Remedial Social
History

2017

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1. Introduction

1.1. Definition and uses of History

- **Definition (G9 Unit 1.1, G11 Unit 1.1.1):** The study of the past, involving systematic, organized, and critical investigation, analysis, and interpretation of evidence to understand past human events, why they happened, and their consequences.
- **Uses/Importance (G9 Unit 1.2.1, G11 Unit 1.1.1):**
  - Provides context for understanding the present and predicting potential future trends.
  - Develops critical thinking, analysis, and problem-solving skills through rigorous evidence evaluation.
  - Builds identity (individual, national, social group).
  - Allows learning from past experiences to inform decisions.

1.2. Methods of Historical Study

- **Key Elements (G11 Unit 1.1.2):** Sources, Interpretation of evidence, Objective presentation.
- **Historical Study involves:**
  - Gathering and evaluating **sources** (evidence).
  - Applying **source criticism** (external/internal) to assess authenticity and credibility.
  - **Interpreting** the meaning and significance of the evidence.
  - **Writing/Presenting** the historical account objectively and accessibly.
- **Sources (G9 Unit 1.2.3, G11 Unit 1.1.3):**
  - **Primary Sources:** Direct, first-hand evidence contemporary to the period (e.g., artifacts, chronicles, letters, interviews from the time, official records, photos).
  - **Secondary Sources:** Accounts or interpretations based on primary sources (e.g., history books, articles written later). Oral sources can be either.
  - **Archaeology:** Study of material remains (especially crucial for Prehistory).
  - **Oral Traditions:** Passed down orally (requires careful evaluation due to potential change).

1.3. Origin of Human Beings

- **Theories of Origin (G9 Unit 1.3.1, G11 Unit 1.2.1):**

  - **Creationist View:** Belief in supernatural divine creation of life, including humans in their current form.
  - **Scientific/Evolutionist View:** Humans evolved over vast periods from earlier forms through natural processes (associated with Charles Darwin). Dominant scientific view.

- **Ethiopia/East Africa (G9 Unit 1.3.2, G11 Unit 1.2.2, G9 Unit 3 Intro, G11 Unit 3 Intro):** Considered the "Cradle of Humankind" due to key hominin fossil discoveries.

- **Hominin Species (G9 Unit 1.3, G11 Unit 1.2.2):**
  - **Australopithecus** (6 to 2.5 mya): Early hominins, bipedal with small brains (e.g., **Australopithecus afarensis**/"Lucy"/Dinkinesh - 3.2 mya, Ethiopia).
  - **Homo habilis** ("Handy Man"): Early *Homo* (2.4 to 1.4 mya), associated with simple stone tools (Oldowan technology). Fossils found in Ethiopia (Omo basin).
  - **Homo erectus** ("Upright Man"): (2 mya to 0.3 mya). Larger brain, likely first to use **fire**, develop more complex tools (Acheulean), first to **migrate out of Africa**. Fossils in Ethiopia (Omo, Melka-Kunture, Konso-Gardula, Middle Awash, Gedeb).
  - **Homo sapiens**: (300,000 years ago - present). Modern humans, characterized by complex language, advanced culture, global spread. Oldest found in Ethiopia (Kibish in Omo basin, Porc Epic near Dire Dawa).

1.4. Emergence of State

- **Definition (G9 Unit 1.5, G11 Unit 1.3):** A politically organized community with defined territory, population, government, and sovereignty, exercising legitimate force.

- **Key Features (G11 Unit 1.3):** Defined Territory, Population, Government (central authority), Sovereignty, Bureaucracy, Monopoly on Legitimate Force.

- **Theories of Formation (G11 Unit 1.3):** Explanations for transition from simpler societies (family/clan/tribe) to complex states.
  - **Religious/Divine Right Theory:** Priests/religious leaders gain authority, combining spiritual/political roles, legitimizing rule through divine connection.
  - **Warfare/Conquest (Force Theory):** Military leaders consolidate power by conquering neighbors, needing administration to control conquered territory and extract resources.
  - **Trade Theory:** Control over lucrative trade routes and centers provides wealth and necessitates administration for protection and regulation.
  - **Agricultural Surplus Theory:** Productive agriculture creates food/resource surpluses, allowing for labor specialization and supporting larger, non-producing populations, leading to complex organization and state structure.
  - **Hydraulic Theory** (G11 implies for Egypt/Mesopotamia): States emerge where large-scale irrigation needs centralized labor organization.

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1.5. Features, Interdependence and Achievements of Major Civilizations

- **Civilization Definition (G9 Unit 2 Intro, G11 Unit 1.3):** Complex societies with shared features (often: cities, specialized labor, social hierarchy, centralized government, writing, complex religion, architecture, technology, arts). Emerged from Neolithic surplus/sedentary life (G11 Unit 1.3).
- **Common Features (G9 Unit 2 Intro, G11 Unit 1.3, G11 Unit 2):**
  - Organized Government/State (organized production, projects, oversight).
  - Complex Religion (often polytheistic, expressed in arts/architecture).
  - Specialization of Work (beyond farming).
  - Social Classes/Stratification (hierarchy).
  - Arts and Architecture (expressing values, beliefs; monumental scale).
  - Writing Systems (for records, literature - G9 Unit 1.2.4, G11 Unit 1.3).
  - Technological Advances (tools, metallurgy, irrigation, calendars).
- **Major Examples from Textbooks (G9 Unit 2, G11 Unit 2):**
  - **Africa: Ancient Egypt**, **Kush-Meroe** (covered in G11 Unit 2.1). Also **Aksum** (covered in G9 Unit 3).
  - **Asia: Mesopotamia** (Sumer, Babylon, Assyria), **India** (Indus Valley, Ganges/Hinduism/Bu **China** (Shang, Zhou, Qin) (covered in G11 Unit 2.2).
  - **Europe: Ancient Greece** (Minoan, Mycenaean, City-states/Athens/Sparta, Philosophy, Democracy), **Ancient Rome** (Republic, Empire/Pax Romana, Law, Engineering, Military) (covered in G11 Unit 2.4).
  - **Latin America: Maya**, **Aztecs**, **Incas** (covered in G11 Unit 2.3).
- **Interdependence Interaction (G9 Unit 2 Intro):** Civilizations interacted through trade, migration, warfare, and cultural exchange (e.g., Egypt/Nubia trade, Hellenistic Age blend, Silk Road connecting China to West, Columbian Exchange post-Age of Exploration). This wasn't covered as a single dedicated section across G9/11 Unit 2 OCRs, but as impacts within sections. Will summarize interaction concept here based on G9 Intro point.
- **Achievements (G9 Unit 2 Intro, G11 Unit 2 Intro section details):** Many (G11 Intro says benefits much), contributed advancements in agriculture, government/justice, trade, science, technology (calendar, architecture, writing, medicine), arts, religion (monotheism emergence).

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2. State Formation and Population Movements in the Horn of Africa till the 17th Century

2.1. North;- Punt, Da'amet, Aksum, and Zagwe

- **Punt (G9 Unit 3.2, G11 Unit 3.2):** Earliest historically known state/trading partner (myrrh, frankincense, gold) mentioned in ancient Egyptian records (c. 2500-1100 BCE). Location debated (Red Sea coast). Nature of political structure unclear.
- **Da'amet (D'mt) (G9 Unit 3.2, G11 Unit 3.2):** Pre-Aksumite state (c. 10th-5th C BCE) in N Ethiopia/Eritrea. Capital likely **Yeha**. Known for temples, sophisticated culture, South Arabian influence (religion, script) alongside local development. Economy: agriculture, trade (Red Sea routes).
- **Aksumite Kingdom (G9 Unit 3.3, G11 Unit 3.3):** Major power (c. 1st-7th C CE) in Horn. Capital: **Aksum**, port: **Adulis**.
  - **Economy:** Agriculture (plow, terracing), extensive Red Sea trade (ivory, gold, spices) with Mediterranean, Arabia, India. **Coinage** (first sub-Saharan Africa).
  - **Political System:** Centralized monarchy.
  - **Culture:** Developed/refined **Ge'ez script**. Monumental **architecture** (stelae, palaces).
  - **Religion:** Adopted **Christianity** (4th C CE under Ezana).
  - **External Relations:** Significant contacts (South Arabia, Roman/Byzantine Empire - mentioned as one of four great powers G11 Unit 3.3). Developed **shipbuilding** (Adulis).
  - **Decline** (c. 7th C onwards - G11 Unit 3.3): Disruption of Red Sea trade by Arab expansion, environmental stress, internal factors (Beja, Agaw, Yodit/Gudit rebellions - G9/G11 texts vary slightly here), shift of power center.
- **Zagwe Dynasty (G9 Unit 3.4, G11 Unit 3.5):** Ruled highlands (c. 12th C - 1270). Agaw origin. Capital: **Roha/Lalibela**.
  - **Religion:** Staunchly **Christian**. Strengthened Church ties. Initiative for "Second Jerusalem" after pilgrimage difficulty.
  - **Achievements:** Remarkable **rock-hewn churches of Lalibela**. Renewed cultural/trade contact (Eastern Mediterranean).
  - **Decline**: Internal succession issues, opposition from groups claiming descent from Aksumites ("Solomonic" claim, Kibre Negest legend used for legitimacy). Overthrown by Yekuno Amlak (1270).

2.2. South and Southwest; Bizamo, Damot, Enarya and Gafat

- **General Context:** Various states/chiefdoms existed in South/SW Horn concurrently with northern powers (G11 Unit 7.3 Intro). Often less contemporary written

sources, relying on archaeology/oral tradition/northern accounts (G11 Unit 1.1.2 discusses limitations of sources for South). Interacted with neighbors (Christian kingdom, Muslim sultanates, later Oromo migrations).

- **Damot (G11 Unit 7.3):** Powerful Sidama kingdom south of Abay (Blue Nile) gorge (possibly 13th/14th C+). Known for cavalry. In conflict with Christian kingdom. Conquered and population displaced, some north across Abay into Gojjam by Oromo movements (G11 Unit 7.3).
- **Bizamo (G11 Unit 7.3):** Oromo state/confederacy near Didessa river (possibly 15th/16th C). People fled across Abay into Gojjam when overrun by Macha Oromo, or assimilated.
- **Enarya (G11 Unit 7.3):** Kingdom in Gibe region (modern Kaffa area) (possibly 14th C+). Important for **gold trade**. Interacted with Christian kingdom. Overrun by Limmu Oromo, became Limmu-Ennarya. Omotic language speakers (G11 Unit 7.3.4 lists Ennarya speakers).
- **Gafat (G11 Unit 7.3):** Semitic language group (now extinct) south of Abay. Territory became part of Christian kingdom early on.
- **Note:** Other southern/southwestern groups mentioned in G11 Unit 8.1 (Omotic under Tato/Kawo, Cushitic under Sera-Woma systems): Kafa, Shekka, Yem (under Tato system), Wolaita, Gamo, Gofa (under Kawo system), Sidama, Hadiya, Kambata, Tambaro, Halaba, Qabena (under Sera-Woma system). These are described as having various state formations and indigenous governance structures (e.g., Tatolami kings for Wolaita Malla/Tigre-Mala; Kawo for Wolaita, Gamo, Gofa; Kati for Dawuro, Konta, Zayse, Oyda, Kara, Malle, Kore).

2.3. Muslim Sultanates; Shoa, Hadya, Fatagar, Bali, Ifat, and Dawaro

- **General Context:** Islamic states (sultanates) emerged in eastern/southeastern Horn from 10th C onwards, along trade routes (Zeila port, G11 Unit 7.2). Often interacted/conflicted with Christian kingdom over territory/trade control (G9 Unit 3.1).
- **Shoa (G9 Unit 3.6):** Earliest Muslim state in E Horn, traditionally founded 896 CE (G9 mentions in northern Hararghe, G11 in northeastern Shewa/northern Hararghe - slightly different location focus). Overthrown by Walasma dynasty of Ifat in 1285 (G9).
- **Ifat (G9 Unit 3.6, G11 Unit 7.2):** Rose as dominant Muslim power (mid-13th C+), centered east of Shewa. Founded by Walasma dynasty. Frequent conflict with Christian kingdom (Amde Tsiyon, Dawit I, G11 Unit 7.4). Defeated by Christian kingdom, reduced to tributary (1328, G11 Unit 7.4). Rulers fled east, eventually led to rise of Adal (G11 Unit 7.4).
- **Adal Sultanate (G11 Unit 7.4):** Rose after Ifat's decline (c. 1380), shifted center towards Harar. Became main rival to Christian kingdom (15th-16th C, Imam Ahmad Gragn). Conflict culminated in early 16th C wars.

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- **Hadya, Fatagar, Bali, Dawaro, Darha/Dera (G11 Unit 7.2):** Smaller sultanates southeast/east of Christian kingdom/Ifat/Adal. Located in fertile/strategic areas, often tributary/subordinate. Involved in expansion/conflicts (Amde Tsiyon annexed Hadya c. 1317, G11 Unit 7.4). Their power and exact locations fluctuated.

- **Other Mention:** Argoba people linked to Muslim state formation (G9 Unit 7.5.1 says were agents, had connections with Ifat, Walasma, Harar, Hadya).

2.4. Religious Movements and Reforms

- **Spread of Christianity (G9 Unit 3.1.2, G9 Unit 3.3, G11 Unit 2.5, G11 Unit 3.3, G9 Unit 3.4, G11 Unit 3.5):** Deep roots in Aksum (4th C CE adoption, Ge'ez script development/liturgy by Yared/Nine Saints), state religion tied to identity. Monasticism important. Continued spread during Solomonic/Zagwe dynasties. Religious doctrines subject to controversy over time (G12 Unit 3.2 mentions Soset Lidet vs Hulet Lidet, Qebat, Tsegga Lej; G9 Unit 3.2, G12 Unit 3.6 mention Boru Meda Council under Yohannes IV). Expansion into new territories alongside political expansion (G11 Unit 7.1.3 discusses spread into S/SW after Abune Tekle Haymanot/Iyasus Mo'a). Catholicism introduced by Jesuits (G11 Unit 6.2, G11 Unit 8.2.2 discuss Jesuits in 16th/17th C).

- **Spread of Islam (G9 Unit 3.1.2, G11 Unit 4.3, G11 Unit 5.3, G11 Unit 7.2):** Early introduction (7th C CE via coast/refugees to Aksum/Nejashi - G9). Spread via trade routes inland, establishing sultanates in east/southeast (G9, G11 Unit 7.2 details Ifat, Adal). Peacefully introduced to some regions like Shewa/Harar (G9). Significant spread in West Africa via Trans-Saharan trade (G11 Unit 5.3). Islamic learning centers emerged. Religious aspects intertwined with politics/trade.

