Unit Six

States and Peoples of Ancient and Medieval Ethiopia

Unit learning outcomes

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the main features of the Aksumite kingdom;
- Discuss major historical events of Ethiopia during the Zagwe dynasty;
- Explain the main features of the Gondarian period;
- describe the main features of the major Islamic Sultanates in Ethiopia;
- Discuss the practice of agriculture, trade, and taxation during ancient and medieval Ethiopia.

Main contents

6.1. Aksum, Lalibela and Gondar

6.2. Islamic Sultanates

6.3. Population movements, interaction and integration (Gada and Other indigenous organizations)

6.4. Economic base of states: agriculture, trade and trade routes, Taxation

- Unit Summary
- Review Exercise

6.1 Aksum, Lalibela and Gondar

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain the ancient history and civilization of Ethiopia;

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 10 words

- Heritage
- Illegitimate
- Inscription
- Legacy
- Nine Saints
- Obelisk
- Pilgrimage
- Rock-hewn church
- Warra sheh
- Zemene Mesafint

More Key Words

- Castle
- Coin
- Dynasty
- Industriousness
- Itege
- Peninsula
- Jabarti
- Monument

Aksumite state

Start-up questions

- ✓ Is Aksum the first state in Ethiopian region? Why?
- ✓ What are the two main contemporary written sources of Aksumite state?

Introduction

Aksum was not the first state in Ethiopia. **Punt** and **Damat** were the two ancient historical known states in Ethiopian region and the Horn of Africa. Punt was the oldest state in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Damat existed just before the rise of Aksum. There were also other sites of pre-Aksumite civilization in Ethiopia like Yeha, Coleo, Matara, Hawelti, Melazo and Adulis.

Sources about Aksum

Our information about Aksum mainly was archaeology, inscriptions and written sources. However, the **Periplus of the Erithrean Sea** and a book entitled the **Christian Topography** were two main current documents from which accurate information about Aksumite state is obtained.

The Origin of Aksum

Start-up question

✓ Who was the king of Aksum according to the Periplus of the Erithrean Sea?

The Aksumite state was one of the ancient civilizations that arose in the Northern part of Ethiopia. The present day city of Aksum was its centre. The extension of trade, sedentary life and the trade facilitated the formation of Aksumite state.

The exact date when the kingdom of Aksum (or Aksumite state; also known as the Aksumite Empire) emerged as a center of state had not been so far established. Based on the existing sources, scholars assumed that the Aksumite state was emerged around the middle of the second century BC. This assumption was mainly based on **the Periplus of the Erithrean Sea**, which was written around 50AD by unknown writer. It was a manual or handy book used by merchants. According to the source Adulis was the port of the city of Aksum and the king of Aksum was called **Zoscales**. The other document which entails about the inscription of Adulis was published in a book entitled the **Christian Topography** by a traveler called **Cosmos Indicopleustes**.

Focus

Just to avoid confusion on the use of Aksumite state, Aksumite Kingdom and Aksumite Empire:

State: is an organized political community with its apparatus of government and territory in which it exists.

Kingdom: is a country ruled by a king or a queen.

Empire: is a different group or possible countries under a single supreme authority.

Territorial Extent of Aksum.

Start up question

✓ What was the cause for rivalries between Meroe and Aksum?

In the heyday, Aksumite territories extended from the Red sea coast in the east to the Nile valley in the west, and from the northern tip of what is today Eritrea in the north as far as northern Shewa in south. Between Meroe and Aksum there were intense rivalries in order to dominate the Red Sea trade. Some of historical evidence mentioned that Aksumites had controlled territory in parts of South Arabia.

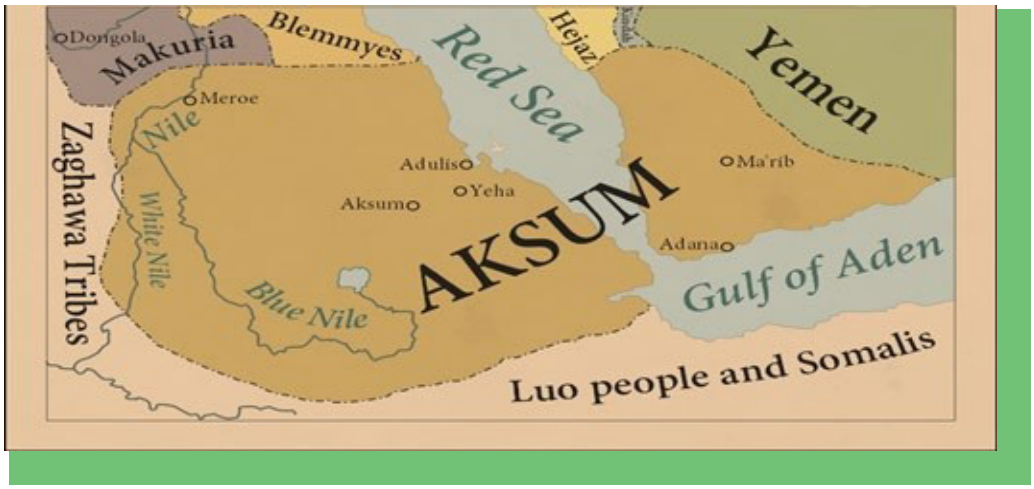

Figure 6.1 Fig. Aksumite Empire

Aksumite state structure and Society

Start-up question

✓ Who was the largest majority of the Aksumite social classes?

Aksum as a kingdom was powerful states with a well distinguished social structure. The king and royal family came at the top. Below the king were provincial officials who ruled over the provinces and collected taxes. There were also priest and other religious officials.

Apart from these, the Aksum society constituted different social classes which were divided on occupational basis. The vast majority of Aksumite society was the peasants while the rest include artisans, merchants and slaves.

Economy

Start-up question

✓ What was the important factor for the prosperity of Aksumite economy?

Agriculture constituted the base of Aksumite economy. Beside agriculture the state also had a considerable income from internal and international trade. Trade was important factor for the wealth of the Aksumite economy because it yields much income to the state.

The kings of Aksum used the port of Adulis for their international trade on the Red Sea coast. The most important export items were ivory, tortoise-shell, slaves, gold and live animals. Import items include textiles, glassware, jewellery, copper sheets, drinking vessels and other products.

The Aksumites dominated the red sea trade and maintained trade relation with Egypt, the Mediterranean region, Arabia, Syria and India.

Aksumite Coins

Start-up question

✓ What can you learn from Aksumite coins?

One of the important achievements of the Aksumite period is the minting of coins. From the 3rd century AD to 7th century AD the Aksumite kings minted and issued different kinds of coins in gold, silver and bronze for international trade. It was one of the first African governments to issue its own coins. The coins were decorated with Geez and Greek inscriptions, the busts of the kings and other symbols. Those before the introduction of Christianity to Aksum had crescent and disc and those after introduction of Christianity were identified by their cross.



Figure 6.2 Aksumite gold coins

Military power

Start-up question

✓ Why did the Aksumite state control territory in Southern part of Arabian Peninsula?

Aksum built strong military power using the income from red sea trade to protect trade and trade routes from rivals. They had ship making technology at Adulis. With this army, they also expanded their territory. On a number of occasions Aksum had overseas territories in Southern parts of Arabian Peninsula, in the present day Yemen. This was probably in a desire to extend their domination over the territories on both sides of the Red Sea to secure trade.

External Relation

Aksumite established closer diplomatic and commercial relations with Greco-Roman world, the Middle East, Near East and other countries on the Indian Ocean.

Introduction of Christianity

Start-up question

✓ How was Christianity introduced to Aksum?

In the 4th century AD, the Aksumite state experienced a very remarkable king called Ezana (r.320-350 A.D.) Christianity introduced during his time around 330 AD. But he was not the first Ethiopian to accept Christianity. The one responsible in converting king Ezana and his friends was a young

Syrian named Fremnatos (Abba Salama).Therefore, Fremnatos became the first Bishop of Ethiopia and Ezana the first Christian King to accept Christianity. Since then, Christianity became the state religion in Aksum and secured the royal support. The introduction of Christianity had diplomatic advantage. It was instrumental for the development of strong relations with the Byzantine Empire.

Expansion of Christianity

Start-up question

- ✓ When did the Nine Saints arrive to the city of Aksum?

