CHAPTER ONE

EARLY HUMAN BEINGS, THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION AND EMERGENCE OF STATE

1.1 Meaning of Prehistory and History

- *History is a branch of social science that deals with what human beings did in the past.*
- *It studies changes in the development of societies.*
- *It also studies the political, economic, social and cultural life of past societies.*
- *History helps us to know about the past, to understand the present and to foresee the future developments.*
- *It also helps us to have a broad understanding of national and international issues including democratic principles and nationalism.*
- *History can also help us to develop the necessary skill for collecting and analyzing information to reach at conclusions.*

History versus Prehistory

- *Prehistory is the study of distant past.*
- *It is the study of events before human society developed the art of writing.*
- ***Archaeology** is the science in which archaeologists dig out material objects and fossils of the past.*
- *It helps us in the study of prehistory.*
- *Fossils are the remains of dead plants, human beings and animals.*
- ***The study of fossils** and other material remains of the past help us to reconstruct what happened before writing started.*
- *Unlike prehistory, however, the subject of history mainly deals with the past beginning from the time when writing and recording started.*

General Sources of History

- *History is supported by evidences which are obtained from several sources.*
- *The general sources of history are divided into two i.e. primary and secondary sources.*

1. ***Primary sources***
   - *These are original materials that have direct relations to the events they describe.*
   - *These are original written materials, such as accounts of direct witness or observation of an event.*
   - *Monuments, tools, ornaments and coins are also primary sources. Primary sources are more reliable than secondary sources.*

2. ***Secondary sources***

- *Secondary sources do not have direct relations to the events they describe.*
- *Examples of secondary sources are history books, oral traditions, novels and plays.*
- *History can only be written on the basis of information collected from the above two types of general sources.*
- *Historians are expected to carefully use them in writing the history of a given society such as that of the Ethiopian region.*

General Sources of Ethiopian History

- *The most important primary sources of Ethiopian history are fossils, ruins of buildings, inscriptions, chronicles and documents such as letters and codes of laws.*
- *The old inscriptions and documents about Ethiopia were written in **Sabean, Geez, Amharic, Arabic, Greek** and other European languages.*
- *The major parts of secondary sources for the study of Ethiopian history are history books, novels, plays and oral traditions.*
- *Oral traditions are information transmitted by word of mouth from generation to generation.*
- *It is also one of the main sources for the study of Ethiopian history.*

Dating in History

- *Events occur in time.*
- *But their duration in time could be short or long.*
- *We express the duration of events in time by using certain units.*
- *These units are called decade, century, and millennium.*
  - *A period of ten years is called a **decade**,*

- ***Century*** *that of the hundred years,*
- *One thousand years* ***millennium.***

- *In writing history, past events are organized according to their sequence in time.*
- *The sequence of events in time is called* ***chronology****.*
- *Calendars help us to put events in a time chronology. There are different kinds of calendars.*
- *But two of them are widely used all over the world. These are the Gregorian and Islamic calendars.*
- *According to the Gregorian calendar, time is counted forward and backwards from the time of the birth of Jesus Christ.*
- *In this case, the time before the birth of Christ is referred to as BC (****Before Christ****), whereas the time after the birth of Christ is expressed in A.D. (a Latin term,* ***"Anno Domini"****), meaning "in the year of the Lord.*
- *The Islamic Calendar follows the event called the* ***Hejira*** *to count time forwards and backwards.*
- *The Hejira was the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD. Hence, B.H, stands to the years before the Hejira and A.H, refers to the years after the Hejira.*
- *Apart from the above two ways, we can also refer to the time in the past in terms of B.P (Before present).*
- *B.P is mostly used to refer to very distant times in the past.*
- *The years from 600 AD to 699 are in the 7th century.*
- *Therefore, Hejira is in the 7th century A.D according to the Gregorian calendar.*
- *Similarly, 1805 is in the 19th century.*

The Writing of History

- *The world's oldest written history comes from China.*
- *Archeologists have discovered records of Chinese history written before 1000 BC.*
- *Western historical writing began in ancient Greece.*
- *The first Greek historian,* ***Herodotus*** *(484-425 BC) was known as the "Father of History".*
- *His most famous successor,* ***Thucydides (thsid' (dz')*** *wrote critically and accurately.*

Most Historians use certain basic methods in writing history.

