CHAPTER ONE

STATES AND PEOPLES OF THE SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA IN THE 19THCENTURY

1.1. The Omotic States

- The peoples and the states which occupied the territory around the Omo river basin.
- They speak various languages collectively known by linguists as Omotic languages.
- The peoples and the states are also known by the genetic linguistic term of Omotic.
- The most important languages under the Omotic language family are Kaffa, Walayita, Dawuro, Bench, Dorze Gamo, Gofa, Koyra, Yem, Sheka, and Maji.

1.2. The Oromo monarchical states

- Before these states were emerged in Gibe region Mecha Oromo clan occupied this region in 16th c and these people were governed by Gada System.
- Gradually Mecha Oromo had left their administration system and followed monarchical System because of the following factors

A. The great contact of Oromo and Omotic state in the region
B. The expansion of Oromo affected Gada System
C. Frequent war gave rise to powerful individuals
D. Long Distance Trade
E. .The Introduction of Islam in the region

- The names of these oromo Monarchical states were Limmu Enarya,Jimma, Gera, Gomma, and Gumma .
- Among these states, the first Oromo monarchical state that emerged in Gibe region was Limmu Enarya.
- It was powerful during the reign of Abba Bagibo or Ibsa (1825-1861)

Leqa Neqemt

- It was founded by bakara Godana
- It was powerful during reign of Maroda and his son kumusa
- It was submitted peacefully to Menelik expansion

Leqa Qelem

- It was founded by Tullu
- The state became powerful during Jot Tullu
- The main source of its wealth and power was its cross frontier gold trade and the trade among the other Muslim states (sheikdoms)

1.3. The Harar state

- The city of Harar served as the center for the sultanate Adal in 15-16th c
- Emir Nur the immediate successor of Imam Ahmed , built the Harar wall to protect the Oromo expansion in 16th c but the sultanate of Adal forced to shift its center from Harar to Ausa in 1557due to the Oromo expansion

After 1557 the Harare people setup their own sultanate and paid their annual tribute to the Adal Imam of Ausa until 1647.

Emir Ali Dawud (1647-1662)

- He was one of the Harar emirates.
- He declared the independent of Harar and stop the annual tribute to the imam of Ausa
- He established his dynasty that was to rule up to the last quarter of 19th c.
- The Harar city becomes a center of religious and trade.

The Economic activities of Harar

- The exported items of Harar were Coffee, chat, fruits and vegetables, dyes, Ostrich feathers.
- The imported Items were glasses, clothes and other luxury goods
- The city developed its own currency as early as the 17th c.
- The trade relation between the people of Harar and the neighboring Oromo People made economic interdependence.
- The emirates of Harar maintained economic ties with Yemen and Arabian Peninsula through Zeila and Berbera ports
- Some of the foreigners who had lived in the Harar city were: Arabs, Persians, Turks, Armenians and the Greeks
- But the emirates didn't have direct relation from European powers.
- In 1855, the British traveler Sir Rechard Bruton was able to stay for Ten days and it bring strong impact on the emirates future.
- Bruton's visit brought Egyptians who were led by Mohammed Rauf Pash occupied Harar for Ten Years (1875-1885).

1.4. The Sheikdoms or Muslim states

- The Sheikdoms or Muslim states were situated along the Ethio-Sudan boarder.
- These were Asosa or Aquadi, Benishangul and Komosha.
- The main factors for the emergence of these states were the influence of Islam and border trade.
- The region was rich in gold and other resources and it attracted Sudanese and Egyptians. Finally they were incorporated by Menelik in 1880s and 1890s.

1.5. Shewan kingdom

- This kingdom was founded by Negasi Kirstos in 1695.
- The core area of the state was **Menz.**
- Shewa reached at the highest power during the reign Sahlesellassie (1813-1847).
- He was the 1st shawan ruler to adopt the title **Negus** for himself.
- The former shawan rulers used the title **Merid azmach** and **Abato**. The kingdom had nine sub-provinces.
- The economic activities of Shawan kingdom were Agriculture and trade.
- Some of the exported items were Ivory, Gold, coffee, slaves and civet cats.
- The imported items of shewan kingdom were Firearms and other goods
- The first Europeans to approach the Shawan king were the missionaries **Isenberg** and **Krapf**, who arrived at the court of Shale Selassie in 1837.
- In 1839 another European, the French chemist **Rochet d'Hericourt**, came to Shewa. He tried to influence the French government to establish relations with the kingdom
- King Shaleslassie was died and succeeded by Haile Melekot 1847-1855. During this period the existence of shawan autonomous was ended
- Because, Tewodros II came to Shewa and defeated its army at the battle of Berket in November 1855 and captured Menelik (the son of Haile Melekot).Tewodros II brought Menelik to Meqdalla for ten Years (1855-1865)

1.6. TRADE AND TRADE ROUTE

- There were two main trade route lines that pass through different market centers.
- The starting point for both lines was south western part of the western region.

1. **The First trade route lines** begin from Bonga in the Kaffa and run north wards through important trade centers such as
   - ⇒ Bonga in kaffa
   - ⇒ Jiren in Jimma
   - ⇒ Seka in Limmu Enarya
   - ⇒ Assandabo in Horogudru wellega
   - ⇒ Basso in Gojam
   - ⇒ Derita in Gonder
   - ⇒ Gonder in Gonder, the former province
   - ⇒ From the city of Gonder it branched into two.
     - **A. The Western direction** Mattama or Galabat and the other was to
     - **B. The Northern direction** i.e. Adwa and Massawa
2. **The second trade route lines** started from Jiren moved to Seka and changed its course towards southeast direction. Some of the market centers along this line were:
   - ⇒ Sodoo , Rogei and Aliyuamba in Shewa
   - ⇒ Harar in Harargie. From this city it separated in to two branches.
     - **A.** Berbera and
     - **B.** Zeila.

- **The main source of trade items** was the south western Part of the country where coffee, ivory, gold. Slave, animal skin, musk were plentiful.
- **The main slave market centers** in this period were Abdul Rasal, Gindeberet, Basso and yejube.
- **Some of the imported items** were the followings. These were: Mirror, Cowries shell, cotton, cloth, glass, and Iron ware.
- **The major medium of exchange** during this period were Amole or salt bare, Iron bare, beads, cotton cloth or Abujadi and
- Maria Theresa Dollar or Thaler including **bartering system**.

Merchants in the long-distance trade

- There were different merchants who participated in the trade. Some of them were:
  - **Afkala: -** these were Muslim Oromo merchants in the south western region.
  - **Jabarti: -** these merchants were active Muslim merchants in the northern part of Ethiopia.
  - **Jalaba:** these were Sudanese merchants in the northern and north western part of the country.
  - **Argoba:** merchants from Shewa were active in the trade between Harar and northern Somali.
  - **Soffaree**: these were foreign merchants that found at the borders of Ethio-Kenya and Ethio-Somali
- **Caravan:** this was the organized merchants during long distance trade in Ethiopia. The members of the organized merchants elected one of the merchants as a leader. The head of the merchants was called **Nagadras**.
- The responsibility of Negadras was:
  - Settling dispute among merchants
  - Mobilizing the group
  - Fixing the date of departure
  - Choosing camp sites for rest
  - And paying Taxes at custom post.

CHAPTER- TWO

2.1. American civil war1861-1865

The major cause of American civil war was the socio-economic contradiction that existed in USA.

Economic difference among the north states and south states in USA were

The north states

- were Industrialized
- Used mechanized agriculture
- Used hired labor

The southern states were

- Agrarian
- Used plantation Agriculture
- The main crops were Cotton &Tobacco
- They used slave labour

Social and political factors

The Northern states

- were abolitionist
- Were unionist
- The leader was Abraham Lincoln
- The known war general of the north states were **Ulysses S. Grant** and **William T. Sherman.**

The southern states were

- Reservists
- Separatists
- Confederacy states
- Led by Jefferson Davis
- The known war general of the southern States was **Robert E. lee.**

The immediate cause of American civil war was the election Abraham Lincoln as the 16th president American from the northern state in 1860.

The course of American Civil war

It has two phases.

i. **The first phase was 1861-1863**. During this phase the southern states became the upper hands over the north states because they fought in their region, they had trained armies and experienced war officials even if they had the lack of resources including materials and weapons.

- Before the beginning of the second phase of the civil war Abraham Lincoln issued two proclamations in 1863 to divert the balance of power. These were
  - **Emancipation law** (slaves in the southern states should be free from any influence)
  - **Homestead law**(gave a plot of lands for these slaves)

ii. **The second phase** of the civil war was 1863-1865 during the war the north states had got large number of slaves from the southern states because of the above two proclamations and they defeated the southern states in April 1865.

The consequences of American Civil war

- Slavery was abolished from USA
- Union was maintained
- Capitalism was continued
- USA become a major power
- Abraham Lincoln was killed by agents of slave owners **John Wilkes Booth**

1.2. German Unification

There were some developments which lead to German Unification. These were:

- ♥ Capitalism
- ♥ Napoleonic war
- ♥ Nationalism
- ♥ Confederation
- ♥ Trade Union

Ξ **Capitalism:** It existed in Europe in 18thc due to Industrial Revolution and it led many European powers to expand their territories in this continent.

Ξ **Nationalism and Napoleonic war 1790s-1815**The German people began to think to themselves as distinct nationality and agitated for a united father land during Napoleonic war in Europe.

Ξ **German confederation**

After the end of napoleon war in 1815, the victories group such as Britain, France, Austria and other European powers meet at Vienna Congress in 1815 and they decided the following points regarding German States.

- The number of German states should reduce from 100 to 38.
- These German states organized as German Confederation and they should be under the Austrian dominant. But the confederation was weakened and incapable to bring German Unification.

Ξ **Trade Union (Zollverien)**

- Ƶ This trade Union was set up by Prussia in 1819 who compete from Austria to be a leader for German unification.
- Ƶ The Trade Union was realized beginning from 1934.
- Ƶ This Union eliminated the tariffs among the member states and imposed high tariffs for nun members of the Union.

Challenges for German Unification

A. Austria: It feared that if the nationalist movement appeared among the German States the subject's who had lived May requested their independent.

B. France: it also dominated the southern states of German and France didn't want to see powerful German because it feared that German could be one of the challenges for France in the future.

C. The rulers of small German States: these rulers also feared that they might lose their powers and territories which under their control when German is unified.

- ♌ **Political Difference among German states:** the northern states followed Autocratic rule and the southern states had liberal administration system.
- ♌ **Religious difference among German states;** there was a religious dissension between protestant north and catholic south.
- ♌ **Economical differences among the German states:** there was economic disagreement between agrarian east, dominated by Junkers (land lords) and more industrialized west.

♍ **Prussia; -** This German state played a great role for German unification. Its king was William and its prime minster was Bismarck in 1861 and 1862 respectively.

What were the steps taken by Bismarck to achieve German unification?

- In order to achieve German unification Bismarck waged three wars against Denmark, Austria and France

i. The Danish War (Bismarck and Austria Jointly)

- In 1864, Bismarck Austria and jointly declared war against Denmark to take Holstein and Schleswig principalities.
- These provinces were located on the border of German and Denmark and there were large numbers of Germans, but the king of Denmark annexed them in 1863.
- Prussia took Schleswig and Austria also took Holstein in 1865 after they had defeated Denmark.

ii. The Austro-Prussian War (Bismarck and Piedmont jointly)

- In 1866, Prussia declared war Against Austria to take Holstein from it.
- Austria was defeated by Prussia and piedmont at the battle of **Sadowa** after 7weeks and it ceded Holstein to Prussia and Venetia to piedmont.

iii. The Franco Prussia war:

- Prussia provoked Napoleon in to declaring war on Prussia in July 1870.
- Then the southern states joined the war to the side of Prussia against France.
- The army of Napoleon was defeated at the battle of **Sedan** september20, 1871.
- The news of defeat of France incited the people of Paris to revolt.
- Finally the second Empire was collapsed in France. And it forced to sign treaty of Frankfurt in 1871.

The consequences of Frankfurt treaty were:

- France agreed to ceded Alsace and Loraine to German
- William I and Bismarck of German crowned at **the palace of Versailles** in France as the king and the Chancellor of German respectively
- German was forced to pay war Indemnity

2.3. Italian unification

- Before 1870 Italy was disunited state and many Italian states were dominated by different groups these were the following
  - Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the two sicilies were under control of local rulers
  - Papal States were under control of the Roman Catholic Church pope.
  - Lombardi and Venetia were given to Austria
  - Rome was under control of France since1848 to protect the pope from popular uprising.
- Italian nationalists followed different approaches in order to unify their country since 1848.

1. **The first Approach was come from Giuseppe Mazzini.**
   - His organization was known as Young Italy
   - He wanted to create a united and a free Italian Republic
2. **The second Approach was come from north Italian state of Piedmont.**
   - The rulers of Piedmont wanted to establish monarchy.

3. **The third Approach was also come from the pope of Roman Catholic Church.**
   - ★ This group also wanted to bring Italian unification through federation of all Italian states under the papacy

1848 popular uprising in Italian peninsula

- **T**he uprising started in Sicilies in the south.
- It was republican revolution.
- It was spread to Lombardy and Venetia
- Papal states and other Italian states send their troops against Austria when the war was broken out b/n Austria and Piedmont
- All states except Piedmont returned their troops from Austria by the order of the pope.
- But the uprising was continued and they marched to Rome to capture the pope.

♍ Finally piedmont was defeated by Austria in 1848 and restores its dominance in Italian soil.

♍ Among three Approaches two of them (Mazzini's and the pope) were discredited. But the approaches of piedmont have got popular support and became fruitful in 1870.

♍ The name of the king of Piedmont was Victor Emanuel and its prime minster Count Camilla Cavour in 1852.

Wars and Italian Unification

A. Crimean war 1853-56

♍ The two warring nation were Ottoman Turkey and Russia. During this war Ottoman Turkey was supported by the following powers these were;

- Ξ **France** – there was a conflict between the France catholic monks and Russian Orthodox Monks in Jerusalem to control the Holy place.
- Ξ **Britain** – was also involved in the war with the side of ottoman Turkey because it wanted to give safe guard its colony in India and wants to use the trade route lines that pass through Mediterranean Sea.
- Ξ **Piedmont Sardinia** also entered to the war with the side of Ottoman Turks to have got allies for her when she declared a war to Austria.

♍ Finally Russians were forced to evacuate from their fortification at **Sebastopol in 1855** and they signed a treaty at Paris in March 1856.

The result of the Paris treaty was:

- ❁ No great powers maintained war ship in the Black Sea.
- ❁ Moldavia and Wallachia principalities became free from Russia and they became Autonomous principalities but under the suzerainty of Ottoman Turkey
- ❁ Danube river to be open to all trading nation's ship
- ❁ Black sea was used for all trading ships

♍ In 1859 Piedmont declared war against Austria to gain Lombardy and Venetia. The supporters of piedmont were France during this war.

♍ These two states defeated Austria at the battle of **Salfarino** and **Magnata** in 1859.

♍ Finally Austria ceded Lombardy to Piedmont and the other Italian state Venetia retained to Austria until 1866.

- In 1860 many Italian States were annexed to Piedmont. These Italian states were **Tuscany, Parma, Madonna**, and **Romagna** Including the **Papal States**.
- Cavour appeased Napoleon III by surrendering Nice and Savoy to France
- In the same time Garibaldi marched his army (**Red shirts or Thousand**) in the two Sicilies .
- He defeated the local ruler Francis I and under controlled Sicily and Naples after this, in 1861 the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed except Venetia and Rome.
- Austro-Prussian war /the seven weeks war/ 1866 it ceded Holstein to Prussia and Venetia to Piedmont.
- **Franco Prussian war in 1870/71** Napoleon III it forced to move its army from Rome and it become free then Piedmont occupied Rome without War to France in 1870.
- Finally the unification of Italy was completed in 1870.

2.4. Nationalism and Multi National Empire

- The demand of national groups for independent states of their own is often called nationalism. Most of the time, this demand has only been fulfilled by armed struggle.

States in the Balkan Region

- Balkan region was located at the south and southeast part of Europe. There are many states which have got their independent in different times.
- **Eastern Question** was a term used to describe the diplomatic problems posed in Europe during 19th c and early 20th c regarding the decline of the Ottoman Empire.
- Britain Austria and Russia were deeply involved in the eastern question among the European powers.

1. **Greece**: It was one of the first Balkan states that have got its independent in 1833.
2. **Bulgaria**: it was one of the other Balkan states that had slow independent struggle to restore its independent from Ottoman Turkey.
   - On the other hand the rulers of ottoman Turkey committed massacre against the Bulgarians in 1876 without discrimination of age and sex.
   - It was called **Bulgarian Atrocities.**
   - **The Berlin treaty**: it was signed in 1878 at Berlin.
   - The members of the treaty were powerful European powers including Russia and Ottoman Turkey.
   - They agreed on 64 Articles regarding the Balkan region. Some of them were the following.
     - ⇒ Bulgaria should be autonomous principal under the suzerainty of the ottoman Turkey.
     - ⇒ Other Balkan states like Serbia, Montenegro, Romania, Albania and others have got their independent by the treaty of Berlin that signed in 1878
3. **Serbia:** The Serbian nationalists struggle for their independent was considered as most aggressive independent struggle.
   - ⇒ Because they fought Ottoman Turkey to their independent and they also planned to create Yugoslavia South Slavs by joining all Slavs south of the Austrian Empire.

The Balkan war (1912-1913): the war was broken out for two times in the region.

- ⇒ The first Balkan war was between the Balkan league members and Ottoman Empire
- ⇒ The second Balkan war also broke out among the league members in 1913.

♍ Four independent Balkan states crated the Balkan League in1912by using the following opportunities:
- ⇒ Young Turkish revolution was broken out in 1908.The demand of the Revolution leaders wanted to replace the Absolute Monarchy by Constitutional monarchy in Ottoman Turkey
- ⇒ There was a war between Ottoman Turkey and Italy in 1912 in North Africa.
- ⇒ Ottoman Turkey had a war against Albanian rebels.

♍ The members of the league were **Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro**.

♍ They declared war against Ottoman Turkey in 1912 to take large territories.

♍ Because of this war Ottoman Turkey was defeated and agreed to give Macedonia to the members of the league at London treaty on May 10, 1913.

The Ottoman Turkish Empire

- ♄ The nomadic Seljuk Turks became prominent in Asia Minor, Palestine and Arabia before the Ottoman Turks.
- ♄ The Ottoman Turks accepted Islam and soon became powerful after their conquest of Persia (1040) and Asia-minor at the end of 13th century.
- ♄ They replaced the Seljuk Turks in the region around 1299.
- ♄ The Ottoman Turks got their name from their leader, Osman (Ottoman).
- ♄ In the first half of fourteenth century, the Ottoman Turks controlled Persia, Arabia, Palestine and Asia Minor.
- ♄ Ottoman Turkey became most powerful and won victory over European lands i.e. Adrianople in1353, Salonika in 1389, Bulgaria in1393, Venetia in 1402, the Greece Peninsula in 1402, and captured Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in 1453.
- ♄ Later Constantinople was renamed Istanbul by the Turks.
- ♄ After dominating all of the Balkan states, the Ottoman Turkish leader, Sultan **Muhammad II** became the ruler of a vast Empire from Constantinople.
- ♄ The Ottoman Empire continued its expansion until 1556.
- ♄ Turkey conquered Egypt and other North Africa countries beginning from 1517.
- ♄ Turkey captured Hungary (Magyars) in 1526.
- ♄ Under **Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent,** Ottoman power reached its climax. His reign lasted from 1520-1566.
- ♄ The Ottoman Turks imposed Islam, autocratic rule and Turkish culture over the conquered people and the Sultan had both political and religious power.

- The Ottoman Turks controlled trade routes that run from the Mediterranean Sea to the Far East, Particularly to India and China.

Austria-Hungary Empire 1867-1918.

- It was one of multinational Empire and it was known as a Dual Monarchy.
- It was existed from 1867-1918 in Europe after the defeat of Austria at the battle of Sadowa in 1866.
- This Empire was the outcome of negotiation of the compromise (Ausglich).
- The agreement of compromise between the emperor of Austria (Francis) and Hungary (Deak) concluded on February 8, 1867.

Based on the Ausgiech, the two rulers agreed on the following points.

- ⇒ Hungary received full internal Autonomy
- ⇒ They had common and single minster of War
- ⇒ They had common &single foreign affairs
- ⇒ They had common currency
- ⇒ They had common Monarchy including the Emperor and its court.
- ⇒ They had no common prime minster except Joseph.
- ⇒ Custom Union and sharing of Accounts and other common affairs discussed by the representatives of the two countries and can revise within 10 years.
- ⇒ The Reichsart (the imperial parliament was only permitted to confirm the Ausgleich without amend.
- ⇒ The name and the shape of the state was decided by Ausgleich and it was Austria-Hungary Empire

- Bulgaria ceded its territory to Greece and Serbia and Rumania when it had got from Ottoman Turkey during the first Balkan War.