- **Indigenous Religions (G9 Unit 3.1.2, G11 Unit 3.1.2, G11 Unit 7.3):** Practiced by many communities, often alongside or integrated with Christianity/Islam. Belief in supreme being often with spirits/deities (e.g., Waqefanna among Oromo, Waa among Hadiya - G11 Unit 3.1.2). Qallu/Qallitti as religious leaders. Practices vary regionally. Can show elements of syncretism. Traditional governance systems often linked (Sera-Woma for Sidama, Gedeo, Kambata, Halaba, Qabena; Gadaa for Oromo, mentioned with religious roles/beliefs G9 Unit 7.6/7.7).

- **Religious Conflicts:** Often intertwined with political/economic rivalry over trade/territory (G9 Unit 3.1). Conflicts between Christian kingdom and Muslim sultanates prominent. (e.g., Wars of Ifat/Adal vs Christian kingdom).

2.5. Inter-State Relations: Causes of the Conflicts

- **Primary Cause - Trade Control (G9 Unit 3.1, G11 Unit 7.2, G11 Unit 7.4):** Competition for control of lucrative long-distance trade routes linking interior to coastal ports (Zeila, Massawa) between Christian kingdom and Muslim sultanates. Led to frequent clashes (G11 Unit 7.4 details specific conflicts like Ifat/Adal vs Christian kingdom).

- **Territorial Expansion (G9 Unit 3.3, G11 Unit 7.1.3):** States sought to expand political control, leading to border disputes and invasions (e.g., Amde Tsiyon's expansionist wars, G11 Unit 7.1.3).
- **Religious Rivalry (G9 Unit 3.1, G11 Unit 7.4):** Differences in religion fueled hostility, legitimized conflict, sometimes involved goals of forced conversion. Intertwined with political/economic causes.
- **Resource Control:** Competition over fertile land, access to water, and valuable resources like gold (linked to trade routes).
- **Internal Dynamics:** Weakness, power struggles, succession disputes within states could invite interference or attack from external rivals (e.g., end of Zagwe period, end of Imam Ahmad's supremacy). Regional lords sometimes played external rivals against the center.

2.6. International Dimensions of the Conflict

- **Engagement with Mediterranean/Arabia:** Aksum had extensive relations (Roman/Byzantine, South Arabia - G11 Unit 3.3). Red Sea trade involved various partners (Egypt, Arabia, India - G9 Unit 3.3, G11 Unit 3.3).
- **Ottoman Empire (G11 Unit 4.2.2, G11 Unit 6.1.6):** Rise of Ottoman Turks led to control of trade routes (closed eastern routes - G11 Unit 4.4), impacting European exploration motivation. Ottoman presence on Red Sea coast (16th C+) influenced dynamics, sometimes providing support to Muslim sultanates against Christian kingdom (Imam Ahmad received musketeers from Ottoman Sultan - G11 Unit 7.4).
- **European Powers:**
  - **Portuguese (G11 Unit 6.2, G11 Unit 7.3):** Early exploration along Africa coast (Henry the Navigator, Vasco da Gama, G11 Unit 4.4). Established trading posts/fortresses (Ceuta, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique). Involved in internal conflicts (supported Christian kingdom against Adal in 16th C, Jesuits introduced Catholicism causing internal strife - G11 Unit 8.2.2). Interested in gold, bypassing Ottoman/Arab trade, spreading Christianity (G11 Unit 6.2).
  - **Jesuits:** Specific religious order from Portugal/Spain aiming to spread Catholicism (G11 Unit 8.2.2 discusses their mission in 16th/17th C, impact on Susenyos' reign, eventual expulsion by Fasiledes, led to closed-door policy).
- These interactions brought new military technologies (firearms - mentioned in various conflict descriptions), goods, ideas, and influenced internal political/religious dynamics.

2.7. Population Movements in Ethiopian Region

- **Drivers:** Environmental (drought, famine - G11 Unit 7.5), Conflict (wars between states/groups, G11 Unit 7.5), Social/Economic (search for resources/land, G9 Unit 3.1.3, G11 Unit 7.5), Political (displacement). Led to changes in settlement patterns (G9 Unit 3.1.3), intermixing.

- **Pre-16th C (G9 Unit 3.1.3, G11 Unit 7.5.1):** Semitic speakers (influencing N/Central Highlands), Cushitic speakers (indigenous groups, e.g., Agaw in North/Central), Nilo-Saharan speakers (Western borderlands), Argoba (agents of trade/Islamization, dispersal due to conflict). Somali Afar movements partly linked to conflicts between Sultanates/Christian kingdom (G11 Unit 7.5.1 mentions drought/famine).

- **Oromo Migrations (16th C+):** Major transformative movement (G9 Unit 7.5.2). Origin in Bale highlands, moved across regions (Central, SE, W, S, some N - G9, G11). Drivers: Demographic/livestock pressure on land, conflict with Christian/Muslim states (G11 Unit 7.5.2 discusses fighting states like Hadiya, Bali, Sharkha, Dawaro, Fatagar, Damot, Bizamo, Gafat, Christian kingdom under Gelawdewos). Led to displacement/assimilation (e.g., people of Damot/Bizamo - G9 Unit 7.5.2). Spread Oromo culture/language, adoption of Gadaa system by others (G9 Unit 7.5.2).

- **Internal Shifts (G11 Unit 7.1.1, G11 Unit 8.2.1, G11 Unit 8.2.3, G11 Unit 8.2.5):** Political centers shifted (Aksum to Zagwe to Solomonic moving capitals). Christian highland kingdom shifted centers south/west over time (from Hayk to Shewa region/Yerer to Lake Tana area, finally Gondar). Shewan kingdom shifts center (Ayne to Doqaqit to Ankober). These political shifts influenced local populations.

2.8. Gada System of the Oromo

- **Definition (G9 Unit 7.6, G11 Unit 7.6):** Indigenous democratic socio-political system based on age-grades (classes). Oromo men pass through sequential grades with defined responsibilities (political, economic, military, social, ritual) over fixed periods (typically 8-year cycles). Hierarchy: age grades/classes pass responsibility to the next. Governed by assemblies (Chaffee/Gumi-Gayo) led by elected officials (Abbaa Gadaa/Abba Bokku). Has legislative/executive/judicial aspects, principles of check/balance (G9).

- **Function and Structure (G9 Unit 7.6):** Based on *aadaa* (custom), *seera* (laws), *safuu* (moral code), *heera* (justice). Transfer of power cyclical and peaceful ("buqqisu" - removal mechanism). Supports egalitarianism, balanced opposition, power-sharing. Includes women's parallel institution (**Siinqee**, promotes rights/solidarity - G9 Unit 7.6/7.8). Elders (**Jaarsa**) play key roles in decision-making/conflict resolution (**Jaarsummaa**, Araara reconciliation, G9 Unit 9.1.3, G11 Unit 9.1.3).

- **Role in Movements (G9 Unit 7.5.2):** Provided military organization (training, all men involved by age grade) and strategic advantages during the Oromo population movement/expansion (G9 Unit 7.5.2 discusses successful conflicts with other states). Allowed large-scale expansion, but Gadaa system also weakened/declined in areas occupied due to expansion over wide territories (impossible to operate one central assembly), changing economic life (sedentary farming, long-distance trade led to class formation/warlords - Abbaa Duulaa who challenged Gadaa authority, became Mootii/king).

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- **Integration (G9 Unit 7.7, G11 Unit 7.7):** Moggassa/Guddifacha adoption mechanisms (group or individual) incorporated non-Oromo into Oromo society, promoting unity/expansion (G9 Unit 7.7). Adopted groups entitled to rights. Cultural/linguistic exchange occurred, others adopted elements of Gadaa (G9 Unit 7.5.2, G11 Unit 7.5.2 mentions other ethnic groups adopting Gadaa). Egalitarian ideals found in other groups too (Sidama Luwa, Gedeo ballee/Hayyota, Konso Hayyota/Tsella, Gurage chiefdoms/Yajoka Qicha/Gordanna Sera - G9 Unit 7.8).

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3. The Modern World since 1500

3.1. The Renaissance

- **Definition (G11 Unit 4.6):** Meaning "rebirth," period of great intellectual and artistic creativity (c. 14th-17th C), focusing on revival of classical Greek/Roman culture. Seen as turning point in Western history.
- **Causes/Context (G11 Unit 4.6):** Began in Italian city-states (Venice, Genoa, Florence) due to strategic location (Mediterranean trade wealth), interest in classical civilization remains, wealthy patrons supporting arts/learning, weakened Church, new emphasis on secularism/reason ("reason of state").
- **Characteristics/Ideals (G11 Unit 4.6):** Emphasis on humanism (dignity, worth), reason and observation (applied to various fields), secularism, individual ability, scientific inquiry.
- **Achievements (G11 Unit 4.6):**
  - **Arts/Architecture:** More realistic painting/sculpture (Masaccio, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael), classical style in architecture (Brunelleschi's dome), large cathedrals.
  - **Literature:** Study of classical texts, writing in vernacular languages (Shakespeare, Cervantes, Rabelais).
  - **Printing Press** (Gutenberg c. 1450): Mass production of books, spread of ideas/literacy (G11 Unit 4.6).
  - **Science:** Challenging traditional views through observation/measurement (Copernicus-heliocentric model, Galileo-telescope, Newton-gravitation, Vesalius-anatomy, Boyle-chemistry, etc.). Development of new tools/instruments.
  - **Political Theory:** Niccolo Machiavelli ("The Prince", "end justifies the means", "reason of state", emphasis on effective power).
- **Impacts:** Increased trade, growth of cities, new social classes (bourgeoisie/merchants accumulating capital), stimulated scientific/intellectual growth, challenged Church authority, emergence of modern diplomacy.

3.2. The Reformation

- **Definition (G11 Unit 4.7):** Religious revolt (started 1517) against the Roman Catholic Church. Led to rise of Protestantism.
- **Causes (G11 Unit 4.7, Chart 4.2):** Widespread corruption in the Church (sale of indulgences condemned by Luther), challenges to Pope's authority, opposition to church taxes/exemptions, influence of Renaissance inquiry questioning tradition, criticism of church practices (worldliness), slowness of Church leaders to reform.
- **Key Figures/Movements (G11 Unit 4.7):**

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  - **Martin Luther** (Germany): Initiated the revolt (1517, 95 Theses), denied Pope's supremacy, Bible as final authority, "justification by faith". Excommunicated, founded Lutheran Church, translated Bible.
  - **John Calvin** (Switzerland): Protestant spokesperson, doctrine of predestination, spread Calvinism (Swiss Reformist Church, Dutch Reformed Church).
  - **King Henry VIII** (England): Broke with Pope (divorce denial), established Anglican Church (Act of Supremacy), monarch as head.
  - **John Knox** (Scotland): Introduced Calvinism, established Presbyterian Church.
  - **Humanist Critics** (Erasmus, Thomas Moore): Sought reform within the Church.

- **Counter-Reformation (Catholic Reform) (G11 Unit 4.8):** Catholic Church reaction (c. 1540s+) to halt spread of Protestantism, limit reforms/abuses. Council of Trent redefined beliefs, banned sales. **Jesuits** founded by Ignatius of Loyola (dedicated to spreading Catholicism, often missionaries abroad). Inquisition established (court to punish heresy).

- **Impacts/Significance (G11 Unit 4.8):** Divided Europe into Catholic South/Protestant North, led to religious wars (Thirty Years War devastated Germany). Strengthened secular rulers (Pope's authority lessened in Protestant areas, secular rulers gained church lands/became head of church). Weakened Papal authority potentially stimulated economic growth in Northern Europe. Affected art styles. Contributed to capitalist relations (economical living, wise use of resources).

3.3. The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

- **Scientific Revolution (G11 Unit 4.8):** Period (c. 1500-1700) when modern science began, based on observation, experimentation, scientific reasoning. Led to significant shift in understanding natural world.

- **Key Developments/Figures (G11 Unit 4.8):** Astronomy (Copernicus-heliocentric, Galileo-telescope, Newton-gravitation), Medicine (Vesalius-anatomy, Jenner-vaccine), Chemistry (Robert Boyle), Tools/Instruments (microscope, barometer, thermometer). Based on using scientific method (observation, hypothesis, experiment, conclusion). Challenged established theories and religious/traditional views.

- **Enlightenment (Age of Reason) (G11 Unit 4.8):** Intellectual movement (c. 18th C) stressing reason, individualism, human rights, secularism, progress. Influenced by Scientific Revolution breakthroughs. Primarily centered in France (philosophes like Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Diderot), influenced thinkers elsewhere (John Locke).

- **Key Concepts/Ideals (G11 Unit 4.8, Table 4.1):** Reason, Nature (natural laws are good), Happiness (worldly focus), Progress (society can improve), Liberty (rights and freedoms - influenced American/French revolutions). Promoted religious toleration, political reform ideas.

- **Impacts:** Questioned divine right of kings, influenced political thought/revolutions (American, French), emphasized individual rights, separation of powers idea (Montesquieu). Stimulated public discourse, educational ideas. Laid groundwork for modern political philosophies and democratic ideas.

3.4. The Age of Exploration and Discoveries

- **Definition (G11 Unit 4.4):** Period (c. 15th-early 17th C) when Europeans explored new global areas, especially by sea.
- **Motives (G11 Unit 4.4):** High European demand for Eastern luxury goods (spices, silk, jewels), desire to bypass Ottoman/Arab control of existing land/sea trade routes (which charged high prices), technological advancements (more efficient sailing ships, navigation instruments like compass, astrolabe, improved maps), desire for wealth (gold, resources), spreading Christianity, sense of adventure, curiosity stimulated by tales of East.
- **Key Players/Voyages (G11 Unit 4.4, Map 4.6):**
  - **Portuguese:** Prince Henry the Navigator (promoted exploration), reached West African coast (gold trade goal), found sea route around Africa to India (Vasco da Gama 1497-98). Explored African/Asian coasts, Brazil (Cabral 1500). Established trading posts/colonies (Ceuta, Madeira, Azores, Cape Verde, Goa, Macao).
  - **Spanish:** Christopher Columbus (reached Americas 1492 thinking it was East Asia), Ferdinand Magellan (first circumnavigation 1519-22). Conquered Mesoamerican/Andean empires (Hernan Cortes-Aztecs, Francisco Pizarro-Incas). Established vast empire in Americas.
  - **Others:** Dutch, French, British joined later (17th/18th C), focused on Americas and Asia (forming East India Companies), rivalry for dominance. Explorers reached North America (Cabot, Hudson).
- **Impacts/Consequences (G11 Unit 4.4):** Global communication/trade network ("Commercial Revolution"), exchange of goods/ideas (spread of culture, religion, technology, crops - **Columbian Exchange**: Americas to Old World - maize, potato, tomato, chili; Old World to Americas - wheat, grapes, horse, cattle, diseases that decimated Native Americans), led to establishment of European colonies and empires, spurred slave trade (demand for labor in colonies), mass migration of Europeans. Advanced navigation/mapmaking. Intensified rivalry among European powers leading to conflicts.

3.5. The Industrial Revolution and Its Consequences

- **Definition (G9 Unit 1.4, G12 Unit 1.2, G9 Unit 4.7):** Increased machine-made product output starting in Britain (mid-18th C), replacing manual labor with factory systems and power sources (steam engine). Transformed industry, production methods (mass, cheaper). Spread to other countries (Europe, N America).