At the beginning, Christianity was restricted to the court of Ezana in Aksum. Later on with the coming of some monks known as the **Nine Saints** towards the end of 5th century A.D, Christianity spread to the broad masses. They came probably from Syria, Lebanon and Cyprus. The contributions of the Nine Saints were:

- ✓ They built different churches
- ✓ They translated the Bible into Geez
- ✓ They introduced monastic life
- ✓ They convert many people into Christianity

Legacies of Aksumite Civilization

Start-up question

- ✓ Why did Aksumites build obelisks?

Aksumite state controlled local and international trade. This trade brought an immense wealth to Aksum. With this income, the Aksumite kings built large palaces and churches. Above all magnificent achievement of Aksumite state was construction of monumental stelae (or obelisks). They may be erected for religious purpose or as a tomb of the kings.



Figure 6.3 one of the standing obelisks and Broken remains of the largest obelisk of Aksum

Focus

The largest obelisk is 33 meters long and found at Aksum broken and fallen down. Fascist Italy taken the second largest obelisk of 25 meters to Rome in 1937 and now returned to his mother country very recently. The third largest obelisk, which stands up in Aksum, is 24 meters high. The obelisk in Aksum was registered by UNESCO as world heritage and became centres of tourist attractions in Ethiopia today. In general remains of Aksumite temples, iron tools, obelisks, ornaments, coins and tombs were signs of the advanced technology of Aksumite civilization. However, preserving all ancient historical heritage of Ethiopia are the responsibility of the present generation.

The Decline of Aksum

Start-up question

✓ What was the major external factor for the downfall of Aksumite Empire?

The power and wealth of the Aksumite Empire began to decline in the early decades of the 7th century. Internal and external factor were responsible for the decline of Aksumite kingdom.

External factor: the expansion of Muslin Arabs to the Red Sea led maritime conflict between the Muslim Arabs and Aksum over the control of Red Sea trade. Aksumite lost their control of maritime trade. The economic decline results in the collapse of the defence system of the state.

Internal factors: the loss of income from the international trade weakened the economic power as a result the Aksumite rulers failed to establish strong control over the internal rebellion.

The Zagwe Dynasty

Start-up question

✓ Who was the founder of the Zagwe dynasty?

The Zagwe dynasty took political power in northern Ethiopia after the downfall of Aksum. The dynasty was founded by Cushitic speaking Agaw people. The Zagwe dynasty was formed around 1150 A.D. The founder was said to be Merera (Mera Takla Haymanot). It was emerged in the district of Bugna in Lasta, more exactly at a place called Adafa (its first political centre). Near Adafa existed Roha (later renamed Lalibela, after Lalibela, one of its greatest king).

Territorial Limits of the Zagwe

In the north, it includes most of the highland provinces of the Aksumite Kingdom. In the south, their power was extended at least as far south as northern Shewa. In the west their presence reached up to Lake Tana. But in the east its limit was not clearly known.



Figure 6.4 Sketch Map of the Zagwe kingdom

Economy

Start-up question

✓ What was the economic base of the Zagwe kingdom?

The economy of the Zagwe dynasty was based on agriculture. The peasantry formed the majority of the population. Trade brought additional income. Besides cultural contacts there were also trade relations with Egypt and other countries. Both sea and land routes were important. Trade by sea was conducted largely through Zeila (Somali coast), which gradually became the main port of the kingdom. The Dahlak Islands on the Red sea was also served as other outlet.

The main important export items were slaves, ivory, and rare spices. While imported items includes cotton, silver and copper vessels and newly minted coins.

The Reign of Lalibela and Church Building

Start-up question

✓ Who was the Zagwe king that built 11 rock-hewn churches in Lalibela?

The Zagwe rulers engaged more on church construction. The reign of Lalibela marked as the peak of the Zagwe dynasty.

The Zagwe rulers left their deepest imprint on Ethiopian history through their architectural achievements in the construction of eleven rock-hewn churches in Lalibela, named after one of the more famous of their King Lalibela. These churches are known as monolithic churches, because they were chiselled out of a living single rock. They were recognized by UNESCO as part of world's cultural heritage and become a known centre of tourism in Ethiopia. According to different sources, the main purposes of construction of the beautiful churches of Lalibela was in fact a planned attempt to reproduce other holy city of Jerusalem in Ethiopia. Roha was considered to be substitute for Jerusalem.



Figure 6.5The well known Lalibela rock-hewn churches

The Zagwe period was a golden age in Ethiopia's architecture and painting. The construction of Churches signifies religious, architectural, artistic, economic and literal revival of the ancient Aksumite civilization.

Cultural tradition of the Aksumite state was not interrupted but continued during the Zagwe dynasty.

- Christianity continued to be state and official religion of the country.
- Geez continued to serve as a church and writing language.
- Relation with the Muslim rulers of Egypt was continued.

- Religious pilgrimage to the Holy Land of Jerusalem reached its peak during the Zagwe dynasty.

Dawn Fall of the Zagwe Dynasty

Start-up question

✓ What were the main reasons for the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty?

Two factors were accountable to the down fall of the Zagwe Dynasty. These were:

1. Internal factors: there was no peaceful political succession with the death of the reigning king.

2. External factor: the Semitic-speaking peoples of Tigre and Amhara were organized strong political reaction. In Tigray the Christian church spread anti-Zagwe information's who claimed the Zagwe as usurpers (illegitimate rulers). The resistance to the Zagwe was rooted in the legend of the supposed queen of Sheba. Their goal seems to have been to bring back the former the so called "Solomonic dynasty".

Eventually an Amhara chief Yekuno-Amlak, being supported by the Christian church, overthrew the last Zagwe king; Yetbarek in 1270.This marked the end of Zagwe dynasty and the "restoration of the Solomonic dynasty".

Gondarine Period

Start-up questions

✓ Why was it called Gondarine period?

✓ Who founded Gondar?

The highland Christian kings had tradition of mobile capital from one region to anther throughout the medieval period. One exception to this rule was Debre Berhan, founded by Zara Yacob in 1454.

The Gondarian period (1636-1769) refers to the period during which the rulers of the Christian kings ruled from a new capital called Gondar.

Gondar was founded as a fixed capital by King Fasiledes (r.1632-1667) in1636. Gondar then used as the capital of Ethiopia for more than 200 years. Gondar became the political, economic and cultural centre because the Christian kings began to stay long in the city.

One of the greatest achievements of Gondar was in architecture. Gondar was known by the ruins of wonderful castles and palaces built by a series of emperors since its foundation. Churches, bridges and swimming pools were constructed.



Figure 6.6 Fasiledes Castle

The Period between 1636 and 1706 can be considered as the Golden Age of Gondar. In other words, during the times of the first three successive kings i.e. Fasiledes (r.1632- 1667), Yohannes I (1667-1682) and Iyasu I (r.1682-1706). Gondar enjoyed a period of glory and luxury. The ruling class led a luxurious life in the beautiful palaces and castles.

The establishment of Gondar marked a new chapter in the country's urban history. Gondar developed certain urban features very soon and witnessed a fantastic population growth. The population composed of different religious, cultural, local and foreign communities.

Due to its increasing commercial importance, Gondar became the centre of active trade. The daily and weekly market held in the city became a meeting point for the people from surrounding areas for the exchange of their respective product. This facilitated intense urban-rural interaction and interdependency.

The trade was mostly dominated by the Ethiopian Muslims, known as the Jabarti. Items of various crafts were provided by other occupational groups like the Bete Israel (Felasha).

Gondar usually was divided into several zones or quarters. They had a separate living area for the Muslim communities which still called Addis Alem. The Felasha also settled at the outskirts of the town. In addition foreign communities mainly Armenians, Greeks and Indians were conducting trade in Gondar with their own living quarter.

The Decline of the Royal power

Start-up question

✓ Who was the last strong king before Gondar entered to political disorder?

The last powerful king before the Gondar enters to political disorder and social unrest was Iyasu I (Iyasu the Great). The assassination of Iyasu I in 1706 once again opened a political disorder as a result of plot, poisoning and power struggle. Regional warlords became the most powerful and began to exercise the power in the name of weak central kings. Gondar also engaged in conflict over religious principles or doctrines.