2.5. Colonization of Africa since 19th c

- Before 1870 the Europeans had a trade relation with Africa the major trade items that exported from Africa were Slave, Ivory, Gold and Coffee.
- Some of the imported items from Europe were finished products including firearms.
- Even if the European powers had several problems; they occupied the coastal areas in Africa until 1850.
  1. Britain –occupied Gold coast and Cap Colony
  2. France –occupied Algeria and Senegal
  3. Portugal- occupied Mozambique and Anglo
- The above three European powers did not establish a firm administration except Cape Colony and parts of Algeria.
- Some of the trading posts which located at the coast of western Africa during slave trade were:
  - ★ Slave Coast (bight of Benin)
  - ★ Gold coast (Ghana)
  - ★ Ivory coast(Cote d'ivoire)
  - ★ Pepper Coast(Liberia)

The main factors for the growth of the desire for colonization Africa in 1880s were:

1. British take over Egypt in 1882. Since the opening of Suez canal in 1869 ,Egypt had become the focus of Britain
2. The involvement of German and Belgium in the colonization of Africa.
   - **A.** Germany involved in colonial rivalry in addition to Britain and France.
   - **B.** Leopold II of Belgium wanted to occupy Congo basin

- The competition of these all European powers to occupy Africa led them to conflict.
- The chancellor of German Bismarck arranged Berlin conference to resolve the conflict among them.
- In the conference held at Berlin the representatives of fourteen European powers as well as the USA were present.

- **Berlin Conference was held from November1884 to February1885 and the Europeans agreed to:**
  - Notify others about their claim over a portion of territory.
  - Establish effective occupation or legalized the portion of Africa
  - To give international recognition for King Leopold of Belgium over the Congo Free States but he promised to give unrestricted freedom of trade in Congo basin for all.
- After the Berlin conference, the European powers occupied Africa except Ethiopia and Liberia.

African resistance against European powers: Africans tried to protect them from European Colonial powers in the three phases.

1. The first phase (1870-1914)

- During this period Africans fought against Europeans in different part of Africa even if they had defeated. Such as:
  - **The Ashanti people in Ghana** fought with Britain but they were defeated in 1900.
  - **Samore Toure of Mandinka people** in West Africa also fought against France but he was defeated in 1898.
  - **Urabi pasha of Egypt** fought the French and Britain's but he was defeated at the battle of El-Al-Kabir in 1882.
  - **Mahdists of Sudan** were defeated by Britain in 1898 at the battle of Amdurman.
  - **Maj-Maj rebellion in Tanzania** was defeated in 1907 by the Germany.
  - **Ethiopians also fought from Italy** and we defeat the Italians at the battle of Adwa in 1896. It was the only successful victory over the colonial powers in Africa.

What were the FOUR motives for Europeans to colonize Africa

1. Economic interest
2. Political and military interest
3. Human resource interest
4. Social Darwinism The European Believed they were racially superior

Several factors accounted for the failure of African resistance

1. Africans were not united to challenge the European conquests.
2. The Europeans had the advantage of modern fire arms which the Africans did not possess.
   - ★ European troops were disciplined, experienced and well trained.
3. Europeans signed deceptive treaties with Africans
   - ★ Like for instance, the Treaty of Wuchale.
   - ★ A Treaty signed between Emperor Menilik and Italy.
   - ★ Because of the factors mentioned, Europeans were in a better position to crush African resistance.

Administration of colonial power in Africa

ϖ The European powers used direct and indirect colonial administration system in Africa in addition to divide and rule and assimilation.

1. **Direct Rule**:
   - ❁ It was followed by France and it was designed by **Albert Sarrout**.
   - ❁ System of government in which the imperialist power controlled all level of government and appointed its own officials to govern the colony.
   - ❁ Imperialism a policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate the influence other countries politically, socially, and economically.
   - ❁ French also used Assimilation or Association
   - ❁ In addition of French Italy Portugal, Spain, German was used.
2. **Indirect Rule:**
   - ❁ It was designed by **Fredrick Lugard**.
   - ❁ European countries allowed natives of the colony under the direction of the European country.
   - ❁ In this administration, The British governors directed the system of administration behind the Africans in their colonies.
   - ❁ The British also practiced a **divided and rule** policy to weaken African resistance against the British colonialism.

Effects of Colonialism in Africa

Colonialism in Africa had the following effects these were:

- ❖ Economy and culture of Africans were destroyed.
- ❖ Africans lost their freedom
- ❖ The Africans were exploited and oppressed
- ❖ The Africans were disunited and were forced to accept the foreign culture, etc

CHAPTER THREE
Modern History of Ethiopia 1855-1906

- Before the coming of Tewoderos II to power there was a period that existed from the death of king Iyoas 1769 to 1855 in Ethiopian history.
- This period was known as Zemene Mesafint or the Era of prince.
- The main features of Zemene Mesafint were:
  - Endless war
  - Decline of central government
  - The presence of strong regional lords
  - Division in orthodox church
  - Economical backwardness
  - Lack of peace and security
- During this period, Kassa Hailu raised from Quara to royal power.
- Kassa hailu was born in 1820 from his father Hailu W/ giorgis and his mother Atitegeb.
- He had an aristocratic background. He grew up with his half brother Kenfu after the death of his father in 1820s at **Quara** district. but Kenfu also died in 1839 and Kassa requested Rass Ali II to take Quara.
- Rass Ali II and his mother Menon refused to take Quara to Kassa Hailu therefore he led bandit life since1840s.
- Kassa was defeated by Egyptian armies at the battle of **Debarki in 1848**. Because the Egyptians had well-equipped and well- trained army.
- But later, he defeated many land lords in Gojam and other provinces of the country. Such as:
  - Rass Goshu was defeated at the **battle of Guramba in 1852**
  - Ras Biru Aligaz and other four lords of gojam were defeated at the **battle of Gorgora Bechin in 1853**
  - Ras- Ali II (the last rulers of Yejju dynasty or Woresheh)was defeated at **the battle of Ayshal** in June 1853
  - Finally Ras- Wube of semen was defeated at **the battle of Deresgie** on February 9, 1855.
- On February11, 1855 Kassa Hailu crowned as Tewodros II by Abuna Salama at Deresgie Mariam Chrch.
- Kassa Hailu used the throne title name Tewodros because he know that prophesied on the religious book (**Fukare Iyasus**) A king by the name Tewadros should come to rule and bring peace to the people after trouble. Therefore he considered himself as this king.
- The two major policies of Tewodros were
  i. **Political re- unification of the state**
  ii. **Modernization of Political Reunification**
- To implement this policy, Tewodros launched military expedition to wollo and Shewa provinces in 1855.

The reforms of Tewodros II

Some of the major reforms of Tewodros II were the following

- He tried to stop slavery
- He tried to stop lootings of peasants by the armies.
- He tried to stop polygamous marriage
- He tried to stop the divisions within the church
- He tried to built central administration
- He expelled the leaders of Catholics from Ethiopia.
- He tried to established a national salaried army
- He introduces the new military title
- Amharic language was became the official language.

Conflict and Failure of Emperor Tewodros II

1. Emperor Tewodros II Conflict with the Church and the regional Lords

- The legacies of the Zemene Mesafint did not die out soon and the attempt at centralization proved to be a difficult task to achieve.
- Prominent rebel leaders against Tewodros were Dejach Neguse (relative of Wube) in Tigray, Lij Gared and Ginbaro Kassa in Amhara, Abeto Seifu (the brother of Haile-Melekot) in Shewa, and Tedla Gualu in Gojjam. Instead of continuing his reform, therefore, Tewodros was preoccupied with fighting the new rebel leaders and increasingly he began punishing his foes with cruelty while causing huge collateral damage to the innocent people. Tewodros' dream of reigning over a united and strong Ethiopia and over Jerusalem (one of his motto was 'husband of Ethiopia and fiancée of Jerusalem' ( )
- He treated rebellious regions very harshly, punishing most commonly with the cutting off captives' limbs, burning houses and harvests to ashes and looting the local people.
- His cruel actions, thus, gave rise to various organized revolts, this time led by Dejach Bezbiz Kassa (future Emperor Yohannes of Ethiopia) in Tigray; Wagshum Gobeze (later Emperor Teklegiorgis) in Lasta; and Sahlemariam (who managed to escape from Meqdella) in Shewa.
- Thus, a vicious circle was created, the cumulative effect of which was a complete failure of his policy of unification.
- The anti- Tewodros propaganda of the clergy, following their conflict over some issues, harmed the emperor considerably.
  - He actually broke the tradition of exemption of church land from tax.
  - He reduced the number of priests and deacons in each church to a maximum of two and three, respectively.
  - He also reduced the size of church land that used to be exempted from tax by taking away church land that he believed was in excess and giving it to tribute paying peasants.
  - His policy on church land brought the emperor into direct conflict with one of the potential allies of the state in the work of empire building
  - Church-State conflict reached its peak in 1864. In that year the emperor imprisoned the bishop Abuna Salama who died in prison three years later.

2. Emperor Tewodros II Conflict with Great Britain

- The diplomacy with the English was severed when Tewodros negatively interpreted the lack of response to his letter written to Queen Victoria.
- The folklore that he asked Queen Victoria to marry him is unfounded and untrue.

The content of his letter in brief was;

"…because God was displeased by my fathers who reigned before me, our country was divided and a part of it was taken by the colonialists. Thus, he rose me from the ashes and bestowed me power to reunite my country…what is remaining is what is still controlled by the Turks and the Egyptians."

- By default or by design, this letter did not get response and Tewodros put **Captain Cameron and other English envoys** in jail at Meqdella.
- His action, quite obviously precipitated the Napier expedition from India in an effort to set free the English hostages.
- General Napier brought some four thousand English and eight thousand Indian troops, landed at Zula in February 1867 and headed toward Meqdella.
- By contrast, Tewodros had four thousand armed troops under his command and sixty thousand unconventional fighting and supporting combatants rallied around him.
- Given artillery and other heavy guns, however, the Ethiopian troops were no match to the English.
- On top of this, the Napier expedition enjoyed cooperation from Bezbiz Kassa and Seyoum Gobeze.
- The battle of Meqdella took place in April 1867; the English had the upper hand and in the middle of fierce fighting, the chief commander **Fitwerari Gebrie** was shot and killed; Tewodros became desperate and made an attempt to communicate with the English and even offered them some sort of truce preceded by the discharge of the hostages, but it was too little too late.
- The first and last major encounter between the two forces took place on the plains of Eroge in April 1868
- Meanwhile, some commanders close to Tewodros suggested 'to fight till they die but to finish off the hostages first' but the emperor is believed to have said**, 'I can't do that; I can't see my people pay the price for the wrong that I do**.'
- Near the end of the battle of Meqdella, when it was obvious that the Ethiopian army was in disarray, the English commanders fighting at the forefront attempted to capture Tewodros committed suicide on 13 April 1868.

The reign of Tekle Giorgis 1868-1871

- Wegshum Gobezie of Lasta crowned as emperor T/Giorgis in 1868 after the death of Tewodros II and he ruled until July 1871.
- The Emperor T/Giorgis was defeated at the battle of **Asam** by Kassa Merch in July 1872.

The reign of Emperor Yohannes IV 1872-1889

- After the battle of Asam Kassa Mercha strengthened his power and crowned as Yohannes IV by Abuna Atnatiwos on January 21/1872.

- Emperor Yohannes IV had made military Expedition in the following regions like Hamassen, yejju, Gonder, and Gojjam to have got recognition from the lords.
- The administration system of Yohannes was federalism because he shared his power for the two regional lords (the rulers of Shewa and Gojjam).
- He was flexible regarding his administration.
- The relation between Emperor YohannesIV and Menelik II was not good for about the first five years of Yohannes's reign because:

Menelik

- didn't give his recognition for Yohannes as emperor
- didn't pay annual tribute to Yohannes
- expanded to Wollo
- had a relation with foreign states like Britain, France, and Italy
- used a title of Kings of king

- Yohannes IV didn't take an immediate action to Menelik's refusal, because the emperor was busy for
  - strengthening his power
  - Protecting the state from Egyptians.

The Liche Agreement

- The agreement was held near Ankober in shewa on March 20/1878. Due to this agreement, Menelik Agreed to:
  - dropout the title of Kings of King
  - use only the king of Shewa
  - Stop his foreign relation to Britain, France and other independent countries without the recognition of Yohannes IV.
  - Pay annual tribute to Yohannes IV
- Yohannes IV also gave Wollo to Menelik as a reward. These two kings also agreed to protect the country by establishing a common army.

Foreign aggression towards Ethiopia

- The three major powers came to Ethiopia to occupied the state and enslave the people.
- These were Egyptians, Italians and Mahdists.
- The Ethiopians fought the Egyptians during the two phases.
  1. **The first phase of Egyptian expansion** was come from western side of the country1820s-1850.
  2. **The second phases of the Egyptian invasion** came from north eastern and south eastern part of the state through Red sea and Gulf of Aden (1850-1884).
- The Egyptians opened three fronts in 1875 against Ethiopia.

1. **Egyptians army from Massawa**
   - Commanded by colonel Arenderop
   - The armies were 2500-3000
   - Reached at Merb river
   - Defeated by Ethiopian army at the battle of **Gundet** on November16, 1875
   - They came again for the 2nd time along this front.
   - The numbers of the Egyptian armies were 15000.
   - The commanders of the army were Genral Lorring (American) and Mohammed Ratip.
   - But they were defeated at the battle of **Gura** on March 7-9/ 1876
2. **Egyptians came from Tajura**.
   - The number of the armies were 500
   - Commanded by Warner Munzinger (he was the architect of Egyptian aggression)
   - The Egyptians were defeated by Afar people
3. **The Egyptians came from Zeila**
   - The numbers of armies were Un known

- ϖ The commander was Mahammoud Rouf Pasha.
- ϖ He occupied Harar in October 1875.
- ϖ The Egyptians stayed for 10, years (1875-1885)

Ψ After the battle of Gura, Emperor Yohannes tried to bring a peaceful solution for the existing problem between Egypt and Ethiopia.

Ψ Then Yohannes sent Blata Gebre Egziabhier to Cairo but the Egyptian officers imprisoned him and later they released him in 1876.

Ψ The Egyptians also sent **General Gordon** of Sudan to Ethiopia for peaceful solution.

Ψ The demands of Gordon were the following:

- ϖ Reparation payment
- ϖ Release of prisoners of war
- ϖ Cession of occupied Ethiopian region

Ψ Therefore the peaceful solution was failed.

Ψ The period from 1877-1883 was No war and No peace among the Ethiopian and Egyptians.

Ψ The first three years of 1880s, the Egyptians sought a diplomatic alliance to Ethiopia. Two events accounted for this change of stand. These were

A. Mahadists movement began to dismantle Egyptians in Sudan in 1881.

B. Egypt was invaded by Britain in 1882

The Mahadist movement

- ϖ It was a religious and political movement in Sudan.
- ϖ It was led by Ahmed Iban Abdulahi.
- ϖ It was emerged in 1880
- ϖ Mahadi means a divine ruler that was chosen by God.
- ϖ This movement defeated the Egyptians in Sudan and they encircled some of the Egyptian armies along the Ethio-sudan border. Because of this factor the Egyptians and Britain wanted to sign a peace treaty that would end the Ethio Egyptian conflicts and to release the trapped Egyptian armies from Mahadist.
- ϖ Both Egyptians and Britain sent a British envoy Rear Admiral Sir William Hewett to sign a treaty with Yohannes. They agreed on the following points at **the treaty Hewett (**called Adwa Treaty by its place) on June 3, 1884.

1. Free transit for Ethiopians via the port of Massawa

2. Restoration of occupied region including Bogos , Harar and other coastal Region

3. Yohannes agreed to facilitate the evacuation of Egyptian trapped armies along Ethio-Sudan border.

Ψ Because of this agreement, Yohannes sent Ras Alula to rescue the Egyptian armies in Sudan. Alula defeated the Mahadists at the battle of Kufit in January 1885.

Ψ The Egyptians also withdrew from all occupied region in Ethiopia including Massawa on February 5/1885.

Ψ But the Italians were secretly invited by Britain and they occupied the port Massawa on February 5, 1885.

Ψ They collected heavy taxes from Ethiopian merchants and blocked the import of firearm to Ethiopia.

Ψ Before The Italians come to Massawa, their private campany occupied Assab in 1869 after the opening of Suez Canal.

Ψ The ports of Assab became the property of the Italian government in 1882.

- Then the Italians entered to Ethiopia and occupied Merb Milash (Eritrea) the then governor of this province was Ras Alula Engda.
- Alula crushed 500 Italian armies at **Dogali** on January 26 1887 which was going as reinforcement to the **saati** fortress.
- Britain intervened as a peace broker even if behalf of Italy sent Gerald Portal to Ethiopia. **The proposal Gerald Portal** were

  1. War indemnity for Italy
  2. Official Ethiopian apology for Alula's attack
  3. Cession of occupied coastal regions to Italy

- YohannesIv organized more than 80000 armies from all parts of the country and launched to north to protect the country from the Italian invasion.
- In 1888 but he returned back to western part to fight with the Mahdists who were became the strong enemy of Ethiopia after the Adwa treaty.

The major factors for the return of Yohannes from north to southwest part of the country were the following.

1. The Italians refused to come out from their fortress at saati.
2. Shortage of supply including food was the problems of Ethiopian army.
3. Yohannes was informed of the distractive invasion of Mahadist troops including Gonder.
4. The rebellions of Negus T/ haymanot and Menelik II against the Emperor.
5. Yohannes heard the secrete agreement of Menelik and the Italians in 1887.

- Because of these major factors Yohannes returned to Gondar and fought with Mahadists on March 9/1889 at Mattama.
- He was fatly wounded and died after a day.
- The Ansars or the Mahadists army came and beheaded his corpse.

Imperial Expansion to South, South east and south west Ethiopia

Menelik Expansion:

- Menelik's expansion was directed against the independent peoples and states in the areas of present south western, southeastern and south Ethiopia.
- The expansion of Menelik was different from that of his predecessors in its **Intensity** and **unprecedented degree of Success**.

The phases of Menelik expansion

I. The 1st phase from 1870s-1889.

- During this phase, the main objectives of Menelik were to occupy resourceful regions and to control the long distance trade route line.
- Some of the following peoples were peacefully submitted and were incorporated by Menelik. These were:

1. **Kistane** (the northern Guragie people)these people had the following factors:
   - They were Christians (co-religionists)
   - Geographical proximity(they were near to Shewa)
   - They were suffered by the protracted war of Oromo people.

2. The Oromo monarchical states in Gibe region These were Limmu enarya,Jimma, Gera, Gomma, Gumma. The rulers of these states were agreed to Menelik to be autonomous state.

3. **The Oromo monarchical states in Wollega region.** These states were Leqa Qelem and Leqa Neqemet. Menelik respected the local autonomy of the rulers the same as the Gibe states.

- On 6 June 1882 the battle of Embabo (Wallaga) allowed Meneilik (His Army Leader was Ras Gobena Dache) defeated Takla-Haymanot of Gojjam and to establish a firm control over the southwestern region.

  4. The people who lived-in the **Illubabur** also submitted peacefully and incorporated to MenelikII.
- The other peoples and states **forcefully subjugated** were:

1. **The Arsi people**: They tried to protect themselves and fought Menelik from 1882 to 1886. But they were defeated at the battle of **Azule (bloody war)** in 1886 and they were subjugated to Menelik.
2. **The people in Harar**: They were defeated at the battle of **Chellenqo (bloody war)** on January 6, 1887 and they were subjugated to MeneliK. The last Emir of Harar was Emir Abdulahi.
3. **The southern Guragie people**:
   - These peoples were known as the muslim Guragie or Silti Guragie people.
   - They tried to fight the Minelik's army whose leader was Ras Gobana in1888.
   - But they were defeated in this year.
   - The leader of Muslim Guragie people was Hassan Enjamo.

II. The second phase from 1889 to 1896.

- The main objective of Menelik was to give a solution for Great Famine that broke out for four years from 1888-1892 in northern Ethiopia.
- The immediate cause of Great Famine (Kefu Qen) was the cattle disease.
- The name of this cattle disease was called Rinderpest.
- The infected cattle were imported from India and killed hundreds of thousands of cattle.

The emperor took the following measure to save the people from the great famine.

- Recruited soldiers from the famine hit northern region
- He also settled the northerners in the relatively little affected southern Ethiopia
- He also tried to redistributed the cattle from

- States and the people that submitted peacefully were Bale and Sidamo.
- The people and the kingdom of Wolayta was
  - Forcefully subjugated by Menelik in 1894.
  - thelast king of Walyta was KawoTona.
  - He was defeated and captured to become a prisoner.
  - The northerners also looted tens of thousands of heads of cattle from Walayta.
  - The notable war leaders of the combined army of Menelik during the war of Walayta were:
    - Fitawrari gebeyehu
    - Liqa meqwas Abate
    - Ras Michael
    - Dejach Balcha
    - Ras woldgiowrgis

III. The third Phase from 1896 -1900.

- The major objective of Menelik was to create a **buffer zone** between the

fertile interior and the neighboring European colonies by conquering border lowlands in Ethiopia.

- Therefore Menelik occupied peacefully Borana and Ogaden.
- He forcefully subdued the Muslim states (the sheikdoms) along Ethio-Sudan border.
  - These states were Benishangul, Asosa(Aqodi) and Komosha.
  - They tried to establish the common army and decided to fight against Menelik's army,
  - They were defeated by the army of Ras Mekonnon (the then commander of Menelik's army.)
  - Sheik Hojale al-Hassan was the ruler of **Assosa** who defected the united resistance of Muslim state when they fought against Menelik.
  - Ras Mekonnon was supported by the rulers of Jote of Qalem and Kumsa of Neqemt when he invaded these Muslim states.
- During Menelik's expansion, the people who submitted peacefully retained their traditional power
- And Continued as Vassals of the Emperor however economic, social and political oppression was common to all conquered people.
- This oppression manifested itself in different forms. Such as the:
  - The alienation of lands from the local people
  - Inequalities between the local and the settlers protected by **Neftegna.**
  - Lack of respect for the language, religion and culture of the local people
  - The economic exploitation of the local people

Menelik and the Italians

1. **1876:** The official contact between the Italians and Menelik was begun
   - Italians who were led by Antinori came in to shewa.
   - Menelik gave a camp for them at LetMarefia near Ankober for these Italians.
   - The major objective of these Italians was to facilitate their colonial expansion towards Ethiopia but they cover their main objective with **Scientific Study**.
   - On the other hand the objective of Menelik was to obtained firearms from the Italians.