- **Enabling Factors (G9 Unit 1.4, G9 Unit 4.7, G12 Unit 1.2, G9 Unit 9.1):** Agricultural Revolution (increased food supply, displaced rural labor), abundance of **natural resources** (coal for fuel, iron ore), growing population/large labor force, expanding economy (**capitalism**/investment), developed banking system, political stability, market availability (domestic/colonial).

- **Key Innovations/Industries (G9 Unit 1.4, G9 Unit 4.7, G9 Unit 9.1):** **Textiles** (Flying Shuttle, Spinning Jenny, Water Frame, Power Loom), **Steam engine** (James Watt's improvements), **Iron production**, **Transportation** (steam ships, railroads/locomotives - triggered industry growth, new jobs, expanded markets).

- **Consequences (G9 Unit 1.4, G12 Unit 1.2, G9 Unit 9.1.1):**

  - **Economic:** Shift from agriculture-dominated to industrial/service economies. Increased **productivity**/wealth (unevenly distributed), rise of mass production, shift economic problem from scarcity to **overproduction/lack of effective demand** (new cause of depressions). Growth of capitalist relations (profit motive, laissez-faire ideology/Adam Smith - G9 Unit 9.1.1), rise of **Marxian Economics** critique (class exploitation/struggle/proletariat vs bourgeoisie, predicted crises - G12 Unit 1.1).
  - **Social:** Rapid **urbanization** (rural-to-urban migration due to jobs/agrarian changes). New **social classes/class consciousness** (industrial capitalists/bourgeoisie replaced landed nobility as dominant, industrial proletariat concentrated). Harsh factory conditions, long hours, low wages, child labor (negative effects - G9 Unit 9.1.1). Some positive impacts (better food, clothing, housing). Rise of labor movements/unions. Luddism (workers smashing machines) as early protest (G9 Unit 9.1.1).
  - **Political:** Shift in global power balance (industrialized West gained power/wealth over non-Western areas). Fueled **Imperialism** (need for raw materials/markets, technological superiority for conquest - G12 Unit 1.2). Increased government intervention (Socialism proposed - G9 Unit 9.1.1), rise of socialism/Marxism (advocating for workers' welfare/public ownership). Affected military technology/power application.

3.6. The English Bourgeois Revolution

- **Mentioned as Influence (G11 Unit 4.8, G11 Unit 9.1.1 Intro, G11 Unit 9.2 Intro):** Not a dedicated section in provided OCR, but mentioned as a successful prior revolution that influenced later ones (American, French).

- **Context (Implied):** Likely refers to events like the English Civil War and the **Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689** (specifically named in G11 text as influencing the idea of liberty). These involved conflicts between monarchy and parliament, leading to a more limited monarchy and greater parliamentary power, strengthening the position of the rising "bourgeois" or merchant class.

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3.7. The French Bourgeois Revolution

- **Definition/Period (G9 Unit 9.2, G11 Unit 9.3):** Major social and political upheaval in France (1787/1789-1799/later interpretation 1789-1815 including Napoleon). Transformed France from monarchy/Old Regime/feudalism to republic/more liberal state (at least temporarily). Called "Bourgeois" as bourgeoisie played key role and ultimately benefited.

- **Causes (G9 Unit 9.2, G11 Unit 9.3, Table 9.1):**

  - **Long-Term:** Feudal social structure/Old Regime injustices (society divided into privileged First/Second Estates - clergy/nobility - who paid few taxes, and unprivileged Third Estate - peasants/workers/bourgeoisie - who paid heavily - G9, G11 Unit 9.3 has chart). Economic problems (French monarchy bankruptcy due to wars like American Revolution support, deficit spending). Influence of Enlightenment ideas (liberty, equality, popular sovereignty, reason - G9 Unit 9.2 mentions philosophers stimulating).

  - **Short-Term:** Poor harvests/famine (leaving peasants unable to pay taxes - G9, G11 Table 9.1). Financial crisis led King Louis XVI call Estates General (first time since 1614 - G9, G11 Unit 9.3). Disagreement on voting method in Estates General (by estate vs. by head - G9, G11). Formation of National Assembly (Third Estate declaration). Royal attempts to suppress National Assembly (led to storming Bastille). Fear of foreign intervention (Austrian emperor relative to Marie Antoinette).

- **Course (G9 Unit 9.2, G11 Unit 9.3):** National Assembly formed (vowed to create constitution - Tennis Court Oath). **Storming of the Bastille** (July 14, 1789 - start of active revolution, symbol of despotism). Peasant uprisings against feudal dues. Women's march on Versailles (forced royal family to Paris). National Assembly reforms (abolished feudal privileges/dues, seized church lands, Civil Constitution of Clergy, created limited monarchy, Declaration of Rights of Man). Royal family attempts escape, caught. Foreign powers (Austria, Prussia) invade France fearing spread. Convention formed (after suspension monarchy), proclaimed First French Republic (Sep 1792). Division between political groups (Girondists-moderates, Jacobins-radicals/led by Danton, Marat, Robespierre). **Reign of Terror** (Jacobins, 1793-94, mass executions of perceived enemies). Foreign coalition defeated by French army (National Anthem "Marseillaise"). Robespierre overthrown/executed (end of Terror). Directory Government established (1795-99). Ended with Napoleon's coup (1799).

- **Results/Outcomes (G9 Unit 9.2):** Destruction of old regime (feudalism abolished), capitalist system development boosted. Significant impact globally (lessened importance of religion, rise of modern nationalism, spread liberalism/Age of Revolutions). Introduced legal equality (for men), property rights, religious tolerance (not always maintained). Women gained some rights (inheritance, divorce, but not full equality). Led to political violence/human destruction (Reign of Terror). Strengthened national feeling (nationalism fueled by successes). Led to Napoleonic era.

3.8. The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era

- **Context (G9 Unit 9.3 Intro):** Followed the French Revolution (ended 1799 with Napoleon's coup).
- **Napoleon Bonaparte** (1769-1821) **(G9 Unit 9.3):** Rose as military leader during Revolution. Took power 1799 (Consulate), declared Emperor 1804 (Empire period).
- **Rule/Reforms (G9 Unit 9.3):** Established military dictatorship but with positive aspects (centralized govt, National Bank, public works - roads, bridges). Introduced Napoleonic Code (legal unity, civil equality, property protection, guaranteed freedom of religion). Promoted merit in service. Made agreement with Catholic Church (Concordat 1801). Drew heavily on Enlightenment ideals.
- **Wars/Expansion (G9 Unit 9.3, Map 9.1):** Ambitious expansionist foreign policy. Defeated Austrian/Russian forces. Established vast French Empire across Europe (Map shows extent by 1815). Tried to defeat Britain (Battle of Trafalgar loss, Continental System blockade failed). Fought nationalist resistance in conquered territories (Spain, Russia - contributed to decline). Invaded Russia (1812) suffering major defeat. Defeated by European coalition (Battle of Nations/Leipzig 1813, Waterloo 1815). Exiled (Elba, St. Helena).
- **Contribution/Legacy (G9 Unit 9.3):** Spread ideals of French Revolution (civil equality, religious toleration) across Europe (Map shows extent of Napoleonic control and where ideas spread). Reforms like Napoleonic Code had lasting influence on legal systems. His conquests/rule stimulated spread of Modern Nationalism in countries he conquered, which ultimately turned against him (indirect cause of his downfall). His rule was seen by some as betrayal of Revolution ideals due to dictatorship/repression/ending of republicanism (G12 Unit 9.3 says rise sparked debates about liberty/democracy).

3.9. Wars in America: War of Independence and Civil War

- **American War of Independence (Revolutionary War) (1775-1783) (G9 Unit 9.4, G11 Unit 9.2):**
  - **Context:** British colonies in North America (13 colonies). Part of British-French rivalry/wars (Seven Years War increased tensions after British won, costs incurred).
  - **Causes (G9 Unit 9.4):** British attempts to tax colonies to pay war debts (Stamp Act 1765, others). Colonial resistance ("taxation without representation" argument - colonists had no representation in British Parliament). Increased British control/harsh tactics (closing Boston port after Tea Party). Influence of Enlightenment ideals (John Locke's natural rights - life, liberty, property; justified rebellion against unjust ruler - G9 Unit 9.4 refers to Declaration of Independence using these ideas).
  - **Course (G9 Unit 9.4):** First Continental Congress (protested British actions). Lexington/Concord skirmish (start of fighting 1775). Second Continental Congress (formed Continental Army, appointed George Washington commander). Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776 - declared colonies inde-

pendent, listed grievances). War against British army. Colonial forces initially at disadvantage (less trained/equipped). Turning points included foreign intervention (France joining colonists 1778, providing decisive military/financial aid). Surrender of British at Yorktown (1781).

- **Outcome (G9 Unit 9.4):** Colonies gained **independence**, formed United States of America (recognized by British 1783 Treaty of Paris). First example of successful colonial revolt influenced later revolutions (French, Latin American). Did *not* abolish slavery (G9 notes specifically). Set up constitutional government (G9 notes Constitution 1787 laid groundwork).

- **American Civil War (1861-1865) (G12 Unit 1.6):**
  - **Context:** Divided United States - Northern states (Union) vs Southern states (Confederacy).
  - **Causes (G12 Unit 1.6):** Primary cause: **Slavery** (fundamental divisive issue). Differing economic/social systems (Industrial/diversified North vs Agricultural/plantation South dependent on slave labor). Debate over States' Rights vs Federal Power (Southerners emphasizing states' right to permit/extend slavery). Southern fear of Northern (Abolitionist movement influence) domination threatening slave-based economy/social order. Triggered by Abraham Lincoln's election 1860 (opposed slavery expansion) leading 11 Southern states to secede.
  - **Course (G12 Unit 1.6):** Started Confederate attack on Fort Sumter (1861). North had advantages (pop, industry, resources), South initially better military leadership. Key events: Emancipation Proclamation (Jan 1863) freed slaves in rebel states, shifting Union war aim; Battles Gettysburg/Vicksburg (July 1863) turning points.
  - **Outcome (G12 Unit 1.6):** Union victory. Nation preserved, secession issue decided. **Slavery abolished** (13th Amendment Dec 1865). Constitutional amendments defined citizenship (**14th Amendment**) and voting rights (**15th Amendment** based on race - initially male only). Collapse Southern economy, slow industrialization there. Increased federal government power over states. High human cost (casualties). Contributed to movement for equal rights later.

3.10. Nationalism and Its Consequences

- **Definition (G12 Unit 1.3):** Powerful political force based on shared regional/cultural identity (custom, language, religion). Feeling of belonging/loyalty to one's nation. Sense of pride. Influenced all classes.

- **Factors Promoting Growth (19th C, G12 Unit 1.3):**
  - **Education:** Compulsory primary education used for state building, patriotism.
  - **Military Service:** Compulsory service used to inculcate loyalty, patriotism.
  - **Mass Media:** Cheap newspapers, often with chauvinistic tones, fostering hostile feelings towards neighbors. Quality papers also reflected it.

  - **Nationalist Literature:** Warned of external dangers.
  - **Patriotic Societies:** Formed to inculcate patriotism, advocate stronger armament/bigger colonial empires.
  - **Wars Unifications/Liberations:** Success of Italian/German unification, Balkan liberations stimulated nationalism. Small colonial wars (Boer War, Spanish-American War) stimulated British/US nationalism.
  - **Pseudo-science:** "Social Darwinism" (idea of struggle for state survival/supremacy - strongest/fittest win). Inculcated aggressive feelings.

- **Transformation of Character (late 19th/early 20th C, G12 Unit 1.3):**
  - Emergence of **more national movements** (Europe, Ottoman Empire). Often involved smaller numerically populations/territories → trend towards *fragmentation* (vs earlier unity trend).
  - Emphasis on **Language/Ethnicity** as major criteria. Bitter language disputes from submerged minorities.
  - **National Question in Domestic Politics:** Became an issue in multi-ethnic states (Austria-Hungary, Russia) and states with minorities (Britain/Ireland). Attracted petty bourgeoisie.
  - **Two-Edged Weapon for Govts:** Could strengthen state/ruler loyalty, divert socialism BUT also lead to discontent/disloyalty from minority demands.
  - **Assimilation** (USA Case Study): Successful for European immigrants due to dissatisfaction at home and opportunity/freedom in USA.

- **Consequences:** Major force shaping political landscape (e.g., unifications/dissolutions of states), fueled rivalry and tensions (contributed to WWI outbreak - G12 Unit 1.3 Intro). Can lead to fragmentation/conflict.

3.11. Unification of Italy

- **Definition/Period (G12 Unit 1.4):** Political and social process uniting separate Italian states into a single nation (Known as **Risorgimento**, generally dated 1815-1871).

- **Situation 1852 (G12 Unit 1.4):** Italy fragmented. Austrian influence supreme (controlling Lombardy/Venetia, influence over smaller N-Central states). Papal States ruled by Pope (center, French garrison since 1849). Kingdom of Naples/Two Sicilies (poor, feudal, allied Austria, S Italy). Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia (NW, constitutional monarchy, only truly independent Italian state, position to lead).

- **Obstacles to Unity (pre-1852, G12 Unit 1.4):** Power of Austria (wanted status quo), weakness of national sentiment, Papal temporal power dividing peninsula, interests of other foreign powers (France).

- **Favorable Factors (G12 Unit 1.4):** Diplomatic isolation of Austria (after Crimean War), rivalries between France/Austria/Italy, Piedmont's leadership, key figures' activities.

- **Key Leaders (G12 Unit 1.4):**
  - **Giuseppe Mazzini:** Visionary nationalist, founded "Young Italy" (1831), advocated united liberal democratic republic, inspired movements.
  - **Camillo Cavour:** Prime Minister Piedmont (1852-62). Main architect ("from above"). Strengthened Piedmont (economy, army). Anti-clerical. Saw Austria as main obstacle. Sought French alliance (Secret alliance Napoleon III 1858). Secured Lombardy/some central states via war/diplomacy.
  - **Giuseppe Garibaldi:** Nationalist military leader. Led "Red Shirts" volunteers south (Invited by Sicilian uprising 1860). Conquered Kingdom of Naples/Two Sicilies. Handed control to Piedmont. Success due to guerrilla skill, personality, mass mobilization.
- **Process/Timeline (G12 Unit 1.4):**
  - 1858: Cavour-Napoleon III alliance.
  - 1859: Austro-Piedmontese War (Cavour provoked Austria, France/Piedmont won, gain Lombardy). Central states revolt, unite with Piedmont.
  - 1860: Garibaldi conquers S Italy (Sicily/Naples), hands power to Piedmont.
  - 1861: Kingdom of Italy proclaimed (Victor Emmanuel II King). Only Venetia/Papal States remain.
  - 1866: Italy allies Prussia (Austro-Prussian War), gains Venetia when Prussia wins.
  - 1870-71: Franco-Prussian War (French garrison withdraws Rome, Italians enter).
  - 1871: Unification complete, Rome becomes capital (Pope retains Vatican).
- **Post-Unification Issues (G12 Unit 1.4):** Political instability, North-South divide (industrial vs. agrarian), Church-state hostility, organized crime (Mafia). Developments: standard Italian language, industrialization (north), education, national army.

