

THE FORMATION OF **MODERN ETHIOPIAN** **EMPIRE** **(1855-** **1906)**

The Ethiopian Long Distance Trade in the 19th Century

- There are local and long distance types of trades.
- **Barter** was the earliest form of trade in history
- Local trade is conducted mainly in the same region with **weekly fixed days**.
- The variation of days help people to attend the different markets.
- It also run by those people who *speak mainly the same language*.

Long Distance Trade (LDT)

- It connected various markets, regions and countries.
- It involves import and export items of trade.
- It was run mainly by caravan.
- ***Caravan*** is a group of merchants organized for mutual help and protection against hazards of travel.

Caravan



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Why people were going to market?

- To ask their relatives
- To attend decrees of government
- To share information among themselves
- To find their lost cattle
- To settle dispute of misunderstanding
- To choose their lovers
- To buy and sell goods

Factors for the Revival of the Ethiopian Long Distance Trade

*I. The rise of **Mohammed Ali** to power in Egypt gave stability to the Red Sea coastal areas.*

*II. The **conquest of Caucasian** by **Russians** resulted turning of Arab merchants to Ethiopia.*

*III. The **European interest** to Ethiopian in the 19th century.*

- They signed trade and friendship treaties with regional lords of Ethiopia.

Some Treaties of the 19th Century

- 1805 **Henry Salt** (Br.) with **Ras W/ Sillasie** of Tigray
- 1841 **W. C. Harris** with **King S/ Sillsie** of Shewa
- 1843 (Fr.) **R. de`Harricourt** with the same king
- 1849 (Br.) **W. Plawden** with **Ras Ali** II of Gonder
- ***The European established their control over the Red the Sea and the Gulf coasts.***

European Controls

- 1869 the **Italian Shipping company** bought the Port of **Asab** from the local chief.
- 1882 the port was transformed to Italian government.
- 1885 **Britain** invited **Italy** to occupy **Mitsiwa (Massawa)**
- 1862 **France** controlled **Obock (Djibouti)**
- 1839 **Britain** controlled **Gulf of**

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*IV. The rise of **Gibe Oromo** **monarchial states***

- The local rulers welcomed, encouraged and gave caravan patronage
- The merchants pay tax and brought luxurious goods to the kings
- The interaction resulted political stability and economic progress.



Mohammed Ali of Egypt



Merchants of the L.D.T.

Jeberti Northern Ethiopian Muslim merchants traded from S. C. Ethiopia to Sudan.

Afkala South Western Ethiopian merchants dominated and surpassed Jeberti.

Affars and Hararis between Shewa and Djibouti.

Borana Somalia between south eastern Ethiopia and Kenya.

Domination of Muslim Merchants

- ❑ The L.D.T was dominated by **Muslim Ethiopian** merchants. Because
- ❑ Religious similarity with the **Middle East Muslim** merchants
- ❑ Using as the mechanism for expanding Islam
- ❑ Muslims had less farmland than Christians
- ❑ Soil infertility of the Muslim habitat, low land region

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Caravan travel in group for the sake of safety and security.

- **Negadras** was the head of merchants.
- He was responsible for
 - *mobilizing the group*
 - *paying tax in the name of caravan*
 - *settling disputes among merchants*
 - *fixing the date of departure*
 - *choosing camping sites*

Foreign Merchants

- **Jalaba** Sudanese merchants in Ethio-Sudan border
- **Safaris** Kenyan merchants in the S. Eastern border along Kenya and Somalia.
- ***Greeks, Arabs, Armenians and Indians*** dominated the external trade at the ports and coastal regions.

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- **Slaves** were human commodities in the L.D.T.
- They were also called speaking materials.
- **Who Were Slaves?**

1. war captives

2. Debtors

3. Victims of slaves raids

4. Off springs of slaves

Which slaves were more needed?

- ***Young female slaves*** were more important

Because they were wanted for

1. Concubine for Arabs and Turkish
2. Wives for even for some prices
3. Being easily captured

The young and strong slaves cost high price.

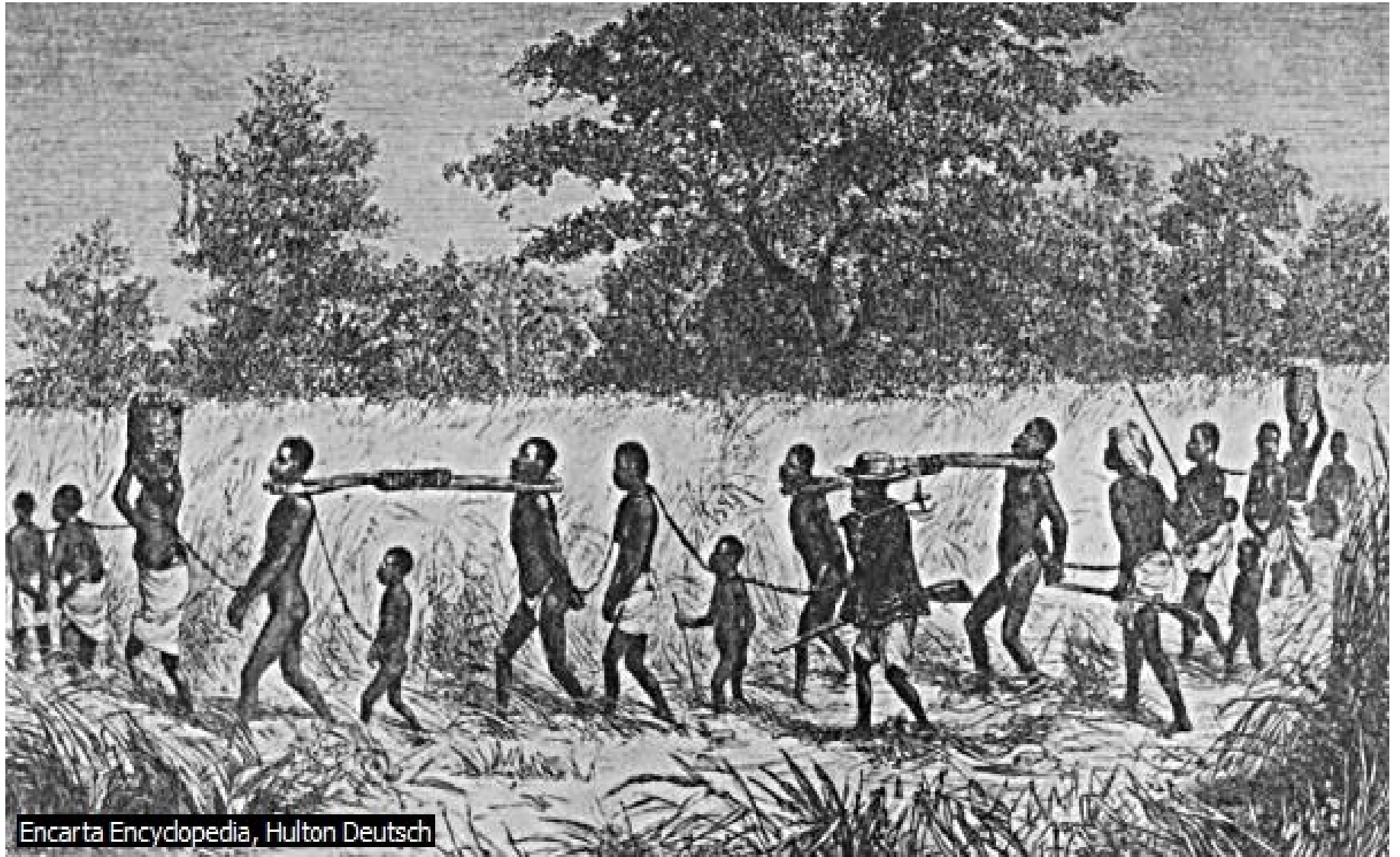
The Role of Slaves

- ❖ They give **household service** in work.
- ❖ They were being sold as **means of income**.
- ❖ They were also **means of prestige**.
- **The slaves were also suffering from**
 1. *Carrying heavy loads in the long travelling.*
 2. *Family separation starting from the market.*
 3. *Lack of food and bare foot travelling.*
 4. *Sexual harassment over female slaves.*

Outcome of Slave Trade

- The last quarter of the 19th century was boom of slave trade in Ethiopia. It resulted
 - ❖ **Depopulation** of the victim regions.
 - ❖ **Insecurity** and discouraging people to production and store.
 - ❖ **Regional friction** and ethnic dislocation
 - ❖ Partly **economic backwardness** of

Long Misery of Slaves



Markets of the L.D.T.