2. **October 1883:** Menelik and the Italians signed a commerce and friendship treaty in October 1883 the two groups agreed on the following points. These were:
   - Free trade
   - Free movement of their nationals
   - Freedom of religious propagations
   - Consular exchange.

3.1887 the Convention of Neutrality

- Menelik and the Italians signed a treaty in October, 1887 after the Dogali Incident.
- The Italians persuaded him to remain neutral when they fought to Yohannes and they promised to him to give 5000 rifles.
- Nevertheless these rifles had not reached Menelik.

4.May2, 1889 the treaty of Wuchale

- Menelik and Antonelli signed a Wuchale treaty in May2, 1889.
- This treaty had 20 articles but among these articles, the two of them ie.
- Article 3 and Article 17 were the immediate cause of the battle of Adwa in 1896.

I. **Article 3** deals about
   - The boundary delimitation between the Italians occupied regions in Merb Melash and the rest of Ethiopian provinces in north.
   - Because of the agreement the two groups agreed that the village of Arefaili, Segeneiti, Asmara, Adi Yohannes from east to west as a boundary line.

II. **Article17.** Deals about
   - The Amharic version of the article reads that Ethiopia can use the help of Italy in her diplomatic relation with other European countries.
   - The Italian version bounded MeneliK to use the good office of Italy for his diplomatic relation with European countries.

♍ Italy notified the great power of Europe that by Article 17 of the wuchale treaty, Ethiopia had become an Italian protectorate.

♍ But France and Russia opposed the Italian interest towards Ethiopia.

Ras Mekonnon

- The cousin of Menelik who went to Italy to get the ratification of the whole treaty was also cheated
- He signed additional treaty in October 1889.
- The treaty was known as Additional convention.
- Then the Italians occupied the whole region as far as Merb River and they declared as their colony of Eritrea on 1, January 1890.

♍ After the treaty of Wuchale , the Italians used two policies to control Ethiopia as their colony

I. **Persuasion**:
   - The Italians induced Menelik to Accept the Italian Version of Article 17.
   - This policy was run by Antonelli. But it was failed. Because:

♍ Aprill 1891 Menelik dispatched circular letter for all European powers which described the independent of Ethiopia and the boundary of Ethiopia was extending as far as the sea.

♍ Finally, Menelik abrogated the whole articles of Wuchale in 1893.

II. **Subversion.**
   - Based on this policy, the Italians organized the dissatisfactory lords from north and agitated them against Menelik this activity was run by Baldasera, the governor of Eritrea.
   - Ras Mengesh Yohannes, the person chosen by the emperor as his successor and the Italians agreed to fight
   - signed a treaty was called Merb Convention in December 1891 But Ras Mengesha and Ras Alula renewed their loyalty to Menelik in June 1894.
   - This policy of the Italians also failed.

- The above two nobles crossed the Merb River and attack the Italians at Qoati and Senafe in 1895.

The Battle of Adwa

♍ The war preparation with Ethiopia and the Italians were:

From Italian side:

- The number of Italian army was estimated 20.000 – 350000
- The commander of the army was General Barateri
- Using modern firearms and trained armies

From Ethiopian side

- The number of Ethiopian army was estimated 100,000.
- The commander was Menelik
- The armies were mostly peasants who recruited from all provinces in the country
- Tayitu and other women took part in the war.

The course of the war

1. The battle of Ambalage

- The first confrontation was held on December 7 1895.
- The commander of Ethiopian army was Fitawurarti Gebeyehu.
- He defeated the Italian troops which commanded by Major Toeslli
- The remaining Italian army retreated northwards their strong Fortress at Makale.

2. The siege of Makale

- The siege of Makale was took part from January 7-21 in 1896.
- During this war Taytu ordered her 900 armies to control the stream that was found near to the Italian fortress and closed the Italian access to water and provision for two weeks.
- The Italians suffered a lot from Shortage of water and surrendered the fortress to the Ethiopians. Menelik permitted them to drive out from Makale by hopping:
  - The Italian brought peaceful solution
  - To have got great advance in Tigray

3. The final battle of Adwa

- It was the decisive engagement of the Ethiopian armies and the Italians.
- The Italians divided in to three begirds which were commanded by the following generals.
  A. General Armondi
  B. General Albertone
  C. General Dabourmeda

♍ Finally the battle began at day break on 1 march 1896 with the Italian strike on Ethiopian camp and the bloody battle fought until Mid-afternoon.

♍ The Italians were totally defeated at this battle.

Basha Awalom others Double agents

- Before the beginning of the final war, Double agents played a great role for Ethiopian victory.
- He brought true information for Menelik and gave false information for General Baratari. Among this information, some of them were:
- There was internal conflict in the Menelik's army
- There was the shortage of food among Ethiopian army
- The Menelik's army never fight on the holiday

♍ Because of the above information, the Italians selected **Sunday** march 1, 1896, the day of commemoration of St.George to begin the war against the Ethiopian armies at the battle of Adwa but they were defeated on that day.

Factors for the defeat of Italy at the battle of Adwa were the following:

- Italians faulty reading of map
- Italians used false information
- Italians underestimated the Ethiopian troops
- Italians had poor leadership
- Italians used wrong military strategy
- Italians had poor knowledge of Ethiopian topography
- Italians had lack of coordination
- Menelik imported good firearms from France and Russia through Djibouti
- There was a strong unity among Ethiopian armies
- The moral supports of women, traditional singers, and clergies for Ethiopian armies.

The consequences of Adwa

The results of Adwa battle for Ethiopia were:

- Italy recognized the absolute independent**.**
- The treaty of Addis Ababa was signed in October 1896 with Italy.
- Italy and Ethiopia agreed the cancelation of all articles treaties of **Wuchale**
- Foreign countries opened their legations in Addis Ababa. Some of them were: Italy in 1896, Britain &France in 1897, America in 1903, and German in 1905.
- Boundary delimitation between the Ethiopian boundaries and the neighboring countries was signed. Such as:
  1. The Boundaries of Eritrea and Ethiopia was delimited in 1900, 1902 1908 B/n Ethiopia &Italy.
  2. The Boundaries of Sudan and Ethiopia was delimited in 1902 between Britain &Ethiopia
  3. The Boundaries of Kenya and Ethiopia was delimited in 1907 between Britain &Ethiopia.
  4. The Boundaries of Italian Somali land and Ethiopia was delimited in 1908 between Italy &Eth.
  5. The Boundaries of French Somali and Ethiopia was delimited in 1907 between Britain & Ethiopia

The results of Adwa battle for Italy were:

- The government of Crispi was resigned
- Baratari was detained in prison
- Italy was forced to reduce its colonial budget.
- Demonstration was common in Italian cities
- It created shock and anxiety

The results of Adwa battle for Africans were:

- The eco of Adwa inspired the early Pan-African Movement
- It influenced foe Anti-colonial movement in Ethiopia
- Africans established the religious movement in southern part of Africa.
- It sparked the emergence of Religious Separatist. Like Ethiopianism, African churches independent from European Missionary churches.

The socio-Economic Condition of Ethiopia (1896-1935)

- **Gebar system**: **-** it was the basic means of surplus appropriation of feudal class during this period.
- **Giber**: **-** means a land holding peasant who paid the tribute to the state.
- Giber could be paid either in kind or in un paid lobour services.

Slavery and slave trade also practiced in Ethiopia during this period but there was a decree which freed Slaves in 1924 in Ethiopia. Free labour service also abolished in Ethiopia in 1935. In the same time tribute in cash was introduced.

Outlets (ports): there two major outlets after the battle of Adwa. These were **Gambella** port which was important outlet for exporting of coffee and other exported Items from Ethiopia. And the other port was Djibouti. This port was played significant role for imported different goods 1896 to1935.

Trade: some of the foreign merchants participated in the trade to import and export goods after the Adwa battle. These were French, Armenians, Greeks and Indians. The local merchants were involved in domestic trade. The nobles and royal families were attracted to business during the first quarter of 20th c. Some of them were:

- Taytu opened the first hotel in Addis Ababa and local bank.
- Ras Hailu began Cinema and Taxi business
- Ras Desta Damitew was involving in selling water.
- Ras Teferi had a share holder from different company.

Urbanization: some of the garrison centers during MeneliK were grown in to different Towns. Some of these garrisons were Gore and Goba. And there were towns that established due to the line of Railway that reached Addis Ababa in 1917. These towns are DireDawa, Nazerth and Mojjo, Debreziet

Modernization: Menelik imported different types of machinery. Some of the following machines were:

- Printing Machine was imported in 1912
- Motor car was imported in 1904
- Telegraph and telephone were imported 19th c.
- Hospital was opened in 1910

Education:

- The 1st modern School was Menelik II School. It was opened in 1908
- Alliance Francis School was opened in Dire Dawa in 1912.
- Teferi Mekonnen School was opened in 1925.
- The government gave greater emphasis to language in school.
- The medium of instruction of the schools in the country before 1935 was France

Some of the early modern intellectuals were the following:

- Hakim Workneh(Dr. Charles Martin
- AfeWork G/iyesus the Author of the 1st Amharic Noble(**Tobia**)
- Tekle H/wariat Tekle Mariam the man who drafted the **1931 constitution**.
- G/ hiwot Bayikedagne the author of two Amharic books. Such as:
  1. **Ase Menelik ena Ethiopia** in 1912 and
  2. **Mengist ena Yehizib Astedader** in 1919.

The foundation of Addis Ababa:

- It was founded by Taytu Bitul in 1886 when Menelik was expanding in southern Ethiopia.
- The following factors helped the city to be the permanent capital city of the country. These were:
  1. The introduction of eucalyptus tree from Australia.
  2. The opening of many legation in the city

3. The residence of foreign merchants in the city
4. The rail way connection of Addis Ababa and Djibouti in 1917
5. The land Charter: It leads the owners of land in the city to invest in the instruction of buildings.

Inception of Political Rivalry and Foreign Threat

Two events were happened in 1906 in Ethiopia. One was the death of Ras Mekonnen. He was the right hand of the king and the expected as the heir of Menelik and the second event was the Illness of Emperor Menelik II.

Because of these factors power struggle among the ruling class were begun in the country. Britain, France and Italy also equally worried about the problem of Succession in Ethiopia.

Germany the strong rival of European powers that having colonies adjacent to Ethiopia had come to Ethiopia and opened her legation in 1905. This had already upset these three European powers and they signed a treaty was called **Tripartite treaty** in 1906.

Based on this treaty they agreed on the following issues:

- The area through which the railway line passes was given for France
- The Nile basin and its source came under the influence of Britain.
- Italy was allowed to construct a railway line from Eritrea and Italian Somali-lands.

The main objective of this treaty was to avoid possible conflict of interest among the signatory powers in case a crisis situation in, shut of other rival such as Germany.

The measures of Menelik against the tripartite treaty signatory powers were:

- Menelik established a Council of Menisters to govern the country in 1907. The council had nine members including minster of War.
- Menelik designated his grandson Iyasu Michael as heir in 1909. Lij Iyasu was the son of shewareged Meneliks daughter and Negus Mechael. Menelik also appointed Ras Tessema Nadew as a regent.

Challenge of Taytu to the throne

Empress Taytu had no offspring's and thus saw future political power for herself and her relatives in the candidate for the throne. Because of this, she had already married her niece Mentwab Wolle to Ras Mekonnen even though he was died in 1906. She also married her nephew, Gugsa wolle to the daughter of Menelik. She hoped to secure the political power for the family through this marriage ties.

The choice of Iyasu by Menelik was a source of anxiety for Taytu and shewan nobility. However Menelik appeased empress Taytu by marriage arrangement her grand niece, Romanwork Mengesha Yohannes with Lij Iyasu but this effort bore no fruit and he appointed the regent from Shawan Nobility.

Finally Tayitu made a shumshir (promotion and Demotion) including Fitawrary Habte Giorgis, the minister of war and Negadras Haile Giorgis, the minister of Commerce. Her relatives and related by marital ties were promoted to key position.

The shum shir of Taytu was the threat for both the showan nobility and the father of Lij Iyasu. This group agitated Mahal safari to lead a demonstration against Taytu. In addition to this the opponents of Taytu obtained the blessing of the then bishop of Ethiopia Abuna Mathewos to remove taytu.

Finally in March 1910, Taytu was removed from government Affairs and she restricted taking care of her dying husband. The shawan nobility refused Taytu from retire back to her northern kinsmen.

Menelik was died in December 1913 and empress Taytu exiled to Entoto Mariam where she stayed until her death in 1918.
After Taytu's removal, her appointment and dismissal were cancelled. And the power of the king together with his cabinet and the regent was rein stated.

The reign of Lij Iyasu 1913-1916

Lij Iyasu ruled the country with a regent from 1909-1911 but his regent was in April 1911.After this period Iyasu refused to accept another regent and he exercised ful political power from 1911-1916.the only series challenge to his power come from Ras Abate Buayallew, a shewan noble man.One upon a time Abate attempted to break the palace but his action was failed was imprisoned at Maqdala.

Some of the personal weaknesses of Ityasu were:

- Lack of responsibility
- Play boy character
- Polygamous marriage
- Led adultery life
- Lack of respection for old shawan nobility members

The reforms of LIj Iyasu

He introduced significant social and economic reforms. Some of them were the following

1. He established system of Auditing government property
2. He established Municipal police Trinbulle or Yarada zebegna
3. He made the 1st attempt secularization of modern education
4. He improved the traditional practice of Leba shay(method of thief detection)
5. He ended the practice of Quragn system (both accused and accusers were chained together until justice was delivered)
6. He stopped the abuse of Asrat Safari(the amount of the tax to be paid had been estimated by an officials before harvesting.
7. He tried to give Ethiopian Muslim equal status by giving financial support for establishing Mosque and made marriage alliance with Muslim.

The fall of Lij Iyasu

His personal weakness was not the real cause for the conflict with the Shawan nobilities. The major causes of challenges were:

1. The giving of high positions for his father Michael. Such as
   - Lij Iyasu crowned his father as Negus over the northern provinces of Tigray and Wollo in 1914.
   - He added Gojjam and Begimeder to Negus Michael in 1915.
2. He promoted his relatives and friends and those with whom he had marital ties to high positions. such as:
   - Iyasu took Sidamo from dejazmach Balcha and gave it to his brother-in-law Negadrass Haile Giorgis.
   -
   - He also gave a top rank of chairman of the council of Ministers which had been held by Fitawrari Habte Giorgis
   - He removed Teferi Mekonnon from his family fief, Harar. And transferred to Kaffa then gave Harar for his Syrian friend yddlidi

Because of these measures of Lij Iyasu, the Shawan nobilities unite to remove the Emperor.
Another opposition against the king was come the members of tripartite treaty because of the following factors.

- Iyasu appeared to become a closed friend of Ottoman Turkey and Germany who were the enemy of Britain, France and Italy during World War I.

- Iyasu gave both moral and material support the leader of Somalia nationalist movement, Sayyid Mohammed Abdula Hassan who fought the members of tripartite treaty in the Somali.

There for these three powers allied with Ethiopian internal forces against lij iyasu. This opposition was supported by Mahal safari, politics military group attached to the palace in charge of both civil and military duties, the Abuna and Ethege. As a result of these Iyasu was deposed from his power on 27/ september1916.

LiJ Iyasu was not ready to defend his power because he was in Jijiga. But he tried to reverse the coup but he was defeated at the battle of **Meison** which located on the way of Harar.

The battle of Segele

The father of Lij Iyasu came to Shawa with 80000 armies to reinstate the power of his son and confronted the shawan army at the battle of **Segele** on 17, October 1916. Negus Michael was completely defeated and made captive at the decisive battle of **Segele**. He was died after two years in 1918 in the prison. His son Iyasu led fugitive life until he was captured in Tigray in 1921.

Diarchy Rule

The term diarchy in Ethiopia n politics was the period of Dual Rule between 1916 and 1930. These were Zewditu and Ras Teferi Mekonnen . Zewditu was the empress and her regent Ras Tafari exercised Extensive powers.

Zewdit was elected as Empress by the shawan nobility because she was the daughter of Menelik from Shawan nobility. But she has no son. To avoid succession disputes, an heir was Chosen by shawan nobility.

Ras Mekonnen was the best choice as heir shawan nobility because he was the member of the Shawan Nobility. He was active and educated person.

Therefore the shawan nobility forced to divorce from her husband Ras Gugsa Walle and brought her to Addis Ababa and she became an Empress.

For some years, Zewditu and Teferi worked well together. The council of Ministers was reorganized under a chairmanship of the minister of War Fitawrari HabteGiorgis. Gradually Ras Teferi began to exercise the power a Regent, His influence in administration and military affairs and external relations exceeded Empress. Because of excessive power holding of Teferi the ruling class was divided in to two.

1. The traditionalists:
   - This group was led by Empress Zewuditu.
   - Was supported by Old Shewan nobility and the bishop.
   - This group was known as conservative group
2. The progressive group
   - This group was led by Ras Teferi
   - The group was supported by European Legation and Young educated Ethiopians.

The struggle between the conservative and the traditional groups came to dominant feature of the diarchy for several years until the balance of power gradually shifted in favour of Teferi.

The chief events for the rise of Ras Teferi as emperor were the following. These were:

1. 1918, the members of the council Minsters were removed from power. They were the most formidable opponents of Teferi. Eliminated one rival for the throne

2. 1921, the capture of Lij Iyasu in Tigray
3. 1923, Ethiopia became the members of League of Nation; it facilitated the extensive diplomatic relation.
4. 1924 Ras teferiwas invited to visit European countries.
5. 1926, the natural death of Fitawrari Habte Giorgis the, minster of war and Abuna Matiwos the then bishop of Ethiopia.
6. 1927, un conditional surrender of Balcha Soffa, the governor of Sidamo.
7. 1928, Aba wuqaw, the commander of Palace guard (the commander of imperial bodyguard) was submitted. He tried to break the palace and he was the 1st to sentence to death but it was changed to life imprisonment.
8. 1928, the Mahal safari pressed Zewditu to crown teferi as Negus and then she formally crowned teferi Negus.
9. March 1930, Ras Gugsa Wolle , the ex-husband of Zewuditu was defeated at the battle of **Anchim** by the armies of Ras Mulugeta(the then war minster of the government).
    - Ras Gugsa was the governor of Begemider
    - He suspected Teferi for the divorce of his wife in 1917.teferiand Ras Gugsa led to conflict over the tax that obtained from the Mattama custom Post.

Teferi wanted to remove Ras Gugsa and ordered Gugsa to assist the suppression of Raya and Azabo people in 1929 but he refused the order of Teferi. As a result Teferi sent the imperial army which commanded by the then war minister and defeated Ras Gugsa at the battle of Anchim. The firist two aircrafts of Ethiopia were engaged in dropping bombs and leaflets at this battle. Ras Gugsa was killed and after two days Zewditu was died by diabetes.

Teferi Mekonnon

He was crowned emperor Haile sellassie of Ethiopia on 2 November 1930and laying a ground for an absolute state. He also built his own Autocratic rule.

Some of the significant measures of HaileSellasie were:a

1. He promulgated the first written constitution in 1931.The major emphasis of this constitution were:
   A. Building the absolute power of the emperor.
   B. Granting the right of succession to the emperor decedents.

The constitution confirmed the emperor his divine right to rule as well as the right to issue laws for his people by his own will. The constitution established bi-cameral parliament.

- **A senate**: the upper chamber of the noble
    - The members were appointed by the emperor.
- **Chamber of Deputies**: the members were elected from local feudal lords.
    - The members were elected by local notables.

2. Emperor Hailesllasie arranged the central administration system
    - Wollo was given for his son Asfawesson
    - Begemider was given to Ras Kassa
    - Gojjam was under the central government in 1932
    - Jimma was under the central government in 1933
    - Tigray provinces were influenced under the emperor by making marriage ties with the lords in Tigray

3. He worked the fiscal centralization mainly a custom administration. The

emperor eliminated the old traditional **Kellas (costume posts)** and replaced them by the few recognized centrally controlled custom posts.
The emperor gave attention for modernization army. The modern military training was begun in 1920s by sending the youngsters to abroad especially to France. The training of Imperial body guard was begun in 1930 by Belgian officers. In 1934 the first cadet military training school was opened at **Holeta Genet**. The program of this school was for three years from 1934 but it was interrupted by the coming of the Italians in 1935/6.

UNIT FOUR

World War I

World War I was basically the result of Economic and political Rivalries among the industrial nations in Europe. It was took place in Europe but many people from different continents were involved in this war either directly or indirectly.

The major causes of World war I were:

A. Imperialism Rivalries and colonialism
B. Militarism and Arm Race
C. Creation of Military Alliance
D. Nationalism

Imperialism Rivalries and colonialism; European ambition to possess colonies in Africa and Asia led them to conflicts and rivalries. It was called Imperialism.

Eg.1. Struggle b/n France and Italy to colonize Tunisia in 1881.

2. Russia conflicted with Austria in Balkan Region

3. Struggle b/n France and Germany over Morocco from 1905-1911

4. Competition b/n Britain and Germany in Africa

5. Italy and Turkey fought to control Libya in 1911-12

6. Britain and France rivalries in Sudan, Fashoda in 1898

B. Militarism and Arm Race The qualification of armed strength and the attitudes that international problems can be solved by use of force is called Militarism. To strengthen their military potential, Britain and Germany had sharply competed with naval power construction. Therefore Britain built the most power ful battle ship in 1906 and German Also built the same battle ship in 1909. During this period, military service had been made standing obligations to citizen in many European powers.