3.12. Unification of Germany

- **Context (mid-19th C, G12 Unit 1.5):** Germany was loose confederation of 39 states (**German Confederation/"Bund"**) presided over by Austria, Prussia second. Nationalists desired unity.
- **Obstacles to Unity (pre-1870, G12 Unit 1.5):** Foreign powers (Austria, France, Russia), smaller German states fearing Prussian dominance, Catholic states fearing Protestant dominance, princes wanting independence, cultural differences.
- **Steps Towards Unification (G12 Unit 1.5):**
  - **Napoleonic Occupation** (1804-14): Fostered common sentiment.
  - **Zollverein** (Customs Union, 1834): Economic alliance led by Prussia, removed internal tariffs, promoted trade, excluded Austria.

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  - **1848 Revolutions:** Liberal attempt failed due to divisions.
  - **Rise of Prussia:** King William I (r.1861-88) army reforms opposed by Parliament. Appointed Bismarck.

- **Otto von Bismarck** (G12 Unit 1.5): Prussian Prime Minister (1862). Conservative Junker, political realist (**Realpolitik** - "politics of reality," using any means necessary: war, lies, treaties). Aimed for top-down unification under Prussia. "Blood and Iron" policy (using military power). Maintained good relations with Russia (Polish nationalism shared interest). Realized war needed against Austria/France.

- **Bismarck's Wars of Unification (G12 Unit 1.5):**
  - **Danish War** (1864, vs Denmark): Prussia (allied Austria) won over Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia got Schleswig, Austria Holstein (set up next conflict).
  - **Austro-Prussian War** (Seven Weeks War, 1866, vs Austria): Over Holstein control and German leadership. Prussia (allied Italy) won decisively (Battle Sadowa/Königgrätz). Results: Austria excluded from German affairs, Holstein annexed Prussia, **North German Confederation** formed under Prussian leadership (excluding southern states), Venetia given Italy.
  - **Franco-Prussian War** (1870-71, vs France): Bismarck provoked France (using edited Ems Telegram). Southern states joined Prussia (nationalism). France defeated (Battle Sedan), Napoleon III captured.

- **Proclamation of German Empire** (Jan 1871, Versailles): Prussian King William I becomes **German Emperor** (**Kaiser**).

- **Treaty of Frankfurt** (May 1871): France ceded Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, paid huge war indemnity. Fueled French desire for revenge.

3.13. The Eastern Question

- **Definition/Context (G12 Unit 1.7):** Diplomatic and strategic problem (19th/early 20th C) concerning the fate of the decaying **Ottoman Empire**, especially Balkan territories.

- **Involved:** Rise of **Balkan nationalism** and nationalist independence movements (Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians, Romanians challenging Ottoman rule - G12). Competing interests of **Great Powers** (Russia, Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, later Germany, Italy - G12). Region often called "powder keg" of Europe due to instability (G12 refers to it in WWI causes context).

- **Great Power Interests/Rivalries (G12 Unit 1.7):**
  - **Russia:** Supported Balkan nationalists (especially Slavs, Orthodox Christians - Panslavism). Desired access to Black Sea/Mediterranean Straits (controlled by Ottomans). Expansionist aims.
  - **Britain:** Supported Ottoman integrity to check Russian expansion Mediterranean, protect route to India. Concerned with balance of power. **Austria-Hungary:** Opposed nationalism (threatened own multi-ethnic empire). Competed with Russia for influence. Annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina 1908.

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  - **Germany:** Initially less involved, later allied Ottomans/Austria-Hungary. Economic interests (Baghdad Railway). Rivalry with Britain/France.
  - **France:** Historical interests Levant, sought influence and balance of power.

- **Key Events (G12 Unit 1.7):** Greek Independence (1820s). Crimean War (1850s). Balkan Crisis (1870s uprisings). Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), Treaty San Stefano (favored Russia), Treaty Berlin (1878, revised San Stefano, reduced Russian gains, Austria controls Bosnia, divided Bulgaria, confirmed independence of Serbia/Romania/Montenegro, fueled tensions). Bosnian Crisis (1908).

- **Balkan Wars (1912-1913) (G12 Unit 1.7):** Two wars.

  - **First Balkan War (1912):** Balkan League (Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Greece) attacked Ottoman Empire. Allies victorious, Ottomans lost almost all European territory.
  - **Second Balkan War (1913):** Allies fought over spoils Macedonia. Bulgaria attacked Serbia/Greece, defeated. Ottoman Empire largely removed from Europe. Serbia/Greece gained most Macedonia. Increased tensions, especially Serbia vs Austria-Hungary (immediate backdrop for WWI assassination). Marked ethnic cleansing.

- **Outcomes:** Decline Ottoman Empire, Rise independent Balkan states, Increased Great Power rivalry/tensions (major contributing factor WWI outbreak).

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4. The Gonderian Period

4.1. The Jesuits and Their Evangelization in Ethiopia

- **Arrival/Context (G11 Unit 8.2.2, G9 Unit 4.7):** Jesuit missionaries (members of Society of Jesus, founded 1540) arrived in 16th C/early 17th C. Purpose: Convert Ethiopian Orthodox Christians to Catholicism, linked to Portuguese political/military assistance against Muslim states (Adal).
- **Activities Influence (G11 Unit 8.2.2):** Led by bishops/patriarchs (Andre de Oviedo, Pedro Pa'ez, Alfonso Mendez). Faced initial resistance. **Pedro Pa'ez** was particularly successful in converting influential figures, including **King Susenyos**. Pa'ez also interested in science/culture, built structures in Gondar area (possibly nucleus of later capital).
- **Imposition of Catholicism (G11 Unit 8.2.2):** Susenyos publicly announced conversion (1622), declared Catholicism official state religion. Jesuits/Susenyos banned Ethiopian Orthodox practices (circumcision, fasting rules, Saturday Sabbath observance), mistreated clergy, confiscated Church lands.
- **Reaction/Conflict (G11 Unit 8.2.2):** Led to widespread opposition/rebellions from clergy/nobility/**peasants** (defending religion/tradition), caused civil war and bloodshed. Portuguese military support expected by Susenyos failed to fully materialize (limiting ability to crush opposition easily).
- **End of Jesuit Period (G11 Unit 8.2.2):** Susenyos unable to suppress opposition/civil war, realized failure. Abdicated (1632) in favor of son **Fasiledes**. Fasiledes immediately **restored Ethiopian Orthodox Church**, expelled Jesuits, ordered persecution of Catholic converts/figures who resisted. This period caused long-term instability/controversy, led Fasiledes to introduce "closed-door policy" (limiting foreign contact, seen as cause for backwardness later by some).

4.2. The Establishment and Socio-economic and Political Developments of Gondar

- **Establishment (G11 Unit 8.2.3): Gondar** established as **permanent capital** around 1636 during the reign of **King Fasiledes** (r. 1632-1667). Marked an end to the "moving capital" tradition of the Solomonic dynasty after the post-Imam Ahmad/Oromo expansion era and political instability in Lake Tana area (G11 mentions this earlier).
- **Achievements/Developments during Gondarine Period (c. 1636-1769, G11 Unit 8.2.3):**
  - **Architecture:** Magnificent castles/palaces, churches (blended Aksumite/Zagwe elements, influence of Portuguese presence earlier near Lake Tana). Royal Enclosure (Fasil Ghebbi) famous site.
  - **Intellectual/Cultural:** Main center of learning (poetry, theology, law), religious subjects. Church painting, cross-making, calligraphy flourished. Attracted scholars.

- **Economic:** Center of **active trade**. Strategically located on routes connecting SW (gold, ivory, civet) to Red Sea/Sudanese border (Massawa, Metemma). Attracted diverse trading communities (Muslims/Jeberti dominant in trade, Bete Israel/Falashas in crafts like masonry, pottery, metal work). Paid tribute via services (labor) and cash (taxes from trade). Income from trade/tribute for ruling class.
- **Political System (Early):** Strong central authority under first few kings (Fasiledes, Yohannis I, **Iyasu I "the Great"**). Monarchy enjoyed authority, promoted justice, revised laws/taxation (Fitha Negest code). Ruled diverse population (religious/cultural groups in Gondar city).

4.3. The Ascendency of the Yejju Dynasty

- **Context (G11 Unit 8.2.4):** Followed the end of strong central authority in Gondar (1769), period known as **Zemene Mesafint** ("Era of Warlords", 1769-1855). Weakening of Gondarine monarchy due to factors including impact of Imam Ahmad wars/Oromo expansion, shift to permanent capital led to neglecting provinces/regional power growth, religious doctrinal disputes aggravated internal conflict. Regional lords became powerful, ruled autonomously, collected taxes, maintained armies.

- **Ascendency (G11 Unit 8.2.4):** After political chaos/power struggle among regional lords (triggered by assassination of King Iyo'as by Ras Mikael Sehul in 1769), **Ali Gwangul (Ali I)** from **Yejju Oromo** family founded a new ruling dynasty in 1786, known as the **Yejju Dynasty** or **Warra Sheh**.

- **Rule during Zemene Mesafint (G11 Unit 8.2.4):** Yejju Dynasty became the dominant power/hegemon in northern Ethiopia (Wollo, Begemdir, Gojjam, Gondar - capital often at Debre Tabor) throughout much of the Zemene Mesafint. They ruled in the name of the weak Gondarine "puppet" kings (Ethiopian monarchy continued but lacked real power, confined to Gondar castle, low income). Strengthened their power through military/diplomatic skills, marriage alliances, gaining support from armies/powerful families. However, their rule also saw conflicts (challenges from other regional lords, Semen/Tigray/Shewa sometimes outside their control), instability, lack of strong central administration across the entire Christian kingdom. Religious doctrinal disputes continued, worsening the situation.

4.4. Decadence Within the Ruling House and the Subsequent Era of the Lords

- **Decadence of Monarchy (G11 Unit 8.2.4):** During Zemene Mesafint (1769-1855), the power/authority of the Solomonic monarchy declined severely. Kings became puppets in the hands of regional warlords (Rasbitwededs), often enthroned/dethroned multiple times (e.g., Tekle Giyorgis). Lacked military force, income was minimal, lived secluded lives in Gondar castles. This era known as Fitsame Mengist ("end of the kingdom") in Christian tradition.

- **Era of the Lords (Regional Warlords) (Zemene Mesafint) (G11 Unit 8.2.4):** Actual power resided with regional governors/warlords (Rases, Dejjaz-

maches) of provinces (Tigray-Ras Mikael, Welde Sellase; Yejju-Ras Gugsa, Ali Alula, Ali Gwangul dynasty; Shewa-Ras Asfawossen, Wossenseged, Nigus Sahle Sellassie). They maintained their own armies, collected taxes/tribute independently, conducted foreign relations (Tigray via Massawa, Shewa via Aussa/Tajura). Conflicts between regional lords for political supremacy led to widespread civil wars, lack of law/order (bandits, shiftas), disrupted agriculture/trade/handicrafts, impoverished peasantry, contributed to the country's backwardness (G11 describes this destructive nature). Despite regional strength, even regional lords often lacked stable, long-term control due to constant power struggle/conflict with rivals.

4.5. Polities of Shoa, Omo and the Gibe regions, the Emirate of Harrar and Sheikdoms of Assosa

- **Shoa Kingdom (Zemene Mesafint era):** During Zemene Mesafint, Shewa under a branch of the Solomonic dynasty (**Negus Sahle Selassie** r. 1813-1847 most famous ruler - G11 Unit 8.2.5) gained near complete autonomy from Gondar (unlike northern regions fully dominated by Yejju). Remained independent from civil wars, consolidated power at **Ankober** center. Expanded territory south/southwest. Engaged in independent **foreign relations**/trade (via Aussa, Tajura ports) to acquire firearms, sought contact with Europeans (Combes, Tamisier, Krapf, Isenberg, Rochet d' Hericourt, Harris, Salt, Plowden). Negotiated treaties (Harris/Harricourt with Sahle Selassie). Attracted foreigners (Gobat, Kugler, Missionaries, Abbadie brothers). Saw modest modernization interest. Succeeded by Haile Melekot (1847-1855) (G11 Unit 8.2.5).

- **Omo Gibe Regions Polities (Zemene Mesafint era):** Several Omotic groups (Dorze, Wolaita, Yem, Kafa, Shekka, Dizi, Bench, Ari, others - G11 Unit 8.1.1) and others like Gambella peoples (Nuer, Anywaa, Majang, Opuo, Komo - G11 Unit 8.1.2.3) existed in SW/W Ethiopia. Many Omotic groups formed complex states under hereditary leaders (Tato/Kawo/Kati) like **Kafa**, **Wolaita**, **Yem**, **Shekka** (under Tato/Kawo/Kati systems), had defensive structures (**Ijajo Kalla/Kati Halala Kella**), central authority (king/council). Gambella peoples had less centralized/kin-based systems (Anywaa village headman/noble, Nuer spiritual leaders). These polities interacted/conflicted over resources, expanded/lost territory. Trade and religion (indigenous forms, later Islam/Christianity introduction) played roles. **Five Gibe Oromo Monarchies**: **Jimma** (most prominent), Limmu-Ennarya, Gumma, Gomma, Gera (G9 Unit 8.1.2.1) formed among Macha Oromo who settled Gibe valley post-16th C. Transformed from Gadaa to monarchial due to trade prosperity/Islam influence. Jimma Abba Jifar most famous king. Leeqaa Oromo also formed states (Naqamte, Qellem) in Wallaga area. These interacted with neighbors (incl. Christian kingdom).

- **Emirate of Harar (Zemene Mesafint era):** Sultanate of Harar revived as independent Emirate under Emir Ali Dawud mid-17th C. Controlled important trade route/center (Jegol wall - G9). Successors paid tribute to Aussa Sultanate initially (G11 mentions tribute break down later). Became prominent center Islamic learning/trade. Many foreign merchants/communities (Arab, Persian, Greek, etc.) lived there (G9). Had political/economic relations with Yemen, Arabian Peninsula. Faced threats/invasions (Egypt occupied for a decade 1875-1885, G9). Re-

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established as Emirate by Emir Abdullahi, incorporated into Menilek's empire 1887 (G9).

- **Sheikhdoms of Assosa (Beni-Shangul/Gumuz region) (Zemene Mesafint era):** Muslim Sheikhdoms (Assosa/Aqoldi, Benishangul, Khomosha - G11 Unit 8.1.2.2) formed along Ethio-Sudanese border among Beni-Shangul/Gumuz peoples. Rose due to Islam influence from Sudan, trans-border **gold trade**. Incorporated into Menilek's empire (G9 Unit 3.3 refers to their incorporation post-Adwa). Gumuz peoples traditionally practiced shifting cultivation/resource management, had own beliefs. Shinasha were Omotic group also in area.