1. ***First****, they select an issue or a topic from the past period. Next, they read different source materials.*
2. ***Then*** *they interpret the information obtained from these sources.*
3. ***Finally****, they write the history in a simple, readable, attractive and objectively.*

Early Human Beings and the Neolithic Revolution

Species

The Evolution of Human Beings

- *There are two different theories about the origin of human beings: the creationist theory and scientific theory.*
- ***The creationist view****, human beings were created by God.*
- ***The scientific theory*** *explains that human beings developed from lower beings through a slow and natural process of changes.*
  - *This is called the theory of evolution.*
  - *The theory of evolution was described by the English scientist, Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882).*
  - *He developed the theory in the middle of the 19th century.*
  - *Eventually the theory was widely accepted by the scientific communities.*

Hominids

- *Human beings belong to the species called Homo sapiens.*
- *These species belong to the hominid family. Hominids were the ancestors of human beings.*
- *They appeared about 25-40 million years ago.*
- *One group of hominids was called Australopithecines (Southern ape).*

Australopithecines

- *They were the earliest human species that appeared in Africa around 6 million years ago.*

A. ***The oldest of Australopithecines is Sahelan tchadnsis****.*

- *Fossils of this species were discovered in northern Chad, in 2001.*
- *It is estimated to be between 7 and 6 million years old.*

B. ***Fossils of Australopithecus ramidus, aged 4.4 million years***

- *Were discovered in the Afar region, in Ethiopia in 1994.*

C. ***The fossil remains of Australopithecus afarensis known as Lucy***

- *Was found at Hadar, in the Afar region in 1974.*
- *It is estimated to be 3.18 million years old.*
- *Lucy's fossils are the most complete so far found.*

D. ***Remains of Australopithecus africanus, aged 2.5 million years,***

- *Were discovered at Taung, South Africa in 1924.*

- *Australopithecines had small brains and large faces and jaws.*
- *Australopithecus afarensis was bipedal (walked on two feet with upright position) and appears to have been the ancestor of human beings from among the Australopithecines.*

Genus Homo and the Appearance of Modern Human Being

- *Three different species belong to genus Homo.*
- *They are Homo habilis, Homo erectus and Homo sapiens.*

1. Homo habilis

- *Homo habilis (handy human beings) is considered to be the oldest human being.*
- *This species had lived in Africa about 2 million years ago.*
- *Fossils of Homo habilis were found at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, at lake Turkana in Kenya and in the Omo valley in Ethiopia.*

2. Homo erectus

- *Homo erectus (up right walking human being) appeared about 1 million years ago in Ethiopia.*
- *Fossils of this species were found in the* ***Omo Basin, Melka-Kunture, Konso - Gardula*** *and Middle Awash in Ethiopia and also in Java (now Indonesia) as well as near Peking in China*

3. Homo sapiens

- *Homo sapiens (wise human being) were very similar to modern human being.*
- *It appeared first in Africa at about 100,000 years ago.*
- *Fossils of this species were found in the Awash and Omo valleys and in the areas near Dire Dawa.*

4. Modern Human beings

- *Modern Human beings appeared about 40,000 years ago.*
- *They are different in many ways from their ancestors.*
- *They have large brains, are bipedal and walk erect.*
- *They think and execute complicated ideas.*
- *They use language, develop culture, invent tools and use them effectively.*
- *They transmit knowledge from generation to generation.*

The East African Rift Valley

- *The East African Rift Valley seems to have been the home of human evolution.*
- *Rich archeological evidences were found in the Awash and Omo valleys in Ethiopia, in the Kenyan part of the Rift Valley and the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.*
- *Hominids and Homo sapiens first appeared in Africa and then later moved out into Asia Europe and the Americas.*
- *Hominid Archeological sites outside Africa are those of Mesopotamia, Palestine, France, Germany, India and Peru.*

The Neolithic Revolution and the Emergence of

Communities and Societies

- *The life of human beings in general is divided into two major periods.*

1. The first *was the period of hunting and gathering.*

- *This was a long period when human beings got their food by hunting wild animals and gathering wild fruits.*

