MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Grade 12 History Handnote

"The best way to predict the future is to create it." — Peter Drucker ✨📖🌍

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Unit 1: Development of Capitalism and Nationalism from 1815 to 1914

Objectives (Learning Outcomes)

By the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. **Identify factors that contribute to the growth of nationalism**: Recognize the social, political, and cultural drivers behind nationalist movements.
2. **Appreciate the technological advancements of the capitalist economy**: Understand how innovations shaped economic systems.
3. **Make a comparative analysis of Italy's and Germany's unification**: Compare the processes, leaders, and outcomes of these nationalist movements.
4. **Explain the economic, political, and social philosophies developed in Europe and their impacts on the rest of the world**: Analyze capitalism, Marxism, and imperialism's global effects.

Key Words and Concepts

- **Capitalism**: Economic system based on private ownership of production means, profit-driven.
- **Imperialism**: Late 19th-century expansion of Western powers for colonies and influence.
- **Mercantilism**: Trade-based economic system (16th-17th centuries) for profit generation.
- **Laissez-faire**: Policy advocating minimal government interference in markets.
- **Industrial Revolution**: Shift to mechanized production (Britain, 1750s-1850s).
- **Social Darwinism**: Pseudo-scientific belief in survival of the fittest among nations.
- **Eastern Question**: Political instability from Ottoman Empire's decline.

- **Balkan Wars**: Conflicts (1912-1913) reducing Ottoman European territory.

Detailed Section-by-Section Notes

Introduction

- **Overview**: This unit explores the rise of capitalism and nationalism between 1815 and 1914, a transformative period in global history. It covers the Industrial Revolution's economic impacts, the growth of nationalism in Europe, and imperialism as a defining feature of the late 19th century. Specific events include the unification of Italy and Germany, the American Civil War, and the Eastern Question, including the Balkan Wars.
- **Purpose**: To understand how these developments shaped modern economies, nations, and international relations.

1.1 Development of Capitalism

- **The Nature and Main Features of Capitalism**:
  - **Definition**: Capitalism is an economic system where individuals or corporations privately own the means of production (e.g., factories, machinery), contrasting with feudalism's collective or noble ownership.
  - **Key Features**:
    1. **Private Ownership**: Individuals control industrial resources, making decisions on production and resource use.
    2. **Class Division**: Society splits into capitalists (owners of production) and workers (who sell labor for wages), creating an antagonistic relationship.
    3. **Profit Motive**: Companies produce goods/services solely for profit, unlike feudalism's focus on non-economic projects (e.g., cathedrals).
    4. **Capital Accumulation**: Wealth is reinvested to expand production capacity, not squandered on unproductive ventures.
    5. **Laissez-faire**: Markets operate freely without government intervention, adjusting supply, demand, and prices naturally.
- **Historical Development**:
  - Originated in Northwestern Europe (Britain, Netherlands) from the 16th-17th centuries under mercantilism, where goods were bought cheap and sold for profit.
  - Supported by Protestant Reformation ethics and strong nation-states (uniform monetary systems, regulations).
  - Transitioned to industrial capitalism in the 18th century with capital invested in machinery, leading to global dominance.
- **Philosophical Foundations**:

    - **Adam Smith (1723-1790)**: In "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" (1776), he championed laissez-faire, arguing self-regulating markets benefit society.
    - **Karl Marx**: Critiqued capitalism for exploiting workers (surplus value of labor), predicting its collapse via class conflict and proletarian revolution. Advocated socialism with collective ownership.
- **Marxian Economics**:
    - Opposite of capitalism; no private ownership, central planning allocates resources.
    - Highlighted class segregation and economic crises as capitalism's flaws.
- **Activity 1.1**: Organize a debate on classical capitalism (Smith) vs. Marxian economics.

1.2 The Industrial Revolution

- **Overview**:
    - Spanned 1750/1780-1850 in Britain, marking the shift to industrial capitalism with machinery and steam power.
    - Built on centuries of prior change (Middle Ages onward), continuing beyond 1850 as a process.
- **Factors Leading to the Industrial Revolution**:
    - **Technological Change**: Machines replaced handwork; steam power (Newcomen's engine, 1705; Watt's improvements, 1783) drove factories and railways (e.g., Liverpool-Manchester, 1830).
    - **Organizational Shift**: From small-scale "putting out" systems to centralized factories owned by capitalists employing wage workers.
    - **Resource Availability**: Britain's abundant coal fueled steam engines.
- **Social and Political Results**:
    - **Economic Shift**: Overproduction became the issue (not scarcity), causing depressions from lack of demand rather than wars or harvests.
    - **Agricultural Decline**: Fewer people worked in agriculture, but productivity rose (fertilizers, science), supporting urban growth.
    - **Urbanization**: Population boomed in cities despite poor conditions, driven by food supply and job opportunities.
    - **Class System**: Industrial bourgeoisie (capitalists) and proletariat (workers) emerged, increasing class consciousness and socialism's rise.
    - **Global Impact**: Industrial wealth and technology widened the power gap with non-Western states, fueling imperialism.
- **Global Socio-Economic Changes (1815-1914)**:

    - Steamships, railways, and telegraphs integrated the world into a capitalist economy.
    - Imperialism accelerated as Western states sought raw materials and markets.
- **Activity 1.2**: Discuss why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain.
- **Activity 1.3**: Analyze its political and socio-economic consequences.

1.3 Nationalism

- **Definition**: A powerful political force since the 1850s, rooted in shared regional/cultural identity (customs, language, religion), stronger in urban areas.
- **Factors Promoting Growth**:
    - **Education and Military**: Compulsory primary education and military service instilled patriotism.
    - **Media and Literature**: Newspapers (mass and elite) and pre-WWI literature fostered chauvinism and hostility toward neighbors.
    - **Wars**: Unification wars (Italy, Germany) and Balkan liberation stimulated nationalism.
    - **Social Darwinism**: Pseudo-science promoted war as inevitable, with strong nations dominating the weak.
- **Transformation (1880s-1914)**:
    - **Fragmentation**: Nationalism shifted from unity (e.g., Italy) to smaller, ethnic-based movements.
    - **Language/Ethnicity**: Became key identity markers, sparking disputes over minority rights.
    - **Domestic Politics**: Multinational states (e.g., Austria-Hungary, Russia) faced internal national conflicts; USA assimilated immigrants successfully.
- **Impact**: Nationalism intensified international crises (1905-1914), enabling WWI support.
- **Activity 1.4**: Explain why urban areas were more nationalist than rural ones.
- **Activity 1.5**: Discuss USA's success in assimilating 19th-century immigrants.

1.4 Unification of Italy

- **Context (1852)**:
    - Italy was fragmented: Austrian-controlled Lombardy/Venetia, petty states (Parma, Modena, Tuscany), Papal States, backward Naples, and independent Piedmont.
    - Piedmont, under Victor Emmanuel II, led unification with its constitution and autonomy.