- **Bonga** was the origin of the L.D.T in the 19th c.
- After Bonga and **Jiren(Jimma)** it was branched in **Saqa (Limu Enarya)** in to **Soddo(Guraghe)** in the east and **Asendabo(Hurro Gudrro,Wollega)** to the north.
- From asendabo it runs to **Basso (Gojam)**, **Darita (Begemidir)**, and to **Gonder**.
- The second most northern branch was form **Gonder** to **Metemma (Ethio-Sudan border)** and to **Adwa** and **Mitsiwa (Red Sea coast)**.

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- **Metemma** was the peace and war time meeting place of Ethiopians and the Sudanese.
- The eastern branch run from **Soddo** to **Rogge** and **Aliyyu Amba (shewa)** and reached **Harar**.
- The second eastern trade route was branched from **Harar** to **Zeila** and **Berbera** in the **Indian ocean**.
- **Ankober, Abdulrasel** and **Bati** were other markets in the Long Distance Trade.

Medium of Exchange (Currency)

- **Barter** was exchanging goods by goods.
- **Beads** and **clothes** were medium of exchange
- **Amole(salt bar)** was the most widely used medium of exchange.
- Amole was difficult to transport, breakable and can be dissolved with rain and water.
- **Marie Theresa** (silver coin from **Austria**) replaced amole in the 19th century.

Consequence of the Long Distance Trade

1. It served as means of ***economic ties*** among peoples and among states.
2. It encouraged ***division of labor*** and ***specialization*** in production.
3. It became the major ***source of income to rulers*** in control of resources of regions.
4. It served as ***exchange of view*** and ***technologies***.

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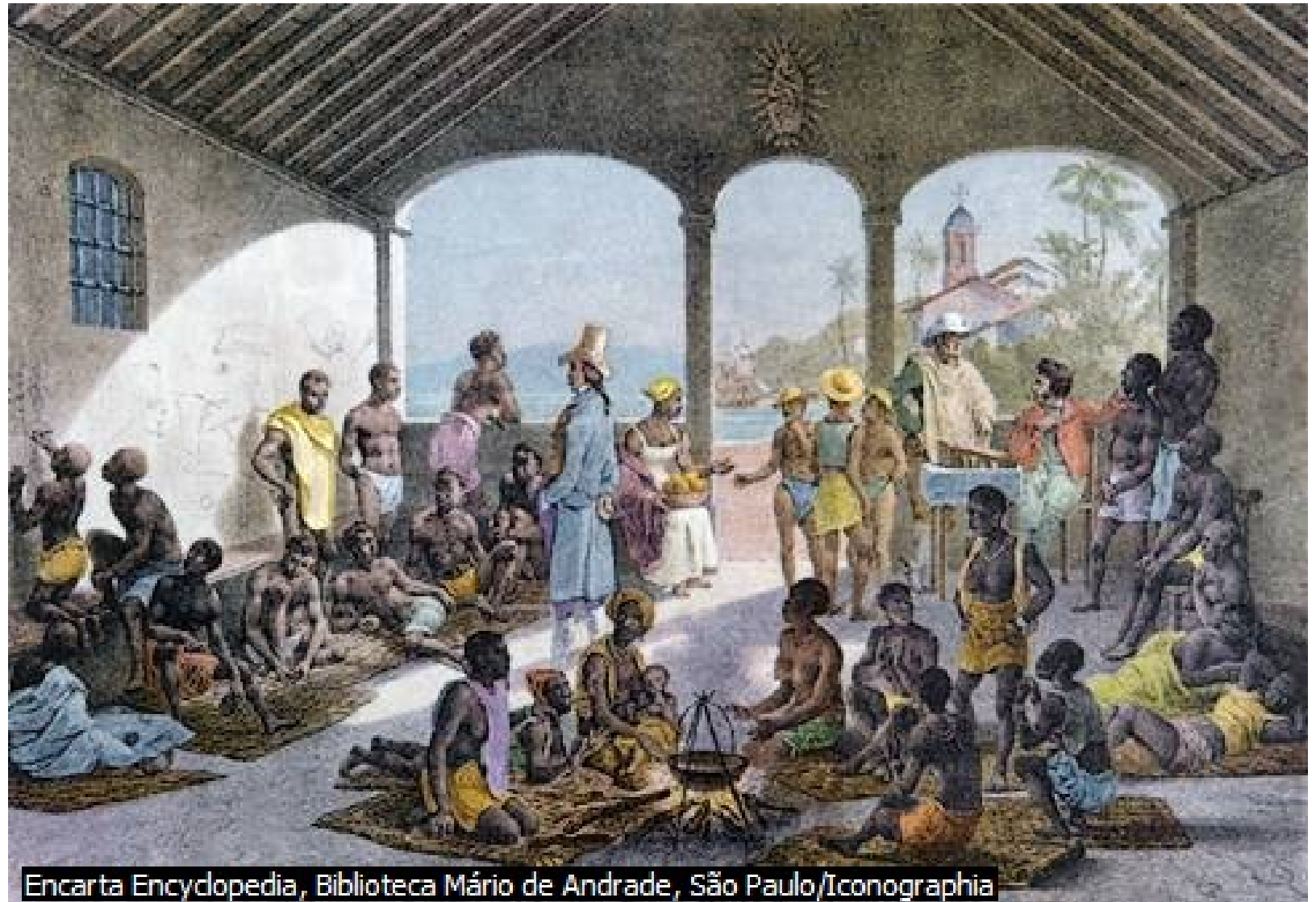
5. It brought ***political*** and ***religious transformation*** particularly among the ***Gibe Oromo States***.
6. It introduced ***money (currency)***
Silver coin became more preferable than amole.
7. ***L.D.T.*** brought ***consolidation*** of power to the ***CHK*** to ***control resourceful regions*** and to ***reunite Ethiopia***.