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5. Africa and the Outside World to 1900

5.1. Genesis, Development and consequence of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

- **Genesis/Context (G9 Unit 6.3.3):** Emerged after Age of Exploration/Discovery of Americas (Columbus 1492). European nations established large plantations/mines in Americas (needed labor). Native Americans decimated by disease/brutality → demand for labor (white European criminals/unfortunate initially, failed). Africans seen as source of "free labor" (immune to tropical diseases).

- **Development/Phases (G9 Unit 6.3.3):**

  - **Piratic Slave Trade (15th-late 16th C):** Low scale, individual merchants/adventurers, focus still on gold.
  - **Monopolistic Slave Trade (1580s-mid 17th C):** Chartered companies (supported by European governments, military forces), penetrated inland to hunt/purchase slaves (Kingdom of Kongo, "Slave Coast"/Nigeria major sources). Large profits.
  - **Triangular Trade (Mid 17th C+):** International network linking Europe (manufactured goods) → Africa (exchange for slaves) → Americas/Caribbean (exchange slaves for sugar/tobacco/raw materials) → Europe (raw materials sold for high profits). Major nations involved: Portuguese (first), Dutch, French, **British** (single largest exporter in 18th C), Danes. Enabled wealth accumulation, helped industrialize Europe.
  - **Free Trade Phase (late 17th C+):** Individuals joined, increased competition among dealers.

- **Slave Acquisition in Africa (G9 Unit 6.3.1):** By warfare, market supply, raiding, kidnapping, tribute, pawning (mortgage). Slaves were brought to market places by merchants (long-distance trade routes, e.g., Trans-Saharan).

- **Slavery Inside Africa (Pre-colonial Context, G9 Unit 6.3.1):** Existed in various forms (domestic servants, agricultural/mining labor, artisans, soldiers, administrators/officials). Source of prestige/power for owners. Treatment varied, could have rights/privileges (marry, own property), possibility of manumission. Status as "slave" generally not forgotten regardless of position/integration.

- **Consequences on Africa (G9 Unit 6.3.5):**

  - **Economic:** Drained productive potential/manpower away (reallocation of labor). Forced production of goods for foreign trade instead of local needs. Prevalence of conflict disrupted local activities (agriculture, food production). Enabled some states to gain power (Dahomey, Ashante, Oyo).
  - **Political:** Threw Africa into confusion/insecurity (constant warfare for slaves - G9, G11 refers to wars between Oromo/neighbor states being fueled by slave trade demands). Weakened states/promoted violence/conflict. Destroyed some small ethnic groups.

  - **Social/Humanitarian:** Caused human suffering/horror. Depopulation of productive young people (tragic effects on victims). Dislocation of families. Loss of dignity. Encouraged militarization of coastal states/confederations. Led to the development of African fighting spirit/experience. **Crime against humanity**.

- **Indian Ocean Mediterranean Slave Trades (G9 Unit 6.3.2):** Older routes than Trans-Atlantic. **Trans-Saharan** (8th-16th C+): across Sahara to Mediterranean, Red Sea. Participants: North African Arabs, Berbers. Items: Salt, **Gold**, Slaves (major commodities). Decline in 19th C but continued reduced. **Red Sea/Indian Ocean**: From Ethiopian region/Nubia/East African coast to Middle East/India (domestic servants, concubines, plantation labor). Increased significantly in late 18th/19th C (demand from sugar/coffee plantations on Reunion/Mauritius islands, Arabs dominating trade from Oman).

5.2. The Legitimate Trade

- **Definition (G9 Unit 6.4):** Trade in African commodities *replacing* the export of humans (slaves). Emerged as Europeans gradually outlawed slave trade (early 19th C onwards, driven by Abolitionist movement - G9 Unit 6.3.4). Europeans saw Africa as source of raw materials and market for manufactured goods (G9 Unit 6.3.4 mentions economic motive for abolition by Britain/industrialized nations).

- **Commodities (G9 Unit 6.4):** Range of West African commodities (gum Arabic, groundnuts, palm oil - main export by mid-19th C). Raw materials for European industry (palm oil as lubricant, cotton for textiles). Ethiopian exports still natural products (coffee, hides, skins, pulses, oilseeds - G12 Unit 6.1.5 talks about later period but shows continuity).

- **Nature of Trade (G9 Unit 6.4):** Conducted by European traders (backed by governments) and West African rulers/merchants (used internal slave labor). Not advantageous for African states (G9): did not allow economic strength/independence, benefited small minority of wealthy rulers/merchants, little improvement in social/economic well-being of majority. Imported European goods (cloth, alcohol, firearms) undermined indigenous economies/crafts (G9).

- **Consequence - Scramble Spark (G9 Unit 6.4):** Increased European competition over West Africa's internal trade, efforts to maximize profits by cutting out middlemen (Africans, European competitors) led to heightened competition and, in part, the 'Scramble for Africa' in the 1870s and 1880s.

5.3. Scramble for Africa

- **Context (G12 Unit 2.3, G9 Unit 6 Intro):** Period (1880s-first decade 20th C, peak 1885-1900 - G12) of massive, rapid competitive colonial expansion by Europeans in Africa. Before 1880s, only 10% of Africa under foreign rule (mainly coastal, G12). Interest in Africa increased after Industrial Revolution (need for raw materials/markets).

- **Motives (G12 Unit 2.1, G12 Unit 2.2):**

  - **Economic:** Primary driver. Demand for raw materials/inputs for industrialization, search for new markets for manufactured goods. Belief in untapped resources (agricultural, mining). Increased competition among European industries post-free trade era.
  - **Political/Strategic:** Rivalry for power/prestige among European powers (Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Portugal). Desire to dominate strategic territories/locations (military/naval bases, e.g., British interest in Nile/Egypt/Suez Canal for India route). Need to check rivals' expansion.
  - **Ideology/Justification:** "Civilizing Mission" / "White Man's Burden" (racist idea European superiority, duty to "civilize"/"uplift" "inferior" peoples - G12 Unit 2.1). Social Darwinism (applied states/nations - strongest should rule/subjugate - G12 Unit 1.3, 2.1). Nationalism fueled drive to acquire colonies for national prestige (G12 Unit 2.1). Missionaries sometimes supported colonization seeing it as creating favorable environment for evangelization (G12 Unit 2.2 discusses their role, limitations).
  - **Technological Advancements** (Enabled Scramble - G12 Unit 2.1): Improved steamships, better firearms/rifles (military superiority), telegraph (communication), **quinine** (medicine to combat malaria, enabling inland penetration). Overcame prior barriers (disease, geography) for smaller European forces.

- **Process/Events (G12 Unit 2.3):** Competitive rush to claim territories intensified. **Berlin Conference (1884-1885)** (initiated by Bismarck) was an attempt to manage this competition, divide Africa, establish rules for occupation.
  - Goal: Discuss dividing Africa among European powers, resolve claims/rivalries (Congo basin, Niger River). No African representatives invited.
  - **General Act:** Set international guidelines. **Principle of Effective Occupation** (claim territory only if possess/establish administration - Article 35). **Doctrine of Sphere of Influence** (notify other powers of coastal claims/possessions - Article 34). Free navigation of Niger/Congo. Resolved to end slavery (often ignored in practice). Congo Free State confirmed personal property of King Leopold II of Belgium.

- **Reasons for European Success (G12 Unit 2.4):** Military superiority (professional/well-trained armies, superior weapons like rifles), technological advancements (steamships, quinine etc.), lack of cooperation/solidarity among Africans (Europeans exploited divisions, "divide and rule" tactics), initial lack of centralized resistance coordinating beyond local areas.

- **Consequences (G12 Unit 2.4):** Rapid partitioning/occupation of Africa, imposition of colonial rule/artificial boundaries, widespread African resistance ensued (armed/nonviolent). Marked start of colonial era.

5.4. Colonial Rule and Its Impacts on Africa

- **Methods of Administration (G12 Unit 2.4):** Varied by power/territory.

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  - **Company Rule:** Early phase, chartered companies granted administrative powers (e.g., British South Africa Company in Rhodesia). Often exploitative/brutal, unsustainable → replaced by direct rule.
  - **Direct Rule:** Used by French, Belgians, Germans, Portuguese. European personnel replaced indigenous rulers, administering directly. Local chiefs used at lower levels (tax, labor, opposition suppression). French policy involved initial ideal of Assimilation (Africans become "French") vs later Association (cooperation, but maintain French superiority). Centralized administration. Less use of customary law.
  - **Indirect Rule:** Primarily by British (Frederick Lugard). Used existing traditional rulers/chiefs as intermediaries, governing "indirectly." Cheaper, fewer personnel, potentially reduced resistance. Maintained customary law (more than French). Criticized for reinforcing "tribalism". Application varied greatly.
  - **Settler Rule:** Colonies with large European settler populations (Algeria-French, Kenya-British, Rhodesia/Zambia-British, South Africa-British, Angola/Mozambique Portuguese). Settlers displaced Africans from best land, dominated politics/economy. Harsh, racist administration. Often led to violent liberation struggles later.

- **Common Features of Colonial Rule (G12 Unit 2.4):** Undemocratic (imposed), Exploitative economic focus, Use of "divide and rule" tactics, Caused loss of African sovereignty/independence.

- **Impacts of Colonial Rule on Africa (G12 Unit 2.6):**
  - **Political:** Loss of independence/sovereignty (G12). Imposition of **artificial boundaries** (colonial legacy → post-independence conflicts). Destruction/weakening of traditional political structures. Introduction of new administrative/bureaucratic systems. Rise of modern nationalism (led to eventual independence movements - G12, also covered in Unit 8 Outline).
  - **Economic:** Underdevelopment, distorted economies focused on primary exports (raw materials for Europe industry), lack of industrialization. **Cash crops** for export promoted (often under forced cultivation due to heavy taxation), sometimes displacing food crops → famine risk (G12 mentions clearing forests for timber/rail tracks as examples). **Mining** profitable for Europeans, exploited African labor (often unskilled, poorly paid). Infrastructure (railways, ports) built primarily for extraction/export, not internal development. Disrupted/undermined indigenous markets/trade. Economic dependency on former colonial powers.
  - **Social/Cultural:** Emergence of new social classes (educated elite, bourgeoisie, proletariat). Disruption of traditional ways of life/social structures. Imposition of European languages, culture, education, religion (often leading to alienation from indigenous forms). Exacerbation of ethnic divisions ("tribalism") due to colonial policies. Health impacts (spread some diseases like Rinderpest mentioned in G12, but also introduction of Western medicine).

- **White Settlement in SA Context (G9 Unit 6.4, G9 Unit 6.5):** Started Dutch East India Company 1652 (Cape of Good Hope). Aim: Supply passing ships

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(meat from Khoisan, fruits/vegetables grown locally), hospital. Brought slaves (initially West Africans). Increased white settlers (Boers) led to conflict with indigenous Khoisan (Khoi-Dutch Wars, land alienation, cattle raids) and Xhosa. Trek Boers moved inland (Great Trek) to escape British rule/new ideas on equality, forming new colonies. Discovery of minerals (diamonds, gold) intensified settlement, attracted large numbers. Led to more extreme situation, pushing indigenous peoples (Bantu, Khoisan) to less fertile/accessible land, becoming source of cheap labor. By end of 19th C, Britain controlled all 4 SA colonies. Led to harsh, racist administration ("apartheid" later in Unit 8 Outline).

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6. Formation of the Modern State of Ethiopia:1855-1941

6.1. Territorial Unification and Expansion

- **Context (G12 Unit 3 Intro):** Ethiopia mid-19th C marked by regionalism (**Zemene Mesafint**, 1769-1855) - intense regionalism, weak central monarchy (Gondar), powerful regional lords (Yejju Dynasty dominant), civil wars, church division. Need to unify and strengthen state to resist internal anarchy and external threats (especially Egypt). Initiative for unification came from regional leader who rose against Zemene Mesafint anarchy.

- **Emperor Tewodros II (Kassa Hailu) (r. 1855-1868):** Young nobleman from Qwara. Defeated major rivals (Dejjach Goshu Gojjam, Ras Ali II Yejju - battle Ayshal symbolizing end Zemene Mesafint - G12). Crowned Emperor (Feb 1855), prophetic name (symbolic). Vision/Mission: Unify country, strong centralized state, modern army, resist foreign threats. Campaigns to subdue Wollo, Shewa (defeated forces Negus Haile Melekot). Peak of power, but internal opposition grew.

- **Menilek II (Negus Shewa 1865-89, Emperor 1889-1913) (G12 Unit 3.3):** Succeeded Yohannes IV. Completed unification and territorial expansion/incorporation.
  - **Phases of Expansion** (linked to Menilek's status, mainly south/southwest/southeast):
    - **Phase 1 (as King Shewa, c.1870s-1889):** Incorporated Oromo clans (Shewa peacefully), Kistane/Southern Gurage (Southern Gurage/Hassan Enjamo resisted, subdued by Ras Gobena Dache 1888). Gibe region Oromo kingdoms (peaceful submission of Leqa states post-Embabo 1882 to Ras Gobena Dache - retained autonomy, e.g. Abba Jifar II Jimma). Arsi Oromo (stiff resistance, subdued Ras Darge Battle Azule 1886). Harar (Emir Abdulahi defeated Battle Chelenqo 1887 - crucial for trade control). Ras Gobena Dache key general.
    - **Phase 2 (as Emperor, 1889-1896):** Expanded post-Great Famine (1888-92) despite initial slowdown. Incorporated Dawuro, Konta, Kambata, Bale, Sidama, Gamo Gofa, Wolaita (Kawo Tona Wolaita resisted, bloody campaign 1894).
    - **Phase 3 (Post-Adwa, 1896-c.1900):** Aims to check European advance, define borders. Incorporated Kafa (Tato Gaki Sherecho resisted, defeated by Ras Wolde Giorgis 1897), Beni Shangul, Gambella, Borena, Ogaden.
  - **Nature of Incorporation:** Varied (peaceful submission allowed autonomy retention, resistance met with military force/displacement of rulers replaced by Shewan governors/land alienation - G12 Unit 3.3).
  - **Land Tenure Change (South):** Introduction of **qelad system** (land measurement based on fertility), transposed northern **gebbar-melkegna** system (G12 Unit 3.3). Southern peasants reduced to tenants (gebbars) paying tribute to northern settlers (**neftegna** military/officials/**melkegna**) who got land grants (gult rights). Led to land alienation, hardship (G12). (Rist system in North largely resisted this change).

- **Continuity:** Process initiated by Tewodros (unity goal, attempts to subdue regions), continued by Yohannes IV (recognized Menilek/others as Negus/vassals but looser decentralized approach, focused external defense primarily, G12 mentions his struggles with internal lords like Menilek/Tekle Haimanot), completed by Menilek II (benefited from predecessor experiences/failures, shifted political center N to Shewa/Addis Ababa - G12 Unit 3.3).