Itege Mentewab

Start-up question

✓ Who was Mentewab?

After the death of King Bakafa in 1730 once again royal power began to decline. His son and successor Iyasu II, Iyasu the little, (r.1730-1755) was a minor when he come to power. The mother of Iyasu II and wife of Bakafa, Itege Mentewab began to rule on behalf of her son. Itege Mentewab was become dominate and prominent woman in the politics of the last stage of the Gondarian period. She was supported by her brother, Ras Welde Leul. The exercise of real power by Mentewab and Weld Leul undermined the power of Iyasu II.

Iyasu II in 1755 was succeeded by his son Iyoas (r, 1755-1769). Mentewab and her brother controlled real power. So, Ras Bitweded Welde Leul was more powerful than the king. The title of Ras Bitweded was more important. To manipulate the king as they wanted, the regional lords began to aspire and compete for that position. The absence of a powerful successor to the

throne resulted in the rise of Mentewab and Welde Leul. The gradual concentration of power in the hands of Ras Bitweded led to the decline of the King's power.

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

Start-up question

✓ Do you know what the term "Zemene" and "Mesafint" are?

The Zemene Mesafint is a period in history of Ethiopia which more or less started with the death of Iyoas in 1769 and lasted with the rise of Tewodros II in1855.

The Amharic term "Zemene" refers to a certain period or duration in history. In English its equal term is "era." Amharic term "Mesafint" its English literal version is "prince or lord." Prince means son or close relatives of a king or queen. The literal meaning of Zemene Mesafint is, therefore, the "Era of princes or Era of Warlord." The king in Gondar was a puppet or symbol. The kings merely reigned; but they did not rule.

Ras Welde Leul died in 1767. His death was followed by power struggle between Itege Mentewab (the grandmother of reigning king Iyoas) and Wabi (the mother of reigning king Iyoas). Mentewab was from Quara and supported by her kinsmen from Quara. Wabi on the other hand was from Wollo and wanted to maintain her rule in the name of her son, King Iyoas. She was supported by Oromos already stationed in Gondar.

Beginning of Zemene Mesafint

Start-up question

✓ Who was Ras Michael Sehul?

Mentewab, in an attempt not to lose the power, invited the Tigrean warlord, Ras Michal Sehul to maintain peace and order in Gondar. He arrived at Gondar in 1769. But Ras Michael Sehul created another political crisis by killing the reigning king, Iyoas in 1769 which marked as the beginning of Zemene Mesafint. Ras Michael become a "king maker" (i.e., he had the power to bring kings to the throne and depose them as he wished).

Extreme action taken by Ras Michael made him unpopular and led to the creation of union against him. In 1771, the rulers of Gojjam, Wollo and Lasta defeated Ras Michael at the battle of Sabrakusa. Ras Michael forced to return to Tigray.

Between 1771 and 1786, various regional lords competed to become the next Ras Bitweded and indirectly control royal power. In 1786, the post of Ras Bitweded was occupied by an Oromo family, the warra Sheh, commonly known as the Yejju dynasty. Ali Gwangul (or Ali I) was believed to be the founder of the dynasty. They made Debre Tabor their seat of power and acted as guardians of the kings at Gondar.

- In 1730, king Bakafa died and was succeeded by his son Iyasu II. But actual power was in the hands of Mentewab and her brother Welde Leul.
- In 1755, Iyasu II died and was succeeded by his son Iyoas. Mentewab and Welde Leul continued to exercise actual power as usual.
- In 1767, Welde Leul died. Mentewab and Wabi competed for power. Ras Michael Sehul arrived at Gondar upon Mentewab invitation.
- In 1769, Ras Michael Killed Iyoas and that marked the beginning of Zemene Mesafint.
- In 1771, Ras Michael was defeated and back to Tigray.
- In between 1771 and 1786, regional warlords competed to assume the position of Ras Bitweded
- In between 1786 and 1853, the Yejju lords controlled the position of Ras Bitweded and acted as guardians of the puppet kings at Gondar. The Emperors in Gondar merely reigned; but they did not rule.

The Main Features of Zemene Mesafint

Start-up question

✓ What were the main features of Zemene Mesafint?

The main features of Zemene Mesafint were:

- Religious(doctrinal) division
- Political division
- Weak central authority
- Continuous civil war
- Social disorder and others

Throughout the Zemene Mesafint various regional lords fought for the following reasons. These were;

- to take the position of Ras Bitweded
- to expand their territories

The endless civil wars of the Zemene Mesafint harmfully affected the development of Ethiopia by reducing productivity. It greatly affected the life of peasants, trade and industriousness (hardworking), which become one important cause the country's backwardness.

The Zemene Mesafint was ended in 1855 by Tewodros II who get rid of powerful regional lords in four major battles.

Activity 6.1



Question based on facts:

A. Individual work

1. List the major external and internal factors for the downfall of Aksum and Zagwe dynasty.
2. Complete the table below by writing the items of export and import of Aksum and Zagwe

Aksum		Zagwe	
Export	Import	Export	Import

B. Group Work

1. Have you ever seen the picture of the Aksumite obelisks, Rock-hewn churches of Zagwe and the castles of Gondar? Sketch it on your exercise book.
2. Organize the class into three groups and let them to collect pictures showing the legacies of Aksumite, Zagwe and Gondarian civilization and present their finding in the class.
3. Organize the class into three groups and let them to write report on the economic and cultural importance of the Lalibela church, obelisks of Aksum and castles of Gondar after visiting the national museum Of Ethiopia.



6.2 Islamic Sultanates

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe the political, social and economic structures of ancient and medieval Islamic states in Ethiopia;

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 4 words

- Mahkzumite
- Sultan
- Walasma
- Sultanate

Start-up questions

- ✓ What is the word sultanate?
- ✓ When was the first contact of Ethiopia and Islam?

Sultanate is a Muslim state ruled by a Sultan. Sultan is an Islamic title given to a Muslim ruler.

When Prophet Mohammed began his mission, the rulers of Mecca, called the Quaryash, created problem on him and his followers. So in 615 A.D, he sent Muslim refugees to Aksum. The Aksumite king by the name Ella Saham, permitted them to live peacefully until they returned to their country in 628 A.D.

By the beginning of the 8th century A.D, Islam made its appearance in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Trade and Islam were the main factors for the emergence of Muslim Sultanates in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Along the trade routes from Zeila, market centres emerged. Gradually, the centres became centres of Muslim Sultanates. Dahlak, Shewa, Ifat, Adal, Fatagar, Dawaro, Arababini, Dara, Sharka, Bali and Hadya were some of the Muslim Sultanates of the region.

Unlike northern Africa and other regions, in Ethiopia the process of conversion was not followed by Arabization. This was because Arabs did not open war of conquest against Ethiopia and the Ethiopian converts remained with their nation and ethnic identity.

Gateways of Islam in Ethiopia and the Horn

The two main gateway of Islam to the Ethiopian region and the Horn were:

I. The Dahlak Island in the Red sea:

Islam could not able to penetrate deep in to the interior of Ethiopia on this direction because of the existence of strong Christian community. On this direction Islam was firmly established on the Red Sea coast and by the 10th century a Muslim sultanate of Dahlak was emerged.

II. The port of Zeila on the Gulf of Aden:

Zeila was the most important gateway for the spread of Islam into interior part of Ethiopian region as far as Eastern Shewa, Wollo, Bali, Arsi , and Harar.

The Sultanate of Shewa

Start-up question

✓ Who was the founder of The Sultanate of Shewa?

Since the 9th century AD, a serious of Muslim sultanate began to emerge. The earliest was the sultanate of Shewa which was founded around 896/7 A.D by the Mahkzumite dynasty. Its location was on the left side of the West Awash River in lowland of Shewan plateau. Its rulers used the title Sultan. Its worst enemy was Ifat. The sultanate of Shewa was defeated by the Ifat Sultanate around 1280.

The Sultanate of Dahlak

Start-up question

✓ When was the Sultanate of Dahlak formed?

The Muslim Sultanate of Dahlak was formed in the 10th century AD. It was emerged after when the Arabs established their settlement on the Dahlak Island after they destroyed Adulis in 702 A.D. Its economy was based on trade.

