UNIT- 10

The Napoleonic Era (1799-1815) and its Consequences

Military Dictatorship

- Napoleon was born on 1769, he received military education, and he got victory over English and Spain. He made unsuccessful campaign over Egypt and Syria to blow Britain trade in the east.
- Napoleon overthrown the directory and proclaim a new constitution. He took the title First consul. The consulate napoleon showed a genius in both military and governmental affairs. He smashed alliance of Russia, Austria, Britain and states.
- In 1804 napoleon became emperor of French and he destroys the alliance of Britain, Austria, Russia and Sweden. Most of the European states became under his control by 1810. He gives thrones to his relatives.
- The British fleet crushed the French fleet at Trafalgar
- The peoples of Europe welcomed the French as liberators, to free them from unjust rules, later they pay high price for the benefit of France rule. Napoleon plunders cities of Europeans and beautifies Paris.
- Discontent began against napoleon. Napoleon could not have strong army which holds them down.
- Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812; he could not resist the spirit of Russian people and the Russian winter. He began a disastrous retreat. Rebellion broke out, French armies defeated by Portugal and Spain. In 1813 at Leipzig he suffered serious defeat and forced to surrender.
- In 1814 napoleon exiled to island of Elba. Louis XVIII restored the monarchy. Napoleon escaped from Elba, Louis XVIII fled the country and napoleon took power for 100 days.
- At waterloo the British and Prussian army defeated napoleon. Then he fled to island of St. Helena in south Atlantic. He died a few years later, great tombs erected in parish or him.
- Napoleon set up centralized administration, roads, canals & bridges were built. He appointed lawyers to finish French law to a uniform code for France (code of napoleon).
- Napoleon set up system of public schools and established Catholic Church in France

The Industrial Revolution

- Industrial revolution began in England. Britain had great coal mines, iron ore used for industry. Britain had colonies in Atlantic and India in 18^{th} c, had stable government, great navy and skilled workman.
- Industrial revolution is the invention and use of machines in place of hard labor. The machines were operated by a new form of power (steam power). Steam power turned water into stream by burning coal. The first steam engine invented by Savry and Newcomer. James watt improved the steam engine. The steam power was used for transport (ships and railways).
- The first railway locomotive built in 1804, later improved by George Stephenson and Robert. The first railways were from Stockton to Darlington and from Liverpool to Manchester. The railway operated by big share companies not individuals.
- The steam powers were used in factories. The industrial capitalist owned the factories with more profit. A corporation is owned by the people who buy shares of stock.
- Industrial revolution made advances in iron. Coal was used to shape the iron.
- Industries transformed by industrial revolution were cotton, textile, iron, chemical manufacture and transport industry.
- The use machines brought factory system and towns grew up. The towns located near rivers. Manufacturing, trade and population increased.
- Factory workers lived in slum areas, in unsanitary dwellings, long working hour and low wage and there was bad Working condition. The number of child workers also increased with low pay.

The Development of Socialist Thought and Action

- Robert Owen and Charles Fourier followers' established short lived cooperative settelement called Utopians (comes from a book of Thomas More). Utopia is an account of an ideal society that provides equality & justice for its members.
- Karl Marx- scientific socialism, he believed that all history is a series of struggles between ruling & working class. He taught capitalism would be replaced by socialism.
- Socialist movement grew strong and socialist parties won control of government in several countries inspired by teaching of Marx. Later the international socialist movement collapsed.

Darwinism's Theory of Evolution and Its Impacts

- Social Darwinism is a belief that people in society compete for survival and that superior individuals, groups, and races became powerful and wealthy. Darwin in his book “the origin of species” believed all plants and animals had evolved from a few common ancestors. He applies idea of natural selection to the society.
- The fittest will survive and those that are unfit fail to do so. Different philosophers promote social Darwinism. By 1900 Darwinism lost its importance.