- **Process**:
  - **Cavour's Leadership**: Prime Minister Camillo Cavour (1852-1862) allied with France (1858, Plombiere) against Austria.
  - **1859 War**: France and Piedmont defeated Austria (Magenta, Salferino), gaining Lombardy; revolts in Romagna, Parma, Modena, Tuscany joined Piedmont.
  - **Garibaldi's Campaign (1860)**: Led Thousand Volunteers to conquer Sicily and Naples, uniting the south under Victor Emmanuel.
  - **Completion**: Venetia added in 1866 (Austro-Prussian War); Rome seized in 1870 (Franco-Prussian War).
- **Obstacles**: Austrian dominance, weak national sentiment.
- **Favorable Factors**: Austria's post-Crimean isolation, French rivalry with Austria.
- **Key Figures**:
  - **Cavour**: Diplomatic architect, halted Garibaldi to maintain control.
  - **Garibaldi**: Military leader with mass appeal.
- **Activity 1.6**: Map Italian states.
- **Activity 1.7**: Identify obstacles/factors; explain Cavour's halt of Garibaldi.

1.5 Unification of Germany

- **Context (1850s)**:
  - German Confederation (Bund) of 39 states, led by Austria, opposed by Prussian nationalists.
- **Process**:
  - **Bismarck's Strategy**: Otto von Bismarck (appointed 1862) used wars to unite Germany under Prussia:
    - **1864**: Allied with Austria to defeat Denmark (Schleswig-Holstein).
    - **1866**: Austro-Prussian War (Koniggratz) excluded Austria, forming North German Confederation.
    - **1870-71**: Franco-Prussian War led to German Empire under Wilhelm I.
- **Obstacles**: Austrian resistance, princely autonomy, North-South cultural divides.
- **Favorable Factors**: Prussian military strength, Bismarck's diplomacy (e.g., Russia alliance against Polish nationalism).
- **Bismarck's Role**: Overcame parliamentary opposition, maintained authoritarian control.
- **Activity 1.8**: Identify obstacles/factors; compare with Italy's unification.

1.6 The American Civil War

- **Origins**:
  - Fought 1861-1865 between Union (23 northern states) and Confederacy (11 southern states).
  - **Divisive Issues**: Economic dominance (North), tariffs (South low, North high), states' rights vs. federal power, slavery (decisive factor).
  - **Trigger**: Abraham Lincoln's 1860 election, seen as a threat to slavery, led to secession (7 states formed Confederacy, February 1861).
- **Course**:
  - Lincoln's inauguration (March 1861) rejected secession; war began to preserve Union, later aimed to end slavery (Emancipation Proclamation, 1863).
  - North's advantages: population, industry, railways, navy; South had better generals initially.
  - Ended April 1865 with Confederate defeat; Lincoln assassinated days later.
- **Consequences**:
  - Ended slavery (13th Amendment), granted citizenship (14th), voting rights (15th).
  - Unified USA, diminished Southern political power post-war.
- **Activity 1.9**: List four divisive issues.

1.7 The Eastern Question

- **Definition**: Political/economic instability from Ottoman Empire's decline (late 18th-early 20th centuries), especially in the Balkans.
- **Nationalism's Role**: Balkan movements, often Russia-backed, challenged Ottoman rule.
- **Key Developments**:
  - **Russo-Turkish War (1877-78)**: Russia won, Treaty of San Stefano (1878) favored Russia; Treaty of Berlin (1878) reduced Russian gains, split Bulgaria, gave Bosnia to Austria.
  - **Balkan Wars (1912-13)**:
    - **First**: Balkan League (Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Greece) defeated Ottomans, gaining most European territory (Treaty of London, 1913).
    - **Second**: Allies fought over Macedonia; Serbia/Greece gained most (Treaty of Bucharest, 1913).
- **Consequences**: Ethnic cleansing, heightened Austria-Serbia tensions (led to WWI after Franz Ferdinand's 1914 assassination).
- **Activity 1.10**: Discuss Russian Balkan ambitions.
- **Activity 1.11**: Analyze nationalism's role in unification and Balkan wars.

Unit Summary

- **Capitalism**: Emerged in the 16th-17th centuries in Northwestern Europe, became dominant with private ownership and class division. Industrial capitalism rose in the 18th century.
- **Industrial Revolution**: Transformed Britain (1750-1850) with factories and steam power, driving economic growth, urbanization, and imperialism.
- **Nationalism**: Grew as a major force post-1850s, shaping Italy and Germany's unification and the Eastern Question's conflicts.
- **Key Events**: Italy and Germany unified via wars and diplomacy; American Civil War ended slavery; Balkan Wars reduced Ottoman power, setting the stage for WWI.

Unit 2: Africa and the Colonial Experience (1880s - 1960s)

Objectives (Learning Outcomes)

1. **Understand the transition from legitimate trade to colonial empires**: Analyze the shift from trade-based interactions to formal colonial rule.
2. **Examine African resistance to colonial expansion**: Identify key resistance movements and their outcomes.
3. **Evaluate colonial administration and its impact on African states**: Assess how colonial systems reshaped African societies politically, economically, and socially.

Key Words and Concepts

- **Legitimate Trade**: Trade in non-slave goods (e.g., palm oil, ivory) replacing the slave trade.
- **Colonial Empires**: European powers' formal control over African territories.
- **African Resistance**: Efforts by African societies to oppose colonial domination.
- **Colonial Administration**: Systems (direct/indirect rule) imposed by Europeans to govern colonies.
- **Colonial States**: African territories restructured under European political control.

Detailed Section-by-Section Notes

Unit Overview

- **Scope**: This unit covers the colonial experience in Africa from the 1880s to the 1960s, focusing on the transition from pre-colonial trade to colonial domination, African resistance, and the establishment of colonial administration.
- **Timeframe**: Begins with the "Scramble for Africa" (1880s) and ends with the wave of independence movements (1960s).
- **Purpose**: To explore how European imperialism transformed Africa and how Africans responded.

2.1 The Era of "Legitimate Trade" and Colonial Empires

- **Overview**:
  - Marks the shift from the Atlantic slave trade (abolished in the 19th century) to "legitimate trade" and eventual colonial rule.
  - Period: Late 18th century to the 1880s, culminating in the Berlin Conference (1884-1885).
- **Legitimate Trade**:
  - **Definition**: Trade in commodities like palm oil, rubber, ivory, and groundnuts, replacing slave exports after abolition (e.g., Britain abolished slave trade in 1807, slavery in 1833).
  - **Participants**: European merchants, African middlemen, and coastal rulers.
  - **Impact**:
    - Strengthened African coastal economies initially (e.g., West African states like Dahomey).
    - Increased European presence and influence via trade agreements and missionaries.
    - Created dependency on European goods (e.g., firearms, textiles), weakening African autonomy.
- **Transition to Colonial Empires**:
  - **Causes**:
    - **Industrial Revolution**: Demand for raw materials (cotton, rubber) and markets for European goods.
    - **Nationalism**: European powers sought prestige through territorial expansion.
    - **Strategic Interests**: Control of key regions (e.g., Nile Valley, Cape Colony) for military and trade routes.
    - **Missionary Zeal**: Spread of Christianity justified as "civilizing" mission.
  - **Berlin Conference (1884-1885)**:
    - Organized by Otto von Bismarck to regulate the "Scramble for Africa."

