multi-party politics).
 - ❖ **Liberalism** –According to Mill (1806-1873) , liberalism consisted of free speech, criticism, freedom etc.
- The reduction of working hours, safe working place, pensions, compensation during accident and sanitation etc.
- Industrial capitalism led to the development of Nationalism.

A. Unification of Italy

- It was the centre of the Roman empire and renaissance
- The unification started in 1848
- Before its unification, Italy was ruled by:-
 - ❖ **Independent state**-eg Piedmont Sardina
 - ❖ **Under Austrian provinces** :-these include Venetia and Lombardy
 - ❖ **Under Local princes**:- these include Parma, Modena, Lucca, and Tuscany
 - ❖ **Under local rule with supremacy of Austrian government**:-these include Naples and Sicily (the kingdom of the two Scillies)
 - ❖ **Under Catholic church**:-the sate include Papal States (Papacy)
- Napoleon of France established two republics namely **Cisalpine and Ligurain**.
- Factors contributed for the unification;-
 - ❖ **Educated Nationalists**:-they sought united Italy.
 - ✓ To achieve this Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872) established a movement known as **young Italy**. His followers aimed at to set up democratic republic of Italy.
 - ✓ He inspired the people through telling the contribution of Rome eg Renaissance or rebirth (“resorgimento”).

- ✓ By their efforts, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and Papal state united with Piedmont-Sardinia.
- ✓ **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (1807-1882) established a force known as “Red Shirts” or “Thousands”. Under Naples and the two Sicily were united.
- ❖ **The role of Piedmont-Sardinia:** It was under the leadership of its Prime Minister **Cavour** (1810-1861). It served as the centre for the revolution.
- ❖ **Foreign aid:** By the help of France, Cavour gained Lombardy from Austria.
 - ✓ In 1861 the kingdom of Italy declared in Turin.
 - ✓ During Austro – Prussia war (1866) Italy sided Prussia and Austria defeated by Prussia.
 - Then Venetian united with Piedmont-Sardinia.
 - ✓ During Franco-Prussia war (1870), France defeated by Prussian, then French force withdrew from Rome.
 - ✓ Following this, Rome united with Piedmont-Sardinia (Italy united).

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B. Unification of Germany (19th c)

Factors hindered the unification

- It was divided into several state (in the 1st half of 19th c)
- **Junkers** were nobility or land owners (land lords).
- Before the unification, there was a political difference between autocratic and catholic north and liberal and protestant south.
- Economic differences between agrarian east and industrial west.
- Austrian domination in the German confederation.
- French intervention through Catholic Church (it was the rival for Germany).
- **Factors contributed to the unification:-**
 - ❖ Prussia was centre (nucleus) for the unification
 - ❖ Custom union or economic union known as **Zollverein** had highly integrated German states (1819). Because it avoid tariff barriers among the German states.
 - ❖ The Vienna congress (1815) attempted to restore the territories which were occupied by Napoleon of France.
 - ✓ However, Rhine become under Austrian sponsorship (auspices).
 - ❖ The development of liberalism and nationalism.
 - ❖ Diplomatic and military efforts of **Otto Van Bismarck**, of Prussia.
 - ✓ He was the chancellor (prime minister) of Prussia in 1862.
 - ✓ Introduced **blood and iron policy** (to unit Germany).
- So as to unite Germany, Prussia under **Bismarck** fought with:-
 1. **Denmark –Danish war (1864)**
 - ❖ It was to restore Holstein and Schleswig-from Denmark.
 - ❖ Prussia helped by Austria scored victory over Denmark.
 - ❖ Finally, Holstein given to Austria, while Prussia gained Schleswig.
 2. **Austro- Prussia war (1866)**

- ❖ It was between Austria and Prussia
- ❖ Prussia declared war against Austria. It was to gain Holstein.
- ❖ At the battle of **Sadowa**, Prussia scored victory, then gained Holstein
- ❖ Prussia established German confederation, which excluded Austria.