6.2. Modernization Processes

- **Tewodros II (r. 1855-1868):** Aimed to modernize army, administration, socio-economy (G12 Unit 3.2).
  - **Military:** Introduced modern training/titles. Attempted salaried national army. Sought arms manufacture (**Gafat foundry**/Sebastopol mortar) with European artisans help. Punished indiscipline.
  - **Admin/Socio-econ:** Attempted centralization, appointing own officials. Attempted land reform (confiscate church land, redistribute to peasants for army support/loyalty - Strong clergy opposition). Fiscal reforms.
  - **External Seek:** Sought European technical aid/modernization/arms → Hostage crisis (detained British consul Cameron, other Europeans). Lack positive British response led to conflict.
  - **Challenges/Downfall:** Internal opposition from regional lords, clergy, peasants, deserted soldiers. External conflict (**British Napier Expedition 1867-68**) aiding local rivals led by Kassa Mircha Tigray. Tewodros defeated (Battle Aroge), suicide (Maqdala 1868).
- **Yohannes IV (r. 1872-1889):** More decentralized approach, focused on defending external threats (G12 Unit 3.4). Reforms linked to military necessity. Used foreign relations for military strength (e.g., benefits from Hewett Treaty for access Massawa). Did seek religious uniformity via Boru Meda Council (1878) to strengthen national unity, which included controversial forced conversion of some Muslims (G12 Unit 3.2, 3.6 mentions Ras Mikael example) leading to tensions.
- **Menilek II (r. 1889-1913):** Continued modernization efforts, building state capacity.
  - **Institutions:** First modern **Bank of Abyssinia** (1905), first modern school (**Menilek II School** 1908).
  - **Infrastructure:** Modern postal system, initiated **Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway** with French (signed agreement 1894, completed later), introduced electricity/telephone/telegraph/motor car/modern plumbing (G12 Unit 3.3 mentions these modernization attempts after Adwa/during expansion/border definition period, G12 Unit 3.2 explicitly states eager to introduce western tech/admin reform).
  - **Currency:** Started minting own **coin** (replacing Maria Theresa Thaler) (G12 Unit 3.3).
  - **Administration:** Established first Council of Ministers (1907) (G12 Unit 3.6). Consolidated power through expansion and border treaties (post-Adwa, G12 Unit 3.3).

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6.3. Defending Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

- **Key Period:** Second half of 19th C, period of intense external threats (G12 Unit 3.4 Intro). coincided with attempts to centralize power (Tewodros, Yohannes, Menilek). Defense efforts vital for survival (G12 Unit 3 Intro says explaining great struggle is a learning outcome).

- **Major Aggressors (G12 Unit 3.4):**

  - **Egypt** (under Khedive Ismael Pasha): Sought control of Nile source "Greater Egypt" (G12). Invaded 1875-76 on three fronts (Zeila front took Harar 1875-85, Tajura front destroyed by Afar, Massawa front - Arendrup/Arakel Bey). Defeated decisively by **Yohannes IV/Ras Alula** (Battle of Gundat Nov 1875, Battle of Gura Mar 1876). Ethiopian involvement in Sudan/Mahdist war later linked to British allowing Italian occupation Massawa (Hewett Treaty context).
  - **Italy**: Initial foothold **Assab** (bought 1869), occupied **Massawa** (1885, British complicity/Hewett Treaty consequence). Expanded inland. Defeated decisively at **Battle of Dogali** (Jan 1887) by **Ras Alula Engida**. Led to increased tensions, Italian desire for revenge (G12). Expansion post-Wuchale treaty (dispute over Article XVII interpreting "may use" vs "must use" Italy foreign contacts), led Menilek abrogate treaty (1893), preparing for war.
  - **Mahdists (Sudan):** Conflict western border (post-Hewett Treaty led to clashes - G12). Mahdists raided W Ethiopia, sacked Gondar (1888). Yohannes diverted fight from Italians after Saati (1888) due to internal threats (Menilek, Tekle Haimanot plotting) → died fighting Mahdists (Battle of Metemma Mar 1889 - G12 Unit 3.4 discusses this "triangular tension").
  - **British Napier Expedition (1867-68):** Responding to Tewodros taking Europeans hostage. British forces (Gen. Napier) aided local rivals (Kassa Mircha). Defeated Tewodros (Battle Aroge 1868). Tewodros suicide (Maqdala), British looted and withdrew. Not invasion for territorial control, but punitive.

- **Role of Ethiopian Unity/People (G12 Unit 3 Intro, Unit 3.5):** Patriotic resistance appreciated (G12 Intro). People united against foreign aggression, irrespective of regional/ethnic/religious differences. Key factor in successes like Battle of Adwa (G12). Leaders (Emperor, regional Rases/chiefs/Empress Taytu) mobilized people. Sacrifices of people for independence/sovereignty appreciated (G12 Intro).

6.4. The Battles of Gundet, Gura, Mettema and Adwa

- **Battle of Gundet (Nov 1875, G12 Unit 3.4):** Egyptian invasion (Arendrup/Arakel Bey) from Massawa defeated decisively by **Yohannes IV/Ras Alula**. Secured northern frontier temporarily against Egyptian threat.

- **Battle of Gura (Mar 1876, G12 Unit 3.4):** Second Egyptian invasion (Mohammed Ratib Pasha/General Loring) defeated decisively by **Yohannes IV/Ras Alula**. Further repulsed Egyptian threat from north. Victories didn't lead to regaining Massawa/Bogos from Egypt immediately.

- **Battle of Metemma (Mar 1889, G12 Unit 3.4):** Yohannes IV diverted from Italians/Saati to face Mahdists who had raided Gondar. Ethiopian forces led by **Yohannes IV** fought Mahadist troops. Yohannes fatally wounded, army retreated, resulting in Ethiopian defeat and his death. Led to shift in power (Tigray to Shewa).

- **Battle of Adwa (Mar 1, 1896, G12 Unit 3.5):** Decisive confrontation during **Italo-Ethiopian War** (1895-96). Preceded by Italian advance post-Wuchale treaty abrogation by Menilek (1893) and Italian occupation/clashes in Tigray. **Campaign phases:** Ambalage (Dec 1895, Ethiopians routed Italians), Siege of Mekelle (Jan 1896, Italians surrendered, released), Battle of Adwa.

- **Adwa Significance (G12 Unit 3.5):** Major victory for Ethiopia under **Emperor Menilek II**. Ethiopian forces united from all regions, led by Emperor Menilek II, **Empress Taytu**, regional leaders (Ras Mekonnen, Mikael, Welle, Alula, Mengesha etc.) against Italian forces (Gen. Baratieri defeated).

- **Reasons for Ethiopian Success (G12 Unit 3.5):** Unity of Ethiopians diverse backgrounds (despite regional differences), effective leadership (Emperor, Taytu, Rases mobilizing people), numerical superiority, Italian logistical issues/intelligence failures, bravery of soldiers.

- **Consequences (G12 Unit 3.5):**
  - **Internal:** Guaranteed Ethiopian political independence/sovereignty (Italy formally recognized Treaty of Addis Ababa Oct 1896), boosted national pride/unity, consolidated Menilek's power.
  - **External:** Halted immediate Italian colonial ambition. Major blow to European prestige (Europeans learned whites not invincible), inspired anti-colonial movements in Africa/diaspora ("Pan-Africanism," "Ethiopianism"). Restored black dignity globally. Led to fall of Italian Premier Crispi govt. Border agreements with neighboring colonial powers (Britain, France, Italy) defined modern borders of Ethiopia (G12 Unit 3.3 discusses post-Adwa treaties 1897-1908, established territorial extent but some borders remained source of conflict due to lack of demarcation).

6.5. The Italian Invasion Over Ethiopia, 1935

- **Context (G12 Unit 3.8):** Italian desire to avenge Adwa defeat (1896), colonial ambition ("restore Roman glory"). Opportunity seen with Fascist rise in Italy under **Benito Mussolini** (power 1922), aimed larger African military op. Pretext: **Walwal Incident** (Dec 1934) clash over ill-defined border (Ethiopia/Italo-Somaliland). Ethiopia appealed to League of Nations (member since 1923), but League failed to prevent aggression.

- **Invasion (Oct 1935-May 1936, G12 Unit 3.8):** Italy invaded from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. Northern Front (De Bono, then Badoglio) vs Southern Front (Graziani). Italian use of superior weaponry (air power, banned poison gas). Ethiopia (Emperor Haile Selassie I mobilized, Ethiopian forces united response) faced logistical issues.

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- **Major Battles/Campaigns (G12 Unit 3.8):** Ethiopian counter-offensive later than expected (delayed partly hoping League/intl support). Ethiopians fought on northern (Ras Kassa Hailu commanded - Ras Emeru, Ras Mulugeta, Ras Seyoum, Ras Kassa, Ras Ayalew subgroups led) and southern (Ras Desta Damtew, Dejach Nesibu, Dejazmach Balcha, Dejach Mekonnen Endalkachew commanded) fronts. Battles: Ambalage (Ethiopian minor success, G12 refers to Dec 1895 battle here by mistake under 1935 context, should be related to Adwa), Amba Aradom/Tembien (Northern front Ethiopian defeats), Shire (Western front, Ethiopian minor success - Ras Emeru Haile Selassie). Ethiopians unable to resist air bombardment/poison gas. Final battle northern front: **Battle of Maychew** (Mar 1936, Emperor Haile Selassie I led forces, defeated).

- **Consequence - Italian Occupation (1936-1941, G12 Unit 3.8):** Emperor Haile Selassie I went into **exile** (May 1936). Addis Ababa occupied (May 5, 1936) by Badoglio. Ethiopia declared **Italian East Africa** (AOI), merged with Eritrea/Italian Somaliland, administrative regions established (Eritrea+Tigray/Asmara, Amhara/Gondar, Addis Ababa/Shewa, Oromo+Sidama/Jimma, Harar, Somali/Mogadishu - G12 list details). Ruled by viceroys (Badoglio, Graziani, Duke of Aosta). Fascist rule characterized exploitation, suppression, racial discrimination (**Graziani Massacre/February 1937** - mass killing targeting educated Ethiopians following assassination attempt - G12 Unit 3.8 highlights). Resistance (**Patriotic Resistance/Arbegnoch**) started immediately.

6.6. Religious Reforms

- **Key Focus:** Reforms mainly associated with **Emperor Yohannes IV** (G12 Unit 3.6), goal: Achieve religious uniformity (Orthodox Christianity), foster national unity, overcome doctrinal divisions (**Zemene Mesafint legacy**).

- **Orthodox Church Reforms (G12 Unit 3.6, 3.2):** Presided over **Council of Boru Meda** (1878) which declared Tewahedo sole legitimate doctrine Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Aim: Resolve centuries-old theological debates (Soset Lidet vs Hulet Lidet - Karra associated with Hulet Lidet; Qebat; Tsegga Lej). Policy was partially successful but regional doctrinal divisions persisted. Clergy opposed earlier land/fiscal reforms attempted by Tewodros.

- **Policy towards Muslims (G12 Unit 3.6):** Give ultimatum to convert Orthodoxy or lose land (based on Boru Meda decision). Led to **forced conversions** resistance (esp. Wollo Oromo under Sheikh Telha). Some prominent Muslims converted (e.g., Imam Mohammed Ali to Ras Mikael). Policy aimed at unity, but alienated Muslim communities and contributed tensions.

- **Tewodros's attempts** (G12 Unit 3.2) also included Church reform (confiscating church land, reducing priest numbers) but faced strong opposition clergy Patriarch Abune Selama).

6.7. Power Struggle among Ruling Elites, 1906-1935

- **Context (G12 Unit 3.6):** Triggered by Menilek II's declining health (stroke 1906) and death (1913), and death of expected successor Ras Mekonnen (same year

1906). No official designated heir initially led to concerns/power vacuum. Foreign powers concerned (**Tripartite Treaty 1906** by UK/Fr/It attempted to safeguard interests, divide spheres of influence, potential chaos).

- **Key Periods/Leaders:**
  - **Lej Iyasu (de facto ruler 1911-1916):** Menilek established first Council Ministers (1907). Designated grandson **Lij Iyasu** successor (1909), Ras Tesema Nadew regent. Iyasu assumed full power after regent's death 1911. Introduced progressive but contentious social reforms (auditing, police vs Quragna Leba Shay). Controversial **religious policy**: sought integrate Muslims equal status, marriage alliances Muslim notables, financial support mosques (alienated Orthodox clergy, Shewan nobility accusing him favoring Islam - G12 mentions his efforts to give Muslims equal status). Antagonized colonial powers (pro-German/Turkish stance WWI, supported Somali nationalist leader - G12).
  - **Deposition of Iyasu (Sept 1916):** Shewan nobility, Church, supported by British/French/Italian legations, used religious policy and pro-Central Powers stance as pretext while he was campaigning in Ogaden. Abune Mathewos excommunicated him. Deposed by palace coup led by Fit. Habte Giyorgis (supported Shewan nobles). Iyasu's father Negus Mikael attempted to reverse coup militarily but defeated by Ras Teferi at Battle of Segale (1916). Iyasu remained fugitive/captured later (died 1936 - G12 Unit 3.6/3.8).
  - **Diarchy (1916-1930):** Menilek's daughter **Empress Zewditu** crowned; Ras Teferi Mekonnen (son of Ras Mekonnen, later **Haile Selassie I**) named Regent and heir. Period of dual rule, power struggle between conservative (Empress, old nobility, church, Fit. Habte Giyorgis) vs. progressive faction (Regent Teferi, younger intellectuals - G12 outlines). Ras Teferi consolidated power gradually (removed old ministers 1918, gained foreign support - European tour 1924, League of Nations entry 1923). Key opponents (Habte Giyorgis died 1926, Dejjach Balcha Safo removed 1928, Ras Gugsa Wole - Zewditu's husband - defeated Battle Anchim 1930). Zewditu died shortly after Anchim.
  - **Emergence of Autocracy (1930-1935):** Teferi crowned Emperor Haile Selassie I (Nov 1930). Began consolidating absolute power (G12). **1931 Constitution** gave emperor vast powers, limited hereditary rulers (G12 outlines features). Military reforms (Imperial Bodyguard, Holeta Academy officer school), centralization efforts (disrupted by Italian invasion). Removed powerful regional rulers from autonomy in 1930s soon after coronation (G12 Unit 3.5 outlines lost autonomy).