        - Rules: Effective occupation required for claims; no African representation.
        - Outcome: Partitioned Africa into spheres of influence (e.g., Britain in West/East Africa, France in West/Central Africa).
    - **Key Players**:
        - Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Spain.
        - Ethiopia remained independent (defeated Italy at Adwa, 1896).
- **Consequences**:
    - By 1914, only Ethiopia and Liberia were independent.
    - Arbitrary borders ignored ethnic, linguistic, and cultural divisions, causing long-term conflicts.

2.2 African Resistance against Colonial Expansion

- **Overview**:
    - Africans resisted European conquest through military, diplomatic, and cultural means from the 1880s to early 20th century.
    - Resistance varied in scale, from large-scale wars to localized uprisings.
- **Forms of Resistance**:
    - **Primary Resistance**: Immediate armed opposition to initial conquest.
        - **Examples**:
            - **Samori Touré (Mandinka Empire, West Africa)**: Fought French (1882-1898) using guerrilla tactics; eventually captured and exiled.
            - **Zulu Kingdom (South Africa)**: Battle of Isandlwana (1879) defeated British, but later subdued.
            - **Mahdist State (Sudan)**: Led by Muhammad Ahmad, resisted Anglo-Egyptian forces (1881-1898); defeated at Omdurman (1898).
        - **Characteristics**: Relied on traditional weapons; often overwhelmed by European firepower (e.g., Maxim guns).
    - **Secondary Resistance**: Later rebellions against established colonial rule.
        - **Examples**:
            - **Majimaji Rebellion (German East Africa, 1905-1907)**: Led by Kinjikitile Ngwale; used spiritual beliefs (magic water) against German bullets; 75,000-300,000 deaths from war and famine.
            - **Herero and Namaqua Rebellion (German South-West Africa, 1904-1907)**: Brutally suppressed; considered an early genocide (60-80% of Herero killed).
    - **Diplomatic Resistance**:
        - Negotiations or alliances with rival European powers (e.g., Ethiopian Emperor Menelik II's diplomacy with France and Russia).

- **Reasons for Resistance**:
  - Loss of sovereignty, land, and resources.
  - Imposition of taxes, forced labor, and cultural disruption (e.g., missionary attacks on traditional religions).
- **Outcomes**:
  - Most resistance failed due to superior European technology and organization.
  - Strengthened colonial control but inspired later nationalist movements.
- **Ethiopian Exception**:
  - Battle of Adwa (1896): Menelik II defeated Italy, preserving independence; used modern weapons and diplomacy.
- **Activity Suggestion**: Discuss why some resistance succeeded (e.g., Ethiopia) while others failed.

2.3 Colonial Administration and the Colonial States

- **Overview**:
  - After conquest, Europeans established administrative systems to govern and exploit African territories (1880s-1960s).
  - Two main approaches: direct and indirect rule, varying by colonial power.
- **Colonial Administration Systems**:
  - **Direct Rule**:
    - **Definition**: European officials directly governed, replacing African leaders.
    - **Practiced by**: France (West/Central Africa), Belgium (Congo), Portugal (Angola, Mozambique).
    - **Features**:
      - Centralized control from European capitals (e.g., Paris).
      - African elites sidelined; local customs often ignored.
      - Emphasis on assimilation (e.g., French policy to create "Black Frenchmen").
    - **Example**: French West Africa (Senegal, Mali) had French governors and laws.
  - **Indirect Rule**:
    - **Definition**: Governed through existing African leaders under European oversight.
    - **Practiced by**: Britain (Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya).
    - **Features**:
      - Retained traditional rulers (e.g., emirs in Northern Nigeria) as intermediaries.

        - Cost-effective; preserved some local customs for stability.
        - Limited African participation in higher administration.
      - **Example**: Lord Lugard's system in Nigeria used Hausa-Fulani emirs.
    - **Variations**:
      - Germany: Harsh direct rule (e.g., Tanzania, Namibia).
      - Belgium: Exploitative in Congo Free State (personal rule by King Leopold II until 1908).
- **Colonial States**:
  - **Political Restructuring**:
    - Boundaries redrawn (e.g., Nigeria combined Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo groups).
    - Traditional power eroded or co-opted (e.g., chiefs became tax collectors).
  - **Economic Exploitation**:
    - **Cash Crops**: Forced production of cotton, cocoa, coffee for export (e.g., Gold Coast cocoa).
    - **Mining**: Extraction of gold, diamonds, copper (e.g., South Africa, Northern Rhodesia).
    - **Infrastructure**: Railways, ports built for resource export, not local benefit (e.g., Kenya-Uganda Railway).
    - **Taxation**: Head taxes forced Africans into wage labor or cash crop farming.
  - **Social Impact**:
    - **Education**: Limited, often missionary-led; trained clerks, not leaders (e.g., Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone).
    - **Urbanization**: Growth of colonial cities (e.g., Nairobi, Lagos) disrupted rural life.
    - **Cultural Change**: Christianity spread; traditional practices suppressed or adapted.
  - **Racial Hierarchy**: Europeans at the top, Africans at the bottom; segregation in settler colonies (e.g., Kenya's White Highlands).
- **Long-Term Effects**:
  - Weakened pre-colonial economies and political systems.
  - Created dependency on colonial powers; set stage for post-independence challenges.
- **Activity Suggestion**: Compare direct and indirect rule's effects on African societies.

Unit Summary

- **Legitimate Trade to Colonial Empires**: The shift from slave trade to commodity trade (late 18th century) paved the way for European colonial

domination, formalized at the Berlin Conference (1884-1885). By 1914, Africa was almost entirely colonized, except Ethiopia and Liberia.
- **African Resistance**: Diverse responses (military, diplomatic) to colonial expansion included Samori Touré's guerrilla war, the Majimaji Rebellion, and Ethiopia's victory at Adwa. Most failed due to European military superiority, but resistance shaped future nationalism.
- **Colonial Administration**: Direct rule (France, Belgium) and indirect rule (Britain) restructured African states for exploitation. Economic focus on cash crops and minerals, alongside limited education and social disruption, left lasting legacies of dependency and division.

Additional Notes

- **Key Dates**:
  - 1807: British abolition of slave trade.
  - 1884-1885: Berlin Conference.
  - 1896: Battle of Adwa.
  - 1905-1907: Majimaji Rebellion.
  - 1960s: Peak of African independence (e.g., Ghana 1957, Nigeria 1960).
- **Figures**:
  - **Samori Touré**: Mandinka leader resisting France.
  - **Menelik II**: Ethiopian emperor who preserved independence.
  - **Kinjikitile Ngwale**: Majimaji spiritual leader.
- **Themes**:
  - Economic exploitation as colonial driver.
  - Resilience of African societies despite defeat.
  - Colonial legacy in modern African states.

Unit 3: Social, Economic, and Political Developments in Ethiopia, Mid-19th Century to 1941

Objectives (Learning Outcomes)

1. **Analyze the role of long-distance trade and its impact on Ethiopian society**: Understand how trade shaped interactions among peoples.
2. **Examine the consolidation of central power and territorial expansion**: Assess how rulers unified Ethiopia and incorporated regions.

3. **Evaluate external relations and the significance of the Victory of Adwa**: Explore Ethiopia's responses to foreign threats and its preservation of independence.
4. **Understand internal power struggles and reforms**: Investigate political dynamics and religious changes up to 1941.