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3. Franco- Prussia war (1870-1871)

- ❖ It was due to contradicting ambitions of France and Prussia over Spanish throne or both wanted to assign their throne in Spain.
- ❖ Napoleon III of France declared war on Prussia, however French force defeated by Prussia at the battle of **Sedan** (1870).
- ❖ Then, German united
- ❖ At Versailles (France) Bismarck declared William I as emperor (**Kaiser**).
- ❖ **The treaty of Frankfurt (1871)**:-it was between France and Prussia.
 - ✓ Under this treaty, France gave (ceded) **Alsace and Lorraine** (iron rich region) to Germany.
 - ✓ France also forced to pay war reparation (indemnity) to Germany.

C. The American civil war (1861-1865)

- During American war of independence, thirteen states established union.
- Later (19th c) some other states were also included into the union.
 - ❖ During Abraham Lincoln (1860-1865), the unionist increased to 33 states.

Causes of the civil war:-

- **Unequal economic development** between industrialized north and the agrarian or plantation agrarian south.
- **Political differences between:-**
 - ❖ **The unionist north**
 - ✓ Had anti slavery stand or abolitionist.
 - ✓ It was led by **Abraham Lincoln** (the 16th president).
 - ✓ Had federal army.
 - ❖ **Separates south** (slave owing society) –they wanted slavery
- Due to such political controversies, eleven states in the south separated and established the **Confederacy States of America (C.S.A)**.
 - ✓ It was led by **Jefferson Davis**.
- In 1861, the unionist north declared war on the separates south.

Course of the war: -

- So as to get assistance and to score victory over the south, Abraham Lincoln (1863) introduced two laws:-
 1. **Emancipation proclamation**: setting free of slaves in the south.

2. **Homestead law:** under this, Abraham Lincoln gave plot of land in the west for those who wanted farm lands.
- These greatly weekend the power of the south and the military balance shifted to the north.
 - The unionist force was led by General **Ulysses, S. Grant** and William T. **Sherman**
 - On May 26, 1865 Jefferson Davis captured by the unionist force.

Consequences of the war:-

- Human and material destruction- including military casualties.
- Economic devastations- including agriculture.
- Slavery abolished, the national unity preserved.
- Abraham Lincoln assassinated by John Wilkes Booth (1865) - pro slave.

II. Colonial rivalries of European powers

- Before 1500 European considered Africa as “**Dark continent**” and Africa did not much explore except the coast.

Reasons for colonization (scramble or partition) in 19th c:-

1. **Economic interest:** - capitalist sought raw material for their industries. These include gold, diamond, copper etc.
2. **Political reason-** the emergence of the newly united states (Germany and Italy)
 - ❖ They became rivals with other colonial powers.
 - ❖ In the 19th c Britain had large colonies and adapted the name “**the sun never sets in the British Empire**”
 - ❖ Even Britain wanted to establish colonial empire from Cairo to its colony South Africa.
 - ❖ Similarly, French had also interest of interconnecting its colonies in the east (Djibouti) and west Dakar (Senegal).
 - ✓ Due to this reasons Britain and France nearest to war at Fashoda (in Sudan). The event often called **Fashoda incident** (1898).

European conflict and cooperation in the scramble of Africa

- European economic and territorial interests over Africa led nations in to the **scramble** and conflicts.
- Factors which speed up the scramble (second half of 19th c):-
 - ❖ The opening of Suez Canal (1869)-increased competition between France and Britain (especially after the occupation of Egypt by Britain).
 - ❖ The involvement of king Leopold II of Belgium, Italy and Germany in Africa.
- So as to avoid rivalry and conflicts, European colonial powers went the Berlin the conference (**Nov.1884-26 Feb1885**).
- It was a peaceful **partition plan** (of Africa). It is often called **partition of Africa**.
- It was **arranged by Otto Von Bismarck**, the chancellor of Germany.

What mechanisms did European used to colonize Africa?

1. Through using explores. These include:-
 - ❖ James Bruce
 - ❖ David Livingstone
 - ❖ Clapperton
 - ❖ Mungo Park
 - ❖ Richard Lander
 - ❖ Henry Morton
 - ❖ Stanley-sponsored by King Leopold II of Belgium explored Congo basin (1876)
 - ❖ Rene Caillie
 - ❖ Samuel Baker
2. Missionaries: it was under the pretext of evangelization or religion they paved for colonization.
3. Fake treaty (trickery) :-some colonial power used fake treaties with local rulers.
4. Through using military force:- the occupation of Egypt by Britain in 1882.
 - ❖ The occupation of Sudan after the battle of **Omdurman in 1898**.
 - ❖ Seyyid Muhammad Abddile Hassen of Somalia defeated by British force (1920)

During colonization of Africa, **Britain used indirect rule while French used direct rule.**

Reasons for European success

- Since European had modern firearms or weapons and trained armies.
- Lack of coordination among Africans.