Age of Reaction (1815-1848)

- The congress held after the war between France and other Europeans. The congress decide how Europe would be ruled after Napoleon; Quadruple alliance Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia and France; the congress put back many European kings; the congress also ratified several conquests of Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- By the congress France deprived of all territory conquered by napoleon.
- The congress ignored democratic and nationalistic sentiments of Europeans
- The congress create balance of power in Europe treated France harshly

The revolution of 1820-21 in Italy and Spain

- The peoples organized secret societies and aired their grievances by candle-light called Carbonari (Charcoal burners). The society began in Italy and spread to others.
- The Spanish soldiers revolted and forced Ferdinand VII to proclaim old Spanish constitution.
- In 1920 revolution began in Naples, but the revolution suppressed by Austria; the Spanish revolution suppressed by France

The Latin America Revolution of 1810- 1823

- In mexico Creoles took the revolution. The revolutionary army seized power & proclaims Mexicos independence by Sante Anna as president.
- The leader of the movement in Vensuella. Vensuella proclaim independence from spain Simon Boliver
- Argentina became independent from Spain by San Martin. To make the Argentineans independence last long San Martin freed Chile and Peru from Spanish rule. San Martin & Bolivar made secret meeting to avoid Spain.
- Brazil became independent from Portugal

The Revolution of 1930-32 in France & Belgium

- In 1830 the people of Paris revolted against Charles X. the king issued July Ordinances. It made strict censorship of press and he dissolve elected chamber of Deputies.
- The middle class and workers revolted then Charles abdicated and fled to England. The workers favored republican government
- Louis Philippe was a bourgeoisie king who exercises limited monarchy.
- The revolution spread through Europe. Encouraged by French example Belgium became independent from Dutch.

The Revolution in France, Austria, Italy and Germany

- Dissatisfied with Louis Philippe; republican (Cavaignac & Lamartine) hoped democratic republic and socialist parties (Louis Blanc) established.
- Luis philippe refused to made reforms. The students & workers held a slogan “Down with Louis Philippe”. He fled from Paris and revolutionaries set up provisional government (consist of 5 republican and 4 socialists).
- The National assembly elected in 1848 mostly from moderates and republicans. After bloody fighting the working class socialists driven out of Paris. 10,000 peoples were killed known as “Bloody June Days” of 1848.
- The National assembly drafts a new constitution, new form of government “Democratic republic” or “second republic”.
- The news of down fall Louis Philippe spread to Europe. The revolution inspired desire for political unity in Italy, Austria, and Germany

Consequences of 1848 revolution

- The revolution quickly failed. The revolution ended manorial system in German and Austrian empire, and Europeans began to adopt more liberal government

UNIT 11

PEOPLES AND STATES IN PRE COLONIAL AFRICA (1000-1884)

North Africa

Mamluk Egypt

- Mamluks came from Turkish which ruled Egypt from 1250- 1517 virtually and up to 1805 nominally
- Acute power struggle within the Ayyubid dynasty was the cause for the rise of mamluks. The mamluks had their own mercenaries and they

rendered any sultan who wanted their military service and coul afford to pay for it and they supported al-Malik al-Salih.

- Mongols invasion of Middle East was the immediate cause for mamluks to seize power. The mamluks saved Egypt during the sixth crusade when France invades Egypt.
- The last Ayyubids ruler Turan Shah was assassinated, then Egyptian rulers began to appoint from the Mamluks. Islam won Mamluks prestige and acceptance
- Egypt economically prosperous under Mamluk due to trans- Saharan trade, West African rulers passed through Cairo to land to Jerusalem and the red sea trade passed through Egypt. Mamluks annex kingdom of Nubia in 1275
- Mongols invaded and defeated Ottomans in 1402. This weakened one of the enemies of Mamluks
- The ottomans invaded Egypt in 1516 and extended their rule over Egypt until the rise of Mohammed Ali in 1805.

The Funji Sultanate

- Funji emerged in 1504 in Nubia. Before Funji two Christian kingdoms existed (Alwa & Makuria). Later the Arabs establish supremacy over Nubia.
- The Arabs challenged by the Funji nomads in the 16thc. The Funji accept Islam & establish Funji sultanate at Sennar. Abdallabi were another rival Arabs in Nubia. Later they were defeated by the Funji. Later Nubia attained political stability
- The Christian kingdom of Ethiopia made expedition to Funji by Susenyos in 1620, and by Iyasu II in 1730. Finally Funji conquered by Egypt in 1821.