Key Words and Concepts

- **Long-Distance Trade**: Exchange of goods across regions, linking Ethiopia internally and externally.
- **Central Government**: Unified authority under emperors like Tewodros II, Yohannes IV, and Menelik II.
- **Territorial Expansion**: Incorporation of southern kingdoms into the Ethiopian empire.
- **External Relations**: Diplomatic and military interactions with European powers.
- **Victory of Adwa**: Ethiopia's 1896 defeat of Italy, securing independence.
- **Religious Reforms**: Changes in church practices and policies.
- **Power Struggle**: Competition among elites for control.

Detailed Section-by-Section Notes

Unit Overview

- **Scope**: Covers Ethiopia's social, economic, and political evolution from the mid-19th century (circa 1855) to 1941, spanning the reigns of Emperors Tewodros II, Yohannes IV, Menelik II, and the Italian occupation (1936-1941).
- **Focus**: Examines trade networks, centralization, territorial growth, foreign challenges, the Adwa victory, religious shifts, and elite rivalries.
- **Purpose**: To understand Ethiopia's unique path as an independent African state amidst colonial pressures.

3.1 Long-Distance Trade and Peoples' Interaction in Ethiopia in the 19th Century

- **Overview**:
  - Mid-19th century Ethiopia relied on long-distance trade, connecting regions and fostering cultural exchange.
- **Trade Routes and Goods**:
  - **Northern Routes**: Linked Tigray and Eritrea to the Red Sea (Massawa); exported ivory, gold, slaves; imported firearms, cloth.

    - **Southern Routes**: Connected Shewa and southern regions to Gulf of Aden ports (Zeila, Berbera); traded coffee, hides, musk.
    - **Western Routes**: Via Sudan, traded slaves and ivory for luxury goods.
- **Participants**:
    - Muslim merchants (e.g., Jabarti) dominated trade, acting as middlemen.
    - Local rulers taxed trade, gaining wealth and power (e.g., Ras Ali in Gondar).
- **Impact**:
    - **Economic**: Increased wealth for traders and rulers; introduced firearms, shifting power dynamics.
    - **Social**: Enhanced interactions among ethnic groups (e.g., Amhara, Oromo, Somali), spreading languages and cultures.
    - **Political**: Trade revenue supported rulers like Tewodros II in centralizing power.
- **Challenges**:
    - Regional lords (e.g., in Tigray, Gojjam) resisted central control over trade profits.
    - External competition from Ottoman and Egyptian traders.

3.2 Power Rivalry and Consolidating Central Government, 1855-1913

- **Overview**:
    - Period from Tewodros II's rise (1855) to Menelik II's death (1913) marked the end of the Zemene Mesafint (Era of Princes) and the consolidation of central authority.
- **Key Rulers and Events**:
    - **Tewodros II (r. 1855-1868)**:
        - Ended Zemene Mesafint by defeating regional lords (e.g., Ras Ali).
        - Centralized power through military reforms (e.g., professional army) and tax collection.
        - Faced British expedition (1868) after imprisoning Europeans; committed suicide at Meqdela.
    - **Yohannes IV (r. 1872-1889)**:
        - Defeated rivals (e.g., Tekle Giyorgis) at Assem (1871) to claim throne.
        - Balanced regional autonomy with central rule, appointing loyal governors.
        - Resisted Egyptian (Gundet 1875, Gura 1876) and Mahdist (Metemma 1889) invasions; died in battle.
    - **Menelik II (r. 1889-1913)**:
        - As King of Shewa, built power base before succeeding Yohannes.

        - Consolidated rule through diplomacy and military strength (e.g., Adwa 1896).
        - Modernized administration (e.g., ministries, currency), ending feudal fragmentation.
- **Consolidation Methods**:
    - Military campaigns subdued rivals (e.g., Tewodros vs. Wagshum Gobeze).
    - Alliances with regional elites (e.g., Menelik with Ras Gobana Dache).
    - Use of firearms from trade to enforce authority.
- **Outcomes**:
    - Unified Ethiopia under a strong monarchy, reducing regional autonomy.
    - Set stage for territorial expansion and modernization.

3.3 Territorial Expansion and the Incorporation of Kingdoms

- **Overview**:
    - Late 19th century saw Ethiopia double in size under Menelik II, incorporating southern and western kingdoms.
- **Process**:
    - **Southern Expansion**:
        - Conquered Oromo kingdoms (e.g., Jimma, Wollega), Kaffa, and Wolaita (1880s-1890s).
        - Led by generals like Ras Gobana Dache; used diplomacy (submission) and force.
    - **Western Expansion**: Incorporated Beni Shangul and Gumuz regions.
    - **Eastern Expansion**: Secured Harar (1887) after Egyptian withdrawal.
- **Methods**:
    - Military conquest with modern weapons (e.g., rifles from Europe).
    - Tribute agreements with local rulers (e.g., Jimma's Abba Jifar paid taxes).
    - Appointment of Amhara governors (nequs) over new territories.
- **Impact**:
    - **Economic**: Access to fertile lands (coffee, grains) boosted revenue.
    - **Social**: Mixed populations; some assimilation, some resistance (e.g., Oromo revolts).
    - **Political**: Centralized control over diverse regions, though tensions persisted.
- **Significance**:
    - Defined modern Ethiopia's borders, resisting European partition.

3.4 External Relations, Challenges, and Threats

- **Overview**:

    - Ethiopia faced European colonial ambitions (Britain, France, Italy) and regional rivals (Egypt, Mahdists).
- **Key Challenges**:
    - **Egyptian Threat (1870s)**: Sought Nile control; defeated by Yohannes at Gundet and Gura.
    - **Mahdist Sudan (1880s)**: Raided borders; Yohannes killed at Metemma (1889).
    - **Italian Expansion**:
        - Occupied Eritrea (1880s); signed Treaty of Wuchale (1889) with Menelik.
        - Treaty dispute (Article 17): Italy claimed protectorate status; Menelik rejected it.
- **Diplomatic Responses**:
    - Menelik imported arms from France, Russia, Britain to counter Italy.
    - Maintained neutrality among European powers to avoid entanglement.
- **Outcome**:
    - Led to the Battle of Adwa (1896), affirming Ethiopia's sovereignty.
    - Post-Adwa treaties (e.g., with Britain, France) recognized Ethiopia's borders.

3.5 The Victory of Adwa

- **Overview**:
    - On March 1, 1896, Ethiopia defeated Italy at Adwa, preserving independence.
- **Causes**:
    - Italian misinterpretation of Wuchale Treaty as a protectorate claim.
    - Menelik's mobilization after rejecting Italian demands (1895).
- **The Battle**:
    - **Forces**: Ethiopia: 100,000 troops (many with rifles); Italy: 17,000 (under General Baratieri).
    - **Strategy**: Menelik used terrain (Adwa hills) and coordinated attacks by generals (e.g., Ras Alula, Ras Mikael).
    - **Outcome**: Italian defeat; 6,000 dead, 1,500 captured; Ethiopia lost 4,000-6,000.
- **Significance**:
    - **Immediate**: Treaty of Addis Ababa (1896) annulled Wuchale; Italy recognized Ethiopia's independence.
    - **Long-Term**: Symbol of African resistance; inspired anti-colonial movements.
    - **Global**: Enhanced Ethiopia's prestige; secured arms and alliances.