The results of colonization:-

- The exploitation of African resource; denied self rule; contributed to border conflicts etc.

UNIT TWO

A. The Formation of the modern Ethiopian Empire (1855-1906)

The 19th c long distance trade in Ethiopia

- Beside economic advantage, long distance trade **integrated different peoples, region** and paved the way for the formation of modern Ethiopia.
- Nature of long distance trade route:-
 - ❖ It was the result of sedentary life, surplus production, and labour division.
 - ❖ It divided into two :-
 1. **Local trade** –conducted in the same region on fixed markets (weekly or on fixed day).
 2. **Long distance trade**- conducted between different regions on different markets.
 - ✓ It was conducted by Caravan merchants.
 - ✓ Both local and foreign merchants were participant.

Why the 19th c Ethiopian trade revived?

- **Political stability** in Egypt and in the Red sea -during Mohammed Ali 1830`s.
- The **occupation of Caucasus** by Russia prohibited goods in to ottoman Turkey.
- Following this, the demand of Ethiopian goods such as slaves, civet, and ivory, gold increased.
- The relative **peace and stability** in the Ethiopian regions.
- The revival of **Ethiopian diplomacy** with European –after 2 century closed door policy.
 - ❖ **Henry salt** (Englishman) –met with **Ras Woldeselassie of Tigray** (1805).
 - ❖ **Harris** (Englishman) -signed a treaty of commercial and friendship with King **Sahle Selassie** of Showa (1841).
 - ❖ **Walter plowden** (English man) –made trade treaty with **Ras Ali II** (1849).
 - ❖ Trade treaty between **King Sahle Selassie** with French man, Rochet d ` **Herricourt** (1843).
 - ❖ Beyond this, Italian private company (Roberto Company) bought Assab from local chiefs (1869). **Later Assab transferred** into Italian government (1882).
- European Great powers such as :-
 - ❖ Britain controlled –Aden since 1839.
 - ❖ France controlled –Obock (Djibouti) in 1862. Hence, their involvements in the region speed up Ethiopian trade.

Merchants of the long distance trade (19th c)

1. **Afkala:** -were merchants of the south western Ethiopia.
 - In the middle of 19th c, they were dominant.
2. **Jabarti:** -were Muslim merchants in the northern Ethiopia.
 - Conducted trading activity as far as Red sea coast.

3. **Afar merchants:** linked Ethiopian trade with Djibuti.
4. **Harai merchants:**-linked with Gulf of Aden.
5. **Somali and Borena merchants** -linked the country with Kenya and Somalia.
6. **Saffare** –group of merchants in the southern Ethiopia (they linked with Kenya and Somalia)
7. **Jelaba**-were north western Sudan merchants
8. **Foreign merchants** such as Armenian, Greeks, Arabs, Indian- linked external trade.

Why the long distance trade dominated by Muslim merchants?

1. Since it linked with Muslim Middle East.
 2. Since Muslim merchants were little access to land.
- For security reasons, merchants were travelled in group.
 - ❖ Hence the leader of the merchant was known as **Negaderass**.
 - ❖ His responsibilities include:-
 - ✓ Fixing departure day
 - ✓ Choosing camp sites
 - ✓ Resolving disputes
 - ✓ Paying taxes at custom post.
 - In the long distance trade, **caravan (camels)** trade was lead by men.

Items of trade (along the long distance)-19th c

- **Imported items include:**
 - ❖ Copper, brass (ornament), spices, clothes, beads (gun sight), silk, silver firearms cartridge etc.
- **Export items include:-**
 - ✓ Ivory, musk (from civet), wax, gold, skin, hides, incense, coffee, slaves (exported to Sudan and Middle East). Slaves were obtained through:
 - ✓ Slave raids, war prisoners, those unable to pay tribute or debt.
- **Factors contributed to enhancement of slave trade:-**
 - ❖ Frequent territorial expansion and war.
 - ❖ The introduction of many firearms.