The Almoravids

- Almoravids was the Islamic revival movement in Maghrib region organized by Sanhaja Berbers as reaction to **attack** of Arabs. The arabs destroyed and looted the property of Berbers.
- Leader of the movement Abdallah preach jihad against non- muslims. The followers were called hermitage –al Murabitun
- Almoravids launch Jihad in two directions. The one led by Abdallah captured city of Sijilmasa, Moroco and part of spain. The second led by Abu Bakr against Ghana, capture Audaghust, Kumbisaleh and western Sudan

The Almohads

- Rival movement aimed at controlling trans- Saharan trade and building Islamic empire. The movement led by Ibn Tumart, his reforms related to morality, theology and low. He criticize the Almoravids movement for their religious laxity
- At the capital Marrakesh he criticizes Almoravids. Later he officially establishes Almohad movement aimed to overthrow Almoravid region. The followers were al- Muwahhidun.
- Ibn tumart got wide acceptance from the berbers. The almohad member ship grows and began to threaten the Almohads. After a awr between the two groups Almohads did not capture capital of Marrakish. Ibn Tumart was killed 1130 and succeded by Abd al-Mumim in 1133. Al Mumim establishes Almohad movement on strong base, and the movement continued until the middle of 13th c.
- Factors for collapse of Almohads were the vast territory made effective administration difficult; economic difficulty due wars, and the military weakness of Almoravids
- The Spanish kingdoms defeated Almohads in 1212. The last Almohad ruler al- Wathiq was overthrown by Marinid family and the Almohad moment came to end

Western Africa

- Arabs called the region “Bila d al-Sudan” or country of Blacks or western sudan (from Atlantic ocean to Lake chad)

Ghana

- The name Ghana was a title for the kings meaning “war chiefs”
- Ghana reached height of power in 1000 AD. Kumbisaleh was the most important & last capital of Ghana
- Ghana located on Trans Saharan trade. This enables the merchant’s middle men between North Africa & forest belt. The rulers set up strong government using the income from trade. The organized army used to conquer regions. The crafts men were skilled in iron work. Their empire covered Mali & Mauritania
- Invasion of Almoravids was the cause of their decline. They control capital of kumbisaleh in 1076.

Mali

- The kingdom founded by kangaba people. Powerful chief Sumanguru controlled ancient capital of Ghana Kumbisaleh. The kangaba merchants conduct business with Sumanguru. The kangabas were dissatisfied with Sumanguru oppressive rule.
- The kangabas under the leadership of Sundiata took power and changed the name from kangaba to Mali means “where the king resides”
- Sundiata succeded by Mansa Uli. Under the two rulers Mali regained gold bearing lands of Wangara & Bambak
- Under Manasa Musa Mali became the powerful and largest empire in the world. He was the first person to be converted to Islam and made pilgrimage to Mecca. Ibn Battutah Arab historian said “Musa was powerful, richest, fortunate, most feared by enemies & most able to good to those around him”
- Extension of territory of Mali was the main factor for their downfall. The successors of Mansa Musa were unable to defend attacks of neighbors. In 1550 the empire comes to an end.

Songhai

- It was a West African empire reached height in 15 &16thC. Their center was Gao and they accepted Islam.
- A Sunni dynasty extended power in Songhai by Sunni Ali who conquer parts of Mali & subjugate Djenne in 1471.
- Mohammod Ture of Askia dynasty extended Songhai influence & made Tumbuktu a cultural center. Later the dynastic rivalry weakened the empire. In 1591 Songhai came to end with assault of Moroccan forces.

Kanem – Bornu Empire

- Kanem Bornu was a state in Lake Chad founded by Kanuri people ruled by sultan of Saifuwa dynasty and their capital was Njimi.
- Their economy was based on trans- Saharan trade. The empire had contact with Nubia, Egypt, west, north and southern African states. The accepted Islam in 11thC.
- The empire expanded through conquests. Under Ali Ghaji they founded new capital at Ngazargamu. Under Mai Idris Alooma the empire became powerful. Finally, in 1846 the empire absorbed by Wadai.

The Hausa City- States

- Different non Hausa states settled in the region and assimilated the Hausa culture and language. The territory occupied by Hausa language speakers called “Kassar Hauasa” or Hausa land.
- The Hausa city states were Kano, Kantisa, Zazzu, Gobir, Kebbi, Rano and Zamfara. They were not politically united
- The factors for prosperity of Hausa city states were rich deposit of iron ore, fertile soil and their location between Sahel & Sahara in the north and the tropical forest in the south made trade intermediaries
- Hausa city states city states had relation with Kanem Bornu. Their state structure was organized hierarchy
- With the rise of Fulani Jihad the Hausa came to an end in 1811.