3.6 Religious Reforms

- **Overview**:

    - 19th-early 20th century reforms addressed church-state relations and internal disputes.
- **Context**:
    - Ethiopian Orthodox Church was dominant, tied to monarchy.
    - Sectarian conflicts (e.g., Sost Lidet vs. Qibat) persisted.
- **Reforms**:
    - **Tewodros II**: Reduced church landholdings; sought unity under one doctrine (Tewahedo).
    - **Yohannes IV**: Convened Boru Meda Council (1878) to end sectarianism; affirmed Tewahedo supremacy.
    - **Menelik II**: Supported church but introduced secular policies (e.g., education).
- **Impact**:
    - Strengthened church-state alliance, though tensions with clergy remained.
    - Limited Muslim and Protestant influence until later (e.g., Haile Selassie's era).

3.7 Power Struggle among Ruling Elites, 1906-1935

- **Overview**:
    - Post-Menelik period saw instability until Haile Selassie's consolidation and Italian invasion.
- **Key Events**:
    - **Menelik's Decline (1906-1913)**: Illness led to succession disputes; Empress Taytu briefly held power.
    - **Lij Iyasu (1913-1916)**: Grandson of Menelik; favored Muslims, alienated nobles and church; deposed in 1916.
    - **Zewditu and Ras Tafari (1916-1930)**:
        - Zewditu (daughter of Menelik) crowned empress; Ras Tafari (Haile Selassie) as regent.
        - Tafari modernized (e.g., abolished slavery, joined League of Nations); conservatives resisted.
        - Zewditu's death (1930) made Tafari Emperor Haile Selassie.
    - **Haile Selassie (1930-1935)**: Centralized power; faced Italian aggression.
- **Italian Occupation (1936-1941)**:
    - Mussolini invaded (1935); occupied Ethiopia until liberated by Allies and Ethiopian forces (1941).
- **Outcomes**:
    - Temporary loss of independence; Haile Selassie's exile and return marked resilience.

Unit Summary

- **Trade**: Long-distance trade enriched Ethiopia and fostered interaction, supporting centralization.
- **Centralization**: Tewodros II, Yohannes IV, and Menelik II ended feudal fragmentation, consolidating power (1855-1913).
- **Expansion**: Menelik doubled Ethiopia's size, incorporating southern kingdoms.
- **External Relations**: Defeated Egypt, Mahdists, and Italy (Adwa), maintaining sovereignty.
- **Adwa**: 1896 victory symbolized African resistance.
- **Reforms**: Religious unity strengthened church-state ties.
- **Power Struggles**: Post-Menelik instability led to Haile Selassie's rise, interrupted by Italian occupation (1936-1941).

Additional Notes

- **Key Figures**:
  - **Tewodros II**: Visionary unifier.
  - **Yohannes IV**: Defender against external threats.
  - **Menelik II**: Architect of modern Ethiopia.
  - **Haile Selassie**: Modernizer and wartime leader.
- **Dates**:
  - 1855: Tewodros crowned.
  - 1896: Adwa victory.
  - 1936-1941: Italian occupation.
- **Themes**:
  - Ethiopia's resistance to colonialism.
  - Balance of tradition and modernization.

Unit 4: Africa and the Outside World, 1914-1990s

Objectives (Learning Outcomes)

1. **Understand Africa's role in the World Wars**: Analyze African contributions and the wars' impacts on the continent.
2. **Examine the rise and challenges of Pan-Africanism**: Assess efforts to unite Africans globally and locally.

3. **Evaluate the decolonization process**: Explore the struggles and achievements of African independence movements.
4. **Analyze Africa's position during the Cold War**: Investigate how global superpower rivalry influenced African states.

Key Words and Concepts

- **World Wars**: Global conflicts (1914-1918, 1939-1945) involving African troops and resources.
- **Pan-Africanism**: Movement for African unity and solidarity against colonialism and racism.
- **Decolonization**: Process of African nations gaining independence from European powers.
- **Cold War**: Post-1945 ideological conflict between the USA and USSR affecting Africa.
- **Neocolonialism**: Indirect economic and political control by former colonial powers.

Detailed Section-by-Section Notes

Unit Overview

- **Scope**: Covers Africa's interactions with the outside world from 1914 (World War I) to the 1990s (end of the Cold War), focusing on the World Wars, Pan-Africanism, decolonization, and Cold War dynamics.
- **Purpose**: To explore how global events shaped Africa's political, economic, and social landscape and how Africans responded.

4.1 Africa and World War I and World War II

- **Overview**:
  - Africa was drawn into both World Wars as colonial territories, contributing troops, labor, and resources.
- **Africa in World War I (1914-1918)**:
  - **Theater of War**: Fighting occurred in German colonies (e.g., Tanganyika, Namibia, Cameroon, Togo).
    - Allies (Britain, France, Belgium) conquered German territories with African support.
    - Example: East Africa Campaign (1914-1918) involved 1 million porters; 100,000 died.
  - **Contributions**:

        - **Troops**: Over 1 million Africans served (e.g., Tirailleurs Sénégalais for France, King's African Rifles for Britain).
        - **Resources**: Colonies supplied food, rubber, gold (e.g., Gold Coast, Nigeria).
    - **Impact**:
        - Economic strain: Forced labor and requisitions disrupted local economies.
        - Social unrest: Returning soldiers demanded rights, fueling nationalism (e.g., West Africa).
        - Territorial changes: German colonies redistributed (e.g., Tanganyika to Britain, Rwanda-Burundi to Belgium) via League of Nations mandates.
- **Africa in World War II (1939-1945)**:
    - **Theater of War**: North Africa (e.g., El Alamein 1942) and Ethiopia (Italian occupation ended 1941).
        - Ethiopia liberated by Allied and Ethiopian forces; Haile Selassie restored.
    - **Contributions**:
        - **Troops**: Over 500,000 Africans fought (e.g., in Burma, Italy); South African troops in North Africa.
        - **Resources**: Copper (Northern Rhodesia), rubber (Liberia), food exports intensified.
    - **Impact**:
        - Economic exploitation increased (e.g., forced production).
        - Political awakening: Soldiers and urban elites questioned colonial rule post-war.
        - Accelerated decolonization: Weakened European powers (e.g., Britain, France) faced rising demands for independence.
- **Activity Suggestion**: Discuss how WWII hastened African independence.

4.2 The Rise of Pan-Africanism

- **Overview**:
    - Pan-Africanism emerged as a movement for African unity and resistance to colonialism and racism, peaking in the 20th century.
- **Origins and Development**:
    - **Early Advocates**:
        - W.E.B. Du Bois (USA): Organized Pan-African Congresses (1900, 1919-1945).
        - Henry Sylvester Williams (Trinidad): Coined "Pan-Africanism" (1900).
    - **Congresses**:
        - 1919 (Paris): Demanded African representation in League of Nations.