2. The second was the period of civilization

- *Which emerged as a result of the beginning of farming,*
- *human settlement, social division of labour and urbanization*
- *Indeed, civilization is the sum total of human achievements in economic, political, social and cultural spheres of life.*

The Stone Age

- *In the transition from the period of hunting and gathering to the period of civilization, human beings passed through several stages of development.*
- *These stages include the time when tools were made of stone.*
- *This long period of time was called the Stone Age.*
- *The Stone Age is further divided into three periods.*
- *These are the Paleolithic Age, the Mesolithic Age and the Neolithic Age.*

A. The Paleolithic and Mesolithic Ages

- *The Paleolithic age was the longest of the above ages. It lasted until about 11,000 years ago (around 9,000 BC).*
- *During this period, early human beings began to use language.*
- *They made the first crude stone tools known as hand- axes and discovered fire. People lived in caves.*

B. The Mesolithic age

- *The Mesolithic age was a transitional period between Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages.*
- *It lasted from 9000 BC-to 8000 BC.*

C. The Neolithic Revolution and Its Achievements

- *The Neolithic Age started from about 8,000 BC and lasted until about 4,000 BC.*
- *A great revolution took place during this age.*
- *It is known as the Neolithic Revolution.*
- *The prerequisites for civilization were laid during the Neolithic Revolution.*
- *During this period, human beings domesticated plants and animals.*
- *Farming was introduced and human beings began to produce food.*
- *This was followed by a sedentary way of life.*

As a result of sedentary life

- *Communities and societies were formed.*
- *Stone houses were built.*
- *Religious houses and granaries were constructed.*
- *New and better tools like the hoe, the yoke, the wheel appeared and the use of animals helped human beings to produce more food.*

The production of surplus food led to

- *Population increase and Competitions among communities over crop and grazing fields led to conflicts.*
- *The production of surplus food also led to specialization in different crafts.*
- *Some began making clay pots and baskets. Others wove clothes, carved religious idols, produced spears and began shaping gold, copper and bronze.*

- *In short, the Neolithic Revolution made human beings food producers and community dwellers.*

Places and Archaeological Sites of the Neolithic Revolution

- *It is believed that the domestication of plants and animals took place in parts of Ethiopia about 6000 years ago.*
- *Among the domesticated plants were **teff, dagussa, nug and enset.***
- *Important archeological sites for the domestication of plants and animals are found near Aksum, in Tigrai and around Lalibela.*
- *There are also similar archeological sites near Chercher in Hararghe and near Metehara in Shewa.*

The major archeological sites for the domestication of plants and animals in the rest of the world are found in

- *Palestine and Mesopotamia in the Near East,*
- *the Nile valley in Egypt,*
- *in parts of Tropical Africa,*
- *the Yangtze Kiang valley in China,*
- *the Indus valley in India and*
- *Parts of the Americas.*

1.3 Emergence of States

Theory of the Emergence of States

- *Human societies did exist in some form of organization before the emergence of state.*
- *However, the state was different from all earlier human organizations in that it had;-*
  - ***i.*** *Definite territorial area,*
  - ***ii.*** *large group of people, and*
  - ***iii.*** *a government that can use force to make people obey.*

There are different theories about the emergence of states.

1. *One of these theories is related to **religion**.*
   - *Human beings introduced the concept of religion when they were living in caves.*
   - *As religion developed, priests appeared in early societies.*
   - *They began to play central roles in spiritual and administrative spheres of life.*
   - *Priests were performing fertility prayers and healing sick people.*
   - *They also supervised the construction of irrigation canals, predicted the rise and fall of water levels and devised calendars.*
   - *They collected tributes from farmers in the name of temples where gods and goddesses were kept.*
   - *As early society was divided economically into higher and lower classes, priests' occupied key position in the emerging state.*
   - *Early states were known as theocratic states. They were basically ruled by priests.*
2. ***Village chiefs gradually replaced priests with the emergence of markets**.*
3. *These chiefs had the power of collecting tributes and keeping the security of villages and the markets around them.*
   - *This development marked the appearance of states.*