The Sultanate of Ifat

Start-up question

- ✓ Who founded the Sultanate of Ifat?

Another sultanate was Ifat which was ruled by the Walasma Dynasty. It was emerged towards the end of the 13th century. The founder of the dynasty was Umar Walasma. It was located around northeast of the Shewan plateau. It was the strongest Muslim sultanate in the region towards the end of the 13th and the first half of the 14th century. It monopolized the Zeila trade. Ifat was strategically located along the trade routes. Its source of power was mainly the control of trade routes.

The Muslim Sultanate of Adal

Start-up question

- ✓ Who was the well known leader of Adal?

The Muslim Sultanate of Adal was formed in the late of 14th century by the descendents of Walasma ruling family on the Harar plateau. The relationship between the Christian state and Muslin Sultanates (Adal) were not always peaceful. Centuries of confrontation led to famous revolt of Imam Ahmad Ibrahim (traditionally nicknamed "Ahmed Gragn; the Left-Handed").They made strong war of resistance against Christian state until 16th century.



Figure 6.7 Muslim states in the Time of ' Amda Seyon'

The Economy of Muslim Sultanates

The main economic bases of these Muslim sultanates were agriculture and profit from the rich long distance trade of Zeila.

The Christian rulers were equally demanded in controlling the trade route to and coming from Zeila. The major trade routes connecting the port of Zeila to the interior had been the root of conflict between the Christian kings and the rulers of Ifat. In 1332 A.D King Amade Seyon (r. 1314-1344) defeated the combined army of Ifat. King Amade Seyon was the most expansionist Christian highland king of the medieval period.

Common features of Muslim Communities

Some of common characters of the Muslim communities that formed in the region were that their sultans (rulers) exercised both religious and political power. Their population was made up of Muslim. Their economy was mainly depended on trade. Most of the Sultanates were located in the South Eastern lowlands.



Activity 6.2

Questions based on the facts:

A. Individual work

1. Write short notes of on the following Muslin states:
   - Ifat
   - Shewa
   - Dahlak
   - Adal
2. List the two main gateways of Islam to Ethiopia.
3. List the Muslim Sultanates that formed along the Zeila Trade route.

B. Things to do

1. Draw a sketch map of Ethiopia and the Horn and locate the Muslim Sultanates that emerged along the Zeila trade route,



6.3 Population movements, interaction and integration (Gada and other indigenous organizations)

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Deduce that there has been integration and interaction among the Ethiopian people since long time;

There are words that you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 5 words

- Chaffe
- Guddifacha
- Waqa
- Gada
- Moggassa

The Afar and Somali Population Movement

Start-up questions

- ✓ What is population movement?
- ✓ What causes a population movement of Afar and Somali?

Population movement is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions to settle in the new location. The Afar and Somali population movement had started earlier than that of the Oromo population movement. TheAfar and Somali moved from the south eastern parts of Ethiopia and the Horn towards to the Harar plateau. Factors that caused their movement were: drought, famine and land pressures.

The Oromo Population Movement

Start-up question

- ✓ To which linguistic family group do the Oromo belong?

The Oromo's belong to the Cushitic speaking language family. The movement and expansion largely took place from around 1522 to 1618.

Original Home land of the Oromo

Start-up question

- ✓ Where is the original homeland of Oromo?

According to recent studies, the Oromo place of origin is supposed to be the south eastern highland. **Madda Walabu** was the political and religious centre before and during their movement. Madda Walabu was located on the Bale-Sidamo borderland.

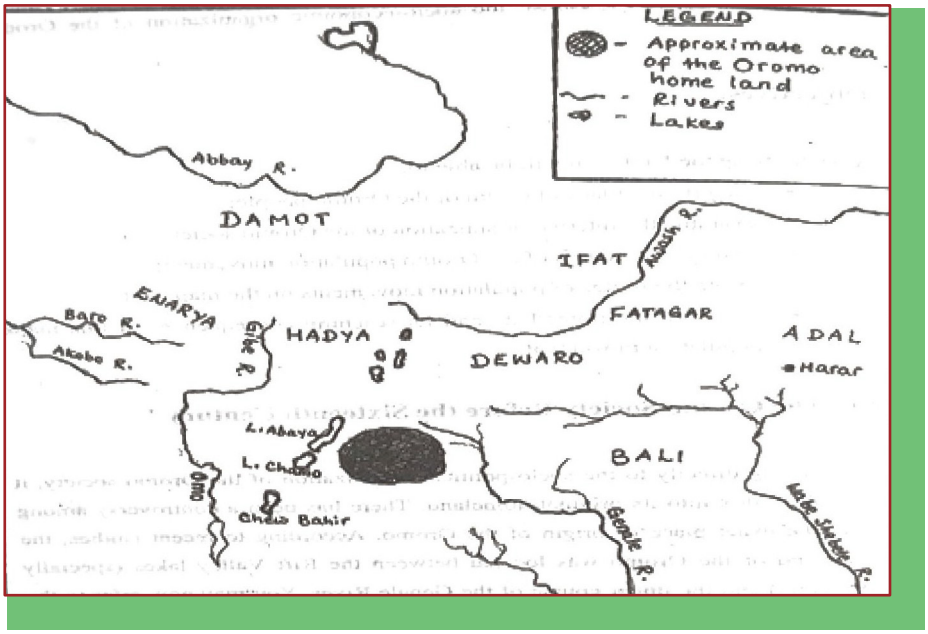

Figure 6.8 Map showing the location of the original homeland of Oromo

Causes of the Movement

Start-up question

✓ How did demographic factor cause the Oromo population movement?

The Oromo population movement was a historical event that took place in the 16th century. It was one of the greatest population movements in the Horn of Africa.

The Oromo population movement fully changed the demographic composition of Ethiopia. The Oromo people played important roles in the socio-political and economic life of the country in the following centuries.

It is believed that human, (wars and disturbance), natural, (climatic change) and demographic (increase in human and animal population) factors have combined to effect movement of Oromos to different places in search of better land.

Oromo Institutions and Social Organization

Start-up question

✓ What is the Gada system?

The term "Gada" refers to time or term (i.e., period of rule) through which the Gada classes passed. Gada system was the socio-political structure by which Oromo public life was administered. The basic rule of the Gada system was that only male joined the system. Females were not allowed to be members of those age- grades.

According to the Gada system, the Oromo society was organized into ten groups (grades). Each age-grade had duration of eight years. The full ten Gada cycle was divided into two five levels or grades. The first five grades covered 1-40 years while the second five grades were from 41-80 years. In the first five grades the Oromo male youngsters were taking military, political and ritual training (i.e. considered as the period of schooling). The six age grade (41-48) is called **Gada**. This was stage of assuming a position of leadership.

The Gada Officials

Start-up question

- ✓ Who was the commander of war?

Leaders were elected democratically and periodically for a specific period of time. There were civilian, military and religious leaders. There were also peaceful transfers of political power from one Gada class to the other every eight years.

All power rested on the **chaffee** which means **Gada assembly**. It was the source of power. **Abba Boku**(**Abba Gada**) a acted as a civilian leader and the spokesman of the assembly. The military leader or commander was called **Abba Dula**. **Abba Sera**, was in charge of the traditional Oromo laws.

Economy

The Oromos exercised a mixed economy before they started the movement. They practiced pastoralism, and sedentary agriculture. However, following their movement and expansion they become largely sedentary agriculturists.

Religion

Start-up question

✓ Who was the highest priest in the Oromo traditional religion?

Initially the Oromo's were neither Christian nor Muslims. They followed their own traditional religion. They believed in one chief god known as **Waqa** (the sky god). The spiritual leader of the Oromo traditional religion was known as **Qallu**. After the movement and expansion the great majority of them adopted Christianity and Islam based on the area they moved.

Directions of the Oromo Population Movement and Expansion

Start-up questions

✓ To which confederacies does the Guji Oromo belong?

The Oromo society was grouped into two major tribal groups namely: the Borana and Barentu Confederacies. Most of the Oromo clans now trace their root to one of these tribal groups. Mecha, Tulama, southern Borana and Guji clans believe that they are descendents of Borana. The Barentu consisted of the Karayu, Marawa, Ittu, Humbana, Akachu, Wollo and Arsi clans. The movement in the Ethiopian region was set on two directions. Barentu moved out in a north-easterly direction. The Borana followed a north-westerly direction and moved out in the direction of Kenya and Somalia.