        - 1945 (Manchester): Led by Kwame Nkrumah, George Padmore; shifted focus to independence.
    - **Key Figures**:
        - Marcus Garvey (Jamaica): Promoted "Back to Africa" and Black pride via UNIA.
        - Nkrumah (Ghana): Linked Pan-Africanism to decolonization.
- **Goals**:
    - Unite Africans and diaspora against oppression.
    - End colonial rule and promote self-governance.
- **Impact in Africa**:
    - Inspired nationalist leaders (e.g., Jomo Kenyatta, Nnamdi Azikiwe).
    - Led to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963.
- **Challenges**:
    - Diverse African interests (e.g., Anglophone vs. Francophone).
    - Resistance from colonial powers and internal divisions.

4.3 Decolonization of Africa

- **Overview**:
    - Process of gaining independence from European colonial rule, peaking in the 1950s-1960s.
- **Causes**:
    - **World War II**: Weakened colonial powers; exposed their vulnerabilities.
    - **Nationalism**: Educated elites (e.g., Nkrumah, Senghor) led mass movements.
    - **International Pressure**: UN support, Cold War rivalry aided anti-colonial struggles.
- **Process**:
    - **Peaceful Transitions**:
        - **Ghana (1957)**: First sub-Saharan nation independent; Nkrumah's CPP negotiated with Britain.
        - **Nigeria (1960)**: Gradual handover from Britain.
        - **French Colonies**: Most gained independence in 1960 (e.g., Senegal, Mali) via referendums.
    - **Armed Struggles**:
        - **Kenya (1952-1960)**: Mau Mau uprising against British settlers; independence in 1963.
        - **Algeria (1954-1962)**: FLN fought France; brutal war ended with independence.
        - **Portuguese Colonies**: Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau fought until 1974-1975.

    - **Southern Africa**:
        - **South Africa**: Apartheid delayed majority rule until 1994 (ANC, Mandela).
        - **Zimbabwe (1980)**: ZANU/ZAPU guerrilla war against Rhodesia.
- **Outcomes**:
    - By 1966, most of Africa was independent (except settler colonies).
    - New challenges: Neocolonialism, border disputes, economic dependency.
- **Activity Suggestion**: Compare peaceful vs. violent paths to independence.

4.4 Africa in the Cold War Era

- **Overview**:
    - Post-1945, Africa became a Cold War battleground as the USA and USSR vied for influence over new nations.
- **Context**:
    - **Superpowers**: USA (capitalism) vs. USSR (communism).
    - African states sought aid while avoiding domination.
- **Key Dynamics**:
    - **Ideological Alignments**:
        - **Pro-West**: Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast aligned with USA/France for aid.
        - **Pro-East**: Ghana (Nkrumah), Guinea (Touré), Angola (MPLA) leaned socialist with Soviet/Cuban support.
        - **Non-Aligned**: Egypt (Nasser), Tanzania (Nyerere) joined Non-Aligned Movement (1961).
    - **Proxy Wars**:
        - **Congo Crisis (1960-1965)**: USSR backed Lumumba; USA supported Mobutu after his assassination.
        - **Angolan Civil War (1975-1991)**: USSR/Cuba aided MPLA; USA/South Africa backed UNITA.
        - **Ethiopian Revolution (1974)**: Derg regime turned Marxist, receiving Soviet aid; Somalia (pro-US) clashed in Ogaden War (1977-1978).
    - **Foreign Interventions**:
        - France maintained influence in West Africa (e.g., coups in Chad).
        - USA supported anti-communist regimes (e.g., Zaire's Mobutu).
- **Impact**:
    - **Positive**: Aid for infrastructure, education (e.g., Soviet scholarships).
    - **Negative**: Prolonged conflicts, authoritarianism (e.g., Mobutu's kleptocracy), economic instability from superpower agendas.
    - **Neocolonialism**: Economic control persisted via loans, multinational companies.
- **End of Cold War (1989-1990s)**:

    - Soviet withdrawal reduced proxy wars (e.g., Angola peace in 1991).
    - Shift to democratization (e.g., South Africa's 1994 election).
- **Activity Suggestion**: Analyze how Cold War rivalries shaped African conflicts.

Unit Summary

- **World Wars**: Africa supplied troops and resources in WWI and WWII, with WWII accelerating nationalist demands and independence.
- **Pan-Africanism**: Emerged as a unifying ideology, inspiring decolonization and the OAU's formation.
- **Decolonization**: Achieved through negotiation (e.g., Ghana) and struggle (e.g., Algeria), ending colonial rule by the 1960s-1970s, though neocolonialism lingered.
- **Cold War**: Africa navigated USA-USSR rivalry, gaining aid but facing proxy wars and dependency; the 1990s marked a shift to self-reliance.

Additional Notes

- **Key Figures**:
    - **Nkrumah**: Ghana's independence leader, Pan-Africanist.
    - **Mandela**: Anti-apartheid icon, freed 1990.
    - **Lumumba**: Congo's nationalist, killed 1961.
- **Dates**:
    - 1914-1918: WWI.
    - 1939-1945: WWII.
    - 1957: Ghana's independence.
    - 1963: OAU founded.
    - 1994: South Africa's democratic election.
- **Themes**:
    - Africa's agency in global events.
    - Legacy of colonialism and superpower influence.

Unit 5: Major Social, Economic, and Political Developments in Ethiopia, 1941-1991

Objectives (Learning Outcomes)

While the textbook does not explicitly list unit-wide objectives for Unit 5, based on the content and lesson competencies, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Ethiopia's restoration and modernization efforts post-1941**: Understand the political and economic reforms under Haile Selassie.
2. **Evaluate the causes and impacts of the 1974 Revolution**: Assess the shift from monarchy to military rule.
3. **Examine the Derg's socialist policies and challenges**: Explore the social, economic, and political transformations under the Derg regime.
4. **Understand the civil war and the rise of the EPRDF**: Investigate the conflicts and power transition leading to 1991.

Key Words and Concepts

- **Restoration**: Haile Selassie's return in 1941 after Italian occupation.
- **Modernization**: Reforms in administration, education, and economy (1941-1974).
- **1974 Revolution**: Overthrow of the monarchy by the Derg.
- **Derg**: Military junta that ruled Ethiopia (1974-1991) with socialist policies.
- **Civil War**: Conflicts between the Derg and rebel groups (e.g., EPLF, TPLF).
- **EPRDF**: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, victorious in 1991.

Detailed Section-by-Section Notes

Unit Overview

- **Scope**: Covers Ethiopia's history from the end of Italian occupation (1941) to the fall of the Derg regime (1991), focusing on Haile Selassie's restoration, the 1974 Revolution, Derg policies, and the civil war leading to EPRDF's rise.
- **Purpose**: To explore Ethiopia's transition from monarchy to socialism and its struggle for stability amidst internal and external challenges.

5.1 Restoration of Independence and Modernization Attempts, 1941-1974

- **Overview**:
  - Haile Selassie returned in 1941 with British and Ethiopian support, initiating modernization while facing resistance from traditional elites.
- **Restoration (1941)**:
  - Italian occupation (1936-1941) ended with Allied victory; Haile Selassie re-entered Addis Ababa on May 5, 1941.