The outcomes of slave trade:-

- ❖ Decreased (depopulated) the population.
- ❖ Social insecurity, deterioration of production etc
- Different kings such as emperor Tewdros, yohannis, Menelik, later Haile salassie attempted to end slavery. In 1920`s slavery abolished.

Markets, trade routes and medium of exchanges

- The 19th c trade integrated the socio-economic and politic of Ethiopia.
- Long distance trade route was mainly carried out by **caravan means**.
- The 19th c markets often held on fixed days.
- In addition to economic advantages, market place served as a place where:-
 - ❖ Searching their partner (the would be loved)
 - ❖ Searching the lost cattle
 - ❖ Disputes resolved, message received or sent

- South western part of Ethiopia was initial place for long distance trade route. **South west- north directions** and market place include:-
 - ❖ Bonga- in Kaffa
 - ❖ Hirmata – Jimma
 - ❖ Sakka- Limu Enarya
 - ❖ Assendabo-in Welega
 - ❖ Basso- in Gjjam
 - ❖ Darita and Yifaga – in Begimdir
 - ❖ Adawa –in Tigray
 - Market place **along east-west** include:-
 - ❖ Sodo –in Gurage
 - ❖ Ankober, Aliyu Amba and Abdul Rasul in Shoa
 - ❖ Ancharo and Dawe in Wallo
 - ❖ Dire Dawa and Harar in Harerge
 - The outlets include Massawa in the north, Metma in Ethio-Sudan border, Tajura and Obock in Djibuti, Zaila and Berbera in Somalia.
- Medium exchange includes (19th c):-**
- ❖ Barter –exchanging of commodities by commodities
 - ❖ Salt bar known as Amole
 - ❖ Maria Theresa –Austrian silver coin- it 1st introduced in 18th c.
 - ❖ Beads, cartridges, and pieces of cloth

The revival of imperial power in the Christian highland kingdom and the process of empire building (1855-1900)

- The 19th c Ethiopian history is mainly characterized by:-
 1. **Formation of Ethiopian empire**:-through consistent territorial expansions
 - ❖ It took about half a century.
 2. **Foreign threats or aggressions** –mainly from Egypt, Mahadist Sudan and Italy.
 - ✓ The country able to maintain its territories except **Mereb Melash**-which was taken by Italy.
 - ✓ Saved from colonial rule
 - ✓ Thus, empire building took half a century

The reign of emperor Tewoderos (1855-1868)

- Before Kassa Hailu of **Quara**, the later emperor Tewodros, Ethiopia was under **Zemene Mesafint** or the era of lords or princes. It was characterized by:-
 - ❖ political instability or civil war
 - ❖ regionalism
 - ❖ political disorder
 - ❖ Absence of central government (decline of imperial power)
- Kassa Hailu aimed at to established or bring:-
 1. **Central government or political unity** :-
 - ❖ So as to achieve unity, bringing religious unity was his prior concern.

- ❖ Following this, he declared Orthodox Tewahdo faith as state religion
 - ✓ He also expelled **De Jacobis**, the leader of Catholics.
- ❖ To achieve this he fought with different regional lords:-

Kassa Hailu fought with	At the battle of	In	Victory by
-Dj. Goshu of Gojjam	-Guramba	Nov. 1852	Kssa Hailu
-Biru Aligaz and other three war leaders	-Gorgora Bichen	Apri. 1853	Kssa Hailu
-Ras Ali II (the last ruler of Werassheh)	-Ayshal	-June, 1853	Kssa Hailu
-Dj. Wube of Semen and Tigray	-Deresege	-Feb.1855	Kssa Hailu