Drying Cloves by Women

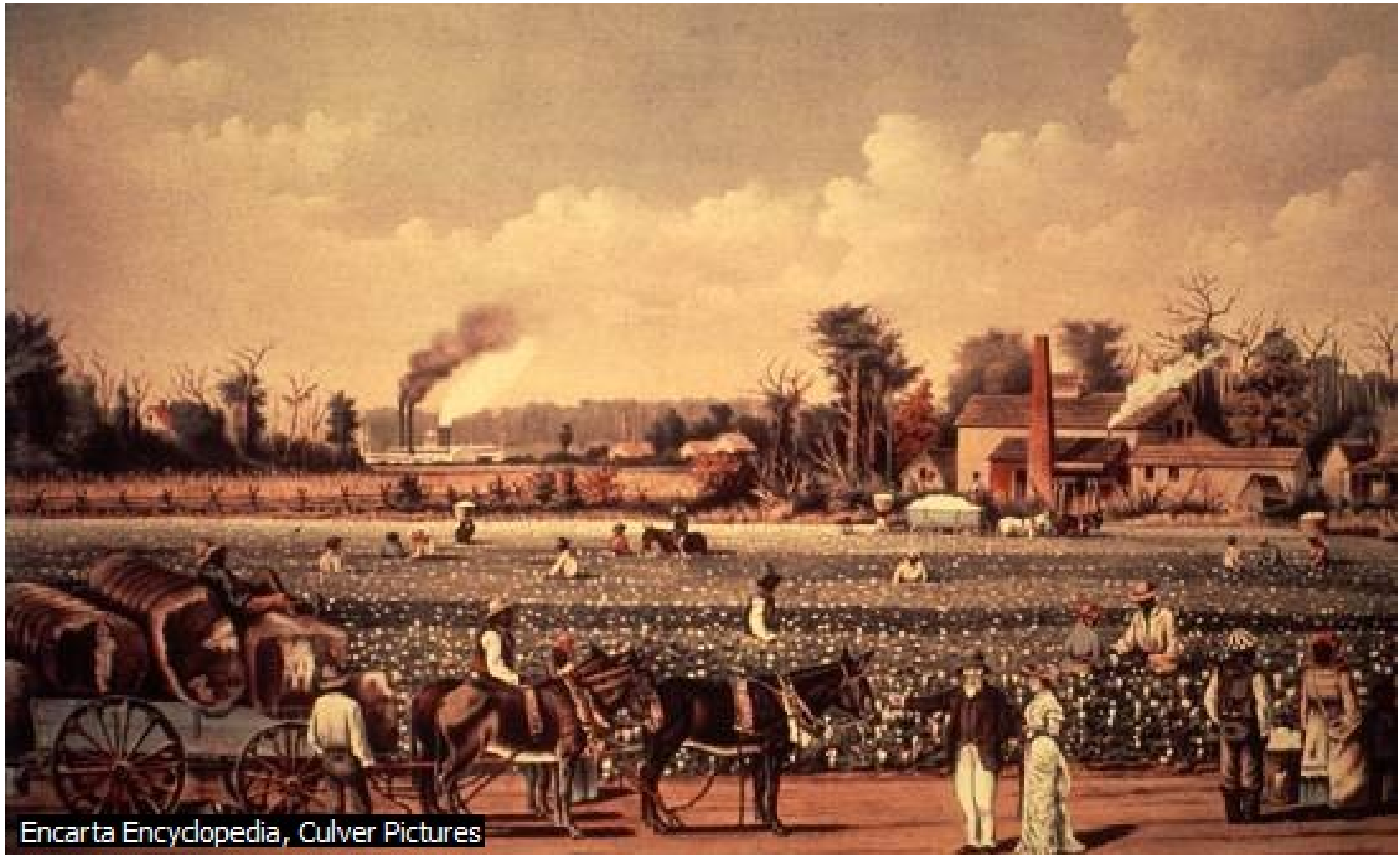


Encarta Encyclopedia, Arthur Thevenart/Corbis

Slave Trade in the coast



American Cotton Plantation



Encarta Encyclopedia, Culver Pictures

Coffee Plant



Encarta Encyclopedia, Norm Thomas/Photo Researchers, Inc.

Slaves Picking Cotton



Encarta Encyclopedia, THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE/Corbis

The Revival of Imperial Power in the CHK and the process of Empire Building(1855-1906)

- The formation of Ethiopian Empire and the struggle against foreign aggressors were the two major themes in the 19th century.
- The CHK strengthened its power and incorporated southern, western and eastern regions.
- The struggle against (***Egypt, Mahadist Sudan*** and ***Italy***) saved Ethiopia from colonial control
- Despite the loss of ***Mereb Mellash***.



The Attempt of Emperor Tewodros II (1855-68)

- ***Zemene Mesafint*** was great crisis before the rise of **Tewodros II.**
- Different factors contributed for the emergence of the Zemene Mesafint.
 1. The long-aged ***Muslim Sultanate-Christian Kingdom conflict*** resulted great human & material demolish.
 2. The ***Oromo population movement*** weakened the central government.
 3. The establishment of ***Gonder as capital***, very far away from the most regions of Ethiopia.

Characterstics of the Zemene Mesafint

- ***Decline of imperial power*** (central government)
- Growing and strengthening of ***regionalism***
- Continual ***civil war*** and ***instability of people***
- ***Religious controversies*** among clergies
- ***Foreign threat*** against the independence and unity of Ethiopia.
- ***Kasa Hailu*** ended the Zemene Mesafint by successive military victories.

Early Life of Kasa

- **Kasa** was not born from **royal family** but had aristocratic back ground.
- **Dejach Kinfu** (uncle or half brother of Kasa) governed **Quara** from 1827to 1839.
- Kasa attended Church education in **Chunker Tekle Haymanot** and **Mahibere Sillsie** Monastries.
- **Ras Ali II** was the guardian of the Atse **Yohannes III** of Gonder

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- Kasa claimed in the realm of his uncle Kinfu.
- **Ras Ali** assigned his mother **Etege Menen** as a governor of Quara.
- Kasa was offended and became **bandit(shifta)** in **Quara**.
- The victory and popularity of Kasa became high.
- Menen and Ali gave **Tewabech** (daughter of Ali) to Kasa with political marriage in 1846.

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- Kasa was **discontented** by corrupted with inefficient administration of them.
- He defied them and continued banditry.
- Itege Menen undermined him and sent Dej. Wondirad to quell Kasa revolt.
- Kasa defeated and captured **Wondirad** in 1847 at the battle of **Chako**
- **Menen** led her force to punish the rebel Kasa but she was captured by Kasa at **Eyyoha** in 1847.