C. Creation of Military Alliance: After Franco-Prussia war in 1871 German followed a policy of Isolating France and it established friendly relation to Austria Hungary in 1879. It was called Dual Alliance. After three years, in 1881 Italy Germany and Austria formed a strong military bloc it was called Triple Alliance or Central Power. On the other hand, France and Russia established dual Alliance in 1884 and France also created friendly relation to Britain in 1904. After three years later, France, Russia and Britain formed Triple Intent or Allied Power in 1907.

D. Nationalism; It is the feelings among a group of people that they belong together, bound by a ties of common culture, common history,

and a common psychological makeup. The beginning of strong nationalist feelings in Germany, France and Balkan states were taken as the cause of the first World war

A. German Nationalism The government of German had shown great colonial AMBITION AFTER Unification so that to possess colonies and to secure its interest Germany began to compete with other European Powers in Africa.

B. French Nationalism; There was a need to gain Alsace and Lorraine from German. And some of the nationalists of France also angry because of the measures which was taken by William I, the king of German who crowned as an Emperor at the Hall of Mirror in Versatile

C. Balkan Nationalism: Nationalist feeling was inflamed among the peoples of Balkan countries of South East Europe to liberate them from the despotic rule of Ottoman Turkey. As a result five Balkan states namely Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro appeared on the map but their independent was incomplete because large numbers of their fellow nationals in province Such as Bosnia ,Herzegovina which were under the Austria Hungary since 1879 and Macedonia which was under the control of Ottoman Turkey.

D. Four Balkan states, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro created Balkan League with the help of Russia to have got their provinces from Ottoman Turkey. The members of the League declared war against Ottoman Turkey and they took Macedonia from it in 1912. It was called the First Balkan War. But the members of the league quarreled each other when they divided the new province. Bulgaria declared war against Greece and Serbia. These two Balkan countries invited Romania and formed a common army against Bulgaria then they defeated Bulgaria and took her former territory. As a result Serbia became powerful and strong and it need to Annex Bosnia

Immediate causes of World war I

The Austrian crown Prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and His wife was assassinated by Serbian Nationalists Garvilo Princip on June 28, 1914 in the capital city of Bosinia, Sarjaavo. After this event, Germany promised to help Auastria against Serbia. It was known as **Blanck Cheque** then Austria sent Ultimatum to Serbia. These were;

- To stop Anti Austria Propaganda
- To allow Austria to investigate the plot in Serbia that led to the assassination of the Archduke in Sarajevo. But Ultimatum was refused by Serbia.

Russia also mobilized its people to support Serbia. In the same time, Germany declared war on Russia and France on August 1 and 3 1914 respectively. On the other way Britain declared war against

Germany when it invaded the neutral Belgium. The Course of World War I

The war was fought between two major military blocs. These were the Allied powers and Centeral powers.

Allied powers

Britain It was the leader of this bloc. And the other members of this group were France, Russia until 1917, Belgium, Italy since 1915, USA joined 1917, Japan.

Central Power

Germany was the group leader of this group during this war. The other members of this group were Austria Hungary, Bulgaria, and Ottoman Turkey.

The major Fronts of World war

There were two major fronts during this war.

1. Western Front. During this war the Germans followed the Schliefen war plan which designed by the German chief of Staff Alferd Schielffen some eight years back. . The major objective of this plan was avoid to fight in two fronts within the same time.. Because of this, Germany started the First World War on the western front with a massive attack on France by going through Belgium and Luxemburg. But Russia mobilized her army immediately and attacked the German. And Austria from East direction before German completed its invasion in France. French Government evacuated Paris and moved to Bordeaux when German reached near Paris. The French commander, General Jaffree gave battle to the advancing Germans on the Marone River. Dead lock was created between 1915-16 between the Allied powers and Central Power.

2. Eastern Front

Russians invaded east and south Germany and they invaded the province of Galicia in Austria Hungary. But After some months Russians army was defeated at the battle of Tenenberg north eastern part of Poland. But the Britain Attempt to defeat Ottoman Turkey and controlled Constantinople was failed because; The army of Britain was defeated by Ottoman Turkey's army which was commanded by Mustapha Kemal at Gallipoli Campaign. The only Success of Allied forces was the conquest of Germany's overseas colony in 1915-1916.

How did Italy joined the war

Britain and France gave promise to Italy to give the lost provinces of Italy from Austria Hungary and certain parts from Ottoman Turkey after the victory of Allied powers at London Treaty in 1915. After this treaty Italy was became the member of Allied power and it declared war against Austria Hungary in 1915.

How did USA entered in the World War I

On May &, 1915, the German Sub marine (U-boat) sank a commercial ship of Britain and caused the death of large numbers of people including 128 Americans. After some months

Germany also sank many commercial and warships in Pacific Ocean.

Finally the telegram sent from Germany to Mexico was intercepted by the Britain Agents became the final straw for Wilson and America , and war was the only alternatives. The foreign minister of German, Zimmerman sent telegram to his ambassador in Mexico to be a member of central power and he promised to support Mexico for restoring its lost territories in 1940 by USA in February 1917.Because of this event USA declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917.So that the balance of the warring Nations was shifted from central powers to Allied powers even if Russia was withdrew from the members in the same year.

Russia was signed armistice (cease fire) with central powers at Brest Litovisk treaty on March 3, 1918because of frequent defeat of Russian army in the World War I, the outbreak of Russian Revolution and economic Hardship.

In the spring of 1918 the first Unified Allied command was created in the west under Marshal Foch and he crushed the central power in many battle fields. As a result Bulgaria was the first country to surrender on September 30 1918. The other two members of central powers, Austria and Ottoman Turkey were surrendered in October 1918. Finally Germany, the leader of Central power, signed ceasefire on 11,11,11,1918.

The consequence of the world war I

There were many peace treaties which signed between the members of Allied power and central powers .These were;

A, Paris Conference

- It was held in 1919.
- The dominant figures in the peace conference were Britain, Italy, USA and France.
- These were called the Big four.

The proposals of these members were the following.

- Prime minster of Lloyed George of Britain wanted to create a power of Balance in Europe without weakening Germany
- The prime minster Orland of Italy demanded that he forced the Allied powers to keep their Promise regarding Italy
- Clemenceau of France requested that Germany Should take harsh treatment
- Woodrow Wilson, the president of America prepared fourteen points regarding human and democratic rights of men, nation and nationalities. These four members of the conference agreed to have more or less satisfied.

2 Treaty of Versailles

- It was held in 1919
- Allied powers signed treaty with Germany on the following Issues

1. Germany lost all her colonies in Africa

2. The colonies were given to France, Britain Belgium and South Africa as mandatory Rule
3. German lost her colonies in pacific Ocean to Japan, Australia and New Zealand
4. Alsace and Lorraine were given back to France
5. All of lands of Poland were given to Poland
6. Danzig became Free City
7. German Lost upper silcsra to Poland
8. Small districts like Eupan Morcsent and malmedy were transferred with Belgium.
9. German's army would be reduced to 100,000 men
10. The army of German would not possess heavy Tanks Air crafts
11. Germany agreed to have limited numbers of Navy
12. Germany forced to pay war compensations 6,600,000,000 Dollars.
13. Rhine land became demilitarized zone .

2.The saint German treaty

- It was signed between Allied powers and Austria Hungarian September 10, 1919.
- Because of this treaty Austria restricted only one tenth of the former territories of its Empire.
- Some of the former provinces of Austria Hungary went to Poland, Yugoslavia and Italy.

3. Treaty of Trianon

- This treaty was signed between Allied powers and Hungary
- It was signed on June 4, 1920
- Hungary agreed to separate from Austria and established as republic of Hungary

4,Treaty of Sevres

- The treaty was signed between Allied powers and Ottoman Turkey in August 10, 1920.
- The former territories in the Middle East were given to Britain and France
- Syria and Lebanon were to give for France
- Iraq, Palestine and Trans Jordan were given to Britain as a mandatory rule

5 The Lausanne Treaty

- It was signed b/n Allied powers and the Republic of Ottoman Turkey in 1923 to be a republic.

B,Birth of League of Nation

It was emerged as the first international organization to keep world peace in 1920. The members of the league were 51 in 1921 and it grew in to 60 in 1934. Two of the members German and Russia were latecomers because they came into the league in 1926 and 1934 respectively. The head quarter of the league was in the Switzerland, Geneva

The organs of League of Nation were;

- General Assembly – it was the highest organ of the league.
- Council – the decisive organ of the league
- Permanent court of Justice
- Secretariat

League of Nation was unable to take measures against the following the aggressor Nations.

1. In 1931, Japan invaded northern part of china.
2. 1933, Japan and German announced the withdrawal from the members of the nation
3. 1935/6 Italy invaded Ethiopia.

The shortcoming of League of Nation

1. USA was not a member of the League
2. German and Russia were Late comers
3. The league was dominated by Britain and France
4. The League didn't have armed force
5. General Assembly had no effective power

C. Powerful European dynasties were dethroned in Europe

Hubseberg dynasty in Austria, Romanov dynasty of Russia and Hohenzollern dynasty of German were dethroned in Europe.

The Russian Revolution

Tsarist autocratic rulers had ruled Russia from 1613 to March 16, 1917 through Romanov dynasty. In the first and second decade of the first half of twenty century, three revolutions were broke out in Russia.

1905 Russian Revolution

- It was the first revolution in twentieth century
- The major causes of this revolution were the following

1. Peasants were forced to pay heavy compensations to land lords and most of them were the victim of Serfdom and They forced to pay heavy taxes
2. Russian peasants suffered from the shortage of lands.
3. Peasants were not given equal status with Russian upper classes
4. There were economic and social and political divisions and national oppression in Russia.

The immediate cause of this revolution was the frequent defeat of Russian Army by Japan in 1904-5. Because of this, the people of Russia organized peaceful demonstration to winter palace on January 25, 1905. This peaceful demonstration was lead by Father Goban. But the Russian police killed the peaceful demonstrators. The day was known as **Bloody Sunday.** Because of the measures of the police,the uprising was continued until 1907.

The results of this revolution were the following:

- Czar Necholas II agreed to establish Duma (parliament in Russia)
- Ellection for the membership of Duma was accepted by the government.

Even if Nicholas II accepted the establishment of Duma, the real power of the government was occupied by the king (Necholas II)

After this revolution, many social groups were emerged in Russia these were:

1. Liberal and Moderate Social groups
2. Social Revolutionary groups
3. Social Democracy groups

1.Liberal and Moderate Social groups

These social groups were not more powerful than the others and this group didn't do any more to bring the better life of the people.

1. **Social Revolutionary groups**
   - The member of this group were followed unti- Marxist ideology
   - They were interested to do more on the peasants
   - They wanted to distribute land for peasants.
2. **Social Democracy groups**
   - It was existed in 1898
   - They followed Marxist Ideology
   - They were interested in both social classes (peasants and Workers)
   - The newspaper of this group was **Spark (Iskara)**
   - In 1903 this group was separated in to two branches theses were Bolshevik and Menshevik.

The differences of this two groups were:

Bolsheviks:

- Were the supporter of Lenin
- Were radical
- Want to have small, selected and dedicative members
- Were highly centralized
- They were the majorities

Mensheviks

- Were the minorities
- Were reformists
- Want to have all members who were interested to follow Marxist Ideology.
- Want to have loose organization

These all social groups forced either to leave the country or restricted their movement didn't in the country during the 1905 revolution. Because of this these political parties participated actively in the social, economical and political activities in Russia.

The March Revolution in Russia

The major cause of the revolution was the same to that of the 1905 revolution in Russia. And it had the following immediate causes:

- Shortage of food in Petrograd
- Inflation
- High price of food
- Demoralization of soldiers
- Because of theses strikes and food riots in Peters berg or Petrograd or Lenin grand (it was the capital city of Tsarist Empire)

The course and the result of the revolution

The workers of the city carried the slogan "Down with War" Down With Autocracy" and continued their strikes together with the peasants and the Solders. Finally they deposed Nicholas II from the power and ended the Romanov Dynasties on March 16. 1917.

In the same time, provisional government was set up in Russia. This government was led by Prince George Lvov and later by Alexander **Kerenskey.** The character of this government was Bourgeois and it was supported by Capitalists.

Even if there was the change of Government in Russia and provisional Government came to power, it didn't fulfill the demands of the common people (peasants , workers and solders) therefore these social groups organized The Soviet and continued their struggle against the provisional Government.

Especially, After the return of Lenin from exile in April 1917 the soviets were became active and he declared " All powers to the soviet"

The war against the government went on and the slogan of Bolsheviks was 'Peace!, Land! ,Bread!" Finally the provisional government was overthrow and the Bolsheviks seized power in November 1917.

Leon Trotsky was the president of the Petrograd and Lenin was the leader of The Bolshevik.

The Measure of The Bolsheviks

They took the following measures such as;

- Redistribute lands for peasants
- With draw of Russian Soldiers from WWI
- Nationalized Industries
- Introduce Eight Hour working Day
- Organized workers in the Factories.
- In 1918 Bolsheviks established United States of socialist Republic (USSR) in 1918 and they organized a secret police called **Cheka** to suppress counter revolutionaries in Russia._

Civil War in Russia

Civil war was broke out in Russia between Bolsheviks and Counter Revolutionaries (Anti- Bolsheviks) when the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917.

Bolsheviks

- The members of this group were peasants, Workers and soldiers.
- Their army was The Red Russians
- The army was led by Leon Trotsky

Counter Revolutionaries (Anti-Bolsheviks)

- The members of this group were high Ranking Ex-Tsarist.
- The members of the group were Bourgeois the Royalists and capitalists
- They were supported by Allied powers because Russia was withdrew from WWI
- Poland also Intervened against Bolsheviks Because it desired territories from Russia

The Result of the War

Bolsheviks defeated the white Russians after three years in 1921. The Major Causes for the defeat of Anti Bolsheviks were the followings:

1 The White Russians didn't have political program

2 The White Russians considered as traitors of Russia because of the presence of foreign soldiers.
3 They had ruthlessness rule on the people
4 Workers and peasants were advantageous from Bolsheviks and they decided to fight against the whites.
5 Bolsheviks had well organized and disciplined army
6 Russian"s large size gave time for the Bolsheviks to protract the war.

Foreign Invasion Against Russia

In 1919 Poland took the opportunity of Russian's internal difficulty and waged war against Russia. But the war between Poland and Russia came to an end by the treaty of **Riga** in 1921.Poland took large provinces fro Russia by this agreement. Russia also conceded the independent of Finland, Estonia Lithuania and Latvia

In the same time Bolsheviks under took rebuilding of the country and introduced New Economic Policy. They also began a policy of force full collectivization in agriculture in the following years. But some of the rich peasants (**Kulaks**) in Russia refused Stalin's collectivization and they were deported to forced labour camps in Siberia.

After the death of Lenin in 1924, the two known leaders of Communist (**Leon Trotsky and Stalin**) had struggled against each other until 1927. Finally Stalin came to power and Leon Trotsky exiled to Mexico and he was died in 1940. After this Stalin introduced series of economic programs called **Five years Plan** from 1928-32. The economy of the country was command economy and the rule of Stalin was d**ictatorial** and **highly centralized.**

Resistance to colonial Rule in Africa

During Interwar period (1919-1939) the colonial powers introduced many economic, political, and social changes in Africa. Eg many schools were opened, Postal and Telegram services were expanded. These reforms of the colonial powers helped to create new social classes in Africa.

Therefore the African resistance was mainly centered on towns and cities in Africa and the objective of African resistance was not for independent but for some reforms in this period. The demands of Africans were Economic and political rights. Some of the rights were:

- To have representation in colonial government
- The right to form trade union
- To have equal opportunities of Business
- To stop racial segregations
- To end land alienation

There were also different parties and Associations which emerged in Africa in this period. These were:

1. Wafdist party in Egypt in 1919
2. Neodastur in Tunisia in 1934
3. Kikuyu Association in Kenya in 1922
4. ANC in south Africa in 1912

UNIT- FIVE

Italo-Ethiopian war 1935/36

In 1922 Mussolini and his fascist party was came in to power in Italy. After this the following factors drove Italy in to Aggression against Ethiopia such factors were:

- The desire to erase the shame full defeated of Adwa
- The plan of restoration of powers and glory of Rome
- The interest of territorial conquest was important to divert the attention of the Italian people
- For the prestige of Mussolini through military success.
- But the colonial interest and the plan of Italy was covered with approach which presented herself as good friend of Ethiopia. Because Italy:
- Supported the admit ion of Ethiopia as a member of League of Nation in 1923.
- Gave worm reception for Emperor Haileslassie when he was invited to visit Europe in 1924.
- Signed a treaty of Friendly relationship with Ethiopia in 1928.

On the other hand Italy was busy for war preparation in her own home and her colonies in both Eritrea and Italian Somali land.

In 1932, Britain and France signed a treaty of Horal-Lavel treaty. They agreed to offer Ethiopia for Italy. That was done to encourage Italy not to ally with Nazy Germany.

The Immediate cause for Italo-Ethiopian War 1935/36

On5 December1934 the Italian troops who were just waiting for a pretext for aggression, opened fire on an Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary Commission passing through the area around the water wells of Walwal escorted by Ethiopian troops. This led to an armed clash, in which 30 Italians and 100 Ethiopians were killed. This was called Walwal Incident. After this Italy demanded to that Ethiopia should apologize and pay reparations but Ethiopia took the Matter to the Members of League of Nation even if they didn't gave immediate response.

After long delay L.N imposed sanction on both Italy and Ethiopia. The only state which affected by this sanction was Ethiopia because it was surrounded by colonial powers and it didn't import firearms from abroad. But Italy could import weapons from USA and German. Because, these two countries had not been the members of League of Nation.

Italo-Ethiopian War 1935/36 There were two major fronts which fought in Ethiopia. These were:

A,Northern front: The Italian troops crossed Merb river and occupied large sub-provinces in Tigray in October 1935. The first Italian commander was Emilo Debono but he was replaced by Petro Badaglio in November 1936 because of Mussolini's interest to control Ethiopia before the beginning of rainy season and he blamed general Debono for the failure to make more rapid advance he replaced Badagolio.

During this Italian invasion from this front, there is no resistance from Ethiopian side due to the following factors:

- To show the world the Italian were considered as aggressors.
- From the strategic point of View ie it was to meant to pull the Fascist army deep in to the emperor of Ethiopia in order to elongate its communication line.

The Ethiopian army in this front fought the Italians from the three directions and it was led by Ras Kassa Hailu.

The first branch of Ethiopian army fought the Italians from Shire Endeslasie direction in western Tigray this army was led by Ras Immiru Hailesslassie. This group of army destroyed some Italian Army at this front on Aril 2 1936 and he became victorious. But the army also retreated to Ashengi because of poor fighting morals.

The second group of Ethiopian army fought the Italians from the Temben direction in central Tigray this army was commanded by Ras Kassa Hailu and Seyoum Mengesha. They attempted to attack the Italians from January 20-24 1936. But they were defeated. After a month the Ethiopian army confronted the Italian army for the second time in February 1936 but they were defeated and retreated to korem in north wollo to join the army of Emperor Haileslassie.

Third branch of Ethiopian army who fought the Italian in the northern front was from the eastern Tigray at the Battle of Ambaradom. This army was commanded by Ras Muluget Yigezu (the war Minster) his army was defeated by the Italian on February 10-15/1936 and he was killed.

The battle of Maychew: the retreated Ethiopian army from the Temben front and the powerful and fresh army, Imperial Body guard were commanded by Emperor Haileslassie. He confronted with the Italians at the battle of Maychew on 31 March 1936.The Ethiopian army was defeated for the last time in northern front then the emperor ordered the rest Ethiopian troops to retreated and save their life. But many members of the troops were killed by Raya and Azabo peoples in northern wollo.

The emperor retreated to Addis Ababa and calls some officials to discuss about the future plan. After their discussion they agreed to:

- To transfer a central government to Gore in Illubabur. And Rass Immiru was elected as the head of this government.
- The emperor Haile Slassie and other some officials went to London on May 3, 1936 through Djibouti to appeal the problem for the members of League of Nation. But Badagolio entered Addis Ababa on May 5, 1936 from northern front.

B,The southern Front:

The Italian troops crossed the Ethiopian boundary from Italian Somali land and invaded Ethiopia. The army was commanded by Rodolf Grazziani.

The Ethiopian army had also two branches in the southern front. The army

was better armed and they were commanded by young commanders with better morals. It had two branches. Ras Desta Damitew was one of the Ethiopian army commanders from Sidamo in southern Ethiopia. Because, he was the governor of this province and the son-in-law of the emperor. He marched to the battle of Doloodo, (it was the Ethio-Somali border land in the south). But he lost half of his army by shortage of provisions, epidemic disease. Finnaly he was defeated by the Italian Army

After this battle the Italian army defeated the army of Ras Damitew at the battle of Genalie Doreya in January 1936 then Negele Borana was occupied by the Italians.

The other commander of the Ethiopian army in the southeastern part of the country was Nessibu Zeamanuel. He was the governor of Harergie. He fought the Italian at the battle of Qorahe (the strategic area in the southern Ogaden to control both the city of Harar and Jijiga) in November 1935; the commander of Ethiopian army at the battle of Qorahe was Asfaw wossen. He failed to Graziani.