- In Feb. 1855, Kassa Hailu **Crowned** as Emperor Tewodros II.
 - 2. Modernization:- His modernization attempts include:-**
 - He attempted to set up **salaried army**.
 - In 1866/67, he established modern fire arms at **Gafat, near Debre tabor**.
 - ❖ By missionary and local craftsmen efforts` **Sevastopol** (mortar or cannon) produced.
 - Later his political centre shifted to **Meqdella, Wollo**.
 - Foreign threats:-**
 - In **1848**, Kassa Hailu defeated by Egyptian army, however he understood about the importance of modern fire arms. This led him towards the establishment of modern fire arms at **Gafat**.
 - During the first half of 19th c Egyptian threats attempted to deter by **Dj. Wube of Semen, Dj. Kinfu of Quara**.
- Factors contributed to the fail of Emperor Tewodros**
 - 1. His conflict with clergy :-** brought anti- Tewodros propaganda
 - ❖ To raise money, Kassa Hailu reduces the number of Priest (2) and Deacons (3) while the rest clergies forced to work on their agriculture.
 - ❖ In 1864, Tewodros imprisoned Abune selama and died in 1867.
 - 2. Local rivalrs from regional lords:** From Kassa Mircha of Tigray, Wagshum Gobeze Gebre Medhen of Lasta, Menelik of Showa.
 - 3. His dispute with Britain:-**
 - ❖ So as to gate technical assistance from Britain in 1862, Emperor Tewodros sent letter to Britain and France; however he did not gate what he requested. Why European denied his requests?
 - ❖ Following this, Emperor Tewodros imprisoned European missionaries.
 - ❖ Consequently, so as to release imprison missionaries:-A British man, General Napier guided by Kassa Mircha of Tigray arrived at Meqdela (1868).
 - ❖ At the battle of **Eroghe, 1868** Tewodros force defeated by Napier`s force, then Tewodros released missionaries.
 - ❖ In **13 Ap. 1868, Tewodros** suicide himself.
 - ❖ Following this, **Wagshum Gubeze** took throne name Teke Giorgis (1868-1871).

The reign of Yohannis (1872-1889)

- At the battle of **Assem ,Tigray** (1872) Kassa Mircah scored victory over Tekle Giorgis. Then took political power.
- Following this, Kassa Mircah became Emperor Yohannis IV.
- So as to built imperial authority, Emperor yohannis launched territorial expansion to:-
 - ❖ Gojjam, Begemidir, Hamasien, Yejju,
- During his territorial expansion, he used federal approach or recognized the vassal rulers.
- He recognized the kingship of Menelik of Shewa and Adal Tessema (Negus Tekle Haymanot)of Gojjam and Kaffa (1881).
 - ❖ In order to halt (stop) Menelik advancement to the south western Ethiopia, Yohannis gave kaffa to Nigus T/Hayimanot.

Liche agreement -near Ankober (20 March, 1878)

- It was between Emperor Yohannis and King Menelik of Showa.
- So before this, Menelik considered himself “**King of king**” of Ethiopia.
- Moreover, Menelik also **ignored** the king ship of Emperor Yohannis.
- Even without the recognition of emperor Yohannis, Menelik made foreign relation with France, Britain, France, Italy.

Resolution

- Menelik forced to drop “king of king” title or only assigned as King of Showa.
- Forced to stop independent foreign relation.
- Yohannis accepted the control of Wollo by emperor Menelik.
- Both agreed to each other (against their common enemies).
- The autonomy of Showa ended.

Borumeda Council May 1878-in Wollo

- It was aimed to bring religious unity in Ethiopia
- On the meeting, religious leaders who had doctrinal difference in the Orthodox Church discussed and attempted to justify their differences.
- **Resolutions:-**
 - ❖ Yohannis declared **Orthodox Tewahdo faith** as the official religion of the state.
 - ❖ Muslims forced to convert in to Christianity
 - ❖ Eg Mohammed Ali of Wollo converted, and then adapted the baptismal name Mikael (Ras and later Nigus).
 - ❖ Ahmed Liben/Abba Watew—became Haile Mriam
- Those people who refused (to convert into Christianity) went to:-
 - ❖ Gurage area , Metema ,Arsi, Jimma

- In Wollo, muslims under the leadership of **Sheikh Talha** rebelled, but crushed by Yohannis and Menelik forces.