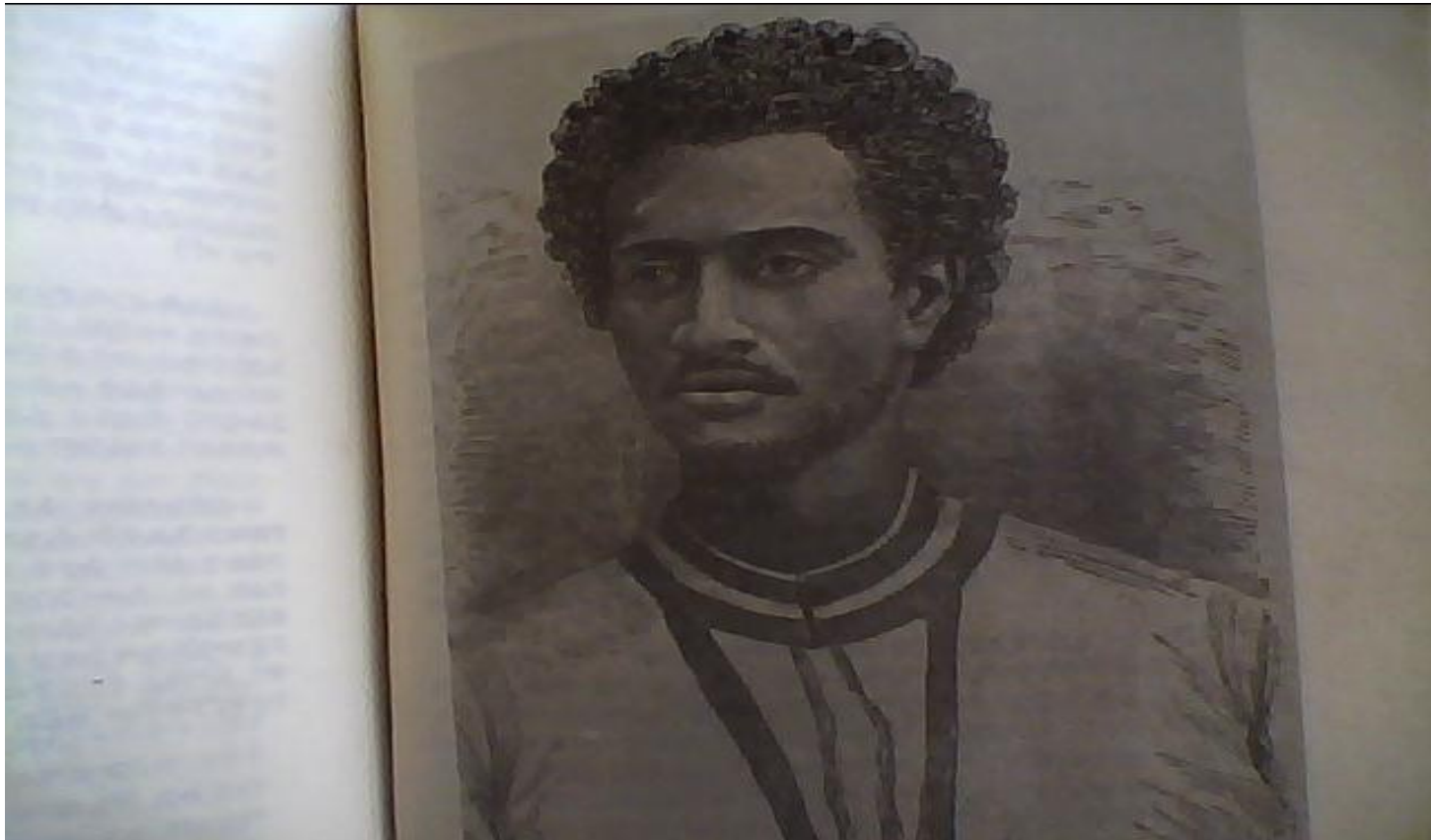
Decisive Victories of Kasa Over the Lords of the Zemene Messafint

- In 1852 he defeated **Dej. Goshu at Guramba.**
- In 1852 he defeated **Dej. Biru at GogoraBichen**
- Kasa defeated **Ras Ali II at the battle of Ayshal** in 1853. It marked the end of the **Yeju Dynasty**
- Kasa defeated **Dej. Wube Haile Mariam** in 1855 and was crowened in **Deresge Mariam** as **Emperor Tewodros II** by **Abune Selama.**
- Tewodrs defeated the Shewan force in 1855 at the battle of **Barakat** and took the 12 years old **Menelik.**

Dejach Kasa Hailu



Ras Ali II of the Yeju **Dynasty**



Aims of Tewodros for Ethiopia

- He believed in *religious unity* for *national unity*.
- He planned *regular national salaried army*.
- He wanted *manufacturing fire arms* in Ethiopia.
- He wanted to form a *united centralized state*.
- He planned the withdrawal of *Turkish* force from the *Red Sea* coastal areas.

Emperor Tewodros II



Measures taken by Tewodros

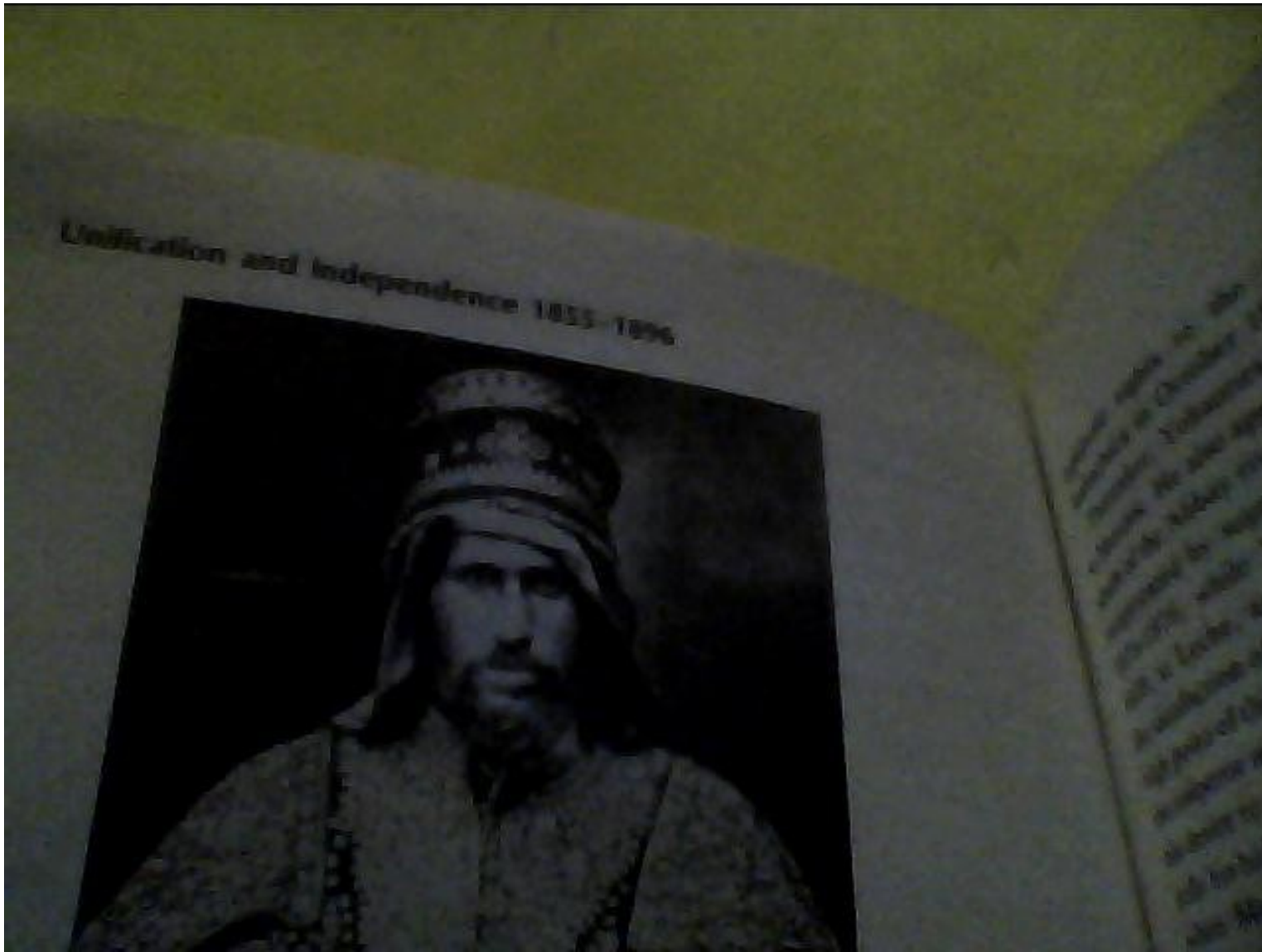
- ❖ He declared **Orthodox Tewahido** as official state religion
He reduced the **number of priests and deacons.**
- ❖ He proclaimed **Amharic** as official language.
- ❖ He prohibited **slave trade.**
- ❖ He manufactured cannon called **Sebastopol.**
- ❖ He introduced the new military title like **yasir aleqa, meto aleqa, shambel and shaleqa.**

Challenges of Tewodros

II

- **Clergies** for their private benefit but not for religious matter.
- **Regional lords** for their regional power. (*Kasa Mircha of Tigray, Wagshum Gobezie of Lasta, Tedla Gualu of Gojam, Tiso Gobezie of Wolkait, Menelik of Shewa and Amede Beshir of Wello*)
- The death of his wife **Tewabech** best advisory.
- Collaboration of regional lords with the British force i. e. **Dej. Kasa Mircha of Rigray and Dej. Wagshum Gobezie of Lasta.**
- The arrival British force to **Mekdela**

Ras Adal Tesema (Nigus Teklehaymanot) of Gojam



Menelik of Shewa



Downfall of Tewodros

- The clergies spread ***anti-Tewodros propaganda***
- They separated people army from Tewodros
- Almost all regional lords revolted up on him.
- His army was reduced from 100,000 to 5000.
- The outnumbered(32,000) British force led by ***General Robert Napier*** defeated the force Tewodros at the Battle of ***Erroghe*** in 1868.
- ***Fit.Gebryye*** (commander of army)lost his life.
- Tewodros committed suicide him self rather humiliation at ***Mekdela*** on April 13, 1868.