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7. Major Global Developments of the World

7.1. The Two World Wars and Their Consequences

- **General Context (G12 Unit 4 Intro):** Period 1914-1945 shaped by two world wars, Russian Revolution, Interwar period (Depression, rise Fascism/Nazism).
- **World War I (1914-1918) (G12 Unit 4.1):** Known as "Great War". Global conflict involving major powers, widespread casualties/destruction. Use of new tech (machine guns, aircraft, poison gas, U-boats, trench warfare).
  - **Causes (G12 Unit 4.1):** MAIN acronym common. **Militarism** (arms race esp. Anglo-German naval, military influence). **Alliances** (rigid systems e.g., Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy/switched 1915/Central Powers + Ottoman Emp, Bulgaria; Triple Entente - France, Russia, Britain/Allied Powers + USA/1917, Japan, etc. → pull nations into war). **Imperialism** (rivalry for colonies/resources/markets). **Nationalism** (intense pride, desire self-determination esp. Balkans; French desire revenge vs Germany for Alsace-Lorraine). Pre-war crises heightened tensions.
  - **Immediate Cause (Spark):** Assassination of **Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand** by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo (June 28, 1914). Austria-Hungary (backed Germany) ultimatum Serbia. A-H declared war on Serbia (July 28, 1914). Alliance system activated → widespread war within a week.
  - **Course (G12 Unit 4.1):** Main theater Europe (Western/Eastern Fronts). Also Africa, Pacific, Middle East. Initial Phase: Germany's Schlieffen Plan (quick defeat France via Belgium) failed (Battle Marne 1914). Western Front: static, brutal trench warfare, high casualties. Eastern Front: more mobile, initial Russian success vs Austria, struggled vs Germany, later collapse.
  - **End WWI (G12 Unit 4.1):** US entry 1917 (unrestricted submarine warfare, Zimmermann Telegram) tipped balance. Central Powers collapsed (1918). Armistice signed Nov 11, 1918.
  - **Consequences WWI (G12 Unit 4.1):** Huge human/economic cost. Collapse of empires (Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman). Rise of new nations Eastern Europe. Redrawing maps (Europe, Middle East). Russian Revolution led to communism spread. USA emerged world power. Laid foundation Cold War. Social changes (women's roles increased).
- **Peace Settlement (Post-WWI) (G12 Unit 4.1):** Treaties signed in Paris suburbs (1919-20). Dominated by "Big Four"/"Big Three" (Wilson-USA, Clemenceau-France, Lloyd George-UK, Orlando-Italy). Most important: **Treaty of Versailles** with Germany (June 1919).
  - **Terms (Versailles, G12 Unit 4.1):** "Diktat" imposed by Allies. Territorial losses (Alsace-Lorraine to France, Polish Corridor, colonies, etc.). Military restrictions (limited army, navy, airforce). Demilitarized Rhineland. **War Guilt Clause** (Art 231) blaming Germany. Reparations demanded. Austria

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forbidden unite Germany. **League of Nations** Covenant included. US Senate never ratified treaty (League weakened).

- **Other Treaties:** St. Germain (Austria), Trianon (Hungary), Neuilly (Bulgaria), Sevres (Ottoman Empire/later revised Lausanne). Dismantled remaining empires, created new states based on (partial) self-determination. Mandate system for former German/Ottoman colonies (Middle East).

- **World War II (1939-1945) (G12 Unit 4.4):** Global conflict, larger/deadlier than WWI.
  - **Causes (G12 Unit 4.4):** Failure of Treaty Versailles to resolve issues (German resentment) and failure of League of Nations to prevent aggression. Rise of aggressive expansionist dictatorships (Germany-Nazism, Italy-Fascism, Japan-Militarism, linked to post-WWI instability/economic crisis - G12 Unit 4.5). Policy of **Appeasement** (Britain/France giving concessions to Hitler hoping avoid war - G12 Unit 4.4 Intro) emboldened aggressors (events like German remilitarization Rhineland, Anschluss Austria, Munich Agreement ceding Sudetenland, Italian invasion Ethiopia). Great Depression instability/desperation contributed.
  - **Immediate Cause (Spark): German invasion of Poland** (Sept 1, 1939). Britain/France declared war on Germany (Sept 3, 1939).
  - **Alliances WW2 (G12 Unit 4.4): Axis Powers:** Germany, Italy (from June 1940), Japan (Tripartite Pact 1940). Also Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria. **Allied Powers:** Initially Britain, France, Poland. Later joined USSR (post-invasion June 1941), USA (post-Pearl Harbor Dec 1941), China, many others ("United Nations" coalition).
  - **Course (G12 Unit 4.4):** Fought multiple fronts globally (Europe-Western/Eastern, North Africa, Middle East, Pacific, SE Asia, China). Characterized by **Blitzkrieg** ("lightning war", coordinated air/armor/infantry), brutal campaigns. Early Axis success (conquering much Europe/Asia Pacific). Turning points: German invasion USSR (Operation Barbarossa, June 1941) failure; Japan attacks Pearl Harbor (Dec 7, 1941) → US entry; Battle Midway (June 1942, US naval victory vs Japan) turns tide Pacific; Battle Stalingrad (1942-43, Soviet victory) major turning point Eastern Front; Allied victories North Africa (El Alamein); Allied invasion Italy (1943); D-Day (June 6, 1944, Allied invasion Normandy) opens 2nd front. Soviets advanced Eastern Front, Western Allies advanced Western Front. Soviets capture Berlin (April 1945), Hitler suicide. Germany surrendered (V-E Day May 8, 1945). US dropped atomic bombs (Hiroshima Aug 6, Nagasaki Aug 9) → Japan surrendered (V-J Day Sept 2, 1945).
  - **WW2 Consequences (G12 Unit 4.4):** Unprecedented destruction, immense death tolls (millions soldiers/civilians, Spanish Flu pandemic). Widespread material losses. Rise of **USA** **USSR** as superpowers → beginning **Cold War** (new bipolar world). **United Nations** (UN) formed (1945) replacing League Nations. Start of **nuclear age**. Accelerated **decolonization** process (Asia, Africa). Redrawing maps. Emergence of Israel issue in Middle East. **Holocaust** (systematic state-sponsored genocide of Jews and other groups by Nazis). **Nuremberg Trials** (post-war) established principles of crimes against peace/war/humanity.

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7.2. The Russian Revolution of 1917

- **Overview/Phases (G12 Unit 4.2):** Political movement overthrowing Tsarist monarchy, establishing world's first **Communist state** (**USSR** formed 1922). Two phases: **February Revolution** (Mar 1917 Gregorian, spontaneous uprising overthrew Tsar), **October Revolution** (Nov 1917 Gregorian, Bolshevik seizure of power).
- **Causes (G12 Unit 4.2):**
  - **Long-term:** Tsarist **autocracy**/dictatorship resentment. Peasant oppression/land hunger. Industrial worker grievances/poor conditions. Rise of Marxist socialist groups (Social Democrats split Bolsheviks/Mensheviks). Defeat in Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) exposed weakness, sparked 1905 Revolution (Bloody Sunday, forcing partial constitution/Duma - failed to address deep issues).
  - **Short-term: Devastating impact WWI** (military defeats, high casualties, food/fuel shortages, inflation, loss faith Tsar Nicholas II leadership). War losses precipitated outbreak Revolution (G12 implies).
- **February Revolution (Mar 1917 G):** Spontaneous uprising (strikes, demonstrations) in Petrograd (G12). Soldiers mutinied/joined protestors. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated (end Romanovs). **Provisional Government** formed (liberal/moderate Duma members) aimed to continue war, establish parliamentary democracy (lost popular support failure meet demands - food shortage, war end). **Soviets** (councils of workers/soldiers/peasants) also formed (Petrograd Soviet) challenging Provisional Gov authority (**Dual Power** situation).
- **Bolsheviks (G12 Unit 4.2):** Radical Marxist faction led by **Vladimir Lenin** (returned from exile 1917 - April Thesis called prepare socialist revolution, transfer power Soviets). Favored centralized party vanguard revolution. Opposed Provisional Gov WWI. Demanded immediate peace, land for peasants, worker control factories ("Peace! Bread! Land! All power Soviets!" slogans). Gained majority/popular support key Soviets by Oct 1917.
- **October Revolution (Nov 1917 G):** Lenin called insurrection. Bolshevik Red Guards stormed Winter Palace (relatively bloodless Petrograd). Bolsheviks seized political power, established new government (**Soviet Council of People's Commissars/Sovnarkom**, headed Lenin).
- **Bolshevik Measures (G12 Unit 4.2):** Decree Land (abolished private land ownership, peasants seized estates - agrarian problem addressed). Decree Peace (immediate end WWI, Russia withdrew via Treaty Brest-Litovsk Mar 1918, ceding territory Germany). Worker control factories, nationalized banks/industry, 8-hr day. Formed Red Army (Trotsky). Formed Cheka secret police (1922) to suppress opposition.
- **Civil War (1918-1922) (G12 Unit 4.2):** Bolsheviks ("Reds") vs anti-Bolshevik forces ("Whites" - diverse groups monarchists, liberals, other socialists, aided Allied intervention). Red Army victorious. Led to economic problems (war communism, then New Economic Policy/NEP 1921 to revive economy temporarily) and later

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forceful collectivization by Stalin facing opposition/food shortage 1934 (G12 describes).

- **Consequences (G12 Unit 4.2):** End Tsarist autocracy. Establishment first Communist state (USSR). Russia withdrawal WWI. Inspired communist movements worldwide. Led Cold War standoff USA allies. Stalin's rise, purges, forced industrialization/collectivization transformed USSR into modern state (economic strength for WW2). Revolution was inspiration for colonized peoples' anti-colonial struggle, strengthened USSR globally post-WW2 changing balance of power.

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8. African Move Towards Independence

8.1. Resistance and Revolts

- **General Context (G12 Unit 2.2):** Africans resisted colonial conquest/rule (peaceful/violent methods) to safeguard sovereignty. Resistance varied (intensity, methods). European success due to superior military technology, exploiting African divisions ("divide rule"), mobilizing African auxiliaries. Only Ethiopia, Liberia remained independent.

- **Early Armed Resistance (c. 1880s-1914, G12 Unit 2.2):** Response to initial European conquest during Scramble.

  - **Samori Toure** (Mandinka Empire, West Africa): Resisted French expansion 1882-98. Successful initially (tactics, organization), sought British aid. Eventually defeated/captured 1898 (G12 gives June 1990 in text as defeat year, OCR issue? G12 Unit 2.2 has Jun 2, 1990; earlier page 36 has Sept 29, 1898. Will use 1898 from more detailed account on page 36. Exiled Gabon.
  - **Ashanti Empire** (Gold Coast/Ghana): Resisted British expansion (Anglo-Ashanti Wars). Final defeat/annexation 1902 after Yaa Asantewaa War.
  - **Urabi Pasha's Rebellion** (Egypt): Nationalist uprising (1879-82) against Khedive Tewfik/Anglo-French influence. Initial reforms, escalated nationalist revolt. Crushed by British bombardment/occupation Egypt 1882. Early Arab nationalism.
  - **Mahdist Movement** (Sudan): Religious revivalist anti-colonial (Muhammad Ahmad proclaimed Mahdi 1881). Defeated Anglo-Egyptian forces (captured Khartoum 1885). Established Mahdist state. Successor Khalifa Abdullah defeated by British (Gen. Kitchener) Battle Omdurman 1898. Led Anglo-Egyptian Condominium rule Sudan.
  - **Maji-Maji Rebellion** (Tanganyika/German East Africa): Widespread revolt (1905-07) against harsh German rule (taxes, forced cotton). Led by spiritual leaders (magic water 'Maji-Maji' protect from bullets). Spontaneous, lacked central leadership. Brutally suppressed Germans ("scorched earth"), caused famine. Showed potential broader nationalism.

- **Resistance Revolts (Post-WWII Era, 1941-1991 - Ethiopian context in Unit 9 Outline, general Africa here):** Armed resistance continued against colonial rule (guerrilla warfare by liberation movements, especially settler colonies where path was bloody/protracted like Portuguese colonies Angola/Mozambique, S Rhodesia, S Africa-Apartheid - G12 Unit 7.1, 7.2 lists types, G12 Unit 7.1.4 discusses Southern Africa). Nonviolent methods included (indigenous press, trade unions, religion, associations, literary/art forms, mass migrations).

- **Specific Resistance Examples (African continent focus, not just pre-1914):** Egyptian nationalist movement led to independence 1922. Libya independence 1951 (UN Trust.). Sudan independence 1956 (Anglo-Egyptian Condominium). Morocco independence 1956, Tunisia 1956. Algeria independence 1962 (protracted bitter war, FLN vs French/settlers). Various West African colonies

(Gold Coast/Ghana 1957 - Nkrumah, Nigeria 1960, others by 1965 - mainly peaceful). East Africa (Tanganyika/Tanzania 1961, Uganda 1962, Kenya 1963 - Mau Mau revolt suppressed). Central Africa (Belgian Congo/DRC 1960 - violent post-independence). Portuguese Africa (Guinea-Bissau 1973, Angola/Mozambique 1975 - violent, delayed). Southern Rhodesia/Zimbabwe independence 1980 (armed struggle ZANU/ZAPU vs white minority UDI). South West Africa/Namibia independence 1990 (armed struggle SWAPO vs SA rule).

8.2. The Decolonization Processes

- **Definition:** Process by which colonies gain independence and become sovereign states. Accelerated after WWII.
- **Factors Accelerating (Post-WWII):** Weakening of European powers after devastating wars. Rise of USA USSR superpowers (anti-colonial stances varied, but provided alternative support/pressure vs colonial powers - G12 Unit 7.4 relates Cold War to Africa). Formation of **United Nations (UN)** (G12 Unit 5.2, UN Charter aims peace, self-determination, cooperation, human rights, replaced ineffective League - G12 Unit 5.2 Intro). UN supported self-determination, supervised Trust Territories (former German/Ottoman/Japanese colonies), often pushed independence timelines. Rise of **Nationalism** and organized **national liberation movements** in colonies (Pan-Africanism contributed ideological drive for unity/liberation - G12 Unit 7.5). Increased international pressure against colonialism (UN forum, Non-Aligned Movement solidarity). Economic burden of maintaining colonies for European powers.
- **Process in Africa:** Varies (G12 Unit 7.1 outlines different timelines/methods by region/colonial power). Peaceful decolonization more common where few settlers/colonial power willing to negotiate (e.g., British West Africa). Violent decolonization more common where many settlers resisted (Algeria, Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia/South Africa). Role of armed struggle/guerrilla warfare key in achieving independence in some cases (G12 Unit 7.1 notes types of struggles varied). Process completed by end of 20th C.

8.3. Liberation Struggles

- **Definition:** Efforts made by colonized peoples and their movements to achieve independence from colonial rule. Can be non-violent or violent.
- **Non-violent Methods (G12 Unit 2.2):** Use of indigenous press, trade unionism, organized religion, associations, literary/art forms, mass migrations, civil disobedience. More successful where white settlement minimal or colonial power open negotiation.
- **Armed Struggle (Violent Methods) (G12 Unit 2.2, G12 Unit 7.1):** Guerrilla warfare, insurrections. Necessary where peaceful means failed or colonial powers/settlers resisted fiercely. Often led by national liberation fronts/armies (e.g., FLN in Algeria, MPLA/FRELIMO in Portuguese colonies, ZANU/ZAPU in S Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, SWAPO in Namibia). Faced challenges (lack unity, insufficient arms, colonial military superiority), but benefited from popular support and

external aid (from independent African states, Non-Aligned Movement, sometimes Cold War powers).