The battle of Embabo (6 June, 1882) in Wollega

- To control south western Ethiopia, Menelik force led by **Ras Gobena advanced as** far as the Gibe Oromo states.
- During this time, Tekle Haymanot forced led by **Dj. Dereso** was in a way of collecting tribute (from Gibe Oromo states).
- Then, Tekle Haymanot defeated by Menelik force.
 - ❖ Even King **T/Haaymanot of Gojjam himself became war captive.**

Measures Taken by Emperor Yohannis IV

- At War Illu met (August, 1882) in Wollo, yohannis punished both. Yohannis took:
 - ❖ Kaffa and Agewmider taken from T/Haymanot of Kojjam
 - ❖ Wollo from Menelik of Showa
 - ❖ But yohannis made **political marriage** between his son, Ras Araya Selassie with the daughter of Menelik, Zewditu.
 - ❖ Menelik south west expansion got recognition (from Yohannis).

The Expansion of Egypt in the Horn of Africa

- In **1798**, Egypt failed under **Napoleon Bonaparte** (the King of France)
- Napoleon also expelled Mamluk rule in Egypt.
- But **Anglo- ottoman** forces scored victory over French force, then France withdrew from Egypt (**1801**)

Egypt under Mohammed Ali

- He came from Albania as contingent army in ottoman military force.
 - ❖ Established his dynasty in Egypt in 1805 and existed up to 1952.
- His plans include:-
 - ❖ To establish strong economy and political system.
 - ❖ Modernizing Egypt and establishing powerful Egypt.
 - ❖ Creating great Egypt through conquering the horn of Africa.
 - ❖ His expansion into Ethiopia was intended to control the source of Blue Nile and lucrative (profitable) trade.
 - ✓ To end this controlled Sudan (1821)
 - ✓ This served as a launching pad or springboard against Ethiopian territories such as **Semen, Dembiya, the Shakdom of Asosa.**

Egyptian Aggression on Ethiopia, 1872-1885

- It reached climax (highest stage) during the reign of Emperor Yohannis.
- 1st Egypt controlled **Massawa back to 1846** with Ottoman recognition.
- However, Egypt leased Massawa in **1866**. Following this, Ethiopia unable to import firearms easily, even imposed heavy tax.

- After 1872, Egyptian advanced as far as **Merbmelash**.
 - During **Khedive Ismail Pasha (r 1863-79)** Egyptian aggression on Ethiopia reached climax.
 - So as to establish Grate Egypt and **pay back** his debt(what he borrowed from Europe), he intended to incorporate:-
 - ❖ **North east Africa, but mainly targeted Ethiopia.**
 - ✓ He also considered Ethiopia as weak (since Tewodros defeated by Napier's force)
 - ✓ He also attempted to use the political instability in Ethiopia.
 - ❖ **As far as Indian ocean**
 - The **pretexts** which were advocated to European countries by Khadive Ismail's expansion were:-
 - ❖ To abolish slave trade
 - ❖ To expand western civilization.
- Who was the architect of Egyptian aggression on Ethiopia?**
- Egyptian aggression on Ethiopia designed by **Wener Munzingere** and he was the governor of Massawa.
 - He also advanced as far as Bogos.

What was the reaction of Emperor Yohannis IV?

- In 1872, he wrote letter (to Khedive Ismail Pasha) which opposed the occupation of Bogos by Munzingere.
- He also wrote letters to:
 - ❖ Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia, which define the unlawful invasion of Ethiopia by Egypt.

Egyptian aggressions come through:-

1. **port Zeila:** -in this direction, Egyptian force was led by **Mohamed Rauf Pasha**.
 - In Oct. 1875 Mohamed Rauf Pasha controlled Harar.
2. **Tajura:-** 400 Egyptian army led by **Munzingere** attempted to control Showa-Wollo trade, but Munzingere himself killed by Afars (Nov.1875).
3. **Massawa:-** Egyptian force was led by colonel **Arrendrup** (mercenary from Denmark)
 - Arrendrup advanced as far as **Mereb Melash** (1875).
 - But at the battle of **Gundet** (1875) Egyptian force defeated by Emperor Yohannis.
 - Even Arrendrup himself died and Ethiopia got fire arms and war captives.
4. **Gura :-** To avenge their defeat, Ismail included European and American generals and officials.
 - In this stage, Egyptian force was led by **Mohhamed Rattib Pasha**(commander) and **Loring Rican (the American General)**
 - At the battle of **Gura, 6-9 march 1876**, Egyptian force totally defeated by emperor Yohannis.