Emperor Tewodros II(r.1855-1868)



Tewodros II



The White Prisoners



The Reign of Yohannes IV

**Internal Political
Development and
External
Challenges During
the Reign of
Yohannes IV**

Coronation of Kasa Mircha

- **Dej. Wagshum Gobeze** became the immediate successor of Tewodros II.
- **TekleGiorgis** remained Nominal king for about three years.
- **Kasa Mircha** was challenging TekleGiorgis.
- He defeated Emperor TekleGiorgis in 1871 at the battle of **Asam**.
- Kasa was crowned as **Emperor Yohannes IV** in 1872 at **Axum Tsion Mariam**.

Re'esa Mequanint Kasa Mirch (1871)



Emperor Yohannes IV



Yohannes Continued Unification

- Yohannes got submission from *Gojjam, Begemidir (Gonder), Yeju, Lasta and Hamasen*.
- He gave recognition for local rulers who accepted him as emperor (*Shewa & Gojam*).
- He crowned *Ras Adal Tesemma* as *Negus Tekle Haymanot of Gojam and Kafa*.
- *Menelik* remained sovereign in Shewa with the title of ***king of kings***.
- Yohannes was busy by Egyptian aggression.

Nigus Tekle Haymanot



The Liche Agreement **(1878)**

- Yohannes recognized kingship of Menelik and his descendants over Shewa and Wello.
- Menelik agreed
 - I. To drop the title of king of kings and remained king of Shewa.
 - II. To pay annual tribute to Yohannes.
 - III. To stop foreign relation
 - IV. Both agreed yo help each other in war.

The Battle of Embabo (1878)

- Despite the Liche Agreement, in 1883 Menelik imported fire arms from Italians through **Asab**.
- The Gojam force was collecting tribute on Kafa
- **Ras Gobena** defeated **Ras Dereso** of Gojam in Kafa.
- **Teklehaymanot** prepared the Gojam force for war.
- IN 1882 **Menelik** defeated **Teklehaymanot** at the battle of **Embabo**.

Decision of Yohannes at Warra-Elu

- The news of Embabo was disturbing to Yohannes.
- He called and punished Menelik and Teklehaymanot for their fighting of Embabo.
- He took **kafa** and **Agaw Midir** from Teklehaymanot and **Wello** from Menelik.
- He made political marriage of his son **Araya-Sillasie** and Menelik's daughter **Zewditu**.
- Yohannes also allowed Menelik to expand in to S.W. regions.

Ras Araya Sillasie



The Boru-Meda Religious Council of Yohannes (1878)

- Yohannes realized religious unity as precondition to build strong empire.
- He expelled Catholic missionaries.
- He called religious council at **Boru-Meda (Wello)** in 1878.
- He attended the debating between **Qibat enna Tsega** and **Tewahido**.
- He declared Orthodox Tewahido as state official religion.

Conversion of Local Muslim Rulers

- Yohannes declared Muslims should be Christians at **Boru-Meda**.
- Local rulers of Wello, **Mohammed Ali** and **Amede Liban** accepted Christianity with baptismal name of **Michael** and **Haile Mariam** respectively.
- Some people refused conversion and exiled to **Guraghe**, **Jimma**, **Arsi** and **Metemma**.
- **Sheik Talha** of **Argoba** rebelled but was crushed by Yohannes and Menelik.

Egyptian Expansion in the Horn

- Napoleon Bonaparte occupied Egypt (1798-1801).
- It resulted the fall of **Mamluk dynasty** and led to the **Anglo-Ottoman** joint military operation that expelled the French force.
- **Mohammed Ali** founded new dynasty lasted from 1805 to 1952.
- His dream for **Greater Egypt** was based on controlling economic and political bases.

Cont.

- His expansion to the Middle East was resisted by Britain.
- He wanted to control **gold mines** upper Nile and the **lucrative Ethiopian trade** in the Horn.
- In 1821 Egypt over run Sudan due to their military superiority and Sudanese disunity.
- Egypt used Sudan as footstep to attack Ethiopia in 1830s and 1840s..

First Phase of Egyptian Attacks

- In 1837 **Dej. Wube** of Semen repulsed Egyptians.
- **Dej. Kinfu** evacuated the Egyptian army from **Dembia**.
- In 1847 **Dej. Kasa Hailu** faced his first and last defeat by Egyptians at the battle of **Debarq**.
- The Egyptian expansion was more successful in Sheikdom regions.

Second Phase of Egyptian Attack

- ***Khedive Ismael*** seized power in Egypt in 1863.
- In 1865 Egypt replaced the Weakened Turkey in the Red Sea region.
- Egypt took ***Mitsiwwa*** (Massawa) by lease in 1866 and prevented the import of arms for Ethiopia levied heavy taxes for other goods.
- ***Tewodros*** asked Britain as Christian ally against Muslim Turkey (Egypt) for inland manufacturing of fire arms.
- They ignored the appeal of Tewodros.

Khedive Ismail Pasha



Why Europeans Refused the Demand of Tewodros?

- I. They were not impressed in religious solidarity. *They fought on the side of Muslim Turkey against Christian Russia in Crimean War.*
- II. The Europeans themselves were in commercial competition in the Red Sea region.
- III. They didn't want to see powerful Ethiopia in the strategic Red Sea region.

The Third Phase Egyptian Aggression on Ethiopia (1872-1885)

- Khedive Ismael inherited the idea of Greater Egypt with aggressive policy over Ethiopia (the source of Blue Nile).
- He wanted to rule the regions from Mediterranean Sea the Equatorial Lakes and from Chad to Indian Ocean.
- He wanted to payback the debt to European by controlling the Red Sea trade and Ethiopia.

Suez Canal



Enlarging the Suez Canal



The 1872 Egyptian Aggression and the Respond of Yohannes

- **Ismael** used a Swiss-German **Werner Muzinger** as a Governor of Mitsiwwa (Massawa).
- In 1872 Muzinger invaded **Bogosa** (in Eritrea).
- Egyptians tried to get Ethiopian collaborators against Yohannes but were failed.
- **Yohannes** wrote letter to Khedive Ismael to withdraw the Egyptian army from Ethiopia.
- *Ismael ignored the protesting of yohannes.*

The Egyptian Motives on Ethiopia

- The Egyptian aggression was encouraged by the developments in Ethiopia and Europe.
 - I. The success of the 1868 British expedition Egypt considered Ethiopia as a weak country.*
 - II. They considered Internal political turmoil and regional rivalries weakened Ethiopia.*
 - III. Ismael sought Europeans as friend to Egypt against Ethiopia.*

The 1875 Egyptian Attacks in Three Directions

- I. Mohammed Rauf Pasha** led the Egyptian army from *Zeila* to *Harar*.
- II. Werner Muzinger** mobilized Egyptian army from *Tajura* (*Djibouti*) to *Ausa* (*Afar*).
- III. The Danish Colonel Arrendrup** commanded the Egyptian army from *Mtsiwwa* to the highland of *Mereb Mellash* (the present *Eritrea*).