Equatorial, Eastern and South Eastern Africa

Kingdom of Kongo

- Founded by Bakongo peole and their king was Manikongo. The Bakongos were clever smiths and build powerful kingdom. The kingdom had strong administrative structure divide in to six provinces.
- Their economies were agriculture and trade. Iron smelting and weaving were prestigious professions.
- Portuguese navigator Diogo Cam visited congo basin claim the surrounding region as Portuguese territory. Then missionaries & craftsmen visited Portuguese. Manikongo was converted to Christianity. His successor Afonso modeled his government on Portuguese system. Afonso participate in slave trade and became supplier of in Atlantic slave trade.
- Decline of kongo was caused by invasion of warrior people called Jaga. Then the Arabs establish plantation conduct slave trade in the region

Zimbabwe

- The Shona peoples built civilization of Zimbabwe. Shona’s introduce mining technique and cults. A shrine named Dzimbadzemabwe or house of stones built on Mbanwa hill. The great stone walls built from granite.
- The state Zimbabwe maintains trading contacts with ports of east Africa like Sofala & Kilwa. Due to over exploitation of the kingdom, it came to an end in 15^{th}c.

Mwene Mutapa

- Mutota who belonged to Rozwi clan founded the state of Mwene Mutapa. Under Mutope the empire moved to the south. Later the southern province separated from the kingdom.
- The Portuguese attempted to control Swahili ports (Sena & Tete) and to conquer the empire. In 1693 shona military ruler called changamire drove the Portuguese and established Rozwi empire (Changamire)

Southern Africa

The Khoi- Khoi

- Khoi Khoi were pastoral people, they have been called Huttentots. Their language Khi- Khoi means “men to men”.
- Khoi Khoi related to two neighbors peoples San and Bantu. Khoi Khoi were hunters later they started cattle raising. They expanded to Botswana. The Khoi Khoi finally reduced to minority group settled in Kalhari desert due to pressure from Dutch & Bantu people.

The San

- Their territory constricted by white settlers. Women’s gathered wild fruits and men’s killed animal. They sometimes live in caves. San were called Bush men by white settlers. They spoke khoisan language

The Bantu

- Originated in the border land of Cameron and Nigeria & migrate to south Africa. The causes of Bantu migration were believed to be population pressure. Bantu split in two; the eastern Bantu and the western Bantu. Shona, Xhosa, Kikuyu & Zalu descended from Eastern Bantu, and Herero and Tonga descended from western Bantu. The Bantu south Africas were Venda, Sotho, Tsongo, Nguni & Inhambane.
- The Bantu began to disturb after the arrival of the Dutch settlers called “Boers” later became the Cape Colony. With struggle from Bantu & Boers, Several Bantus emerged like the Zulu kingdom (attained

prominence under Shaka Zulu). In 19thc Britain conquer the zulu kingdom and the surrounding region

The Trans _ Atlantic Slave Trade

- After voyages of C. Columbus, the Spanish conquerors arrived in the North, south and Central America and the Europeans establish plantation agriculture.
- The Native Americans were called Red Indians forced to work in the plantation and mine fields.
- The Red Indians died from European disease, then Europeans began to transport slaves from Europe, but they could not resist the hardship.
- Portuguese and Spain began to transport slaves from West Africa across Atlantic Ocean to American continent.

The Atlantic slave trade passed through 3 phases

- 1st phase (piratic slave trade)- traders were individual merchants, navigators, sea robbers and adventures. Conducted until 1580
- 2nd phase (monopolistic slave trade) – conducted by monopolistic slave trading companies. The companies assisted by regular armed force. The slave hunting ground widened & volume of trade increased. The 2nd phase, also known as triangular trade, which connects America, Europe and Africa. Cotton, alcoholic drinks, and fire arms transport to Africa in exchange for slaves. The slaves transport to America in exchange for sugar, tobacco, and others taken to Europe and sold at high price.
- 3rd phase (free trade) – several individual traders participated. There was fierce competition between individual traders and companies.

Horrors of Slave Trade

- Slaves were captured as beasts and they were chained and hurried. They underwent bitter hard ship in the voyage. The lifelong hardship began in the plantation they toiled daily. Deaths was preferable to living

Abolition of the slave trade

- From the beginning abolitionist movement was began against slave trade. But the Europeans ignored the pressure of the abolitionist.
- Britain was the first European state to champion abolitionist movement. Britain abolishes slave trade in her empire in 1807 which was the result

of industrialization. British interest shifted from slave trade to search of raw material, labor, and markets for industries.

Consequence of slave trade

- More than 15 million young Africans exported to America
- Africans lost most valuable human resource
- Ruined traditional crafts of the continent
- African chiefs acquired large amount of firearms to intensify war & conflict
- Created division among African states
- Paved the way for colonialism in Africa

THE END