Aftermath of Gura

- Emperor Yohannis released Egyptian war prisoners, but not weapons.
- Yohannis also demanded war indemnity (from Egypt); however, Ismail did not respond.
- In order to make peace negotiation, Khedive Ismail sent British General **Gordon** to Yohannis (1877). Thus, his mission was fruitless.
- This period (1876-1884) often called “**no peace no war**”.

The Hewett treaty (Adowa treaty) 3 June, 1884

- It named after Britishenvoy Rear Admiral **William Hewett**.
- Since Egypt was the colony of Britain, Hewett sent to emperor Yohannis.
- Egyptian forces were between Mahadist (Mahadia) Sudan and Ethiopian.
- Thus, Hewett treaty aimed at **to release the trapped (Sandwiched)** Egyptian soldiers who were failed along the Ethio-Sudan border.
- The term of agreement include:-
 1. Ethiopia got free transit through port Massawa or to import fire arms and goods.
 2. The restoration of **Bogos** to Ethiopia.
 3. The evacuation of trapped Egyptian through Massawa.

The battle of Kufit (Sep. 1885)

- So as to release the trapped Egyptians, Yohannis sent Ras Alula against Mahadists.
- At the battle of Kufit, 1885 Alula scored victory over Mahadists, then Egyptian garrisons released via Massawa.
- It however brought an ardent enemy to Ethiopia.
- Ethiopia did not gain Massawa rather Britain gave Massawa to Italy Feb. 1885 (it was to stop French expansion in the region).

Following the battle of Kufit:-

- Mahadists invaded the Ethiopian territories even advanced as far as Gondor.
- Even enslaved and Islamized the local people.
- Against to Mahadist expansion, Yohannis ordered Negus T/Haymanot of Gojjam(i.e to stop them).
- However at the battle of **Sar Wuha**, north of Lake Tana, T/Haymanot forced defeated by Mahadists (1887).

The battle of Matemma (9 March, 1889)

- Yohannis marched against Mahadist, but he was defeated and beheaded (1889).

The reign of Menelik II (1889-1913)

- So as to complete the Ethiopian empire formation, Melelik used two methods:-
- Two factors contributed to the success of Menelik as king of Showa:-

- A. **Litche treaty** :-resolved the problem with Emperor Yohannis
- B. The battle of **Embabo** (1882):- removed his rival king T/ Haymanot from South western Ethiopia.
- C. His **diplomatic relation with Italy** enabled him to get Fire arms (1883).
- 1. **Forceful incorporation (subjugation):-**
 - A. **Before crown** (when he was the king of Showa) :- 1875-1889. such forceful incorporated areas include:-
 - ❖ **Arsi** incorporated after the battle of **Azule (1886)**
 - ❖ **Harar** incorporated after the battle of **Chalenqo (1887)**
 - ❖ Under the leader ship of **Hassen Enjamo**, Muslim Gurage and Silte resisted but he was defeated by Menelik force in **1888**.
 - B. **After crown** (after being emperor of Ethiopia). Such areas include:-
 - ❖ After bloody war, Menelik force scored victory over **Kow Tona** (the last king of Wolayita) in 1894.
 - ❖ Ras w/Giorgis helped by some local Oromo ruler, scored victory over **Tato Gaki Serocho**.
 - ❖ Then, the kingdom of Kaffa incorporated in 1897.
- 2. **Peaceful submission:-**
 - Eg . Christian Gurage, Illubabor, Wollega, the Gibe Oromo states.
 - Thus, his expansion covered the south-west, south and south eastern parts of Ethiopia.
 - Menelik Territorial expansion can be categorized in to two:-

Great famine or Kifu Qan (1888-92)

- It caused by **cattle epidemic** which introduced by Italy into Ethiopia.
- As a result of this so many cattle died and agriculture declined
- Many people expanded to south.
- Even some people joined into Menelik`s army.

Menelik expansion after the battle of Adowa:-1896-1900

- It aimed at to create **buffer zone** to colonial power.
- Thus, Menelik **incorporated** border areas (**Ogaden, Asossa, Benishangul, Borena and kaffa**).
- In 1900, modern Ethiopian Empire formation completed.