    - British initially oversaw administration but handed full control by 1950s.
- **Modernization Efforts**:
    - **Political Reforms**:
        - 1955 Constitution: Established parliamentary system with elected lower house; emperor retained supreme power.
        - Centralized bureaucracy replaced feudal governors (nequs) with appointed officials.
    - **Economic Development**:
        - Five-Year Plans (1957, 1962): Focused on infrastructure (roads, dams), agriculture (coffee exports), and industry (textiles).
        - Land remained feudal; large estates dominated by nobility and church.
    - **Social Changes**:
        - Education expanded: Haile Selassie I University (1961), rural schools; still limited access (10% literacy by 1974).
        - Slavery abolished (1942); health services improved (e.g., hospitals in Addis).
- **Challenges**:
    - **Resistance**: Nobles opposed centralization; Eritrea's federation (1952) led to unrest (annexed 1962).
    - **Inequality**: Landless peasants and urban poor grew resentful.
    - **1960 Coup**: Failed attempt by intellectuals and military (Neway brothers) signaled discontent.
- **Foreign Relations**:
    - Joined UN (1945), hosted OAU founding (1963); aligned with USA for aid and military support.

5.2 The Ethiopian Revolution, 1974

- **Overview**:
    - The monarchy fell in 1974 due to social, economic, and political crises, replaced by the Derg military junta.
- **Causes**:
    - **Economic**:
        - 1972-1974 famine in Wollo and Tigray killed 200,000; government hid scale, fueling outrage.
        - Inflation and unemployment rose; feudal land system left peasants impoverished.
    - **Social**:
        - Educated youth (students, teachers) demanded land reform and democracy.

        - Ethnic tensions (e.g., Oromo, Eritrean grievances) intensified.
    - **Political**:
        - Haile Selassie's autocracy alienated elites and masses; aging emperor (82) lost grip.
        - Mutinies in army (e.g., Negelle 1974) spread unrest.
- **Course of the Revolution**:
    - **Early 1974**: Protests by students, teachers, taxi drivers; military formed Derg (Coordinating Committee).
    - **June 1974**: Derg seized power, sidelining civilian radicals; adopted "Ethiopia Tikdem" (Ethiopia First).
    - **September 12, 1974**: Haile Selassie deposed, monarchy abolished; died in custody (1975).
- **Immediate Impact**:
    - Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) led by Mengistu Haile Mariam emerged.
    - Shift to socialism promised land reform and equality.

5.3 The Derg Regime and Socialist Transformation

- **Overview**:
    - The Derg (1974-1991) implemented radical socialist policies, facing internal opposition and external pressures.
- **Political Changes**:
    - **Structure**: Military junta; Mengistu became chairman (1977) after purging rivals (e.g., Atnafu Abate).
    - **Red Terror (1977-1978)**: Brutal campaign killed 500,000+ suspected counter-revolutionaries (e.g., EPRP members).
    - **1987 Constitution**: Established People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE); one-party state under Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE).
- **Economic Policies**:
    - **Land Reform (1975)**: Abolished feudal tenure; "Land to the Tiller" redistributed estates to peasants (state-owned in practice).
    - **Nationalization**: Banks, industries, urban land seized; state farms and collectives formed.
    - **Results**: Agricultural output fell due to mismanagement; famine (1984-1985) killed 1 million.
- **Social Transformation**:
    - Literacy campaigns raised rates (to 63% by 1984); rural health clinics expanded.

    - Forced resettlement (villagization) displaced millions, aiming to control rebels and boost production.
- **Foreign Policy**:
    - Shifted from USA to USSR (1977) after Ogaden War; Soviet/Cuban aid bolstered military.
- **Challenges**:
    - Ethnic rebellions (EPLF, TPLF) grew; economic collapse and famine eroded support.

5.4 Civil War and the Coming to Power of the EPRDF

- **Overview**:
    - Prolonged civil war (1974-1991) between the Derg and rebel groups ended with the EPRDF's victory.
- **Major Conflicts**:
    - **Eritrean War (1961-1991)**:
        - EPLF (Eritrean People's Liberation Front) fought for independence; intensified post-1974.
        - Key battles: Nakfa (1977), Massawa (1990); Derg lost control by 1991.
    - **Tigrayan Rebellion**:
        - TPLF (Tigray People's Liberation Front) formed 1975; aimed to overthrow Derg.
        - Allied with EPLF and other groups (e.g., OLF) under EPRDF coalition (1989).
    - **Ogaden War (1977-1978)**:
        - Somalia invaded, backed by USA; Derg repelled them with Soviet/Cuban aid.
        - Weakened Derg's resources, fueling internal dissent.
- **Course of the Civil War**:
    - **1970s**: Derg initially suppressed rebels with Soviet arms.
    - **1980s**: TPLF/EPLF gained ground; 1988 defeats (Afabet, Shire) crippled Derg army.
    - **1990-1991**: EPRDF advanced south; captured Addis Ababa (May 28, 1991) as Mengistu fled to Zimbabwe.
- **EPRDF Victory**:
    - **Leadership**: Meles Zenawi led EPRDF; established transitional government.
    - **Outcomes**: Eritrea seceded (1993 referendum); EPRDF ruled Ethiopia, introducing federalism (1995 Constitution).
- **Impact**:
    - End of socialism; shift to market economy and ethnic-based governance.

- Legacy of division and authoritarianism persisted.

Unit Summary

- **1941-1974**: Haile Selassie restored independence and modernized Ethiopia, but feudalism and inequality sparked the 1974 Revolution.
- **1974 Revolution**: Overthrew the monarchy; Derg's socialist agenda aimed to address grievances but led to repression and economic decline.
- **Derg Regime**: Implemented land reform and nationalization; faced rebellion, famine, and Cold War pressures.
- **Civil War and EPRDF**: EPLF and TPLF-led EPRDF defeated the Derg in 1991, reshaping Ethiopia's political landscape.

Additional Notes

- **Key Figures**:
  - **Haile Selassie**: Modernizing emperor, deposed 1974.
  - **Mengistu Haile Mariam**: Derg leader, fled 1991.
  - **Meles Zenawi**: EPRDF head, ruled until 2012.
- **Dates**:
  - 1941: Liberation from Italy.
  - 1974: Revolution.
  - 1984-1985: Famine.
  - 1991: EPRDF victory.
- **Themes**:
  - Tension between modernization and tradition.
  - Impact of ideology (socialism) and war on development.

Unit 6: Contemporary Issues in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa

Objectives (Learning Outcomes)

While the textbook does not explicitly list unit-wide objectives for Unit 6, based on the content and regional focus, students will be able to:

1. **Understand population dynamics and their socio-economic impacts**: Analyze how population growth affects Ethiopia and the Horn.
2. **Examine governance and democratization challenges**: Assess political transitions and conflicts in the region.

3. **Evaluate economic development and sustainability**: Explore efforts to address poverty, infrastructure, and resources.
4. **Analyze regional conflicts and cooperation**: Investigate interstate and intrastate tensions and collaborative initiatives.

Key Words and Concepts

- **Population Dynamics**: Growth, migration, and urbanization trends.
- **Governance**: Political systems, democratization, and stability.
- **Economic Development**: Growth strategies, poverty reduction, and infrastructure.
- **Regional Conflicts**: Interstate wars, insurgencies, and ethnic disputes.
- **Horn of Africa**: Region including Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Djibouti.