Start-up questions

✓ What helped the Oromo to occupy such a large area?

Factors for the success can be credited to several reasons. These were:

- The mutual weakness of the Muslim states and the Christian kingdom by the war of previous years.

- Training and military organization given by the Gada system.
- The tradition of adopting non-Oromo people called *Moggassa*.

The process of adoption of non-Oromo gave the Oromo additional manpower for their expansion. Moggassa was the system of assimilation of non-Oromo people who were conquered in the process of the movement. There was also a system called ***Guddifacha***. This was a system in which an Oromo family adopts a non-Oromo individual (child), a system which is still currently exercised by the people of Oromo. After adoption, the conquered people had the same rights like the clan members.

Interaction and Integration as the result of Population Movement

Since long time there has been integration and interaction among Ethiopian people as a result of population movement and commercial relation. With the Oromo population movement and expansion ethnic, linguistic and cultural inter-mixing took place between the Oromo and other peoples in the Ethiopian region. The Oromo settled on new lands as far as southern Tigray, south eastern Gondar and parts of Gojjam. Thus, Oromo communities become the human and material bridges of cultural interaction and integration between the Southern and northern parts of Ethiopia. They gave Oromo names to most of the new places they occupied.

The population movement resulted in the partial or complete relocation of many ethnic groups. Many ethnic groups either disappeared from their ancestral lands or were assimilated by the Oromo, Somali and Afar.

Activity 6.3



Question based on facts:

A. **Individual Work**

1. Describe the Gada system.
2. Name the two major Oromo confederacies.
3. Describe the Chaffee.

B. **Group Work**

1. Organize class into three groups and let students discuss causes, consequence and factors for the success of the Oromo population movement.
2. Make a short list of Oromo clan names that belonged to Barentu and Borana Confederacies and complete the following table.

Borana	Barentu



6.4 Economic base of states: agriculture, trade and trade routes, taxation

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain the role that agriculture, trade and taxation play for national development.

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 5 words

- Amole
- Afkala
- Caravan
- Negadras
- Trade

More Key Words

- Cartridge
- Local trade
- Long distance trade
- Trade route
- Maria Theresa

Start-up questions

- ✓ What is trade?
- ✓ Is it possible for people to live without trade interaction? Why?

Trade is a basic economic activity involving the buying and selling of goods and services. Trade can be divided in to two namely: **local** and **long distance trade.**

Local trade was a type of exchange of goods among peoples of the some region. It was conducted at open market held once in a week at a fixed day.

Long distance trade was a type of trade carried between different regions, markets, peoples and goods. It combines both import and export trade.

Long Distance Trade in Ethiopia

Start-up question

- ✓ Who were the two dominant merchants in Ethiopia in the 19th century?

Long distance trade revived in Ethiopia in the 19th century. Muslim dominated the long distance trade in Ethiopia. Jabarti and Afkala were the two most dominant merchants of the long distance trade. The Muslim merchants of the north Ethiopia were called the **Jabarti.** The Oromo Muslim Merchants in the South Western Ethiopia were called the **Afkala**

The long distance trade in the 19th century in Ethiopia was carried out by caravan merchants who moved long distances in large groups. The leader of the commercial caravan was called **Negadras.** The term Negadras in Amharic literally means "head of the merchants" (from negade or merchants) and ras (head.)

Items of Trade

Start-up question

- ✓ What were the major export items of the period?

Ivory, musk, gold, skins and hide, wax, incense, coffee, and slave were the major export items in the 19th century. South Western Ethiopian region was the major area of supply of export items. The major import items to Ethiopia from outside include copper, brass, cartridge, firearms, cloths and other different tools.

Markets and Trade Routes

Start-up question

- ✓ What is trade route?

The market was the basic institutions of the trade all over the country. Markets of the 19th century Ethiopia classified in to local market and major market.

The major markets were markets where the import-export trade items were available. They were located along the major trade routes. Trade routes are line of trade that join the major markets and areas of supply.

The major trade routes of 19th century consisted of two main trade routes. They connected the market centers along the North-South and East-West. The starting points of both lines were the South Western part of Ethiopia. One of this line connected peoples and states of southern region with the north part of Ethiopian. The line started from Bonga, the political center of the Kaffa kingdom. Some of the major market along this trade route includes: Bonga (Kaffa), Jiren (Jimma), Sakka(Limmu Enarya), Assendabo (Wollega), Basso(Gojjam), Darita (Begemder).

The route from Darita joined Gondar where it split into two lines. One line moved westwards to Sudan through Metemma, while the other proceeded northward through Adwa (Tigray) and reached Massawa on the Red Sea coast. This route was the most important in the export-import of the 19th century in Ethiopia. The second trade route linked East-West. Major market along the East-West trade route were Soddo (Gurage), Ankobar and Aliyu Amba (North Shewa), Dire Dawa and Harar (Hararge). In this line of trade Zeila and Berbera were used as outlet of the trade.

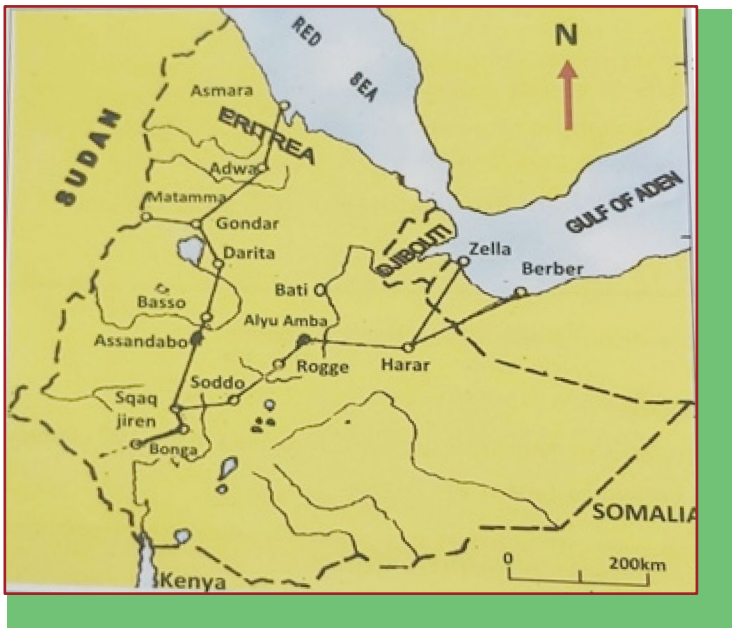

Fig. 6.9 Trade Route in the 19th century

Medium of Exchange

Start up question

✓ What was the chief medium of exchange in the 19th long distance trade?

One of the chiefly used medium of exchange in the 19th century in Ethiopia was bars of salt called **Amole**. **Maria Theresa** was other important medium of exchange. It was a silver coin named after the Austrian queen. It was imported into Ethiopia towards the end of the 18th century by foreign merchants.

Focus

Trade was carried out partly by barter (i.e. exchange of goods with goods) and partly with the aid of currency of various kinds. There is no uniform medium of exchange during this time

Importance of trade and trade routes in Interaction and Integration

Trade and trade routes used as a major means of economic relations among different peoples of Ethiopia. It was the major factor for peaceful interactions and integration. In addition of exchange of goods, people also interchange views, values, cultures, customs and ideas. Trade used as a means of economic ties and interdependence among these states and peoples.

On the other hand, trade served as one major sources of income to rulers. As trade routes led their ways across different areas keeping security of merchants and collecting taxes became very important. With the incomes from trade in order to strengthen their economic and political power, rulers imported firearms.

One of the most important contributions of the trade and trade routes was the political and religious changes among the Oromo of Gibe states that formed the Oromo kingdom. Through merchants and trade they also accepted Islam.

Rulers began to collect taxes in the form of money with the introduction of money. It also increased the income of the state. Furthermore, long distance trade tied together the politically and ethnically diverse states and peoples of Ethiopia.



Activity 6.4

Questions based on the facts:

A. Individual Work

1. Define the following terms

- Trade
- Local trade
- Local market
- Major market
- Long distance trade
- Trade route

B. Things to do:

Let the students to visit a nearby market and write a short report of their finding on the nature of the market in relation to its merchants, major items of trade, taxation and its contribution to the nation and present it in the class.



