Amde Tsion (1314-1344)

- Amde Tseyon's throne name was Gebre Meskel.
- In the words of Paul B. Henze,
- Amde Tseyon was one of the most outstanding Ethiopian king.
- He was an Engineer of Expansion.
- Amda Tseyon inherited the Military and political problems of his predecessors.

Amde Tsion (1314-1344)

- In the beginning, his relationship with the church was not good with Debre Libanos church fathers.
- He was accused by several prominent religious leaders of fornication with his father's concubine.
- And later marrying three wives.
- Successors of Abune Tekle Haymanot tried to enforce higher standards of morality among the elite, and they were

Amde Tsion (1314-1344)

- He led the continuation of programs of expansion into
- Before his expansion he reconcile with Hayq Estifanos abbots by return their passive which took by his father wedem Ared.
- The Agaw districts in the North-West,
- The Hamasen and Erteria, Massawa
- After he conquered Massawa he sited on elephant.
- The Tigray, Enterta to Ye Abike Egzi
- The kingdom of Gojjam in the west,
- Damot in the south-West; and

Amde Tsion (1314-1344)

- His expansion favours the regime by,
- Expanding the government territory
- He build his military capacity
- He gained minerals from Gojam and rebuild economical situation.
- Amda Tseyon’s most important victories were against the Muslim state.
- The expansion favoured Christian society and
- He established Christian state.

Sayfe Ared (1344-1372)

- Amda Tseyon's eldest son, Sayfa Ar'ed, his throne name Newaye Kristos, succeeded him.
- His regime was twenty-eight years.
- As of His father Sayfa Ared also drifted towards the Muslims on the East
- Seyfe Ared parting the Ifat Muslims and ruled them for some years.
- After Sayfa Ared regime his 1st son Wedem Asferi throne name Newaye Mariam (1372-1382) ruled.

Dawit 2nd (1382-1415)

- He married two wives from the Qegn Etege called Tsion Mogesa from her he gained five sons.
- Tweodros
- Yishak
- Endrias
- Tewoflos
- Habte Iyesu
- From his gera Etege Egzi Kebra he gained
- Zara Yacob and
- Eleni.

Dawit 2nd (1382-1415)

- During the reign of Emp. Dawit
- Segment of the true
- The Icon known today as “Kur’ate-Re’esu”
- And other important Christian relics brought as a gift from Jerusalem to Ethiopia, reached on the 10th of Meskerem/ September 21. Thus, the feast day of “Teketsel Tsigie” Started.
- During his time there was theological debate b/n Bete Ewostatewos and Bete T/Haimanot.
- The emperor announce a decree to support Bete T/Haimnot and One sabbath.

Dawit 2nd (1382-1415)

- During Emp. Dawit regime written
- Gadle Qewstos said his throne name Constantine
- Gadle kiristos semra
- Teamere Mariam also translated from Arebic to Geez at this time.
- On the translated book the name of Marry was written with gold. The book found in Gishen Mariam.
- Emperor Dawit rested on Tikimt 9.
- His body recently found on Daga Estifanos.

(1357-

- He was born on Shegla/Segla in 1357.
- His father was Hizbe Tsion and his mother Emene Tsion.
- He learnt and lived with Aqabe seat Sereqe Birhan in Hayk Istifanos Monastery.
- Abba Giorgis called himself son of Sereqe Birhan (weldu le Sereqe Birhan).
- He studied Degua from Abune Mikael Ze Garema.
- Emp.Dawit selected to teaches his family and other scholars they live around the castle including “Kahnate Debtera.”

(1357-

- Abba Giorgis Metsafe Seatat found in his monastery titled by Metsafe Seata the Mealt and the Lelit.
- Abba Giorgis wrote

1. Metsahfe Mistir:- Answer to different heresy thoughts
2. Fikare/Fere haimanot:- Short version of M.Mistir
3. Enzira Sebehat:- Poems those glorified St. Marry
4. Hohete Birhan or wedase wegenay said “window of light”

(1357-1417)

- Abba Giorgis wrote

9. Tselote Feteto:- Feteto the Mead and Feteto the Qurban

10. Teameho kidusan:-

11. Tselote Mahtem

12. Tselote Etan

13. Haimanotu le Atnatewos:- Atnatewos the Rome written on Africa Orthodoxy religion.

- Abba Giorgis Hagiography wrote by Abba Yacob welde Ewostatewos the Bizen.
- He become a monk at Abba Betselote Mikael monastery instead Debre Libanos

(1357-1417)

- He teaches Degua in Hayq Estifanos and categorized it Yohanes, Astemeher and Fasika
- Abba Giorgis released from the exile by Tewodros 1st.
- Before he finished his “Wedase Hawariat” book rested on Hamle 7, 1417.
- The book was finished by his disciple called Giorgis.

Zara Yaqob (1434-1468)

- Dawit Youngest Son, Zara Yaqob, declared emperor in 1434.
- Zara Yaqob was the greatest ruler and patron of the church among the kings of the Solomonic Dynasty.
- He is known to be crowned in Axum and in doing this; he sought to invest the Monarchy with all the religious and political symbols of Ancient Axum.

Zara Yaqob (1434-1468)

- Zara Yacob born in 1391.
- Abune Philipos Ze Debre Bizen forecasted to Etege Egzi kebra she will born the son and he crowned.
- Zara Yacob teaches and spent his childhood time with Abba Yestinos in Debre Bizen monastery and surroundings.
- During the time he gained clear

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