Italian colonialism in the Horn of Africa

- In **1869**, Italian privet company (Roberto Company) bought **Asseb**, from local ruler.
- In **1882**, Asseb transferred into Italian government.
- In **1885**, Italy also used port **Massawa** as a spring board against Ethiopian territories.
- Following this Italians advanced as far as Aylti, Wia, and Saati
- Even block the iterance of fire arms into Ethiopia.

The battle of Dogali (25 January, 1887)

- It was between Ras Alula Aba Nega and Italian.
- Italian advanced as far as Merbmelash. Following this, the governor of Merbmelash attempted to stop them and marched to Saati.
- In this battle field, **Ras Alula ambushed 500 Italians.**
 - ❖ Following this, Italian sought collaborators:-like king Menelik of Showa.
 - ✓ Menelik of Showa had relation with Italian.
 - ✓ Italian Geographic society led by **Antinori** came to Ethiopia and camped at **Letmarifia (1876).**
 - ✓ In 1883, Italian man **Antonelli** made commercial and friendship relation.
 - It includes free trade, free movement of people, and free propagation of religion.
 - ✓ Due to continues Italian negotiation, Menelik signed the **convention of neutrality(1887)**
 - ✓ In return Italian promised to give 5000 rifles.
 - ❖ Italian also used subversive activity against Yohannis.

Portal mission (Nov. 1887)

- It named after British negotiator sir general Portal.
- Portal asked Yohannis:-
 1. To apologized Italy on Alula's "**unjust attack**"
 2. Italians to remain on **Saati and Wia**
 3. The protectorate Italian right over **Assawart and Habab**. However, Yohannis did not accept what requested from portal.
- In 1890, Italy declared Eritrea as its colony.

Wuchale treaty (2 May 1889)

- It was between Italy represented by **Antonelli** and emperor Menelik.
- Why emperor Menelik interested to Wuchale treaty?
 1. In that time Menelik did not established strong imperial regime. Thus he unable to drive out Italians.
 2. Since he fear **subversive** activity against him, especially from **Ras Mengesha** Yohannis.
- **On article III** of Wuchale treaty, Italian added the phrase "**effective occupation**"-it is on the actual Italian possession of Ethiopian territories.
- Of the article, **Article XVII** give birth the battle of Adowa.
 - ❖ **Amharic version** of article XVII stated that Ethiopia could use the service of Italy in her foreign relation with Europe.
 - ❖ **Italian version** stated that Ethiopia **ought to use** the serves of Italy in her foreign relation. This mad Ethiopia the protectorate of Italy.

What was the response of emperor Menelik to article XVII?

1. Emperor Menelik wrote letter to king Umberto of Italy (to correct Italian version) but he did not correct it.

2. Following this, in **1893**, Menelik **abrogated** Wuchale treaty and notified to European power.

- Following Menelik measure, Italian attempted to inspire Ras Mengesha against Menelik. To end this, Italy signed **Merb convention with** Ras Mengesh (**1891**)
- But Ras Mengesha and Ras Alula restored his loyalty to Menelik (1894).
- In Eritrea peasant rebellion led by Dj. **Bahata Hagos** upraised against Italy.
- In **1895**, at the battle of **Quatit and Senafe** Ras Mengesha fought with Italian forcer.

The battle of Adowa (1896)

- In 1895 Menelik mobilized his force against Italian invading force.
- In 1895, at the battle of **Ambalage** (Southern Tigray) Menerlik force scored victory over Italian force.
- So as to scored victory over Italian invading force, Empress Taytu advised to the troops to encircled (besiege) the fortifies and the water.
- Then Italian lost access to water.
- At the Battle of Adowa (1896) Ethiopia scored total victory over Italy.
- Some Ethiopia also provided misleading map and information to Italy. This contributed Ethiopian victory.

The consequences of Adowa

- Maintained the **independence** of Ethiopia.
- The opening of European **legations** (diplomat resident).
- The down fall of **Crispi** (prime minister of Italy)
- Addis Ababa treaty (1896) guaranteed the independence of Ethiopia.
- It became the symbol black dignity and inspired other Africans.