Detailed Section-by-Section Notes

Unit Overview

- **Scope**: Focuses on contemporary issues in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa from the 1990s to the present (textbook context likely up to 2010s), addressing social, economic, political, and regional challenges.
- **Purpose**: To explore how historical legacies and modern developments shape the region's trajectory.

6.1 Population Dynamics in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa

- **Overview**:
  - Rapid population growth and migration define the region's social landscape.
- **Population Growth**:
  - **Ethiopia**: Population rose from 51 million (1990) to over 100 million by 2010s; growth rate ~2.5% annually.
  - **Horn**: Somalia (~15 million), Eritrea (~5 million), Djibouti (~1 million) also growing, though slower due to conflict and emigration.
  - **Causes**: High birth rates, improved healthcare reducing mortality (e.g., Ethiopian life expectancy from 45 in 1990 to 66 by 2015).
- **Urbanization**:
  - Addis Ababa grew from 2 million (1990) to over 4 million (2010s); other cities (e.g., Asmara, Mogadishu) expanded.
  - Driven by rural-to-urban migration seeking jobs and services.
- **Migration**:

    - **Internal**: Rural displacement from drought, conflict (e.g., Tigray War 2020, though post-textbook).
    - **External**: Refugees to Sudan, Yemen, Europe (e.g., Eritreans fleeing conscription; Somalis escaping war).
- **Impacts**:
    - **Economic**: Strain on resources (food, water); youth bulge creates job demand.
    - **Social**: Urban slums, ethnic tensions in mixed cities (e.g., Addis).
    - **Environmental**: Deforestation, land degradation from overpopulation.
- **Activity Suggestion**: Discuss how population growth affects development goals.

6.2 Governance and Democratization Challenges

- **Overview**:
    - Political transitions in Ethiopia and the Horn face issues of authoritarianism, ethnic strife, and democratization efforts.
- **Ethiopia**:
    - **EPRDF Era (1991-2018)**:
        - Federal system (1995 Constitution) divided Ethiopia into ethnic regions; EPRDF (TPLF-led) dominated.
        - Achievements: Stability, growth; criticisms: Repression, election rigging (e.g., 2005 unrest).
    - **2018 Transition**: Abiy Ahmed's rise ended TPLF dominance; promised reforms (e.g., freeing prisoners).
    - **Challenges**: Ethnic violence (e.g., Oromo-Amhara clashes), Tigray conflict (2020, post-textbook).
- **Eritrea**:
    - Post-independence (1993): Isaias Afwerki's PFDJ ruled as one-party state; no elections.
    - Issues: Human rights abuses, forced conscription; mass exodus of youth.
- **Somalia**:
    - Civil war (1991-present): Collapsed state; warlords, Al-Shabaab insurgents.
    - Federal government (2012) weak; relies on AMISOM peacekeeping.
- **Djibouti**:
    - Stable but authoritarian; Ismail Omar Guelleh in power since 1999; hosts foreign bases (USA, China).
- **Regional Trends**:
    - Democratization stalled by security concerns, ethnic rivalries; civil society suppressed.

- **Activity Suggestion**: Compare governance models in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

6.3 Economic Development and Sustainability

- **Overview**:
  - Efforts to reduce poverty and build infrastructure amidst environmental and structural challenges.
- **Ethiopia**:
  - **Growth**: GDP grew 10% annually (2000s-2010s); "developmental state" model under EPRDF.
  - **Sectors**:
    - Agriculture (coffee, teff) employs 70% but prone to drought.
    - Industry: Textile, leather; Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) for hydropower.
  - **Poverty**: Reduced from 45% (1990s) to 23% (2010s); still widespread rural hardship.
- **Horn States**:
  - **Eritrea**: Stagnant economy; mining (gold) potential limited by isolation.
  - **Somalia**: Informal economy (livestock, remittances); piracy declined post-2010.
  - **Djibouti**: Port-based economy; benefits from trade, foreign bases.
- **Sustainability Challenges**:
  - **Climate**: Recurrent droughts (e.g., 2011 Horn famine killed 260,000); GERD disputes with Sudan/Egypt.
  - **Infrastructure**: Roads, railways (e.g., Ethio-Djibouti line) improved but uneven.
  - **Dependency**: Reliance on foreign aid (e.g., Ethiopia's $3 billion annually).
- **Activity Suggestion**: Evaluate the GERD's economic and diplomatic impact.

6.4 Regional Conflicts and Cooperation in the Horn of Africa

- **Overview**:
  - Interstate and intrastate conflicts coexist with efforts at regional integration.
- **Major Conflicts**:
  - **Ethio-Eritrean War (1998-2000)**:
    - Border dispute (Badme); 70,000-100,000 deaths; ended with Algiers Agreement (2000).
    - 2018 peace deal under Abiy normalized ties, though tensions linger.
  - **Somalia Crisis**:

        - Post-1991 chaos; Ethiopian intervention (2006-2009) against ICU; Al-Shabaab persists.
    - **South Sudan Spillover**: 2013 civil war displaced refugees into Ethiopia, Sudan.
    - **Tigray Conflict (2020, post-textbook)**: EPRDF-TPLF clash; regional impact (Eritrea involved).
- **Sources of Tension**:
    - Ethnic diversity: Overlaps across borders (e.g., Oromo in Ethiopia/Kenya).
    - Resources: Nile waters (GERD); Red Sea access (Eritrea-Djibouti clash 2008).
    - External actors: Gulf states, Turkey, China vie for influence (e.g., bases in Djibouti).
- **Cooperation Initiatives**:
    - **IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)**: Founded 1986; mediates conflicts (e.g., Somalia, South Sudan).
    - **2018 Horn Peace**: Ethiopia-Eritrea-Somalia tripartite agreement aimed at stability.
    - **Economic Ties**: Ethio-Djibouti rail, port access; potential AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area) benefits.
- **Challenges**:
    - Weak institutions, mistrust hinder IGAD's effectiveness.
    - Proxy wars (e.g., Gulf rivalry in Somalia) complicate peace.
- **Activity Suggestion**: Analyze how the 2018 peace deal reshaped Horn dynamics.

Unit Summary

- **Population**: Rapid growth strains resources; migration and urbanization reshape societies.
- **Governance**: Ethiopia's federalism and regional authoritarianism (Eritrea, Somalia) face democratization hurdles.
- **Economy**: Growth in Ethiopia contrasts with stagnation elsewhere; sustainability threatened by climate and dependency.
- **Regional Relations**: Conflicts (Ethio-Eritrea, Somalia) persist alongside cooperation (IGAD, 2018 peace), influenced by historical and external factors.

Additional Notes

- **Key Figures**:
    - **Abiy Ahmed**: Ethiopian PM since 2018; Nobel Peace Prize 2019.
    - **Isaias Afwerki**: Eritrean leader since 1993.

- **Dates**:
  - 1991: EPRDF victory; Somalia collapse.
  - 1998-2000: Ethio-Eritrean War.
  - 2018: Horn peace agreement.
- **Themes**:
  - Legacy of conflict and colonial borders.
  - Balancing development with stability.
- **Note**: Post-2020 events (e.g., Tigray War) are excluded as beyond textbook scope but noted for context.

"The best way to predict the future is to create it." — Peter Drucker ✨📖🌍

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