Basic factors for the defeat of Ethiopian army were the following:

- Italy was superior in weapons both in numerically and technically
- Poor organization of Ethiopian army
- There were dissatisfactions on emperor Haileslassie Administration system among Ethiopian nobilities. Some of the nobles were Kassa Hailu, Ras Mulugeta , Haile slassie Gugsa and others.
- Shortage of Knowledge about war (there was no major war for 40 years after Adwa.
- League of nation imposed sanction

Italian Administration in Eastern Africa

After May 1936, Italy established six administration regions with their respective capitals in east Africa. These were;

1. Eritrea and Tigray-------from Asmara
2. Amhara Region included, Gonder, Gojjam Wollo and N. shewa----------from Gonder
3. Oromya---------- from Jimma
4. Addis Ababa----------from Addis Ababa
5. Harar ----------rom Harar
6. Ogaden and Italy-Somali land--from Meqdesho.

The capital city of Italian East Africa was Addis Ababa and there were three viceroys who administered the above six regions. The name of these officials were: 1st, petro Badaglio,2nd Rodolf Grazziani and the 3rd was Umberto D.Aosta . Among these officials the last one was liberal.

Ethiopian Patriotic Resistance1936-1941

Most of the time the fascist rule was limited in the towns (urban centers) because the rural area of the country was occupied by the Ethiopian patriotsor national liberation front leaders.

Phases of patriotic Resistance: there were two phases of patriotic resistance

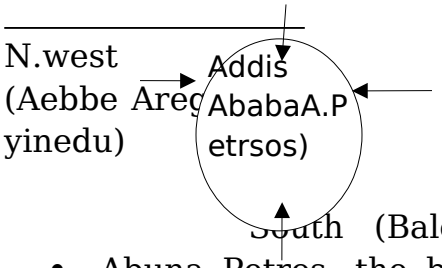
which were seen during the Italian administration.

The first phase was began from may 1936 and ended in February 1937.the major adjective of prominent leaders of the resistance was to liberate Addis Ababa from Italy Administration. Some of the national liberation leaders were the following:

- Ras Immiru Haileslassie. He became the head of Black Lion Organization. This Organization was established by the students who have learnt at Holta Military Academy School in 1934. The military leaders of this organization were Leitenent Colonel Belay Halibu, Kflie Nessibu and Ketemaw Beshir. He planned to liberate Addis Ababa and organized the land lords in Illubabur to attack the Italians in the southwestern part of Ethiopia but he was defeated by the Italians at Gojeb River. He had caught and deported to Rome.
- Ras Desta Damitew: he organized the Askaries at the battle of Genale Dorya in south eastern Ethiopia. He was also supported by D.A Beyene Merid and G/ Mariam Gori in Wollega and tried to fight the Italians but he was defeated at Gogti in Gurage Zone in 1937 and He was executed at Butajira.
- The son of Kassa Hailu(Abera and Asfawossen) and other three patriots. they made an abortive attack on Addis Ababa from different directions in summer 1936

North direction

Abera&Asfawossen



- Abuna Petros, the bishop of wollo who suspected as a unifying figure was executed publically at Addis Ababa and Balcha Abanfso was killed by the Italians. The two brothers (Abra and Asfawossen) persuaded by Hailu TekleHaimanot who promised them not to be killed but the Italians ignored their promised and they killed these two patriots.
- The other two patriots like Ababe Aregay and Fikremariam Yinedu retreated to back and they continued their struggle during the second phase of the patriotic resistance.

Abraha Daboch and Mogas Asgedom attempted to kill Marshal Graziani and other colonial officials on February 19, 1937when he celebrated his Birth day but he was wounded and some other officials were killed. Following this day the Italians made wholesale killing in and around Addis Ababa continued for three days. Educated Ethiopians were made the first Target of the Massacre. According to different sources more than 30000 peoples were killed in the Massacre and

the other 400 Monks also killed at the monastery of Debre Libanos

Graziani Massacre was a land mark for the beginning of second phase for Ethiopian patriotic resistance. The tactic of the patriotic resistance was Guerilla fighting and the patriot's ambush of enemy convoy and seizing provisions, cutting communication line and soon. This resistance was strong in Shewa, Gojjam and Gonder. Some of the resistance leaders were the following.

HaileMariam Mamo, Ababe Aregay and Geresu Dukey and Bekele Wayo in Shewa,Belay Zeleke in Gojam and Amoraw Wubneh in Gonder.

The patriots were affected by several problems in the resistance movement such problems were luck of sufficient supplies and loges ties. They tried to solve the problems by taking the following measures. Quartering the Warriors on peasant homesteads, looting the property of collaborators, Ambushing enemy convoy seizing provisions as well as armaments were some of the methods which were taken by the Patriots. They also hunting wild animals and collecting wild fruits the patriots were supported by Yewust Arbegnoch (Inner patriots). Inner patriots were lived and worked with the Italians in the towns but they passed useful in formations ,medicines for patriots some of the inner patriots were Shewareged Gedle of Addis Alem Kebedech seyoum of Shewa.Shewanesh Abera of Lasta, Abebech Cherkos and Lekyellesh Beyan of Jirru. These all of them were females because they were preferred the men and not Suspected by the Italians.

Abdisa Aga and Zerai Deres were the other known patriots in Italy. Abdisa Aga show exemplary patriotism in Italy and he fought the Italians t4roops in Italy during World War II where as Zerai Deres killed the Italian Officials and soldiers at square in their own country.

During resistance movement the patriots were affected by not only different supplies and provisions but also there were apersonal conflicts among the patriotic leaders and lack of Coordination and no strong uniting political organizations. They were fighting for the Ethiopian flag and the Monarchy.

The war of Liberation and Ethiopian Independent

The Italian government declared the war on Britain and France on June 10, 1940 when Hitler occupied many states in Western Europe. According to Mussolini, the Second World War is closed to its end so that he didn't want to be left out from sharing the fruit of victory and he was entered to the side of Germany.

Because of this Britain feared that with the help of Hitler's army, Italy would expand in east Africa and take away its colonies. Then the British government began to supply military assistance to the Ethiopian patriots in preparation for the final campaign in east Africa.

The first military assistance to Ethiopia patriots arrived through the British Colony. The patriots invited to cross the border in to the Sudan and collect firearms and munitions. Britain arranged

H/s move by Air to the Sudan. The Sabo military school was opened to train Ethiopian officers in the Sudan. In addition to this Britain campaign against the Italians troops in Ethiopia and in Eritrea were launched from Sudan and Kenya. From Sudan the British army under General plate made an offensive against fascist force in Eritrea. After 53 days of bitter fighting, the fascist troops were defeated by Britain at **Keren**.

Another British army from the sudan accompanied the emperor in to Gojjam. The Gideon force under its commander Colonel Dan Sanford and Major Orde Charles Wingate together with the patriots in Gojjam fought in western Ethiopia.. The combined forces fought the fascist troops in Gonder and Gojjam

The third Britain force was organized in Kenya under the commander of General Cunning Ham made a quick advance in to Italian somalialand and then to Harar and forced the Italians to surrender. These forces together with the Ethiopian patriots drove the Fascist troops out of Addis Ababa on April 6, 1941.Amanth later, on May 5, Emperor Haileslassie re-entered Addis Ababa, Ethiopia was liberated after five years of fascist rule.

UNIT-SIX

World War II

The major causes of world warII

The following events were the major causes for WWII. These were:

I, The rise of dictators in Europe and Asia:

The fascist party of Italy, the Nazi party of German in Europe and the military government of Japan in Asia were came to power and they took different measures to fulfill their demand1920s - 1930s.

A,The fascist party of Italy:

*It was led by Benito Mussolini (1883-1945).

*He had fought during World War I when Italy fought with the side of both Allied and central power.

-*He developed a new type of Ideas which was called Fascism. the word Fascism originated from Latin term Fasces meaning the bundle of sticks bound together with an axe that served as a symbol of power and unity (Unity is strength).

–*Fascism was a political movement that deals about the unity of all social groups under the control of nation state. According to fascism, goals could by advanced by war and conquest.

Mussolini promised to make different reforms for many social groups in Italy.

1,He gave the following promises to the Italian peoples

*to established peace and order

*to end social unrest

* to protect private property

2, He gave a promise for the capitalists and landlords to defense communism expansion to west direction..

3, He promised to industry workers to give job security, old age pension and insurance.

Because of the above promises Mussolini has got popular support and organized a big march to Rome in 1922. Following this big march Victor Emanual III appointed him a prime minster of the country. After this Mussolini made arrangements for an election to be held in 1924 and won the majority seat in the Italian parliament. He called himself II Duce or the leader.

B, **The rise of Nazy party in German.:** Nazism was the German version of Fascism. At the end of World War I the king of German William II fled to Holland and the government became weak. The group of communists known as Spartacist League staged an armed rising in January 1919.Even if the uprising was crushed the German government was became very weak.

The members of German government prepared election to a constitute Assembly in order to strengthened the government. The Assembly held its meeting in the town of Weimar in 1919.

The members of the constitute Assembly wrote new constitution and they declared a Republic. The name of the republic was known as Weimar Republic.

Some of the problems in the Weimar Republic

-* In 1922, the government had been sever economic problems and it announced that German was unable to pay the reparation of ,£6,600000,000 which imposed by Allied powers in 1919.

Following the refusal of German government to pay the war Indemnity in the world war I, France entered to German and occupied the industrial area of Ruhar to collect reparation from steel and coal. On the other hand the German workers went on strike to oppose France occupation.

-*Economic inflation was one of the other problems of the government.-*During this trouble several parties were emerged in Germany. Among these parties Nazy party (National Socialist German Workers Party) was became strong when Adolf Hitler has been a leader of the party.

He had been one of the veteran of world war I and latter he joined the Nazy party at Munich town in the Southern Germany.

-*He organized the private army called Storm Trooper (Brown shirts). The members of these armies were recruited from veterans and street hooligans.

-*Hitler together with his army staged a coup d'etat to take power in Munich in November 1923 . But police suppressed the coup and he brought to trial and sentenced to serve a five years prison term.

Hitler wrote an autobiography on titled Main campf (my struggle) when he was in prison.

The book described about the following main points:

-*The Ideology of Nazism

-*It deals about the future plan of Hitler.

-*Hitler's blamed Jews and communists who were responsible for the defeat of German in the world war I according to him also included in the book.

- *The book also mentioned about German's race (it is a master race who deserved to rule).

After nine months, Hitler release from prison in December 1924 because of political pressure from supporters of the Nazi Party and his good behavior.

German was one of the victims of great depression in 1929 which was happened in 1929-1933. The immediate cause of this world economic crisis was the wall streat market crash in America in 1929.

Because of so many problems that encountered the Weimar Government led to un popular and the peoples of German supported Nazy party.

Elections in German from 1924-33

During this period (1924-33) Nazy party has not got sufficient majority seat in the Reichstage (parliament). But in 1932 the

party won 230 seats in the parliament but still there was no party who has got 50+1 seat in the parliament(short of majority).

In 1933 there was apolitical deadlock among the parties because none of the parties never won the election in the parliament, to solve the problem the president of Weimar Republic offered Hitler the office of Chancellor (prime minister of German) or the head of government.

After Taking of prime minster Hitler arranged for a new election to be held in 1933. The major objective of the election was to be sweeping majority seat. Hitler accused and arrested the communists without evidence for the fired and burnt of Reichstage building before a week of election. As a result the Nazy party has got sufficient seat in the parliament and Hitler also took the title "the leader"Fuhrer in German.

C,Military government in Japan

Military group came in to power in Japan in 1930s. This group followed similar policy of achieving greatness through territorial expansion like Italy and German. The targets of military government in Japan were east and south East Asia and Pacific Ocean.

The Aggressive Actions of Italy, German And Japan

1.The Aggressive Action of Italy : Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935/36 with the pretext of Walwal incident. The Italian Government used poison gas on the Ethiopian army in 1935/36.

2,The Aggressive Action of German

A, Hitler introduced national military services in the country in 1935.

B, Hitler occupied the demilitarized zone of Rhine land

C. Hitler annexed Austria in March 1938 (Anchluss) -----

D. Hitler took Sudetenland west Czechoslovakia) by Munich agreement in September 1938 and Hitler promised to respect the sovereignty of the rest Czechoslovakia on the Munich agreement.

E. Hitler ignored his promise and occupied the western Czechoslovakia on 15 marches 1939after six months of Munich agreement.

F. Hitler setup the puppet government in eastern Czechoslovakia.

G. Hitler annexed Memel from Lithuania.

3, The Aggressive Action of Japan

A.Japan conquered Manchuria in Northern Province of china and established the puppet government named Manchukuo for Manchuria.

B.Japan announced their withdrawal from league of Nation on May27, 1933.

C,Japan declared war on China in 1937. The name of the war was called Sino-Japanese war1937-1939.

II,Formation of Alliance

Formation of Alliance among Italy and German was formed in 1936. It was called Rome Berlin Axis. In the same year Italy, German and Japan signed the Anti-Commintern pact (Anti-communist Alliance). Because of this agreement Russia was willing to join the western power (France and Britain) against German but these two powers refused because they dislike Russia rather than Germany.But later Britain and France requested Russia to join Stalin of Russia against Germany but Stalin asked them to have freehand in Eastern Europe. Britain and France refused the idea of Stalin for

the second time.Stalin agreed with German..

Nazy Soviet Non-Aggression pact

This an agreement which signed between Soviet Union and German on 23 August 1939.The objective of this agreement was that the two powers (Soviet Union and German) to be remained neutral if one of them was at war with the third power.

Britain and France followed the policy of Appeasement towards Germany meaning Satisfying Hitler's demand. Among the all western European leaders Chamberlin of Britain was the leading proponent of the policy of appeasement to maintain peace and stabilize in Europe by making concessions to Hitler

Immediate cause of World war II

German crossed the polish frontier from different directions and invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.on the other hand Britain and France declared war against Germany on September 3, 1939.

The Course of World War II

1,Western Front

German invaded Poland with its war strategy which was called Blitzkrieg. Meaning coordinated quick attack of German Air force and ground force against Poland. German occupied the capital city of Poland (Warsaw) on September 30 1939.German annexed Danzing in the same time Russia occupied 77,000 square miles of Eastern Europe. In 1939-40,the Baltic states also invaded by USSR.

There was no real war fighting on the western front for seven months from September to April 1940 after Poland was occupied by German. This period was known as Phony war or sitting war or Sitizkrieg.

German invaded Denmark and Sweden on April 29, 1940 next these states. German also attacked Netherland, Belgium and France on 10 May 1940. German army attacked Belgium and France along Meuse River and through Ardennes hills even if Britain and France expected Hitler's invasion through plains of Belgium. Hitler's army trapped the Allied army in Belgium they retreated to Dunkirk, the port in northern France without all war equipments.

The rapid success of Germany on the western front led Mussolini to declare war on Britain and France on June 10, 1940. Because he taught that the war was closer to its end and wanted to be with the side of the winner.

Paris was surrendered to Germans on June 14, 1940 and French signed armistice with German which came to effect on 22 June 1940. Based on the armistices German occupied northern France and established the puppet government in the southern France. The name of the government was known as Vichy Government which was led by Marshal Henri Petain

The Battle of Britain :Hitler ordered gave order for his commanders to open attack Britain after the fall of France in 1940. The offensive was to be launched from the air before full scale invasion was begun.

The battle of Britain had two phases:

-the first phase was started from August to September 1940. Luftwaft (the German Air Force)was bombing southern Britain to sweep out British Air field and planes.

The attack was launched on day time. But British Air Force(Royal Air Force) used a new detection instrument (Radar),Radio Direction Finding to locate the attacker beforehand. Because of this new instrument German lost 120 planes between September 15 and 21 1940.

The second phase of German attack was started in October and ended in November 1940. Germans attack Britain in the night time and the major target of German was Britain's Industrial center and the city of London to destroy industries and terrify the population, but the Germans unable to paralysis the production and break the moral of the people .so that German lost the battle of Britain. It was the first defeat of German in western front.

The battle of Normandy:The troops of USA, British and France invaded Normandy in northern France on 6 June 1944. The Invasion of Normandy was named as Operation Over Lord. The commander of Allied power during this battle was General Dwight Eisenhower. He liberated France in June 1944 and the exiled governor Charles Degaule the leader of free France entered in France on 25 August 1944.

Allied power advanced from west invaded western German at the end of 1944 even if Hitler launched a counter attack through Ardennes in order to halt the Allied power in the mid- December 1944.This was the last disparate offensive of Germans before they surrendered to Allied powers.

2 Easten Front

German Invasion to Russia in the east direction.

German started his invasion after Hitler's army was defeated at the battle of Britain in 1940.

The major objectives of German's invasion to Russia were:

-* to get living space (Lebensroum) and provided soviet territory for German settlers

-*To take the wheat land of Ukraine and the oil field of Caucasus.

In order fulfill his plan Hitler started his attack on 27 June 1941. The soviet responded with a so-called scorched earth policy which called for destruction of everything that could be used to Germans. But the Germans penetrated about 960 kilometer deep in to Soviet in November 1941 and they cut of Stalin grand city from any land communication with the rest Soviet provinces. Winter season was entered in Russia in December in 1941 therefore Hitler couldn't enter in to Moscow, the capital city of Russia and Stalingrad in the eastern. Hitler's blitzkrieg was ineffective in Russia campaign.

In the winter 1941and 1942 Soviet forces opened a counter offensive and push the German back some distance from Moscow. In November 1942 the Soviet Red Army launched a major counter attack on German Army. The Soviets encircled the German fighters at the Stalingrad.

In addition to soviet army Germans army was suffered with Russian winter and German's army was surrendered to Russian on 1, February 1943. Large number of German army was destroyed so that the Stalin grand battle was decisive turning point in the Second World War. Russia liberated its cities and provinces and crossed the to polish territory in July 1944.

The major parts of eastern and central Europe were under Soviet control between August and October1944.

Marshal Zhukov the commander of Russian Red Army began to attack Berlin in April 1945.Finally Berlin was captured on may 2 1945 by Russian Army a week after Hitler suicide.

Karl Donitz the successor of Hitler authorized Germany's Surrender to the Allied on may 1945.General Afred Jodi and his force surrendered to the General Eison hower to the west and the other German force in eastern front also surrendered to the Red Army commander Zhukov on may 7 and 8 1945 respectively. so that world war II was completed in Europe in may 1945.

3, Southern Front :**Second world war in North Africa**

The German Army was commanded by General Erwin Rommel. He occupied northern Africa until 1941. In 1942 Britain and common wealth army under General Bernard Montgomery launched a major attack against German.

In 1943 the axis power surrendered to Allied power in northern Africa and the Allied power continued their invasion to Italy. Following this, Victor Emanuel deposed Mussolini and appointed Badoglio to be prime minster in Italy.

Even if the new prime minster Badoglio promised Hitler that Italy would continue with the side of German he signed a secret act of surrender with Allied power. The Allied power defeated the German's army which sent to occupy Rome and restore Mussolini in Italy. Finally Allied power occupied Rome on June 1944. Mussolini also killed by the communists in northern Italy.

USA entered to world war II

The plan of Japan in Far east Asia was to establish New Order in Greater East Asia. and the slogan of Japan was Asia for Asians. The goal of Japan government was to establish to co-prosperity sphere in the region. Generally the aim of Japan was to replace western imperialism by Japanese Imperialism. In addition to china Japan invaded Tonkin province in Indochina during this period USA extended a loan to china and stop the exporting of Scrap Iron from Japan. This prompted Japan to sign a treaty with Italy and Germany by the name of Berlin-Rome -Tokyo Triangle. These three states pledged to assist one another in the event of attack on any one of them. Japan continued its expansion to control the southern part of Indo China in 1941.

On the other hand USA stop trade relation and increased economic pressure on Japan to force it to withdrawal from Indochina.USA also stop to import oil and other raw materials to Japan. Due to this fact Japan had two options:

1st option was to abandon its Conquest.

2nd option was to seize oil fields and areas with raw materials in south East Asia. But Japan selected the second option and wanted destroy the USA naval power in the pacific and east Asia. Then Japan attacked USA naval and Air power which stationed at pearl Harbour in Hawaii on December 7, 1941.Japan sank 19 American ships and 188 planes and killed 2400 peoples.

After this event Japan occupied Hong Kong, Philippines, Burma and Malaya. USA declared war against German on 8 December 1941 and the powers German and Italy declared war against USA on December 11, 1941.

The war in pacific: USA defeated the Japans navy at the battle of Midway Island in the pacific ocean by the Carrier borne Air craft in 1944b/c of this defeat Japan retreated to its main land.

USA invented the new atomic bomb and President Truman ordered their military commander to drop the bomb on Japan. Then USA dropped the Atomic bomb on the japans' city of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9 respectively. 80,000 peoples in Hiroshima and 40,000 peoples in Nagasaki lost their life because of this action.

The Japan 's emperor Hirohito signed the un conditional surrendered of Japan that put an official end to second world war on August 15 1945.

Arguments about the use of Atomic bomb by USA: There were three arguments about the use of America on Japan.

A, According to Harry Truman, the successor of Roosevelt , USA used the atomic bomb on Japan to hastened Japan's surrender.

B, According to Soviet historians, USA used atomic bomb to demonstrate its power to soviet.

C, According to some soviet historians and Non soviet historians, USA used and attacked on Japan for the revenge of Pearl Harbour catastrophe.

The consequence of the war:

Because of this war**:**

-large numbers of life was lost.

-there were mass killing in the concentration camps.

-Air raid, starvation and disease and civil causalities were very high.

-Infrastructure in Europe and Asia were damaged.

-Towns, cities and Industry centers were damaged.

Holocausts literary it means wholesale complete destruction. Six millions European Jews and other six millions of minorities like Gypsies and Slav were slaughtered by the order of Hitler and Nazy officials. The mass killing of people was carried out in the concentration camps. Among these concentration camps some of them were Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Belsen and Nordhausen.

United Nation : It was an international organization which set up to maintain international peace and security. Power fu states in Europe and other region played great role to establish this organization. Such as:

A.-America, Russia, and Britain gave support to the idea of a united nation organization at Tehran meeting in 1943.