The Reaction of Ethiopian Heroes against Egyptian Aggression

- Yohannes ordered ***Ras Alula Abba Negga*** to crush the Egyptian army.
- In 1875 the Ethiopians defeated Egyptians at the battle of ***Gundet***.
- The ***Afars*** led by ***Sultan Mohammed Hanfrie*** destroyed the Egyptian army in ***Ausa*** including ***Muzinger***.
- The Egyptian force in ***Harar*** stayed until 1885.

The Battle of Gura (1876)

- Khedive Ismael sent strong army for revenge.
- The Egyptian force led by **Mohammed Ratib Pasha** and American **General Lorrying** invaded the Ethiopian territory Mereb Mellash, Eritrea.
- Yohannes sent letter to Europeans for peaceful solution and warning to Ismael.
- In 1876 Yohannes destroyed the Egyptian army at the battle of **Gura**.

Emperor Yohannes IV



The Aftermath of Gura

- Egyptians asked Yohannes to return the captured arms and to free the war captives.
- They promised free transit of Mitsiwwa for Ethiopia.
- Yohannes freed captive but refused to return weapons.

The Gordon Mission (1877)

- Ismael sent the **British General Gordon** for negotiation in 1877 to **Yohannes**.
- The Gordon mission was demanded

I. Granting of Bogos to Egypt.

II. Free trade of Ethiopia with Egypt.

III. Limited import of arms to Ethiopia via Mitsiwa.

The Gordon mission was failed due to the refusal of Yohannes.

The period of “no peace no war” lasted 1877-1884.

Seeking Ethiopian Assistance

- Both Egypt and Britain wanted diplomatic relation with Ethiopia. Because

I. Egypt fell under the British protectorate since 1882

II. The rise of religious revivalist (Mahdists) in Sudan.

III. Both Egypt and her protector Britain were unable to stop Mahdists.

The Hewett Treaty (1884)

- ***Egypt fell under the British control since 1882.***
- Britain sent ***Rear Admiral Hewett*** to Yohannes on behalf of her colony Egypt and demanded,
 - I. Free transit of Mitsiwwa to Ethiopia.***
 - II. Restoration of Bogos to Ethiopia.***
 - III. Evacuation of the trapped Egyptian army by the Ethiopian army.***

*The treaty is also called the **Adwa Treaty**.*

Yohannes agreed to fulfill the negotiation.

Yohannes's Honesty and British Betrayal

- **Yohannes** kept his promise and sent his General **Ras Alula** to free Egyptian troops.
- In 1885 **Ras Alula** defeated the Mahdists at the battle of **Kufit** and evacuated the trapped Egyptian army from Sudanese force.
- **Britain invited Italy to occupy Mitsiwwa in 1885 (8 months after the Hewett Treaty).**

Ras Alula



The Mahdist Attack on Ethiopia

- The Mahdists attacked Ethiopia in north Gonder.
- The Italians began attack from Mitsiwwa.
- Yohannes sent his vassal Negus Teklehaymanot to repulse the Sudanese force from Metema.
- **Teklehaymanot** was defeated by Mahdists in 1887 at the battle of **Sarwuha**.
- Menelik and Teklehaymanot plotted on Yohannes
- Yohannes punished Gojam for plot T/haymanot.

The Battle of Metemma

- *The Mahdists burnt Churches; looted the local people; Islamized and enslaved people forcefully.*
- Yohannes mobilized his army and pushed the **Dervish** (Mahdist Sudan) force back to border.
- Despite the Ethiopian victory **Yohannes** lost his life in 1889 at the battle of **Metemma**.

The Reign of Menelik II(1889-1913)

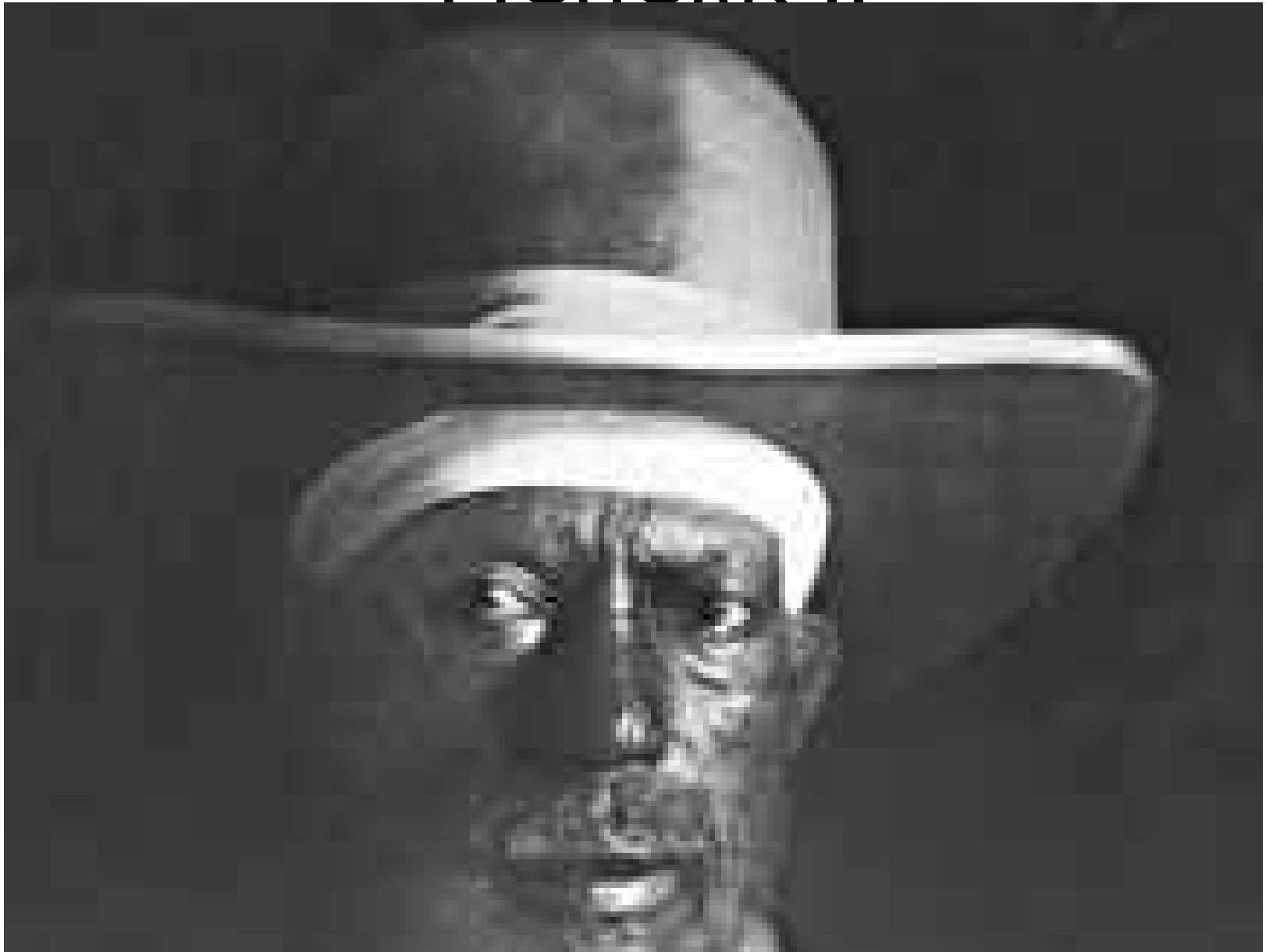
- Menelik succeeded Yohannes in 1889.
- **Factors for the Power Seizure of Menelik**

I. The Liche Treaty of 1878

II. The battle of Emababo of 1882

III. Foreign contact to get firearms

Menelik II



Expansion to the South, South West and South East

- *The expansion of Menelik was accomplished with two methods, **by peaceful means** and **by military force**.*
- He gave **internal autonomy** for those regions who **submitted peacefully**.
- He appointed his own officials over the regions submitted by military force, **Welayta** and **Sheikdoms** are exceptional of this measure.