Unit Summary

Aksum emerged as a state in Northern Ethiopia. Thus, Aksum is not the oldest state because there were a number of pre-Aksumite states. Coins, inscriptions and ruins of buildings are some of our main living testimonies for the existence of well advanced civilization. Aksumite declined in its power when the Muslims destroyed the port of Aduils.

The Zagwe period was best remembered for its rock hewn churches. The Zagwe dynasty finally failed due to internal and external factors.

Gondar was founded by king Fasiledes. The period between 1636 and 1706 can be regarded as the Golden Age of the Gondarine period. The last period of Gondarine period was dominated by Mentewab. Mentewab and Wabi competed for power. Ras Michael Sehul invited by Mentewab to Gondar. Michael killed Iyoas and that heralded the Zemene Mesafint.

Several Muslim sultanates emerged in Ethiopia and the Horn. Ifat was the most powerful Muslim states until the middle of the 14th century. Among the population movements of 16th century the Oromo movement was one of the great historical events that changed the demographic structure of Ethiopia.

The economic bases of states and peoples states were based on the agriculture and trade. The long distance trade was conducted by Muslim merchants. In the interaction and integration, the trade and population movement played tremendous role. The end result shows how different peoples and states of the whole region of Ethiopia were highly interrelated with each other in a number of situations.

Glossary

Afkala: Muslim Oromo merchants of southwest

Amole: Salt bar used as medium of exchange

Caravan: a group of merchants moving together for safety.

Castle: a large strong building, built by a ruler.

Dynasty: a succession of hereditary rulers of the same line descent.

Gada: a period of rule in Oromo society

Guddifacha: a system of adopting a child.

Heritage: the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects and culture

Industriousness: hard working

Inscriptions: words cut on a stone.

Jabarti: Muslim merchants in Northern Ethiopia

Legacy: historical heritage left us from past

Mahkzumite: rulers of Shewa Muslim Sultanate.

Mogessa: system of assimilation of non-Oromo people

Negadras: traditional title for the heads of the caravan merchants

Obelisk: a tall stone monument

Peninsula: is a portion of land nearly surrounded by water

Qallu: spiritual leaders of the Oromo traditional religion

Rock hewn church: church chiseled out of a living single rock

Sultan: Islamic title to Muslim rulers

Sultanate: Muslim states ruled by sultan

Walasma: ruling dynasty of Ifat

Warra sheh: Yejju dynasty formed by Ali Gwangul

Zemene Mesafint: era of princes or War lords

REVIEW EXERCISE FOR UNIT SIX

I. True or False Item

Direction: Write "**True**" if the statement is correct and "**False**" if the statement is wrong and writes your correct answer in the space provided in front of each statement.

_____1.Islam made a great penetration into interior of the Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa through the port of Zeila.

_____2. The last king of the Zagwe dynasty was called YekunoAmlak.

_____3. Zoscales was the king of Aksum.

_____4. Addis Alem was established in Gondar as a living quarter for the Muslims

_____5. The political center of Yejju rulers was Debre Tabor.

II. Matching

Direction: Match column "B" with column "A'

A	B
____1 Adulis	A. Trade outlet along Ethio-Sudanese boarder
____2 Zeila	B. The port of Aksum
____3 Adefa	C. The main port during Zagwe
____4 Metemma	D. Lalibala

III. Multiple Choices

Direction: Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer and write the letter of your answer in the provided space.

_____1. The king of Aksum who welcomed the Muslim refugees was

A. Ezana B. Caleb C. Zoscales D. Ella Saham

_____2. The Muslim state which organized the Muslim resistance against the Christian Kingdom was

A. Ifat B. Bali C. Hadiya D. Shewa

_____3. The Oromo social, political, economic and religious organization was based on the

A. Monarchical B. Gada system C. Qallu institution D. Waqa

_____4. Gondar was founded as political center by

A. Iyasu I B. Yohannes I C. Fasiledes D. Itege Mentewab

_____ 5. The leader of the caravan merchants was known as

A. Negadras B. Jabarti C. Afkala D. King

IV. Fill in the blank spaces

Direction: Fill in the blank space with the correct word or phrase

_____1. A very influential woman in the last part of Gondarian period was_____.

_____2.The monastic life to Ethiopia was introduced by_____.

_____3.The coins used by the Aksumite kings were made of _____,_____and _____.

_____4. The period of political disintegration from 1769-1855 was known as_____

_____5. The sultanate of Ifat was founded by_____.

_____6. The founder of the Zagwe dynasty was_____.

Check List

Put a tick (√) mark in each of the boxes for activities you can perform

I can

1. Explain the ancient history and civilization of Ethiopia; ☐
2. Describe the political, social and economic structures of ancient and medieval Islamic states in Ethiopia; ☐
3. Deduce that there has been integration and interaction among the Ethiopian people since long time; ☐
2. Explain the role that agriculture, trade and taxation play for national development. ☐

Unit Seven

Contemporary Global Issues

Unit Learning Outcomes

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the idea of environment;
- Explain the impacts of people on their surrounding;
- Identify major global and local environmental problems;
- Reflect their roles as participants in local environmental actions.

Main contents

7.1 Environment
7.2 Demographic ‘overload’
7.3 Terrorism
7.4 Human Trafficking
- Unit Summary
- Unit Review Exercise

7.1 Environment

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Examine human activities impact on their surrounding environment

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 10 Key words

- Biodiversity
- Chlorofluorocarbons
- Environmental pollution
- Global warming
- Methane
- Ozonelayer depletion
- Pollutant
- Pollution
- Ultraviolet ray
- Geosphere

More Key words

- Living things
- Melting ice
- Sewage
- Recycle

7.1.1 Understanding the environment

Start-up Question

✓ What is environment?

Environment: is the real world that has living as well as non living things of surrounding on the earth. It also refers to a particular geographical area. The plants, air, soil, water, animals, human beings and other living and non living things exist in the environment.

Environment plays an important role in healthy living and the existence of life on the earth. Earth is a home for different living species and we all are dependent on the environment for food, air, water and other needs. Therefore, it is important for every individual to save it by tackling the different environmental problems.

7.1.2 Environmental problems



Figure 7.1 Air pollution caused by industrial waste

Major environmental problems include pollution, global warming, ozone layer depletion, waste disposal, and loss of biodiversity. Governments and environmentalists address these issues through advocacy, education and activism. These issues are summarized as follows:

I. Pollution

Start-up Questions

- ✓ How do human activities affect the surrounding environment
- ✓ List the major environmental problems in your locality
- ✓ What is pollution?
- ✓ What are the causes of pollution?
- ✓ Mention some of water pollutants

Pollution: is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. There are three major types of pollutions. These are: water, air and land pollutions.

A. Water pollution

Water pollution occurs when harmful substances – often chemicals or microorganisms contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean or other body of water which degrade water quality and makes it toxic.

Causes of Water pollution

Water bodies can be contaminated by various pollutants. These water pollutants are numerous infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, and parasites) that contaminate the water through sewage, human waste, and animal excreta. These pollutants are briefly discussed as follows: -

- **Sewage waste** –includes human excreta, paper, cloth, soap, and other detergent, all sorts of garbage and trash.
- **Industrial waste**- including wastes from paper, food processing, chemical industries etc.
- **Agricultural pollutants** - include chemicals such as fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and animal wastes etc.

Water conservation methods

- Effective treatment of municipal and industrial waste. Removal of pollutants by purification
- The regulation of chemical runoff from agriculture mining and forestry. The development of less pollution technology
- Recycling wastes
- Use of chemicals including the use of chlorine.

B. Air pollution

Air pollution is the mixture of solid particles and gases in the air. Carbon dioxide emissions, chemicals and smokes from factories, dusts are air pollutants. Air pollutants are gases and particles that harm people or other life, damage materials or reduce visibility. Air pollutants can be natural and human made. Some air pollution comes from volcanic eruptions, forest fires and hot springs. Most of air pollutants are the result of human activities such as burning of fossil, burning of solid waste, and forest fire.