Emergence of States in the Ethiopian Region and the Horn of Africa

- *The beginning of agriculture was one of the factors for the emergence of complex communities.*
- *The division of these communities into economic classes led to the formation of early states throughout the Ethiopian region.*
- *The growth of internal and external trade speeded up the formation and development of these states.*
- *Each state in this region had direct relationship with its immediate neighbors.*
- *They were involved in external trade.*
- *As internal trade routes led their ways across different areas, keeping the security of merchants and collecting taxes became the duties of traditional warriors and war leaders.*

***These warriors were the future rulers of the traditional societies**.*

- *They had the power to control important resources in their respective areas.*
- *They started to monopolize clay soil for making pottery, salt pans and hot water springs both for human and animal feeding as well as healing animal diseases.*
- *Early states which controlled these natural resources and local trade routes could easily accumulate wealth.*
- *The whole duties seem and have been taken over by rulers of these states, their trade agents, or their administrative bodies.*

- *External trade also linked some of these states with other civilized parts of the world like Egypt and Arabia.*

First Historically Known States in the Ethiopian Regions and the Horn of Africa

Punt

- *Punt was one of the ancient states of the Horn of Africa which existed in the third millennium B.C.*
- *Historical evidence about the existence of this state was found in the Egyptian sources.*
- *According to this evidence, the territory south of Egypt was known to the ancient Egyptians as the land of punt.*
- *However, the exact location of punt and its territorial limit is not known.*
- *Many scholars suggest that the present-day Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea were part of the punt state.*
- *Ancient Egyptians maintained trade relations with the land of punt.*
- *The trade was conducted by land and sea routes.*

Damat

- *Damat existed just before the rise of Aksum.*
- *Its center was little to the south of the town of Aksum.*
- *Information about this state comes from local archeological sources.*
- *Some of Damat's rulers used the South Arabian political and religious title called **Mukarib**.*
- *This indicates that Damat had established external relations with South Arabia.*
- *This can be understood from local inscriptions left by one of its rulers around fifth century B.C.*
- *Damat used the port of **Adulis** on the Red Sea coast.*

1.4 Peoples and Languages of Ethiopia and Africa

Nations and Nationalities of Ethiopia

- *Ethiopia is the land of diverse nations and nationalities.*

In pre – class human society, human beings were organized into clans and tribes.

Clan

- *This was the case in the distant past.*
- ***Clan** is a small group of individuals closely related by blood.*
- *Members of a clan married outside the group.*
- *The members of a clan also descended from a common ancestor, and have a common family name.*
- *Among the characteristics of clan the most important were:*

1. *First, the absence of private property and classes;*
2. *Second, the practice of primitive collectivism, or collective labour and consumption;*
3. *Third, common ownership of the basic means of production; and finally equality of members in communal affairs. Clans were the basic socio – economic units of primitive society.*

Tribe

- *Tribe is made up of individuals related by blood but divided into clans.*
- *The members of a tribe intermarried among themselves.*
- *A tribe with highly developed clan structure had also tribal government in the form of tribal councils, and military and **civilian chieftains.***

The transition of pre-class society into class society led to the emergence of nationalities.

- *Nationalities and nations are modes of human organization that belong to class societies.*

1. *Nationalities*

- *This Appeared immediately before nations, and emerged within the first class societies.*
- *Nationality is a group of people who have the above characteristics except for the fact that they are found at a relatively lower level of economic development*

2. Nation

- ***Nation** is a group of people who live in the contiguous territory that can be identified,*
  - *Speak a common language,*
  - *share the same culture or customs,*
  - *Have a common psychological make- up and*
  - *Identity, and economically united.*

Linguists divide languages into super families and families.

These are the

i. Afro- Asiatic super-families
ii. The Nilo-Saharan super-families

i. Afro- Asiatic super-families

- *Speakers of the Afro-Asiatic super-family are further divided into **Cushitic, Omotic and Semitic** language families.*

A. Cushitic

- *Ethiopia is predominantly inhabited by Cushitic language speakers who are the majority in the country.*
- *The major speakers of this family include: Afar, Agaw, Alaba, Burji, Darashe, Gedeo, Hadya, Kambata, Konso, Oromo, Sidama and Somali.*

B. Semitic:

- *The speakers of this family include: Amhara, Argobba, Gurage, Harari, Tigrai, Silte, Gafat and Zay.*
- *The Geez language also belongs to this family.*