First Stage (1875-1889)

- The first stage was carried out when he was the king Shewa.
- In 1875 the **Northern Guraghe (Kistane)** submitted peacefully for three factors;
- 1. *Geographical factor (nearness to Shewa).*
- 2. *Religious similarity with the Christian Highland Kingdom.*
- 3. *The neighboring Oromo pressure in case of land ownership.*

Cont.

- The *southern Guraghe and Silti led by Hassan Enjamo resisted Menelik until 1888 but was crushed by Ras Gobena.*
- The Gibe Oromo states in (including ***Jimma***) 1881, ***Ilubabur*** in 1882 and ***Wellega*** in 1886 (***Leqa Nekamte ruled Kumsa Morada and Leqa Qellem ruled by Jote Tullu***) submitted peacefully because internal autonomy

Cont.

- In 1886 Menelik subdued the **Arsi** force at the battle of **Azule** after long resistance (1882-1886) He appointed **Ras Darghe SahileSillasie**.
- In 1887 Menelik defeated **Emir Abdullahi** of **Harar** at the battle of **Chalanqo** and appointed **Ras Mekonen** over of Harar

The Kifu Qan (1888-1892)

- The ***Kifu Qan (evil days)*** was the great famine that caused the death of many people and 90% of the cattle of the country.
- The ***kifu qan*** was caused by ***infected animals brought by Italians in Mitsiwwa, locust invasion and drought***. Some people were forced to follow ***cannibalism***.
- ***Menelik*** tried to tackle the problem by ***distributing cattle from the southern and eastern regions the most affected northern regions. He also imported grain from abroad and ordered the people to pray to God.***

Second Stage (1889-1896)

- The second stage expansion took place after Menelik became the emperor of Ethiopia.
- In 1891 Menelik controlled **Borana** and **Sidamo** by partial peaceful and by military force. He also controlled **Bale** and **Ogaden** with similar process.
- In 1894 he defeated **Kawo Tona** of **Wolayta** at **Borada** after bloodiest war. He also controlled **Gofa**, **Gamo** and **Yem** in the same year.

The Third Stage (1896-1900)

- In the third stage Menelik incorporated some regions ***after the battle of Adwa.***
- In 1897 he defeated ***Tato Gaki Sherocho*** and appointed ***Ras W/Giorgis*** as the governor of ***Kafa.***
- In 1897 ***Ras Mekonen*** controlled the ***Sheikdoms (Benshangul*** ruled by ***Sheik Abdurahman Khojale, Asosa*** ruled by ***Sheik Khojale Al-Hasssan and Komosha by Sheik Mohammed Wad Mohammed***) after the battle of ***Fadogna.*** The rulers were imprisoned for a little time in Addis Ababa and returned to their respective states with their former position. Ras Mekonen expanded the boundary in the south west regions in 1900.

Ras W/Giorgis Governor of Kafa



Italian colonization in the Horn

- In 1869 the **Rubantino Shipping Company** bought **Asab** from the Local chiefs.
- The company transferred the port to the Italian government in 1882.
- In 1885 *Britain invited Italy to occupy Mistiwwa (Massavwa) aimed to suppress the southward expansion of France from Djibouti.*
- **Yohannes IV** sent letter to **Queen Victoria** of **Britain** *for the Italians withdrawal from his coasts*

Cont.

- **Queen Victoria** replied to him to live in peace and love with powerful Italians
- In 1887 **Ras Alula Abba Negga** destroyed the Italian force at battle of **Dogali**
- Yohannes worried for British Violation of the Hewett Treaty .

The Italian Shewan Relation Since 1876

- ***The Italian Geographical society*** under ***Marquis Antinori*** came to Shewa in 1876.
- Menelik gave the Italians camping site at ***Let Marefia*** in Shewa .
- *The site became the base of intelligence work in Ethiopia.*
- In 1883 the commerce and friend ship Treaty was Signed ***between Count Petro Antonili*** and ***Menelik*** .

Cont.

- ***Ras Alula*** destroyed 500 Italian troops with the most surprising victory at the battle of ***Dogali*** (in the Present day of Eritrea).
- The Italian wanted Menenilk to fight against Yohannes after Dogali but he remained neutral (after he signed the Convention of Neutrality in Oct. 1887) and received 5000 rifles.

The Portal Mission of 1887

- **Britain** sent **Sir Gerald Portal** to **Yohannes** as a negotiator after **the incident of Dogali**.
- I. **Ethiopia was asked for apologize for Alulas “unjust attack”**
- II. **Retention of Sa’ati and Wia for Italians**
- III. **Italian protectorate over Assawrta and Habhab**
- The portal Mission was failed by the refusal of both Yohannes and Alula.
- **Ras Alula** said **“The Red Sea will remain the Natural Frontier of Ethiopia”**.

Cont.

- ***Yohannes*** was offended by the ***British diplomatic dishonesty*** .
- He also wrote to the French government about the British diplomatic mischief .
- He declared war on Italians and called his people to arms
- He approached and stayed for a month until Italians out from their fortification at ***Sa'ati***.

Cont.

- He returned his face to the ***Mahadists'*** attack in ***Gonder***.
- ***Menelik*** and ***Tekle Haymanot*** plotted against Yohannes
- ***Menelik declared him self as the emperor of Ethiopia just after the death of Yohannes.***

The Treaty of Wuchale(1889)

- It was signed between **Menelik** and **Antonili** in **Wuchale, South Wello** on 02 May 1889.
- **Menelik** accepted the terms Because:-
 - *Italians had already occupied Eritrea*
 - *Fear of subversion activity of Italians*
- The treaty had twenty articles
- Article 3 and Article 17 were the main substances of the treaty.

Cont.

- ***Antonili*** and ***Grazmach Yosef Nigusie*** wrote the ***Italian*** and ***Amharic*** versions respectively.
- ***Article 3*** states about the ***boundary*** between Ethiopia and the newly occupied Eritrea.
- ***Article 17*** states about the ***Italian protectorate over Ethiopia*** (in Italian version) and ***Italian service for Ethiopian foreign relation***(in Amharic version).
- In Oct. 1889 ***Italy notified to major powers of Europe her protectorate over Ethiopia.***
- ***The only Russia and France had preservation.***

The Effective Occupation Pact

- The Italians signed additional agreement with **Ras Mekonen** in Oct. 1889 in **Rome** to satisfy their interest called “**Effective Occupation**” .
- The Effective Occupation states the boundary demarcation would depends on the basis of actual possession that allowed them for further expansion to the **Marab River**.
- In January 1890 Italy declared the colony of Eritrea.