- **Examples (across regions):** Maji-Maji (failed but demonstrated potential), Algerian War of Independence, Portuguese African Liberation Wars (delayed until 1970s), Southern Rhodesian/Namibian/South African armed struggles.

8.4. Economy and Society in Independent Africa

- **Economic Challenges (G12 Unit 7.3):** Inherited economic systems structured to serve colonial masters' interests (lack of diversity, focus raw material exports, little industrialization/processing, infrastructure for extraction not internal linkage). Price instability single cash-crops. Dependence on former colonial powers (economic dependence continued). **International debt** and **drought** major issues (1980s/90s). Adverse terms of trade (raw material export prices low vs manufactured import prices high). Difficulty achieving/maintaining GDP growth pace with high population growth → limited poverty reduction, pressure on land → landlessness (G12 Unit 7.3 mentions impact of rapid population growth increasing poverty). Lack of infrastructure/expertise in agriculture in many regions. Conflict/wars disruptive. "Colonial hangover"/neo-colonialism (continued strong ties/influence former colonizers - G12 Unit 7.3 discusses French ties to former colonies as examples of neo-colonial grip). Corruption, client-patron relations.

- **Social Challenges (G12 Unit 7.3):** Political legacy colonial rule (contested boundaries → frequent border conflicts). Ethnic divisions exacerbated by colonial policies → internal ethnic conflicts/civil wars (causes political/economic/social injustices). Rwanda Genocide 1994 example of horrific ethnic violence (G12 Unit 7.3 cites this as consequence ethnic conflict). Diseases (AIDS, malaria, Ebola) linked to poverty, inadequate healthcare. Impact of rapid population growth on health/education outcomes. Unplanned urbanization problems (covered in other outlines). Migration due to conflict/economic issues.

- **Efforts/Developments:** Attempts at **regional economic integration** (Regional Economic Communities/RECs like COMESA, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC - G12 Unit 7.2 lists examples, Abuja Treaty 1991, Lagos Plan of Action promoted RECs as basis wider integration - G12). RECs aim to facilitate integration, peace/security, development, governance (some successes/limitations). "Second Independence" (90s/2000s democratic wave across Africa - G12 Unit 7.3 discusses transition from single-party/military rule to multi-party democracy, end of apartheid S Africa as examples).

8.5. Pan Africanism

- **Definition (G12 Unit 7.5):** Idea of unity among all people of African descent (Africa and diaspora). Sense of brotherhood/sisterhood. Aim: Resist white domination/exploitation (initially anti-racism, then liberation).

- **Origins (G12 Unit 7.5):** Emerged New World (18th/19th C) as part of black liberation struggle (Afro-Americans, Caribbean peoples feeling alienated from homelands). **Early Leaders:** W.E.B Dubois (US - "Father of Pan-Africanism"), Marcus

Garvey (Jamaica - "Back to Africa" movement). Often debated future of diaspora (rights where live vs return Africa).

- **Congresses (G12 Unit 7.5):** Series of conferences. First Pan-African Conference London 1900 (Williams). Landmark Fifth Pan-African Congress Manchester 1945 (Africans from continent dominated - unlike prior), focus shifted to **liberation of colonized Africa**, demanded independence, resort violent means if necessary. Future independent leaders participated (Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta). Provided a slogan for liberation struggle.

- **Role in Independence (G12 Unit 7.5):** Ideological drive for unity and liberation. Later divided independent leaders (Casablanca Group-militant, strong political union led by Nkrumah vs Monrovia Group-moderate, loose confederation, led by Nigeria, Ethiopia, Liberia). Division complicated unity efforts. Contributed to spirit of solidarity among independent states supporting decolonization.

8.6. Formation of the OAU

- **Formation (G12 Unit 7.5):** Foundation laid by Manchester Conference 1945 (idea continental organization, unity). Division among leaders (Casablanca/Monrovia Groups) after independence over nature future unity (strong union vs loose cooperation/economic focus - G12 Unit 7.5 details division). Ethiopia/Liberia (neutral) played role bridging gap (G12). Despite division, African states came together in Addis Ababa.

- **Establishment (G12 Unit 7.5):** Organization of African Unity (**OAU**) founded in **Addis Ababa, May 1963**, by 32 African states (first conference May 1).

- **Primary Aims/Goals (G12 Unit 7.5):** Rid continent of remaining colonialism/apartheid, promote unity/solidarity among states, coordinate/intensify cooperation for development, safeguard sovereignty/territorial integrity members, promote international cooperation. These goals related to Pan-Africanism ideas (G12 Unit 7.5 asks this explicitly). Ethiopia played significant role unifying Africans due to independence status, ancient civilization, victory vs Italy, role model.

- **Institutions (G12 Unit 7.5):** Assembly Heads of State/Government (supreme organ, meets annually), Council Ministers (prepares agenda), General Secretariat (administrative, headed Secretary-General). Liberation Committee aided independence movements.

- **Successes Failures (G12 Unit 7.1.7): Greatest success: Decolonization** (played pivotal role eradicating colonialism/white minority rule). **Overall failures outweighed successes**. Inability to bring peace/prosperity/security/stability (conflicts, poor governance, human rights issues). Weak powers/inadequate influence to deal with internal/external conflicts. Incapable meeting globalization challenges. Policy non-interference (controversial - kept silent on state human rights violations). Failed to condemn/stop brutal African dictator acts. "Bureaucratic forum"/"Dictators' Club".

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- **Transformation to AU:** End 20th C needed reform. African Union (**AU**) officially launched July 2002 (Durban, SA), replaced OAU. (G12 Unit 7.1.7 discusses launch).

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9. Ethiopia Since Liberation

9.1. British and American Eras

- **Re-establishment of Imperial Rule (Post-WWII) (G12 Unit 6.1):** Emperor Haile Selassie I returned Addis Ababa (May 5, 1941) with support of British forces (Gideon Force, etc., liberated AA Apr 6, 1941). Despite recognition sovereignty, Ethiopia remained under **British influence** (immediately after Fascist Italian rule ended). British military administration dictated internal/external affairs. Controlled key bodies (police, army, finance). Set up **Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA)** over Ogaden, Eritrea.
- **British Influence/Agreements (G12 Unit 6.1):**
  - **First Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement** (Jan 31, 1942): Recognized Ethiopia independent, but restricted sovereignty. Terms included: British train Ethiopian army, British minister privilege over other diplomats, British advisors in ministries, British military use ex-Italian property free, British control Haud/reserved area (Somali border) and rest of Ogaden, British control high-power radio/telephones/railway (AA-Djibouti). British East African Shilling made official currency. Made Ethiopia dependent (G12 asks whether student agrees).
  - **Second Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement** (Dec 1944): Restored some sovereign rights. Lifted British minister privilege, lifted appointment of advisors. Responsibility army command to Ethiopian Min. of War. British agreed **restore Ogaden** (retained until 1954 - G12 says). Allowed use AA-Djibouti railway. Eritrea remained under British admin until 1952.
- **Transition to American Influence (G12 Unit 6.1):** Following British departure (c. 1952/54). Ethiopia sought Americans as counterweight to British dominance first decade liberation (Emperor Haile Selassie distressed British domination, sought counterweight). Initiative for closer relationship from Emperor.
- **American Era/Partnership (G12 Unit 6.1):**
  - Started with arrival first US mission 1903 (Skinner), grew stronger post-WWII.
  - **Point Four Agreement** (May 15, 1952): US assistance (locust mgt, agric/public health educ, public admin training, scholarships).
  - American **strategic interests** increased in Horn (Middle East context) due to Young Free Officers revolt in Egypt 1952 (pro-communist, anti-Israel under Nasser) → US sought new partner.
  - **Ethiopian-American Treaty** (1953): Let US operate **Kagnew station** (communications facility Asmera, ex-Italian). Important for US monitoring Soviet communications in region. Renamed Kagnew after Ethiopian battalion in Korean War (G12). In return, US promised military assistance (Military Assistance Advisory Group/MAAG). American influence strong in military organization/training, communication, education. Ethiopia absorbed significant part of US military aid Africa by 1970s (equipped air force, navy, ground forces).

- **Decline Ethio-US relations (1960s/70s, G12 Unit 6.1):** Advances satellite comms lessened Kagnew importance. Growing opposition against Imperial regime/American imperialism (esp. among students).

- **Impact on Ethiopia:** Education system molded after American. America became destination for higher ed. personnel.

9.2. The Eritrean Problem

- **Context (Post-WWII):** Fate of former Italian colony Eritrea (British control 1941-51) became international issue (G12 Unit 6.1). Various political parties emerged with different demands (G12 Unit 6.1): Unionist Party (largest, Orthodox Christian/Tigrigna speaking, demanded union with Ethiopia), Independence bloc (Muslim League-lowlands, Liberal Progressive Party-independent/united with Tigray - British supported partitioning idea; Pro-Italian Party-Italian settlers/ex-askaris/mixed race, supported by Italians, favored Italian domination continuity).

- **UN Involvement (G12 Unit 6.1):** Four Powers Commission couldn't settle → referred UN 1948. UN appointed commission (Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan, SA) to find out Eritrean wishes (Feb 1950 mission arrived). Commission divided. UN General Assembly voted for **Federation** (Dec 2, 1950, UN Resolution 390V).

- **Federation (1952-1962):** Implemented 1952. Eritrea autonomous domestic affairs (legislative/exec/judic). Defense, foreign affairs, currency, finance, interstate commerce, communications were Ethiopia's responsibility (G12 Unit 6.4 discusses Federal Act 1952).

- **End of Federation Annexation (1962):** Ethiopian imperial government took measures undermining Eritrean autonomy (contrary Federal Act) → discontent among some Eritreans. Eritrean parliament dissolved federation (1962). Eritrea became 14th province Ethiopia (1964) → end of Federation, consolidation internal/external opposition.

- **Armed Struggle (Post-1961):** Discontent led to formation resistance movements. **Eritrean Liberation Movement (ELM)** (1958, clandestine, disbanded imperial auth.). **Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF)** (Cairo, 1960, rival, armed struggle Sept 1961 Hamid Idris Awate - initial), Muslim dominated, supported by radical Arab states. ELF division → splinters (ELF in Barka, Popular Liberation Forces/PLF Red Sea - Osman Saleh Sabby, Front for Eritrean Independence in Akala Guzay - Isayyas Afeworqi). **Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF/Shabia)** (1972, splinter groups united, Arab. meaning "popular"). Armed struggle against imperial regime. (G12 mentions ELF EPLF fighting vs Derg later).

- **Conflict with Derg (G12 Unit 6.4):** Armed struggle continued against Derg. Eritrean insurgency posed most consistent challenge → played significant role downfall Derg. PMAC counter-offensives after defeating Somalia (1978) shifted troops N. EPLF forced to retreat (Sahel). Major defeats Derg suffered in north to EPLF (Nadew Command Mar 1988, Afabet, Massawa port Feb 1990) crucial factors Derg decline. EPRDF and EPLF coordinated efforts leading to May 1991 Derg downfall.

- **Referendum Independence:** Agreement for referendum on independence reached (by TGE/OLF/EPLF/EPRDF) London/Addis 1991. Referendum held (Eritrea independence confirmed 1993). Boundary dispute with FDRE (Badme area) led to Ethio-Eritrean War 1998 (G12 Unit 8.2). Algiers Peace Agreement (June 2000) led Boundary Commission (April 2002, "final and binding" verdict gave Badme Eritrea) but not implemented initially by Ethiopia → state of no peace/no war for decade+ until 2018 change leadership Ethiopia (G12 Unit 8.2 details this).

9.3. Opposition Against the Imperial Regime

- **Post-Liberation Context (G12 Unit 6.2):** Various oppositions emerged after 1941 (G12 Introduction says consolidating autocracy and oppositions is theme). Aimed challenge growing absolutist rule Emperor Haile Selassie.

- **Early Conspiracies/Resistance (G12):** Patriots opposed restoration Emperor (viewed as deserter) e.g., Dajjach Belay Zeleke (prominent patriotic leader Gojjam), plot/armed confrontration vs govt after insufficient recognition, arrested, executed 1943. Bitwodded Negash Bezabih (patriot leader Gojjam) led conspiracy to assassinate Emperor, establish republic under Ras Emiru (not involved), conspiracy failed, plotters arrested/imprisoned 1951. Blatta Takele Wolde-Hawaryat (patriot leader Shewa), long opposition to Emperor, attempted overthrow, plots/imprisonments, final attempt assassination failed, killed in shoot-out 1969. These early plots/figures demonstrate dissatisfaction despite lack centralized/unified opposition initially.

- **Peasant Rebellions (G12 Unit 6.2.1):**

  - **Causes:** State pressure on peasants (increasing taxes), land alienation, commercial farm expansion, feudal exploitation, corrupt administration. Religious/ethnic tensions aggravated in some areas (Christian settlers into Muslim areas). Lack state response to grievances. Rooted in archaic feudal land tenure system (G12 Unit 6.3).
  - **Examples: Woyane Revolt** (Eastern Tigray 1943) led by Blatta Haile Mariam Redda, united disgruntled semi-pastoralists, peasants, local feudal lords against state pressure/centralization loss local power/feudal exploitation. Brief success (captured Mekelle) crushed by imperial force+British RAF (G12 describes). **Bale Peasant Rebellion** (1963-1970) led by Waqo Gutu. Causes: Land alienation, taxation, religious disc, ethnic hostility, corruption. Supported by Somalia govt (Greater Somalia goal). Eventually quelled after leaders surrendered. **Gojjam Peasant Rebellions** (started 1940s/50s, militant revolt 1968 triggered by agri income tax, changes land measure - G12). Led by local figures. Defied state authority, some autonomy temporarily. Crushed by govt force+armed police. Others: Gedeo, Yajju protests (1960s/70s) related land alienation/maladministration.

- **Attempted Coup (G12 Unit 6.2.2): Attempted Coup d'état of 1960**: Most serious challenge central authority. Organized by **Neway brothers** (Brigadier Gen Mengistu Neway-Imperial Bodyguard commander, Germame Neway-intellectual/civil servant). Joined by other military/intellectuals. Proclaimed new govt (Crown Prince Asfawossen head state). Confontration vs loyalists in AA (only lasted 2

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days). Coup aborted. Failure due lack support from army, organization. Neway brothers caught (Germame suicide, Mengistu caught, executed). Marked military intervention politics, showed regime vulnerability.

- **Ethiopian Student Movement (G12 Unit 6.2.3):** Emerged post-liberation with secondary/higher education expansion (University College AA 1950). Students dissatisfied with monarchy, feudal structure, poor quality life. Demanded better education, free press, union rights. Grew more radical (influenced by Neway coup, Eritrean resistance, anti-imperialist/pro-socialist movements abroad, African students). Raised key social/political issues: abolishment feudal land tenure system ("Meret Learashu"). Became militant (revolutionary phase mid-1960s onwards). **Death of Tilahun Gizaw** (student union president, Dec 1969, shot by security) pushed more radicalism. Student agitation contributed to climate for 1974 Revolution. Overseas organizations (ESUNA, ESUE) prominent.



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