C. Omotic:

- *Its speakers include mainly peoples living in the Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples regional state.*
- *Most of them live in and around the Omo river basin.*
- *The Shinasha and Anfillo, who are living far away from the Omo basin in Gojjam (currently in Benishangul-Gumuz region) and Wallaga respectively, are exceptional.*

- *The main speakers of this family include: Gamo, Goffa, Gimira, Kaffa, Cho, Konta, Dawro, Walayta, Yem, Dorze and Maji.*
- *Beside the major groups there are also other speakers of Omotic language whose numbers are very small like the Bana, Basketo. Dizi, Gidicho, Hamer, Geleb, Kachamo, Karo, Koyra, Male, Nao, Oyda, and Zayse.*

ii. The Nilo-Saharan super-families

- *The speakers of the Nilo-Saharan super-family are also divided into Chari – Nile and Koman speaking families.*

A. Chari-Nile:

- *This family includes langages of the people of Anuak Nuer, Mi'en, Majengir, Berta, Kunama, Mursi, Surma and Tirma.*

B. Koman:

- *This family includes the peoples of Gumuz, Koma, Sese, Ma'o, and Komo.*
- *In Ethiopia the speakers of the Nilo-Saharan super-family are mainly living on the Ethio-Sudanese border*
- *But some of these peoples are living in the Abay gorge and along the banks of the tributaries of Abay in Wallaga.*

The following chart gives a more detailed list of speakers of Ethiopian languages.

- ***Gafat*** *is an example of a language that has disappeared. For a short list of some Ethiopian languages in danger of extinction at present, see the following chart.*
- *Therefore, we can say that Ethiopia is a multi-national state.*
- *The nations and nationalities of the country speak variety of languages and practice diverse cultures.*
- *They have lived side by side, interacting with each other.*
- *They have had many common experiences including the class oppression they have suffered.*
- *In particular, the democratic changes which are introduced to Ethiopia after 1991 have ensured the equality of the nations and nationalities of the country.*
- *This and other democratic rights are guaranteed by the Ethiopian Federal Constitution of 1995.*

Peoples and Languages of the Horn of Africa

- *The Horn of Africa is located in East Africa.*
- *The region consists of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia. Diverse peoples live in this region.*
- *The people of this region have been interacting for long period of time and are related to each other in many ways.*
- *The peoples of the Horn of Africa also speak languages that belong to the two super-families spoken in Ethiopia.*
- *It is believed that a small minority of Bantu speaking peoples live in Southern Somalia.*
- *The Bantu language belongs to the Niger-Congo super-family. Outside Ethiopia, the speakers of the Nilo-Saharan super-family are found in Eritrea, where we have the Kunama people.*
- *In this case we can say that Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia are virtually the home of the speakers of the Afro-Asiatic super-family.*
- *Of the three families of this super- family, only two of them are spoken in these countries.*
- *They are the Semitic and Cushitic families. Accordingly, the Tigrigna and Tigre speakers of Eritrea belong to the Semitic family.*
- *The Beja, Bilen, Saho, Afar and Somali peoples of the region belong to the Cushitic family of languages.*

Peoples and Languages of Africa

- *Africa is a vast continent inhabited by peoples who speak variety of languages.*
- *Linguists tell us that over* ***1000*** *different languages are currently spoken over the continent.*
- *These languages are interrelated to each other.*
- *Linguists describe the degree of the relationships among these languages by using some root words.*
- *Languages belonging to the same group share certain basic vocabulary or words.*
- *Based on this they classify the peoples of Africa into the speakers of four super-families of languages known as Afro-Asiatic, Nilo-Saharan, Niger-Congo and Khoisan.*
- *Out of these, the speakers of Afro-Asiatic and Nilo-Saharan super-families are found in the northern, north-eastern and central Africa, in the Sahara desert and the upper Nile valley, and in the Horn of Africa.*