Effect of air pollution

- Health of human being and animals
- Weather change in cities
- Acid rain
- Increase in atmospheric temperature

Ways of reducing air pollution

- Government laws- air pollution can be controlled by laws
- Filter system- can be installed in chimneys to remove solid pollutants
- Altering exhaust system – vehicles can reduce pollution from their smokes.
- Use of mass transportation- reduce both fuel consumption and carbon monoxide production



Figure 7.2 Air pollution caused by vehicles

Land pollution

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What is land pollution?
- ✓ Describe the causes and consequences of land pollution on the environment.

Land pollution is a result of dumping garbage, discharging waste and other toxins which making the land contaminated. Land pollution is a major problem around the world and is caused by a variety of factors. Some of the main causes of soil pollution include:

- **Deforestation:** in deforested areas, there is less water in the air to be returned to the soil. This brings dryer soil and the inability to grow crops.
- **Agricultural activities:** in order to meet the increasing demand of food for population, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are being used, and this leads to the toxicity of soil.
- **Industry mining**: most industries are dependent on extracting minerals from the earth. Whether it is iron ore or coal the bi-products are contaminated and cause soil pollution.
- **Rapid urbanization and illegal dumping of waste:** In urban area, disposal of huge amount of waste and lack of waste management procedure is the cause for soil /land pollution

The following are some ways of reducing land pollution

- ✓ Recycle materials like paper, glass and plastics.
- ✓ recover metals from scrap and disposed materials.
- ✓ Replace use of chemical fertilizers by the use of bio fertilizers and manures.
- ✓ reduce use of pesticides by adopting biological control of pests.
- ✓ encourage use of cattle dung and agricultural wastes in biogas plants.

II. Global warming

Global warming is the long-term heating of earth's climate system observed, due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere. The followings are some of the factors that cause global warming

i. The increment of carbon monoxide: it is the most single factor in global warming. It is caused by road vehicles, burning fossil fuels, and emissions of effluents from industries. Since developed countries are using many industries, they are the major cause for the increment of carbon monoxide.

ii. Chlorofluorocarbon: its main cause is toxic gases that released out of refrigerator and from industrial emission. It is the most damaging of the greenhouse gases. This toxic gas contributes a lot for the increment of the temperature of the earth.

iii. Methane: is released from decaying of organic matter such as waste damps, animal dung's, and farm land. "Koshe area", around Ayer Tena, was a large open land fill which receives Addis Ababa's waste. This area regularly emits methane gas to the surrounding environment and causes accidental fire.

Effects of global warming

Global warming has tremendous effects on living things as well as on the environment. Some of its effects are:

- Melting ice caps and glaciers. This in turn results rise of sea level and the flooding of low-lying areas
- The rise of sea temperature. This also causes loss of biodiversity.
- Depletion of ozone layer. This effect also increases global temperature and various diseases on human beings and other living things.

III. Ozone layer depletion

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What is ozone layer depletion?
- ✓ Describe the importance of ozone layer for living things?

Ozone is naturally occurring molecule containing three molecules of oxygen. The ozone layer is found in the stratosphere. It is a layer of gas which absorbs much of the sun's ultraviolet radiation, preventing it from reaching the earth.

Nowadays it is discovered that earth's protective ozone layer is becoming thinner and at some points making holes. Chemicals known as Chloro Fluro Carbon (CFC), used in the cooling system of refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners is the primary cause of ozone layer depletion. The effects of ozone layer depletion on our health and environment are:-

- Skin cancer
- breathing problem
- losing acquired immunity of a person increasing in air temperature

IV. Waste disposal

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What is waste disposal?
- ✓ What are the effects of improper waste management?

Disposing of waste has huge environmental impacts and can cause serious problems. Some waste will eventually rot, but not all, and in the process it may smell, or generate methane gas, which is explosive and contributes to the greenhouse effect.

The following are some of waste management mechanisms.

Buying Less: As a consumer, you can influence manufacturers to reduce solid waste. If you buy products that have less packaging and products that last longer or that can be used more than once, manufacturers will produce more of those products to satisfy the demand of the consumer.

Recycling: in addition to reducing waste, we need to find ways to make the best use of all the materials we throw away. It is the process of reusing materials or recovering valuable materials from waste or scrap. Making products from recycled materials usually saves energy, water, and other resources.

Composting: can also be an effective way of handling waste from food-processing plants and restaurants, manure from animal feed- lots, and municipal sewage sludge. If all biodegradable wastes were composted, the amount of solid waste going to landfills could be reduced.

Do You Know this?

Once you throw away your trash, you probably do not give it a second thought. But where does the trash go? The trash from the wastebasket probably will be picked up by a collection service and taken to a landfill, where the trash will be dumped with thousands of tons of other trash and covered with a layer of soil. What would happen if rainwater ran down into the landfill, and leached a harmful chemical, such as paint thinner, and it seeped into the groundwater? Suddenly, the trash that was not bothering anyone is causing an environmental problem.

V. Loss of Biodiversity

Start-up Questions

Discuss the followings in group and present your findings for the class.

- ✓ What is biodiversity?
- ✓ What kinds of human activities cause the loss of biodiversity in your locality?

Biodiversity is a term that describes the varieties of life on the Earth. It refers to wide varieties of the ecosystems and living organisms: such as, animals, plants, their habitats and their genes.

The major causes of biodiversity loss are: deforestation, over population, pollution and global warming. It has long been feared that human activities are causing massive extinctions of biodiversity. Unless measures are taken, the loss of biodiversity will continue.

Some of the measures to be taken to save biodiversity are: habitat restoration, seed banking, and preserving nature, reduce climate change, purchase sustainable product and so on.



Activity 7.1A

A. Individual work: Define the following terms

1. Environment
2. Pollution
3. Global warming
4. Waste disposal
5. Biodiversity

B. Group discussion

Discuss on the following question in small groups and present your discussion outcome through your group representative.

1. Describe the human activities impact on the surrounding environment
2. Carefully observe major environmental problems and the effort made to tackle them in your localities and report to the class
3. Make a simple observation on the reuse and recycle of used materials in your localities and report to the class.



7.1.3 Protecting the Environment

Competencies: At the end this lesson you will be able to:

- examine the importance of community participation in solving environmental problems;
- reflect their roles and identities as environmental actors in their localities

These are words/ phrases you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 5 words

- Afforestation
- Reducing
- Recycling
- Reusing
- Reforestation

More Key words

- Environmental actor
- Environmental problem

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What are the different methods of protecting the environment?
- ✓ Explain how community participation plays an important role for the protection of the environment?
- ✓ Describe your role in protecting the environment in your locality.

Environmental protection is the practice of conserving the natural environment. Environmental protection has invaluable benefits on conserving existing natural environment repairing the damage and reversing trends.

Governments, organizations and individuals are making various efforts and contributing a lot in protecting the environment. Some of the community participation which are essential for the protection of the environments are:-

- engaging afforestation and reforestation program,
- educating people about how to protect the environment
- reducing, reusing and recycling plastic materials and others.

Start-up Questions

✓ What are reforestation and afforestation?

to protect the environment? Discuss

Afforestation: is the planting of trees in area where there were no previous trees cover.

Reforestation: It is also the process of planting trees on the ground in an area where trees are removed.



Activity 7.1 B

A. Individual work: Define the following terms

1. Afforestation
2. Reforestation

B. Group discussion

Discuss on the following question in small groups and present your discussion outcome through your group representative.

1. Describe the importance of community participation in solving environmental problems.
2. Explain your roles as an environmental actor in your localities



7. 2 Demographic Overload

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Discuss the impacts of uncontrolled population growth on natural environment

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 5 words

- Demography
- Population growth
- Desertification
- Uncontrolled population
- Population control

More Key words

- Environmental problem
- Utilization of resources

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What is demography?
- ✓ Describe demographic 'overload'?
- ✓ Explain the impact of uncontrolled population on the natural environment and present your discussion to the whole class.

The Effect of Uncontrolled Population Growth on the Natural Environment

When there is uncontrolled population growth in a given country, the demand for resources will be so great. This causes improper resources utilization. This is a threat to the environment and obstacle to the development of a country.

The Earth's natural resources can be depleted and destroyed if there is no population control mechanism. Population overload is a challenge that causes environmental problems like deforestation and desertification, the decrease of farmland, water pollution, the depletion of the ozone layer, and increases the greenhouse effect. Thus, population control helps alienate environmental problems. In general, over population plants, animals, land, water, and humans.