Ras Mekonen



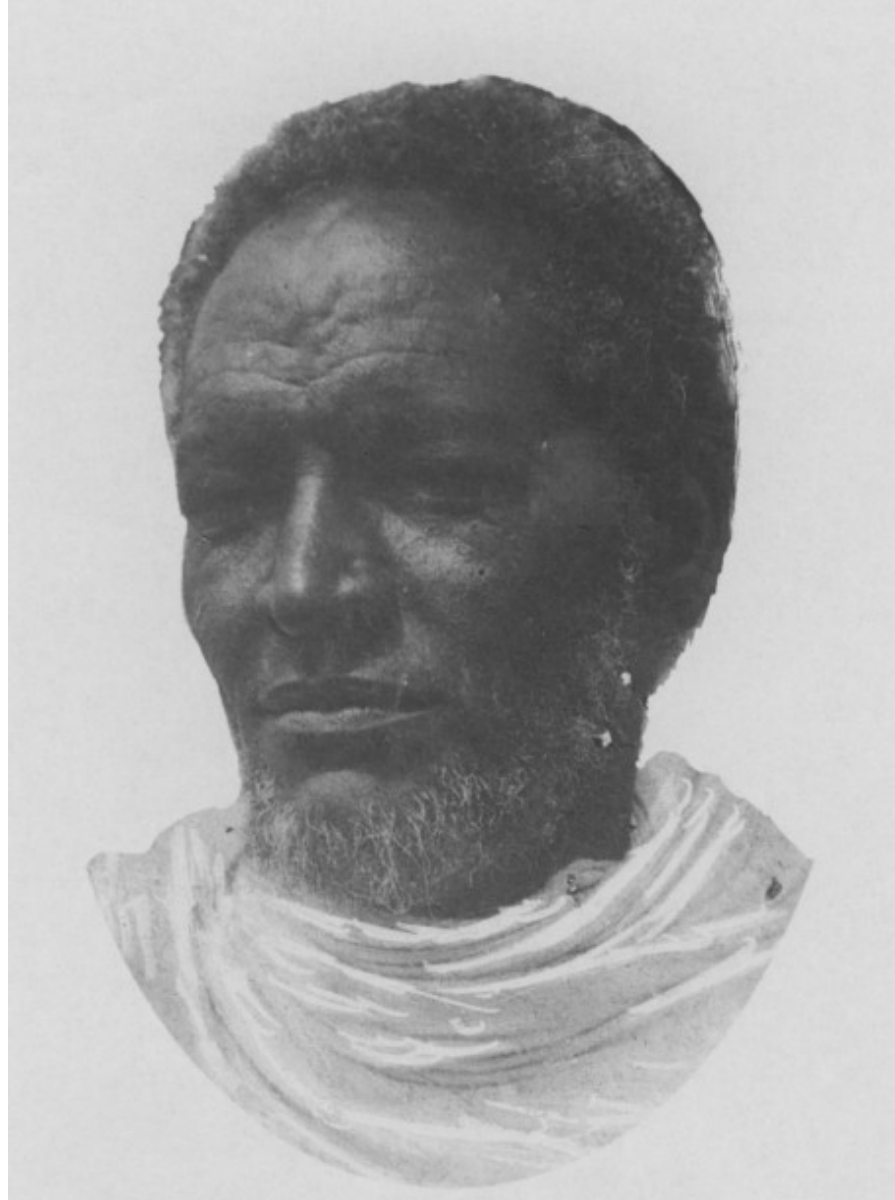
Cont.

- **Menelik** requested **King Umberto** of Italy to correct **the Italian Version of Article 17**.
- When Italians continue cheating **Menelik notified to the major European power as he was the ruler of independent country.**
- In Dec.1891 **Ras Mengesha** and **Ras Alula** signed the **Mereb Convention** with Italians (subversion)but **they renewed their loyalty to Menelik in 1894..**
- In 1893 **Menelik declared the abrogation of the Wuchale Treaty and notified to the European powers including Italy.**

Anti-Italian Struggle in Mereb Mellash (Eritrea)

- In 1894 **Dej. Bahta Hagos** revolted on Italians in **Akale Guzay** but was crushed by Italians.
- In 1895 The Italians fought against **Ras Mengesha** in **Qoatit** and **Senafe**.
- **Alula** and **Mengesha** retreated to Tigray and reorganized their force for the main war.

Dejazmach Bahta Hagos



The Battle of Adwa

- In Sept. 1895 **Menelik** issued a general mobilization order.
- Ethiopia got two victories just before Adwa.
- In Dec. 1895 **Fit. Gebyehu** destroyed 2000 Italians including **Major Tozzeli** at the battle of **Ambalage**.
- In January 1896 the Italian force led by **Major Galliano** left **Mekele** by the effective method of **Taytu** by controlling the spring water.

Cont.

- The Ethiopian war commanders in Adwa **Negus T/Haymanot, Ras Mekonen, Ras Michael, Ras Mengsha, Ras Welie, Ras Alula, Dej. Balcha** and others fought bravely.
- **General Barateri** was the commander -in-chief of the Italian force.
- The **Italian Generals Dbormida and Arimondi** were killed in the battle while **General Albertoni** was captured with more than two thousand Italian troops. **General Allina** escaped for a little.

Cont.

- ***Empress Taytu*** organized females for different duties in the battle.
- She also sent ***spies*** and misled Barateri.
- ***Dej. Tekle, Dej. Bshah Abboyye and Fit. Gebeyehu*** lost their lives in the battle from Ethiopian side.
- ***Ethiopia defeated Italy at Adwa with amazing victory in human history.***

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አባ ነብሶ



ገበየሁ ቢሞት ተተካ ባልቻ
መድፍ አገላባጭ ብቻ ለብቻ

Fit. HabteGiorgis



Wikipedia:

Habte Giyorgis Dinagde - Wikipedia

Consequence of Victory of Adwa.

- The downfall of **P.M. Francisco Crispi** replaced by **de Rundini**.
- Italy recognized the independence of Ethiopia by the **Treaty of Addis Ababa** in 1896 .
- The cancelation of **Wuchale Treaty**.
- **Inspiration** of **Black Africans** to fight for freedom.
- The movement of **Ethiopianism** in **South Africa**.
- The opening of **European embassies in A. A.**
- The victory paved the way for the emergence of **Pan-Africanism and later for the OAU**.



Ratu Lili (Ratu Lili)
 1880-1900
 1. 1. 1. 1.



Ratu Lili (Ratu Lili)
 1880-1900
 1. 1. 1. 1.

Battle of Ādwa



Memorial Statue of Adwa and Menelik



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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርሲቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ያለውን የሚያጠቃልል ነው። ይህም ተማሪዎች ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው። እኛም ከ2015 ዓ.ም የት/ት ዘመን ጀምሮ በነፃ Mathematics ትምህርትን ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች Example & Exercise Solution ጨምሮ ቀለል ባለ እና በሚገባችሁ መንገድ ለየት ያሉ YouTube video እያዘጋጀን የምናግዛችሁ መሆኑን ስናሳውቃችሁ በታላቅ አክብሮት ነው።

ከእናንተ የሚጠበቀው በትኩረት መከታተል ብቻ ነው።

□ Computation የበዛበት ጊዜ ላይ ስላለን ታሪክ ለመቀየር ለስኬት ዛሬ ጀምራችሁ ተነሱ

□ በትኩረት የምትከተሉን ያለምንም ጥርጥር 100% ብቁ ትሆናላችሁ

□ ገዢ ወደ ስኬት

Join አድርጉ ታተርፋላችሁ

Mathematics ይከብዳል ማለት እና አስጠኔ መፈለግ ቀረ

Thank You

Fana Education

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