B,The three foreign minister of Allied power were agreed on Moscow conference about the necessity of

establishing the international organization.

C, On the meeting at Dumbarton oaks, Allied power discussed on the structure of united nation and the following countries Britain, France, Russia and France to be permanent in security council.

D, Yelta Conference of 1945; At this conference the big three such as USA,USSR, and Britain agreed that each permanent members had a veto power in the security council.

E, the meeting of Sanfransisco was held in April 1945. UN took the final shape at this conference and 50 countries drafted the chapter of UN. Finally the charter was signed in June 1945 by 51 founding members

Agencies of UN

1, General Assembly: it is the representative of the UN members and each state has one vote.

-*The member countries meet once annually.

-The responsibility of this branch are admission of new member, expulsion of members, supervision of budget, appointment of secretary general and maintenance peace and security.

2 Security Council: it is responsible for the maintenance peace and order. It investigates any dispute and can take diplomatic and economic or military measures against aggressors. It has 5 permanent members like USA, USSR, Britain France and China. Each member has veto power. In addition to these other 6 members who were elected for two months term by General Assembly are the members of this body.

3 International court of Justice: the seat of the court is at the Hague in Netherland.15 judges are elected. The official language of this court is English and French

4 Trust ship council: the responsible of this body was to supervise the administration of trust Territories. But the function of this organ was ended in 1944.when the pacific Island of palau achieved its Independent.

5, members of economic and social council is a body setup to handle international economic, social cultural educational health and related matters.

UNIT-SEVEN

The cold war and the world super powers: USSR and ASA :*The main features of cold war were the following:*

*-*A war of words (strong propaganda of war)*

*-*Ideological struggle*

*-*Weapons race (competition to build more and more destruction weapons)*

*-*Competition in espionage*

*-*Economic conflict*

*-*Expansion in Europe and elsewhere by all means, short of armed fighting*

*-*Building military alliance building military bases in different parts of the world*

USSR and USA became strong power after the end of WWII.USA served as

supplier of war material, food and manufactured goods for the Allied forces during WWI and II. The Gross of National Product of USA reached from 91to 213 in 1945. On other hand the Gross of National Product of Russia was one third of USA in 1945. But 1953 the gab of GNP narrowed. The political ideology of America is capitalism and it was became the leader of western bloc since 1949. In the same time, Russia's political ideology is socialist and she was became the leader of eastern bloc.

After the Second World War eastern and central European countries were became the members of socialist or communist state in the eastern bloc. Such states were Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Northern Vietnam, Cuba, China and Northern Korea.

America and the western European countries were followed capitalism and they were belongs of western bloc after the Second World War.USA took the following policies to stop the expansion of communists to west direction. These were:

1, Truman Doctrine: USA gave financial support to Greece and Turkey in 1947 to stop communist expansion to the west direction.

2,Marshal plan: USA provided money and other equipments to rebuilt Europe for all European powers including Russia. But Russia didn't take the aid and prevent the eastern and central European countries from the aid of USA.

Formation of military Alliances : military alliance were formed because of the two major events after 1945.

1st Czechoslovakia crisis: there was the revolution in this state. During this period the communist party who was supported by Russia came in to power in the Czechoslovakia in 1948 even if the other revolutionary groups were supported by USA.

2nd : The siege of Berlin: German and its capital city Berlin was divided in to 4 zones which occupied by America, Britain , France and Russia. Berlin was located in the Russian Zones and it was divided in to 4 zones among the above Allied powers.

Stalin blocked the land communication of Berlin form the rest three Zones which controlled by USA, Britain, France. USA used left to provide food and other types of aid to western Berlin in 1949.

Because of the above crisis USA and USSR formed different military groups in the world.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed in 1949.(NATO). The founding members of NATO included Belgium, Britain, France Canada Denmark, Norway, France, Island, Italy, Netherland, Luxemburg and United States. Greece and Turkey were joined the alliance in 1952. In the response Soviets and her European satellites also formed a military Alliance known as Warsow pact in 1955. The original founders of this alliance were Soviet, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Eastern German (GDR), Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. These members agreed that an attack on one of them would be considered as an attack on all.

In the economic field the eastern bloc set up economic organization. It was known

as Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)in 1949 to strengthened socialist states. On other hand the western bloc especially the Western Europe countries founded European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957. The original founders of EEC were France Italy, W.German, Belgium, Holland Luxemburg, and Britain. This organ developed now in to European Union.

After 1960 the two powerful powers followed new policy. The name of this new policy of Russia was peaceful co-existence meaning the Soviet would continue the completion with the west but avoid war. USA also followed the new policy which was called Detent. It was equivalent to was peaceful co-existence of Soviet.

Non-Proliferation Treaty: *this treaty was the first positive move towards Detent in 1968. The major objective of the treaty was to prevent the expansion of nuclear weapon beyond that already possesse**Disarmament Negotiation:** the name of this negotiation was known as Strategic Arms Limitation Talk (SALT) which was opened in 1969 and it was concluded in 1972. But the tension was continued until the successful submit meeting (1986-19870) between R.Regen of USA and M.Gorbachov of Russia. Finally the communist bloc was fall in1990s.*

The Indian Independent Movement: *India was one of the Britain colonies since 1933. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 to lead the struggle national independent. On the other hand British sow the differences b/n Hindus and Muslim to weakening the struggle of Indians against her. In 1906 the Muslim league had split away from the National Congress*

Between inter-war periods (1919-1939) the Indians used non violent form of struggle against the British .in 1930s the civil disobedience was campaign which carried out against British colonial rule. This action was taken by the national

Arms race

USA	*USSR*
It invented Atomic bomb in 1945.	*It invented Atomic bomb in 1949.*
It made Hydrogen bomb in1952	*It also made the same bomb in 1953*
It produced ICBM	*It produced ICBM*
It sent Artificial satellite Explorer on Jan. 31 in 1958	*It sent the first Artificial satellite (Sputnik) on Oct.4,1957*
Built Nuclear Missile in Turkey 1950s	*Built Nuclear Missile in Cuba in1960s*

congress and the leader of the NG was Mahatma Gandhi. The leaders of Indian National Congress like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahralal Nehru were arrested by British government at the end of World war.

On May 14, 1945 British called Simla conference in order to give reforms and introduced self rule but the idea of Britain was refused by the Indians National Congress and Muslim league.

In 1946 Indians were allowed: to establish provisional government and legislative Assembly and Nehru was appointed as the head of the government. But the Muslim league, which was led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, was calling for support Muslim state later. It was known as Pakistan.

In 1947British government agreed to give independent for two separate (Pakistan) Muslim and India (Hindu).

On January 26, 1947, India became independent state and Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minster the country. India was became secular state. On the other hand Mohammed Ali Jinnah was the first president of Pakistan and he declared a Muslim state.

In these two states Hindus were killed in Pakistan and Muslims were killed in India Because of this vent large number of people were died and fled from one to another.

One of the known religious person in India, Mahatma Gandhi advised tolerance for both religious communities. But one of the Hindus fanatics murdered Mahatma Gandhi in 1948.

The states became the owner of nuclear arm and there is a tension among these two states. Bangladesh is one of the states which gained its independent in March 1971from Pakistan. Generally the former India divided in to three states now namely Bangladesh (Pakistan) Muslim and India (Hindu

Indonesia; *Indonesia was one of the colonies of Netherlands. The Indonesian nationalists had struggled during inter war period to bring their independent. On the same time the name of the colonial parliament was Volkasrad(popular council).*

During inter war period, the nationalist party of Indonesia was formed by Sukarno in 1931 to organize the people against Netherlands. But the Indonesian struggle was interrupted by Japanese occupation in the Second World War.

The people of Indonesia liberated their country in 1945 and they declared their independent republic before the coming of British army in the region .but Dutch (Netherlands) came once again to colonized Indonesia. Due to this fact Indonesians and the Dutch fought 1946-1950.

In august 1950, the war was ended and the Union of Netherlands and Indonesians provisional government was setup in the country. After 6 years in 1956, the union government was dissolved Indonesia was became independent Republic. The first president of Indonesia was Sukarno the country was became a land of Muslim. The government became Pro- USSR.

It also stood against imperialism finally Indonesia, India, Yugoslavia Egypt were

became a moving force in the Non Aligned. It referred to as neutralism in international relation

Arab Israel Conflict *At the end of WWII Palestine was given to British as a mandate territory. The majority of the people were Arabs and the minority of Jews . Jews population was growing after the WWII because of the migration of Jews from other parts of the world due to the effort of Zionism. It was an international movement that began in the 19th c in Europe. The objective of Zionism was to create nation state in Palestine.*

British promised to give Palestine in 1915 for Arabs and it also promised to give Palestine in 1917 for Jews in 1917 by Balfour Declaration. But Britain stayed until 1947.

The two groups i.e the Jews and the Arabs fought each other when the number of Jews increased in the Palestine. The British mandate government unable to solve the problems of Jews and Arabs nationalism. In 1947 Britain refer the problem to united nation.

The decision of Security Council: this organ agreed to partitioned Palestine into Jews and Arab state except Jerusalem city, it was international city which was supervised by UN. Jews accepted the decision of UN but Arabs opposed it.

- Britain withdrew from Palestine on May 14, 1948. Following this, the Jews declared their independent state in the Palestine. Its capital was Tel Aviv. The first prime minster of Israel was David Ben Gurion

Arab Israel war*: These two groups fought for four times from 1948 to 1973.*

The 1st Arab Israel war: *it was broke out in 1948.Five Arab states namely Egypt, Syria, Lebanon Trans-Jordan and Iraq attack Israel. But Israel defeated these Arab states and acquired more land. It also became larger. Israel gained half of Jerusalem and the north western coastal strip along the Mediterranean Sea.*

During this war, Trans Jordan was the only Arab state to achieve any success in the war because it gained west bank. Other many Arabs fled to other countries from Palestine at the end of the war and they fought the Jews to regain their homeland. Some of them established a militant group which was known as fedayeen. The traditional leader of this group was also known as Mufti.

The other groups of Arabs guerilla fighters also called Alfatah and the other terrorist group in the Palestine was Black September. One of the other organizations which were struggling against Israel was PLO (Palestine liberate Organization which which set up 1964), PLO formed exiled government and carried guerilla war against Israel.

2nd Arab Israel war: *It was broken out in 1956 the name of this war was called Suez war. Israel began its attack Egypt. British and France joined the war with the side of Israel because Gomel Abdul Nasser the then president of Egypt forced to withdrew the British troops from Egypt and nationalized the Suez canal Company. During this war, Israel occupied the Egyptian territory of Sinai. But the war was ended by the pressure of America,*

Russia and and UN. Israel also ceded Sinai to Egypt.

3rd Arab Israel war: *It was broken out on June 5-10 , 1967. The other name of this war was the six day war. The war was started by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, and Syria. Large Egyptian army deployed at Sinai and Nasser closed the gulf of Aqaba to Israel's ship. Nasser also demanded that the U Thant , the then secretary general of UN to pull out the peace keeping forces in Sinai which were deployed in during the first Arab Israel war.*

Syria starting shelling Israeli settlement from Golan height lands and minor clash also under taken along the Israel and Syria border before the actual fighting was begun. During the war Israel was supported by FRG(western Germany) USA and Britain. On the other hand the Arabs were supported by USSR. The Arabs were defeated by Israel and Israel has got:

-Golan height from Syria
-West bank from Jordan
- Gaza strip and Sinai area from Egypt. These territories were served as a buffer zone for Israel.

4th Arab Israel war*: the name of this war was known as Yom Kippur war. Yom Kippur was a Jewish religious holiday. The war was took place in October 1973. Before the actual war was started in 1973, Gomel Nasser was died and he was replaced by Anwar Sadat in 1970 in Egypt. The Israeli athletes were massacred by PLO agents in Munich in western Germany in 1972. After a year, 1973 Egypt and Syria again opened war against Israel.*

At the beginning of the war Arabs became victorious but Israel defeated the Arabs and it advanced deep to Egypt and Israel within three weeks. After the cease fire was arranged.

After this war the president of Egypt, Sadat and the prime minster of Israel signed a treaty at Camp David in Washington D.C in 1978. it was known as Camp David treaty. Sadat gave full recognition to Israel but he was killed by Arab fanatics. But the conflict among the Arabs in Palestine and Israel is continued by the strategy of intifada(revolt).

The Vietnam war: *It was one of the French colony in Indochina with in the south east Asia Since 1880s. During the war in the WWII, Indo china was occupied Japan and French withdrew from Vietnam.*

Peasant resistance movement was established by the nationalist leader of Ho chiminh in the country. This movement attack and forced Japan to withdrew from Vietnam in 1945. The Vietnam became independent at the end of WWII before the allied power (Britain and China) arrived at Indochina to evacuated Japan force from the region. The fighting group ***of*** *Vietnam was known as* ***Vietminh****.*

Britain and china ignored the declaration of independent of Vietnam and they helped the return of France to Vietnam in 1946.French also didn't gave a recognition to Vietnam rather it formed a federation in Indochina. The federation consists three self government states under French control.. These were Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Among these states Vietnam was under the emperor Bao Dai. But the Vietminh rejected and they began active fighting

with France. The war was started in 1946 and ended in 1954. The name of this war was called Dirty War the name was given by the French people who opposed the war.

During this war Vietnams were assisted by Soviet Union and China. On the other side France was supported by USA. Finally, France was defeated by Vietnams at the battle of Dien Bien phu in May 1954. To solve the problem some power full states consists Britain, USA, and china made a conference in Geneva in Netherlands in July 1954.

The results of the conference were: The participant of the conference also agreed on the following Issues.

1 -French accepted the end its rule in Indochina (Cambodia, Lao, and Vietnam) and these three states became independent.

2. Vietnam divided in to Northern and southern Vietnam at 17th parallel until the national election practiced within the next two years in the country. Because of this agreement Northern Vietnam declared their independent communist state. The leader of northern Vietnam was Hochminh in 1955. The southern Vietnam also led by pro-western government under NgoDinh Diem .

After the conference, Northern Vietnam worked to reunite the southern as a communist state to overcome this plan Hochminh organized and used guerrilla fighters in the southern Vietnam. The name of this guerrilla fighter was Vietcongs.

Civil war in southern Vietnam: *the Vietcong's and the pro-western government in South Vietnam fought for many years. Vietcong's were supported by northern Vietnam, Russia and communist china. The government also supported by USA since 1961 but in 1962 USA directly participated from the southern Vietnam.*

In 1964, 40% of southern Vietnam was occupied by Vietcong's because of this USA began aril bombing northern Vietnam. The other states in far east Asia like Australia News land and southern Korea supported USA in the Vietnam war.

Even if USA was supported by other countries in Vietnam War and used modern weapons, it lost large numbers of troops in the war and also it faced to strong oppositions at home. The people of America refused not only because of the death of large numbers of troops in the war but also they horrified by the news of cruelties committed against Vietnamese. USA used vietnamaization policy meaning the problems of Vietnams could solve by themselves. This strategy was introduced by the then American president Nixon in 1969. Finally, the American troops evacuated from 1973-1974. The two Vietnams were became single communist countries in 1976.

China Socialist Revolution: *China was a feudal empire 1644-1991 under the ching or Manchu dynasty. After the period of civil war among the landlords in china the Komintang (nationalist) and communist parties of china worked in alliance in 1926.*

Kuomintang party (KMT)*: it was the bourgeois nationalist party. the head of the party was Sun yet san he was nationalist and unti- imperialist. The successor of san was Chiag kai shek*

China Communist party (CCP): *it was founded in 1921.the alliance of these two parties were dissolved in 1927 KMT attacked the CCP and then the members of CCP made a long march to Yenan in north china. Mao Zedong emerged as the leader of the party during this period. The long march took a year and it covered 9000 km.*

In 1931northern china was invaded by Japan .after six years in 1937 Japan declared war on china to control the whole part of china. This war was known as Sino Japanese war (1937-1939) theses parties fought against Japan in Sino Japanese war.

Following the defeat of Japan in 1945, the two parties KMT&CPC fought against each other to control the whole parts of the state

The Advantage of KMT*: the numbers of the population is very high; the ratio was 3:1 to CCP. USA gave financial and fire arm support to KMT but it didn't sent troops. The Allied powers including Russia recognized KMT as a legal Authority in china.*

Advantage of CCP*: they became popular because of their land reform policies in 1946. The civil war was started by KMT. They attack the members of CCP in northern china and they controlled large cities in the northern part of the country. But the CCP controlled the rural area of northern china after some years of struggle; the following factors undermined the strength of the party. These were: Bad economic condition, Inflation, corruption and poor military strategy.*

Because of the above shortcomings CPC occupied many provinces including Beijing, the capital city of china in 1949. The CPC members declared the communist state of China. China has got immediate recognition from Russia In 1950. In the same year the states China and Russia signed a friend ship alliance and mutual assistance.

From 1953-1957 china carried out first Five Years plan. This period was known as a transitional period, the program emphasized on heavy industries and collectivization of agriculture. Private ownership enterprise was abolished by the government.

The second five year plan introduced the plan of Great Leap Forward. During this plan farm areas were organized in rural cooperatives called communes. The commune's were organized to production of Brigade. In this second stage of communism was failed in agriculture rather than Industries. China made significant progress in industries.

Factors for the failure of the plan were: food shortage, mismanagement and peasant resistance to the communism. In addition to this Famine was also occurred 1958-1962 and there was a power struggle within the communist party. Many people were executed in china during the first seven years. The great proletarian cultural revolution of 1960s was another of Mao disastrous policies. It leads to economic and political disruption

on a big scale. The campaign to fight against reactionary ideas and to transform Chinese culture and to fight against corrupt party and state authority was called the great proletarian Cultural Revolution in china

***The foreign policy of the communist government**: The foreign policy of the communist government was active and vigorous. China intervened in the civil war in the Korean War. The same time Chinese forces occupied Tibet. in 1962 china and India led to fighting in 1962.*

Mao Personality cult: Mao criticize Russian communist which came from Russia after the death of Stalin and he believed that the communist party of the soviet had turned away from socialism. According to him, Maoism was the most modern and correct form of Marxism Leninism.

UNIT -EIGHT

***Restoration of the Monarchy:** Emperor Haileslassie re-entered Addis Ababa on May 5, 1941 following the defeat of Italy by the British troops and Ethiopian patriots. But the power of Emperor Haileslassie was limited by Britain military administration in Ethiopia.*

Britain regarded Italia East Africa as Occupied Enemy Territory (OET). Britain controlled the power in the following areas such as finance, the army and foreign affairs in the region including Ethiopia. In order to gain complete and independent power emperor Hailesslasie negotiated with Britain in to different times.

***The first Anglo- Ethiopian agreement**: it was held on January 31, 1942 the two states agreed on the following issues. Britain recognized Ethiopia is a sovereign state by this Agreement.*

This agreement allowed the British authority on foreign relation, administration finance and military the reason of British for the above authority was that world war was not completed still now because the Vichy government ruled Djibouti.

***The second Anglo Ethiopian agreement:** It was held in 1944 the driving force for this agreement was that British combined Ogaden to Italian Somali land and began to administer it from Megodesho. Britain also proposed to combine Somali ethnic groups who have left in Kenya, in British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, in French Somaliland (Djibouti) and in the Ogaden region to form a single state Greater Somali. Because of these matters the Anglo-Ethiopian agreement was signed in December 1944. The result of this agreement:*

- *Britain recognized the independent of Ethiopia*

The two groups agreed the remaining of Britain for two years.

- *Britain allowed to Ethiopia to recruited non British personals.*
- *Britain allowed to Ethiopia to use the railway to Djibouti as outlet.*
- *British promised to train the Ethiopian military force.*

In 1948 UN placed Italy Somali land under Italy trust ship then the British desire to realized greater Somali was

failed. Due to this UN decision Britain agreed to return Ogaden to Ethiopia .after eight years in 1955, Haud grazing land in southeast part of Ethiopia and the reserved area(the area along the Djibouti Addis Ababa railway) were restored to Ethiopia from Britain.

The period of American Influence; *USA and Ethiopia start their contact in 1943. After two years in 1945, the two leaders i.e Emperor Haileslassie and Roosevelt met in Egypt and the former asked to support in the struggle to regain Ogaden and Eritrea province. When Britain announced her withdrawal from Eritrea in 1947, the America government decided to retain in the area for strategic purpose.*

Radio marina: *it was found in Eritrea and occupied by Italian government before 1941 but after this year it was occupied by America with the purpose of base communication network. It was the Ideal site of communication center. The name of the area was replaced by Qagnew Station in 1952 after the Ethiopian Forces returned from South Korea (1950-53) to Ethiopia on 22 May 1952.*

After 1953 the area became a large self contained base and it was became an important link in the US global communication network.

Ethiopia participated in the war of Korea with the side of South Korea and USA to drive out communist Northern Korea from southern Korea. So that America took Ethiopia as a potential ally.

The agreements between Ethiopia and America *-1952 Agreement: Ethiopia and USA signed a treaty was called Point four Agreement. This agreement laid the foundation of American assistance in the field of education and public health.*

Point Four as organization came to be known, was involved agricultural, public health education, tourist and public administration, and training awarding of scholar ship.

-1953Agreement: The agreement was signed about US military assistance for Ethiopia. A unit was called Military Assistance and Advisory group (MAAG). It was assigned to all branches of military Unites and training Institution of Ethiopia armed force. Because of this agreement, 70% of American aid to Africa went to Ethiopia in 1970s.

The American assistance was also given in the field of civil aviation in 1945 American Trans –continental and western Airlines helped to setup the Ethiopian airlines (EAL). It provided managerial and supervisor personal to Ethiopia.