Activity 7.2

A. Individual work: Define the following terms

1. Demography
2. Uncontrolled population
3. Natural environment

B. Group discussion

Discuss on the following question in small groups and present your discussion outcome through your group representative.

1. How does uncontrolled population affect the natural environment? Discuss in a group.
2. Make a simple observation in your localities and report the impact of population growth on the natural environment to the class



7.3 Terrorism

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- describe the meaning and impacts of terrorism on socio-economic development and human life**.**

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 5 words

- Crime of terrorism
- Terrorism
- Social disruption
- Terrorist act
- Threat

More Key words

- Chaos
- Disorder
- Freedom
- Conspiracy
- Endanger
- Instability

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What is terrorism?
- ✓ What are the consequences of terrorism on socio-economic development and human life?

Terrorism is commonly understood as the act of violence that target civilians in the pursuit of political or ideological aims**.** It is the deliberate act of endangering the lives or properties of people, denying the freedom of a person or a group of person. Terrorism includes criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes. It includes "unlawfully and intentionally" causing, attempting or threatening to cause:

a. death or serious bodily injury to any person;
b. serious damage to public or private property, including a place of public use, a State or government facility, a public transportation system, an infrastructure

facility or the environment;

c. damage to property, places, facilities, or systems.

Terrorism touches every aspects of economic, social, cultural, and political life of the people. Terrorism brings every types of violence to the society, loss of lives, social disruption, environmental loss, destructions of properties, damage to the infrastructure, loss of confidence, bring fear, anxiety, depression and so on.



Activity 7.3

A. Individual work: Define the following term

1. Terrorism

B. Group discussion

Discuss on the following question in small groups and present your discussion outcome through your group representative.

1. Describe the economic, social and psychological impacts of terrorism



7.4 Human Trafficking

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- explain causes and consequences of illegal human trafficking

These are the words you should try to learn for this lesson

Top 5 words

- **Child trafficking**
- **Exploitation**
- **Human trafficking**
- **Poverty**
- **Trafficking victims**

More Key words

- **Anxiety**
- **Child marriage**
- **Child soldiering**
- **Emotional health**
- **Gender discrimination**
- **Substance abuse**

Start-up Questions

- ✓ What is human trafficking?
- ✓ Describe child trafficking?
- ✓ What do you think about the consequences of child trafficking for the victim?
- ✓ Explain the causes and consequences of human trafficking

Human Trafficking is the transportation, recruitment or harboring of people through force, threat or coercion for the purpose of exploitation. It is currently catching the attentions of most governments and international organizations because of its severe health consequences and subsequent social crisis.

Causes of Human Trafficking

There are various causes for human trafficking. Some of them are: -

- Poverty, war, natural disaster and search for a better life
- Demand for cheap labor
- Human trafficking generates a huge profit (for the trafficker)

Human trafficking in Ethiopia has occurred internally and externally in the form of adult and child labor and commercial sex trafficking. There were also some reports of organ trafficking and other closely related human rights violations, such as child marriage, and exploitative inter country adoption.

Child Trafficking can be defined as any person under 18 years' old who is illegally recruited, transported and harbored for the purpose of exploitation, either within or outside the country.

The consequences of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking victims may suffer physically and psychologically like inhumane living condition, poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition, and poor personal hygiene, physical and emotional attacks by the hands of their traffickers, dangerous work place condition and occupational hazards. In addition, victims may suffer from problems like feelings of sever guilt, stress and disorder, depression, fear and anxiety.



Activity 7.4

A. Individual work: Define the following terms

1. Human trafficking
2. Child trafficking

B. Group discussion

Discuss on the following question in small groups, and present your discussion outcome through your group representative.

1. Describe the causes and consequences of human trafficking





UNIT SUMMARY

- Environment: Environment is the real world that has living as well as nonliving things of surrounding on the earth.
- Pollution: is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment
- There are three major types of pollutions. These are: water, air and land pollutions.
- The major causes of water pollution are sewage waste, industrial waste, and agricultural pollutants
- Air pollution is the mixture of solid particles and gases in the air. It's basically caused dose to dusts, chemicals and smokes emitted from factories, and cars.
- Land pollution is a result of damping garbage, waste and other toxin making the land contaminated
- Ozone is naturally occurring molecule containing three molecules
- Disposing of waste has huge environmental impacts and can cause serious problems
- When there is uncontrolled population growth in a given country, the demand for resources will be very high.
- Terrorism is the deliberate act of endangering the lives or properties of people, denying the freedom of a person or a group of person.
- Terrorism affects the socio-economic status of a person and the country
- Human trafficking is transporting, recruiting, harboring a person by threat and force for the purpose of exploitation

Glossary

Afforestation: is planting trees formerly not covered with trees.

Bio diversity: refers to wide varieties of the ecosystems and living organisms: such as, animals, plants, their habitats and their genes.

Carbon monoxide: it is the most single factor in global warming. It causes by road vehicles, by burning fossil fuels, and emissions from industries

Child trafficking: is illegally transporting, recruiting, harboring a person under the age of 18 years old by threat, coercion for the purpose of exploitation.

Chloro floro carbon: a family of chemical containing chlorine

Demography: is the study of human populations and how they change.

Environment: it is the natural world as a whole or in particular geographical area especially as affected by human activities.

Global warming: The slow increase in the temperature of the earth caused partly by the greenhouse effect, increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

Human trafficking: is illegally transporting, recruiting, harboring of people by threat, coercion for the purpose of exploitation

Methane: released from decaying of organic matter such as waste damps, animal dung's, and farm land

Ozone: is a highly reactive gas composed of three oxygen atoms.

Reforestation: is planting trees on land once they were covered by plant but from which the trees have been removed

Terrorism: is the act of endangering the lives and properties of people

REVIEW EXERCISE FOR UNIT SEVEN

I. True or False

Direction: Write "True" if the statement is correct and write "False" if it is incorrect

_____1. Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment.

_____2. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers helps to reduce land pollution.

_____3. Supporting terrorist act is not a crime of terrorism.

_____4. Recycling used materials helps to protect the environment.

_____5. Human trafficking is helpful for the promotion of peace and development.

II. Matching

Direction: Match the items in column "A" with items in "B"

	A		B
____	1	Reforestation	A. The study of human population
____	2	Demography	B. Planting trees where non exist before.
____	3	Human trafficking	C. The act of endangering peoples' lives
____	4	Afforestation	D. Illegal transporting of people
____	5	Terrorism	E. Planting trees on land where they are cut down.

III. Multiple choices

Direction: Choose the correct answer from the given options.

_____1. Which one of the followings is a method to reduce air pollution?

A. the burning of wood and coal C. the use of public transport

B. causing wild fire D. burning solid waste

_____2. Which One of the following has a positive influence on the environment?

A. Deforestation C. Overpopulation

B. Pollution D. Conservation

_____3. The following are the major factors, that affect wild animals EXCEPT:

A. Over grazing C. deforestation

B. Afforestation D. illegal hunting

_____4. Which one of the followings is a crime of terrorism?

A. endangering the lives and properties of a person or a group of person

B. contributing one's own talent for the development of the country

C. respecting national symbol and anthem

D. cooperation to advance national unity and integrity

_____5. The following are the main sources of soil pollution EXCEPT:

A. Fertilizers B. sewages C. Pesticides D. Solid waste

IV. Fill in the blank: Fill the following blanks with appropriate word

1. _____is a highly reactive gas composed of three oxygen atoms

2. _____is the mixture of gases around the earth

V. Short answer: Give short answers for the following questions.

1. List the effects of ozone layer depletion?

2. Describe the consequences of terrorism on socio-economic development

Check List

Put a tick (√) mark in each of the boxes for activities you can perform

I can

1	examine human activities impact on the surrounding environment	☐
2	explain the importance of community participation in solving environmental problems	☐
3	reflect my role and identity as environmental actor in my locality	☐
4	discuss the impact of uncontrolled population growth on natural environment	☐
5	describe the meaning and impacts of terrorism on socioeconomic development and human life	☐
6	explain the causes and consequences of illegal human trafficking	☐

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