America also provided in the field of road repair and construction. In 1957 the Imperial High way Authority was established with the help of Americans. The loan for the repair and road construction was obtained from International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) This bank was funded by USA.

America Peace Corps Volunteers Teachers came in Ethiopia and had taught in high schools in the country in 1960s.

With drawl of America from Ethiopia :*United States of America withdrew from Ethiopia in 1970s because of the following factors. One of it was*

Unti-Americanism movement grew in Ethiopia in late 1960s and 1970s by the left wings of University students. According to the students view, USA was one of the imperialist states and it supported the regime of emperor Haileslassie. The other reason for the evacuation of America was that it has got a new ally in the region of Red Sea. The new ally of America was Egypt after the death of Gomel Abdul Nasser, the pro USSR leader of Egypt until 1970.

Consolidation of Autocratic power of Emperor Haileslassie in Ethiopia after liberation.

Emperor Haileslassie used the following criteria to appoint men for high post administration in order to strengthen his power after liberation. Among these criteria the first one was loyalty to the emperor. It was one of the chief criteria for recruitment and promotion of all individuals of whatever origin. Marriage alliance and gave service of the royal palace were also some of the road of promotion of all Individuals to higher posts during Emperor Haileslassie.

Exiles that were loyal to the emperor and the son of loyal person were more preferable than the nobility of birth and patriots who fought the Italian within five years for higher post.

The order of the emperor was made effective through the minister of pen or the title of Tsehfe Tezaz. The most prominent political figure was held this post from 1941-1955 Was Tsehfe Tezaz woldegiorgis wold yohannes. But after some years, the opposition against him was organized by Mekonnen Habtewold, the minister of finance in 1955.

Aklilu Habtewold was one of the other prominent political figures who served as the prime minster from 1943-1957 and he became the president of the senate.

***Provisional administration**: Except Tigray and Eritrea, the other provinces of the country were governed by a member of royal family, loyal officials of no aristocratic background or close friends of the royal family. Tigray and Eritrea were governed by the two nobles (Ras Magnesha Siyoum and Asrat Kassa respectively.*

The country was divided in to 12 administrative provinces after years of liberation; the provinces became 13 by splitting Haregie in to two and create Bale. The total provinces of Ethiopia were 14 during Haileslassie and Derg regime after the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia in 1962. According to the governmental Agency there were 99 Awrajas and 444 woredas (districts) in the country in 1964.

The governor general of the provinces had traditional education with modern qualification and the duty that expected from these governors was loyalty and maintenance of peace and security.

***1955 Revised Constitution of Ethiopia:** In Ethiopian history, the first written constitution was prepared in 1931and it revised for the second times in 1955.The objective of this revision were: to have similarity to that of Eritrean progressive constitution and to create false positive image for the state.*

According to revised constitution, the emperors dignity is inviolable and his power indisputable. In this constitution provisions on human and democratic

right, such as freedom of speech and the press were included but these were made ineffective by phrase such as in accordance with law or within limits of law.

***The house of parliament during emperor Haileslassie**: there were two bodies in the parliament. These were the chamber of Deputies and the senate.*

Chamber of deputies: The members of this chamber were elected the representatives on the base of universal suffrage beginning of 1957. The president of this chamber was appointed by the member. The term of Office was fixed by the constitution at four the members of the Deputies.

The senate: The president of the senate was appointed by the emperor. The term of office was fixed by the constitution and it was six years.

Generally the parliament had no right to elect the prime minster and the council of ministers. They were elected by the emperor and accountable for him. Political parties were not allowed to exist.

***Modern Military Force and Security in Ethiopia:** Before the coming of Italy and after that, there were some military schools which gave military training for youth Ethiopians. The following were some of the training centers during Emperor H/S.*

1, Holeta Military School: It was in1934. The school trained for three years program but it was interrupted by the Italians in 1935.

2, H/S Military Academy was opened at Harar in 1957 the instructors of the school were Indians. The students were recruited from high school and fresh man University College.3 Training for imperial body Guard were also started in Addis Ababa. It was staffed by the Swedish mission. More than any other military unit, the emperor trusted the body guard unit for personal security and control. The other military units i.e imperial air force was set up in 1947and the modern police force was organized in 1942 along British line. German and Israel also assisted the modern police force. This unit was responsible to the ministry of interior. The main task of the modern police force was to suppress any political opposition.

In 1950s the American became responsible for the training of Ethiopian armed force and it was one of the biggest military forces in sub-Saharan Africa.

***Nech Lebash** : this was organized after liberation. This army was founded in the country side. They were loyal volunteers and they didn't have regular salaries.*

***The Territorial Army:** It was an Auxiliary force which was established in 1959 to replace Nech lebash under the Minister of Interior. The duty of this military unit was maintenance of peace and security and it control any political opposition by the peasants.*

***The major weakness of Autocratic state:** Among the major weakness of Autocratic State were found the following:*

- *Absence of democratic right*
- *Lack of modernization Irresponsibility in the use of Government powers.*

- *Backward socio-economic condition.*
- *Dependency on the foreign assistance*
- *Failure to develop economic self renaissance*
- *Absence of Agrarian reforms including land tenure reforms*
- *Failure to make political reforms including democratization*
- *Failure to address properly the question of nationalities.*
- *Absence of saving for fast*

***Socio-economic condition**: land tenure and agriculture development.*

After liberation from Italian rule the government had passed serious of proclamations. Such as:

1. ***1941 proclamation**: It was a decree that regularized provincial administration was issued. The decree stated that all government employees were to be paid salaries from the state. It abolished the traditional right of state officials to collect dues in lieu of salaries.*
2. ***1942 proclamation**: It deals about established a uniform rate of taxation to be paid in official currency. To this effect land was classified in to three categories. These were cultivated land, semi cultivated land and uncultivated land.*
3. ***1944 proclamation**: this also raised the amount of land tax and required payment to be made in money instead of Asrat. This proclamation abolished fees and labour services put on peasants theoretically.*
4. ***1947 proclamation** it also dealt about the education tax which was imposed on the local people.*
5. ***1959 proclamation**: healthy Tax was introduced.*

The above taxes were imposed to the people and it added the state revenue. In addition to these land privatization also increased in the central and southern Ethiopia during post liberation period.

Methods that acquiring private lands

1. *Northern settlers in the southern Ethiopia acquired tributary right southern peasants turned the land in to private property(purchasing or forcefully)*
2. *Maderiya (Temporary grant) holders who had been granted land in lieu of salary got the right to convert in to private holding.*
3. *The most common way of acquiring private land was the government's extensive grant of government land. This land was given to patriot's soldiers and civil servant.*

***Trade and industry in Ethiopia after liberation;** Trade after 1941, the major exported items of Ethiopia were coffee, hides and skin, and other agricultural production and the government sent these production to USA, Japan and other European countries. The government also imported different machines and other finished product of industries from many countries including America.*

***Industries**: in 1954 Wonji and Metehara suger factories were established and other food processing and soft drink factories also opened in Ethiopia in different times.*

- *Generally the main sources of government income or revenue were land tax, custom duties and Adolla gold mines during the emperor Haileslassie reign.*
-

Education: *many schools were opened after liberation of Ethiopia in 1941. Some of them were*

- *Haileslassie I secondary school was opened in 1943 Addis Ababa*
- *General Wingate secondary school was opened in 1946 in Addis Ababa*

In 1950 more than 500 primary schools and 4 secondary schools were established in different provinces of the country. Even if many schools were opened in the country, education facilities were concentrated in the town, cities and administrator centers in the country especially in shewa and Eritrea.

Some of the shortcomings of education during this period were:

- *Gender in balance.*
- *Different in sex ratio in the students.*
- *Absence of education equality among d/t regions*
- *Shortage of teachers*
- *Financial problem.*

The then government tried to solve the shortage of teachers by recruited foreign teachers from India, and it used American Peace corp volunteers to fill the gap in 1960s. Ethiopian university students also gave one year national service in many provinces before graduation.

In 1950 Higher education was introduced and Addis Ababa University was opened. In 1961 Addis Ababa University and together with other colleges became Haile Slassie University. After six years in 1967, other new University was founded in Asmara by catholic nuns. In 1972 it was taken by the government.

Ethio-Eritrea Federation:*Eritrea was one of the Italian colonies since 1890 but after 1941 it was taken over by Britain as Occupied Enemy Territory. The people of Asmara were holding demonstration when the flag of Ethiopia raise in Addis Ababa on May 5 on 1941. The leader of this demonstration announced the formation of the unionist party to Ethiopia.*

Eritrea under Britain administration: *British allowed the right of free speech and press and the right of free political parties in Eritrea. Because of this many political parties were emerged in the country. But these political parties were founded on ethnic and religious base.*

The plan of Britain towards Eritrea: ***The*** *Major plan of Britain was separating the western lowlands of Eritrea to add with her colony (Sudan), the highland territory of Eritrea wanted to join with Tigray to form separate Tigray state and Britain encouraged differences among these political parties in Eritrea to fulfill her plan.*

Different parties in Eritrea*: There were many political parties in Eritrea which emerged during the British administration rule. Some of them were:*

1. ***Liberal Progressive party****: This party was formed in 1943. The known leader of the party was Ras Tessema Asmerom. The demand of this party was to unit with Tigary*
2. ***Muslim League:*** *It was formed in 1946.the demand of the members*

was independence for Muslim inhabited lowland Eritrea or union with Sudan.

3. ***Pro-Italian Party:*** *it was formed in 1947.this political party was dominated by the Italians in Eritrea and half castes. The demands of the members were to restore Italian colonial rule under the cover of UN trust ship.*
4. ***The unionist political party:*** *it was founded in1941; the leader of the party was Tedla Bahru The major demand of the party was unified to Ethiopia.*

Four powers commission inquiry*; This commission was formed in 1947 from the members of Allied power. The representatives of this commission were from USA, USSR, Britain and France. The commission went to Eritrea and determined the future fate of Eritrean people. But the members didn't decide about the fate of the people rather they referred the Issue to The United Nation General Assembly after they assessed the peoples opinion which held in Asmara in 1948.*

In 1950, the UN appointed a commission of five men from Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa to decide the fate of Eritrean people but the commission did not come unanimity to the Issue.
The two members of the commission (Pakistan and Guatemala opted for independence) South Africa and Burma also recommended federation with Ethiopia. Norway favored union with Ethiopia. Because of this the UN general Assembly voted federated to Ethiopia in 1952.

Eritrea after Federation: *The constitution of Eritrea was written by united nation. Political parties were organized and competed for a seat in the legislature.*
In the first election of 1952 the pro Ethiopian party Unionist party emerged as a largest party. It got 32 seats from the 68 seats in the parliament. The founder of the party, Tedla Bahru became achieve executive of Eritrea. But he was resigned by the pressure of Emperor Haileslassie I and was replaced by Asrat Kassa from shewn nobilities in1955.

Following this the emperor made Amharic as official language instead of Arab and Tigregna. He also terminated the flag of Eritrea and hoisted the flag of Ethiopian. The emperor forbade all political activities in the Eritrea. At last the Eritrean federal arrangement decided to unit with the rest of Ethiopia in 1962.Itlost its federal status.

Different oppositions of Eritreans due to the extinction of federation
In 1958 some Eritrean exile had already founded the Eritrea Liberation movement in Cairo. After three years in 1961.ELF (Eitrean Liberation Front) came in to existence in the middle East. This front had supported by Iraq and Syria. There were three different political groups in Eritrea and they tried to merger in 1972 to form the Eritrea Liberation Front and Popular Liberation Force (ELF_PLF) in 1973. The Eritrean Liberation Front (EPLF) was formed. This political organization also separated in to two and thy struggle against each other.

Two organizations competing for recognition as a leader of separatist

movement these were EPLF or Jobha or front and TPLF or shabia or popular.

From 1974-1974 these two groups struggle for supremacy. But in1974, the EPLF had over 10,000 members in the field fighting against the Derg army. The EPLF was supported by Arabs after 1967 Arab Israel war.

Early oppositions against haileslassie's Government

Some prominent men among the aristocrat badly opposed the emperor's decision to go into exile to appeal to the league of nation and they also resented his restoration to power. These were:

1,Blata takala Wolda Hawaryat:*he was one of the known patriot during the Italian occupation period. He used all means to prevent the emperor from the returning to his throne in 1941. The first plot of takala Wolda Hawaryat was began in 1941 and he was put into prison but he was released in 1945.*

He was involved again in the second plot in the following years and he detained until 1954 but he released and had got a high government post (vice minister of the interior and Afe Negus).

In 1969, he organized the group of armed force to assassinate the emperor but the plot was discovered and he was killed by the police.

2, Belay Zeleke: *he was another patriotic leader in the struggle against the fascist in the eastern Gojam. But the emperor suspicious him after liberation and wanted to remove him from his home base (Eastern Gojam).*

Belay selected the option to be a governor of Bichena rather; he went to the south and to be the governor of one province in the provinces.

Belay became angry because of the following factors.

- *He was limited only with the title of Dej azmach*
- *He had lost Motta and parts of Debre markos district which had been his control.*

He stands against the emperor and he started his bandit life but he was surrendered to the combined force which came from the rest Gojam province and Addis Ababa.

He was caught and imprisoned in Addis Ababa after some months, he broke out the prison and went to Gojam but he was captured on the way of Gojam and he publically hanged.

3 Betweded Negash Bezabih: *he was the grandson of Negus tekle Haimanot of Gojjam and he was one of renowned patriots in Gojjam during Italian occupation. He had reached the rank of Vice Minister and had been appointed the president of Senate.*

But in 1951 he led a plot to assassinate the emperor and proclaim the Republic but his plot was discovered and the plotters were caught while coming on a secret meeting. They were sentenced to various terms of impressments.

The failed Coup D'état of 1960 :*In 1960 there was an attempt of Coup D'état in Ethiopia. It was the first in kind and was organized by educated officials to overthrow Haile Sellassie government.*

The leader of this coup was General Mengistu Neway who was the commander of Imperial body Guard. The other masterminded man behind the coup was his young brother Girmame Neway.

Girmame Neway had returned to Ethiopia from America in 1954 after graduating MA in social Science in USA and he had worked for the government under capacities in different provinces.

The measure of the coup leaders

- *They seized public buildings*
- *They took as hostages some of the members of imperial family*
- *they declared the end of emperor Haileslassie government*
- *The rebels made Asfa wossen as constitutional Monarchy .he was made as the mouthpiece of the rebel*
- *They decided about the monarchy to be paid and salaried.*
- *They declared the new government on December 14,1960.*
- *The head of the government was to be Ras Imiru Haileslassie who was the close relative of the emperor.*

The emperor was in South America during the coup but when he heard the situation in Addis Ababa he returned immediately and save the danger.

The weakness of the coup maker.

- *The coup makers were not supported by the Air force and ground force except police forces.*
- *They failed to get other leading officials, nobles, and army general under control.*

The course of the coup: *The Imperial body guard and the police forces couldn't resist the other body of army and Air forces then after two days fighting the loyalty of the emperor won and became victorious. The brothers shot the18 hostages of aristocrat members at Genet Leual Palace in Addis Ababa.*

The rebels leaders were unable to escape hence Girmame was killed and Mengistu wounded and captured on the way to Mount Zequala. Later Mengistu brought to trial and hanged.

Even if the coup was easily crushed, it taught more for the rest people in the country and it was supported by University students they were staging demonstration. But they made apology publically in writing to the emperor. The coup also shows that it was possible to remove the monarchy.

After this coup Emperor Haileslassie was forced to examine political conditions in the country. Committee was formed to study and recommended reforms. The committee of Constitutional Revision recommended that the function and position of head of the state be separated from the function of position of the head of the government. It also recommended that the executive authority be transferred from the emperor to the prime minster and council of Ministers.

Because of this recommendation, the emperor announced that he made significant changes in the position of prime minster and council of minster and that the minister would be responsible to the prime minster. There after the ministers and the prime minster would be collectively responsible to the emperor and the parliament. But all these were not practically implemented.

After the coup, series of laws were introduced by the government in the parliament between the years 1961-1971.

- *In 1961 a committee of land reform was established.*
- *In 1965 a land reform and development authority was established which became the*

minster of land reform and administration in 1966

- *A tenancy bill was presented to the parliament and rejected.*

Ethiopian students movement:*The establishment of institution of higher education was began in the past liberation period. The first university was established in 1950. The goal of education system was to produce technocrats who would be supportive to the regime. The students in the AAU play an important role in opposing the reactionary nature of Haile sellassie regime. The first News paper of the students in Addis Ababa University was called News and Views and the first student association was also established in 1959. The name of this association was The University Student Union.*

The university students played the role of political opposition in Ethiopia because of the following reason:

- *The absence of different political parties.*
- *The society gave respects to the educated few.*
- *The compass life help them to discuss national issues freely and*
- *They develop a sense of responsibility in the high rate of illiteracy people.*

The students were very much aware of about the following issues in Ethiopia.

- *Lack of democratic right*
- *Backwardness of the country.*
- *The wide spread of corruption in the government*
- *Inequalities that forced the majorities of Ethiopians to lead miserable life*

The first social criticism against the emperor regime was expressed in the form of traditional poetry (Qine) by university students in the compass. The arrival of young men from English speaking African countries had influence on the political awareness of the students. After the first African meeting in Accra Ghana in 1958 emperor Haileslassie promised to give scholarship for 200 African students in Addis Ababa. Because of this these students that came from other African countries had joined the university.

These new comer students were greatly shocked by the strict censor ship and lack of political freedom in Ethiopia. They had wrongly believed Ethiopia was a place of freedom and could be an example of Africa. They told their Ethiopian friends about the struggle of their countries to gain their independence from colonial powers. After the coup of 1960, the student's reside out of the school compass for the short time.

In 1961 Haile sellassie university students made their challenges through organizing public demonstration particularly in favor of land reform. The consolidation of the several colleges under a central administration of Emperor Haileslassie University created opportunity cohesion and political radicalism in 1961.

The worsening condition of peasantry and the hard life of urban mass provided the objective for student radicalism. University student's political radicalism

spread in to the High schools through one year services by Ethiopian University student service (EUSS) program before graduation. This national service was started in 1965.

In 1965 AAU students staged a demonstration in front of the parliament shouting the revolutionary slogan "Land to Tiller" when the deputies were discussed on the regulation of Tenants

In 1967 the students news paper "News and Views" was replaced by Struggle and they established an organization which called (USUAA) University Student Union in Addis Ababa University to unite the students who have learnt in Addis Ababa University and other several college student.

This news paper was became the organ of spreading new political ideas among the students and the people as large and they also stand strongly against the USA.

In November 1969, An article published on the nationalist problem of Ethiopia the writer was Wallelegn Mekonnen who supported Cultural and linguistic independence of the nationalists.

In December 1969, the president of USUAA, Tillahun Gizaw was killed by government agents. Some of the students also lost their life in the next day. After this the university was closed for three weeks and the students continued their protest against the regime.

External Support: *Ethiopian student movement had an external wing. The Marxist Theory or revolutionary ideas were transmitted of Ethiopia students in 1960s through the Ethiopia students in Europe and USA from Abroad. The journal was known as Tatek (Gird Yourself) and challenge played a great role to distribute the Marxist Theory or revolutionary ideas from abroad to the university students in the country. This journal was brought to Ethiopia and circulated it secretly in the country.*

1974 famine was another good opportunity for opposing of students against the government because the government attempted to hide the famine for the rest of the world.

The student's movement gave direction and guidance to the new regime in 1974 for more organized military power. Some of the students' slogan were Land reform right of political liberty and nationalism were taken away by the Derg as a means to consolidate its political position.

Popular Revolution and the fall of Monarchy: *In February 1974 a popular revolt against the regime broke out in Ethiopia there were several immediate causes for this revolution. But one of the most important immediate causes was the famine of Wollo in 1974. Because large numbers of wollo people in the region were severely affected by the famine but the government tried to hide the famine to the world. This famine was exposed by foreign reports. Because of this low responsibility, the intellectuals and other enlightened Ethiopians bitterly attacked the regime.*

In addition of the Wollo and Tigray famine, lack of democratic right, rampant poverty, corruption in the government and the failure to bring about quick progress were the major charges against the regime.

Beginning of the revolution

In the January 1974 soldiers in the town of Negele Borana mutinied against the bad condition of their life the unrest was agitated by the rise of petroleum price in Addis Ababa.(it was actually resulted from the Arab Israel war in 1973.) the Taxi drivers in the capital went to strike in February 1974. On the other hand, there was an uprising of teachers in the rural areas who opposed the implementation of the educational reform program Known as Educational Sector Review.

Soldiers of second Division in Asmara, the four Division of Addis Ababa, the Air force in Debreziet mutinied because of this danger Aklilu Habtewold cabinat was unable to pacify the solution. He resigned from power on 28 February in 1974.The emperor replaced Aklilu by Endalkachew as a prime minster and he took the following measures.

- *Removing the sector review.*
- *Increase the salary of the soldiers*
- *Decrease the cost of petroleum.*

Even these measures were taken by the prime minster un rest was continued and soldiers were the active participants of the struggle. The armies setup the committee known as the coordinating committee of the armed force, the police force and the Territorial Army, and it began to take the independent measures. This committee arrested Aklilu and many other officials and high ranking military officers from emperor Haileslassie's government in April 1974.
The committee also call all military unites throughout the country to send their representative excluding officer above the rank of "major" to the capital. after the arrival of delegates a meeting was held on 25 June 1974 at the head quarter of fourth division and they elected the Major Mengistu Hailemariam as the first Vice chairman of the Derg from the third military Division in Harar and Major Atnafu Abate also elected as the second vice chairman of the Derg from fourth army division of Addis Ababa.
The Derg and the Endalkachew government exercised their power in parallel after a month Endalkachew was imprisoned in August 1974 by the Derg and replaced him By Lij Mikael Imru.

Fall of the Ethiopian monarch

The Derg carried out a propaganda campaign to discredit the emperor until he was arrested and deposed on 12 September 12, 1974.

The military dictatorship took the following measures:

- *Imprisonment top military and civilian officials of the Hailesslasie regime*
- *Banning of all anti government strike and demonstration*
- *Repression of all forms of protest*
- *Execution of 52 renown officials and functionaries of the old regime as well as General Aman Michael Andom , the Derg's chair man in November 1974.*
- *Conduct of the development through cooperation campaign or Zemecha to spread literacy and organized the peasantry beginning from 1974.*
- *Proclamation of Ethiopian socialism and adoption of official name of the provisional government of socialist Ethiopia*
- *Nationalization of banks, insurance Industrial and commercial Companies as well as all rural urban land in 1975.*

- *Elimination of opponents to the personal dictatorship of Mengistu H/ mariam was completed between 1977 and 1978.*

Ethio- Somali Conflict: *British and Italy Somali land were united and emerged as independent as a republic of Somalia on June 1960.the new republic was ambitious to build great Somalia and adopted a flag with five pointed star symbolizing five territories. According to this design Somalia territories were Italia Somali land Britain Somali land, Somalia French Somali land the Somalia who had left in northern Kenya territories and Ogaden region in Ethiopia.*

because of its plan to unify the above territories Somalia rejected all territories concerning the boundaries between Somalia and Ethiopia before Somalia emerged as independent state in 1960.Many Somalia politicians of Somalia used all means to gain the international support for their policy of Greater Somalia. Some of the measures which were taken by the Somalia politicians were the following: the Somali politicians interrupted their diplomatic relation with Kenya and Britain

In 1963 British tried to unite the northern Kenya to Somalia but the Kenyan leaders refused it and it was abandon after wards the Somalia Republic broke diplomatic relation with Britain and Kenya. This event increased the cooperation between Kenya and Ethiopia for "mutual defense pact".

- *The Somalia leaders a series of clashes along the Somalia border in 1964. The major objective of this was attack was to internationalize the boundary issue and got sympathy for the cause of Greater Somalia.*
- *To redirect the inter clan conflict in Somalia towards the issue of nationalized unity. but the conflict was ended by the government s of Khartoum Declaration.*
- *Somalia leaders appealed to UN secretary general but they didn't gain any positive response to their dream of Great Somalia.*
- *The Somalia leaders also appealed African Union organization but it decided that should OAU assert the principle African boarder. The organization decided at Cairo to all members' state pledge themselves to respect the border existing on their achievement of national independent by Cairo declaration.*
- *The Somalia's leaders also went to Arab league (Muslim world) they were succeeded in having several anti Ethiopian resolution passed, pressing the Ethio-Israel connection to strengthened Arab Opposition against Ethiopia.*

Government change in Somalia: *In July 1967, there was governmental change in Somalia Republic. Because of this the former premier Ali Shermark became a president of the country and Ebrahim Egal was became the prime minster of the republic. This new government decided to follow peace full existence (detent) towards Ethiopia and Kenya and the dream of greater Somalia was left aside for the moment. After two years, on October 21, 1969, Coup d'état was broken out and Siyad Bare came in to power. He revived the policy of unifying all Somali claimed territories. The policy of greater Somalia was*

changed to western Somalia. Because Siyad Bare proclaimed support for the right of self determination for Somalia where ever they were.

To fulfill the plan the leader of the state became aggressive and invaded Ethiopia in 1977. During its invasion it was supported by USSR and it controlled a large part of eastern Ethiopia. Derg organized more than 300,000 peasant militia forces to support regular army of Ethiopia during the war of Somalia. USSR also ending their relation to Somalia and they became an ally of Ethiopia.

Generally Soviet, Cuba and South Yemen sent their soldiers to fight on the side of Ethiopia. By March 1978 all Somalia regular force had driven out from the territory of Ethiopia.

Political Organization: *After the defeated of Somalia in1978, three measure issues took the attention of the military government*

- *The first was the elimination of EPRP from the town and used the RED TERROR what it called Diclosure campaign. Meson (the Ethiopian Socialist Movement) was one of the other political party which identified as the opponent of the Derg became one of the Derg's attack*
- *The second task of the Derg was party formation. The Derg had a plan for to form a communist party in 1979. The name of the party was Workers party of Ethiopia (WPE). Its secretary general was Mengistu in September 1984.*
- *The third plan of the Derg Government was suppression of other opposition groups and freedom fighters in northern Ethiopia.*

Many political parties were emerged in different part of Ethiopia. Some of the known parties were the following.

1. ***EDU (Ethiopian Democratic Union):*** *It was emerged after the down fall of Emperor HaileSlassie government. The leader of this party was Ras Mengesh Siyoum. The members of the party were the northern Aristocracy and high ranking military officers of the old regime. The member of the party fought with Derg and TPLF in different times. The major demand of the members of the party was to restore Feudal Monarchy.*

2. ***EPLF (Eritrean People Liberation Front****): it was became power full in 1970s. The members of this party occupied many districts of Eritrea with the exception of Asmara when the Derg had fought against Somalia in eastern part of the region. The Demand of the members of this party was to established separate state in Eritrea. Derg started massive attack against these groups then Derg evacuated EPLF from different part of Eritrea except Nakfa Mountain. The campaign of the Derg Against EPLF and TPLF in 1982 was Red Star Campaign*

3. ***TPLF (Tigray People Liberation Front****). It was founded by small number of university students in 1975 at Tigray. They began their struggle in Dedebit at western Tigray the members of the party was supported by EPLF by military training and supply of fire arms. One of the*

earliest engagements with Derg army was Roza Campaign. In May 1982 TPLF controlled many parts of Tigray. In many 1976 the Derg issued 9 points program for the solution of Eritrean problem but there was no agreement among these groups

In 1984, the Derg celebrated the inauguration of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and 10th anniversary of the military government in the same time famine was occurred in Ethiopia. In the northern part of Ethiopia the Derg began villegization and massive resettlement of peasants of Tigray and Wollo to southern part of Ethiopia in order to separate the freedom fighters from the rural population. But these programs were refused by the peoples.

This created favorable conditions for the rise and growth of several movements who were fighting for natural self determination. Among such movements some of them were already in existence were:

- *The Oromo Liberation Movement (OLM)*
- *Sidama liberation Front (SLF)*
- *The Oromo Islamic Front (OIF)*
- *The Afar liberation Front (ALF)*
- *Benishangul Liberation Movement (BLM)*
- *Gambilla Liberation Front(GLF)*

The battle of Endeslassie: *The TPLF fighters scored the remarkable victory on the Derg Army at Endeslassie battle field in western Tigray thousands of Soldiers of the Derg Army were captured and many of the Derg commanders were either killed or captured in February 1989. The Immediate cause of the Battle Endesllassie was:*

- *High ranking military officers tried to eliminate Mengistu Hailemariam from power on May 16 1989. They made a coup at Addis Ababa when he visited East Germany. But all suspected officials either executed or sentenced to serve a long term imprison because of this the army lost their best commanders.*

The major consequence of the Endeslassie Battle

- *It insured the total withdrawal of Derg From Tigray*
- *it helped to extend the scope of struggle TPLF beyond Tigray*
- *It crushed the moral of Dreg army.*

On other hand the collapse of Soviet Union and the communist regime in Eastern Europe also played a role for down fall of the Derg Government.

Fall of Military Dictator Ship : *After the controlling the whole of Tigray, The TPLF changed strategy of its struggle to liberate Tigray to liberate the whole country from the Derg and established democratic System to this end TPLF made organization. Change by forming a broad front which was known as EPRDF (Ethiopia people's Revolutionary Democratic Front) in 1990.*

EPRDF: Consisted: TPLF, APGM, and OPDO. The EPRDF force drove out the Derg from Gonder, Gojjam, Wollo, and Shewa in 1990 and 1991. On 21 may 1991 Mengistu fled to Harare and the country ruled by Tesfay Gebrekidan from may 21 -27 1991.The members of EPRDF entered Addis Ababa on 28 may 1991. EPLF the supporter of TPLF controlled

Asmara and Assab in 1991 after two years referendum was held in Eritrea in 1993.
Provisional government of Ethiopia announced a national conference to set up a transitional government on June 26 1991. In 1993, a new constitution was draw up. The constitution was approved by a Constituent Assembly in December 1994. After a nationwide election, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia FDRE was set up in August 1995.

UNIT NINE

Pan-Africanism:*The term pan Africanism express two main Ideas the first idea was that it was a desire for African Unity the second desire was to fermenting a sense of Unity among all black peoples in the world. It expressed a common brotherhood of people of Africa, northern America, South America and the West Indies. The term pan is a Greek word and it means "All "hence pan African means "All Africans"*

Pan African conference 1900- 1945: *There were five Pan African congresses that held between 1900- 1945which were held in different cities.*
The first Pan African conference was held in London in 1920 and it was the earliest organized form of political expression of pan African. It was organized by Trinidad (West Indies) lawyer H Sylvester Williams. The participants of the congress were from America and West Indies.
There were two famous leaders of pan Africansim movement during 1900- 1945. One of them was Doctor William E. Burghard Dobois (1868 -1963).

Burghard Dobois (1868 -1963

- *He was an African American soldier and writer*
- *He was became an organizer and preacher of pan Africanism*
- *He became to be Known as the father of pan Africanism*
- *He differs from Garvey by his future plan.*
- *His future plan was that the blacks who were outside Africa should struggle in their country where they lived in.*

The second known person who organized the pan African Movement was Marcus Gravy (1887-1940)

Marcus Garavy (1887-1940)

- *He was a Jamaican who moved to and lived at USA*
- *he was the founder of Universal Nigro Association*
- *he insisted that the blacks in America and in Indies was to return in Africa*
- *He organized "Back to Africa" movement.*
- *He also established Universal Nigro Improvement Association in 1914. There were other conferences which held in 1921, 1923, 1927 and 1945.*

In 1945 the beginning of new chapter was opened in 1945 in the history of Pan African movement when the fifth pan African conference was held in this year. The fifth African conference was held in Manchester and the conference was important in two aspects.

A, Many African countries participated for the first time at this conference. The representatives of this conference were the African students who had learnt in Europe and America. Some of

them were, Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyata.

B, The demand of the participants was African Independence. There was also a new tendencies in the pan African Movement i.e United Africa. So one of the pan -African movements contained the Unity of Africa. According to the leader of Tanzania, Julius Nyrere and Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana considered the creation of Nation state s as the first step towards creating a larger united Africa.

***National Liberation Movement**: African nationalist movements took menially in two courses in order to have got their independence from colonial powers. The first was non violent struggle and the second was violent struggle.*

***Non violent struggle:** Many nationalist groups selected Non Violent struggle to gain their independent from European colonialism in different part of Africa.*

The peoples of West Africa which were occupied by Britain and France had got their independent through smooth or Non Violent struggle. Because there were no white settlers who had lived in British and France West Africa and there was no dictator ship in the two European powers.

***Nationalist movement in British West Africa:** Nigeria and Ghana were the two of British colonies in West Africa. The nationalist leaders of these two countries were Nnamdi Azikwe and Kwame Nkrumah respectively. Both of them were educated in America and returned in their countries in 1930s. On March 1957 gold coast a achieved its independent and it is known as Ghana. The countries like Nigeria also gained its independent on October 1, 1960, sierra Leon became independent on April 27 1961, Gambia on February 18, 1964.*

***French West Africa:** French government didn't want to give the independent for the people who had lived in French western Africa but the French government introduced different new reforms in its colony. The French govern allowed to elect a territorial Assembly after World War II.*

In 1958 General Deguale became French president and a new French Constitution was issued in the same year. Then he intended to transform the French union in to French Community. This French community would have an executive council consisting of French president, member of French Minsters and prime minster of the member states. The council would be responsible for issue of common interest to the community such as defense foreign Affairs and economic policy. And the council was planned that each of the French colonies of West Africa would hold a referendum on the new constitution. They were to choose between voting "Yes" and Autonomous republic within the France community or voting "No" and becoming independent outside it. Almost all colonies voted "Yes" in order to have got French economic and technical assistance. Guinea was the only state who voted No and became fully independent but it lost all of the French assistance.

During this period the leader of Guinea Seko Tore turned to Russia to fill the gap that created in the country due to French withdrawal. After two years in 1960

French gave independence for all her colonies in west Africa .The western African countries such as Cameron, Togo, Benin (dahome), Niger, Upper Volta (Burikinafaso), Ivory coast Chad, Central African Republic , Republic of Congo Brazzaville Gabon, Senegal, French Sudan(Mali) and Mauritania.

African Violent struggle during colonization: *Some western Africa countries which are located in French West Africa achieved their independent after the violent struggle this was because of large numbers of white settlers lived in some countries. One of French West Africa colonies was Algeria.*

Liberation movement in Algeria: *Algeria had been the colony of France since 1830. There were large numbers of white settlers in Algeria. They were known as Colons (colonists. These white settlers considered Algeria as belonging to them alone). Some of the Algeria's elites, including Ferhat Abbas believed that, Algeria was part of France. Algeria war of independence began in November 1954 when France was at war in Indochina during this period. Benbella was one of the soldiers for the French army and Algerians of peasant's origin. He was became the first president of Algeria and he set up an organization called Revolutionary committee for unity together with his comarades. The organization later changed its name to National liberation Front (FLN). FLN was supported by Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Arab League. The FLN members were trained in Tunisia Morocco and East German.*

In 1956 The FLN had established itself in Algeria as a highly organized and structured fighting force. And they made active propaganda campaign. The Algerian war created series political crisis in France and the downfall of fourth Republic was partly with the result of Algerian Problem. In 1959 Charles Deguall offered to Algerians three choose. There were Integration, Absolute independent, independent in co-operation with France. The FLN made it clear that they were fighting for absolute independent.

In 1960 and 1961 colons and some French generals attempted to over through Degulle. Both of them in Algeria and France, they setup the terrorist organization called the Secret Army which targeted for attack all who favored the independence of Algeria.

Degualle faced serious challenge in his attempt to find a solution for Algerian Pressure and he decided to sit for negotiation with FLN and on march 18,1962 France and The FLN signed Evian Agreement , which ended the Algerian war. On July 1, 1962 Algeria became independent.

The independent of Portuguese Colonies in Africa: *Angola, Mozambique and Guinea were the colonies of Portuguese. There were a significant numbers of white settlers but this was not the problem for independence struggle. The problem was the fact Portugal itself was under the rule of outdated Dictator Ship. The dictator in Portuguese totally rejected the demand for independence which led to violent armed struggle.*

The liberation movement in Portugal colonies began their struggle in 1960s: In

Angola as early as 1961, in Portuguese Guinea in 1963 and in Mozambique in 1964. The independent struggle in Mozambique and Angola were very bitter.

In 1970s the Portuguese had affected by continued independence struggle in its colonies and it spends 40 % of their government income on the armed force and it began to face political crisis in the country. Then Guinea made a unilateral declaration of independent (UDI) in 1973.After previous government was overthrown in 1974 Guinea became independent as the republic of Guinea – Bissau.

Nationalist Movement in Angola: *The liberation movement in Angola was led by popular movement of the liberation of Angola (MPLA) which was led by Agostino Neto. It was supported by Marxist and Guinea. The independent movement of Angola was arranged in November 1975 but Portuguese didn't transfer power properly to MPLA . This created a power struggle between MPLA and other opponents like the national Front for the liberation of Angola (FNLA) and national Union for the total independence of Angola. (UNITA).*

In early 1976 an independent Angola People's Republic was set up under Agostino Neto's MPLA government. But the government had to fought against its opponents especially Jonas Sibimbi, the leader of UNITA. This group continued the guerilla fighting against MPLA.

Liberation movement in Mozambique*:The liberation movement in this country was led by front for the liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO)*

The leader of Mozambique (FRELIMO) was Edward Mondlane until he was killed by bomb explosion in 1969. He was succeeded by Samora Machel. The liberation movement of Mozambique was supported by Marxist, Tanzania later by Zambia. In 1974 the coup d'état was occurred in Portuguese due to the consequences of violent struggle in Mozambique. This coup was lead by General Antonio Despinola, who replaced Caetano in power. Despinol's government and the radical elements in Portuguese army demanded the immediate end the colonial empire. Because of this Mozambique achieved its independence in June 1975 under Samora Machel.

East Africa: *The British colony of Kenya in eastern part of Africa was one of the other example of violent liberation struggle during colonial period. Kenya had a large number of white settlers since 1895 when British established its colonies in the country.*

These white settlers occupied the fertile agricultural land in Kenya and the local people lost their farming lands. This created shortage of land in the country. Because of this factor the nationalist movement was started in as early as the 1920s. The first political organization was known as Kikuyu Association. It the post war period, the problem of land shortage was Acute together with other grievances, it give rise to a violent rising known as Mau Mau Rebellion.

The British government attempted to stop this movement in 1950s but in October 1952 the situation was became very serious and a state emergency was declared.The British government tried to

arrest the leaders of the rebellion. The government also ordered brutal action against the rebels and the rebellion finally crushed in 1960. The government forces killed 7800 people in Kenya. Jomo Kenyatta was accused of organizing the Mau Mau Rebellion and arrested in 1952. but he was released in August 1961.

The other political organization which emerged in Kenya after the defeat of Mau Mua was KANU (Kenya African National Union) the demand of this organization was independent of Kenya. The leader of this political Organization was Jomo Kenyatta. Finally Kenya achieved its independent in 1963 after series negotiations and preparation.Other African countries had got their independence through violent and nun violent struggle in Africa. Some of these states were Sudan 1956, British and Italian Somalia land in 1960 Djibouti in 1977and soon.

Organization of African Unity: *The forming of organization of African Unity (AOU) was a result of Pan African Movement. Eight independent African countries Ghana Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Liberia, and Ethiopia participated in the conference that held in Ghana in 1958. Between 1958 and 1969 twenty of thirty eight states 20/38 African independent states were taken over by military regime.The conference was important due to two major factors:*

- *1st the representatives of the nationalist movement from 28 African countries attended the conference.*
- *2nd many of the resolutions of the conference became a corner stone for the OAU that was established after five years.*

The main objective of Accra Conference was to set up the organization to African Unity. But the two groups were emerged the name of these groups were Casablanca and Monrovia. Casablanca Group: the countries such as Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Algeria, Egypt and Morocco. This group was led by Kwame Nkrumah. They were regarded as anti-Western.

The Monrovia Group: the countries like Serra Leon Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Ethiopia and Libya. The members of this group were pro-western. The main point of difference between the two groups was the issue of a unified African state under one government and one head of state.

*Nkurmah advocated the single African state each African states are giving its sovereignty. His proposal reduced the nation states to mere province of the continental state. But most African states wanted '**Functional cooperation rather Integration". Because of this difference, they agreed to post pond the final goal of forming a united state of Africa and form organization of African Unity (OAU). The OAU was formed in 1963 in Addis Ababa. And 31 independent states signed the charter of the organization.The highest organ of OAU was Assembly of Head of the member states and government.*

Council of Ministers is made up of the foreign ministers of Member state the member of the council meet twice and prepared for annual meeting among the OAU members General secretariat was

very important Organ the first secretary general was Guinean, Diallo Telli.

The success and failures of OAU : *Some of the following points show the success of the organization in Africa.The Organization assisted the liberation movements of Nun Independent Nations. It settled the conflicts in the following countries Nigeria crisis in Somalia and Ethiopia, morocco and Nigeria, Ruanda and great lake conflicts. It tried to solve to mediate the border conflict in many states in Africa. For example: Chad and Sudan, Niger and Dohmey. The failures of OAU were the following:*

- *The difference in official language of African state Such as English, Portuguese, Spanish and Arab Speaking states exhibited difference in the OAU.*
- *Many states also are belonging to Arab league these countries the issue of Israel and the Arab Conflict.*
- *There were also little achievements on the field of economic and social problems of the people*

Cotemporary Africa *The major problems of African states after they achieved their independents were political instability, Irresponsible and undemocratic governance one party rule Corruption Injustices were characterized in many African states. The post independent decade was especially marked by coup D'états and revolutions eg; Five violent change of government were occurred in Benin from 1963 and 1969. Some of the following events were occurred in many parts of Africa.*

- *In December 1962, Habib Borgiba, president of Tunisia barely escaped death from an attempted assassination.*
- *In august 1963 President Fulbert Youlou of Congo Brazzaville was overthrown*
- *In June 1965, a military coup in Algeria over throw president Benbella*
- *In January 1966 a coup in Nigeria destroyed the life of many political leaders In February 1966 Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown from power*
- *In September 1968, the army took power in Libya and removing king Indris.*
- *In February 1971,an army officer Idi Amin took power in Uganda after over throwing Milton Obote*
- *Ethnic groups in Africa.*

Ethnic groups in Africa: *In Gabon there were about 73, Nigeria over 250, Tanzania more than 120 Zambia about 73 ethnic groups. These large numbers of ethnic groups fought bitterly against one another in the pre-colonial period and this ethnic groups fighting were appeared after 1960 and it has grown in to bloody civil war after these African people achieved their independent. Such as the problem that occurred in Congo Kinshasa in 1960, at Biafra, and Ruanda in 1990s.*

- ***Economic problem:****During the colonial period the African production had no diversity. The Africans were encouraged only to produce raw material during colonial period. In the field of agriculture the people of Africa encouraged to specialize on single crop production or mono crop product. Food shortage, rapid*

population growth, unemployment crime, environmental degradation, drought, and HIVAIDS were the major problems of in Africa.

The End