- *The rest of the continent is dominated by languages of the Niger-Congo super-family.*
- *The languages of the smaller Khoisan super-family are spoken in a few areas of southern Africa.*
- *Based on rough estimates the Niger-Congo super-family has the largest number of speakers, between 300 to 400 million.*
- *Afro-Asiatic has between 200 to 300 million speakers.*
- *This is followed by Nilo-Saharan, and finally by the Khoisan, which has between 200,000- 300,000 speakers.*
- *Thus, the population of Africa is the sum total of the speakers of these four super families.*

I. Niger- Congo Super-Family

- *It has seven main subgroups spoken in West Africa, Central African Republic, Eastern and Southern Africa.*
- *The subgroups are: Benue- Congo (including Bantu), West-Atlantic, Mande, Voltaic, Kwa, Adamawa East and Kordofanian.*

II. Afro-Asiatic Super -Family

- *The speakers of this super-family are living in northern Africa, the Sahara, and the Horn of Africa and around Lake Chad.*
- *Afro-Asiatic is divided into six sub-groups: Ancient Egyptian, Chadic, Berber, Cushitic, Semitic and Omotic.*
- *The latter three are spoken in the Horn.*

III. Nilo- Saharan Super-Family

- *It is divided into six subgroups:*
  - *Chari-Nile*
  - *Songhay,*
  - *Saharan,*
  - *Meban,*
  - *Koman and*
  - *Fur. Chari-Nile and Koman are spoken in parts of Ethiopia and the Horn.*

IV. Khoisan Super-Family

- *It has two subgroups: the Khoikhoi and the San.*
- *They live in and around the Kalahari desert of northern South Africa, South western Botswana and Namibia.*

CHAPTERT TWO

ANCIENT AND CLASSICAL WORLD CIVILIZATIONS

2.1 General Survey of Ancient World Civilizations

I. Africa

A. Egypt

- *The civilization of ancient Egypt began at about 3000 BC.*
- *It flourished in the Nile Valley of northeast Africa.*
- *The majority of ancient Egyptians were poor farmers.*
- *They lived in small mud huts.*
- *Their main crops were wheat, barley, onion, flax and vegetables produced in the Nile Valley.*
- *They were also keepers of cattle, goats and other domestic animals.*
- *The rulers of Ancient Egypt were known as **Pharaohs.***
- *Their servants, scribes and tax collectors used to supervise peasant labour and production.*
- *Peasants undertook irrigational activities.*
- *They also engaged in the construction of palaces huge temples and tombs.*

Ancient Egyptians Writing System

- *Ancient Egyptians developed the art of writing known as **hieroglyphics**.*
- *It was a pictorial form of writing and one of the oldest of its kind.*
- *Hieroglyphics were at first carved on the walls and pillars of palaces and temples.*
- *Gradually, however, Egyptians introduced **papyrus**.*
- *Papyrus was a paper like substance.*

Ancient Egyptian Religion

- *Ancient Egyptians believe in life after death.*

- *The process of preserving the body is called **mummification**. Mummification later developed into skilled art.*
- *The early Egyptian writings were about religion, such as the **"Book of the Dead."***

Ancient Egyptians Contribution

- *Ancient Egyptians also advanced Mathematics and medicine.*
- *Thousands of peasants were involved in the construction of large tombs, for the Pharaohs.*
- *These tombs are known as **pyramids**.*
- *The **Great Pyramids** and **Sphinx** are examples of Egyptian architecture.*
- *Their art and architecture reflected their religions.*
- *Ancient Egyptians had cultural and commercial relations with the Ethiopian region.*

B. Kush

- *Kush was a kingdom along the Nile River in what is now **northeastern Sudan**.*
- *It existed as early as 2000 BC and lasted until 350 AD. The kingdom exported slaves, cattle, gold and ivory.*
- *Egypt conquered Kush in the 1500's BC and the Kushites adopted elements of Egyptian art, language and religion.*
- *The Kushites conquered Egypt about the eight century BC.*
- *They ruled it until about 670 BC., when Assyrians from Asia invaded Egypt.*
- *The Assyrians destroyed **Napata**, the capital of Kush.*
- *The Kushities moved their capital south to **Meroe**. This kingdom flourished again.*
- *The Kushities found iron ore, made iron tools and weapons.*
- *Free from Egyptian influence, they developed their own art and architecture, used their own language, invented a system of writing and worshiped their own gods.*
- *At about 350 AD the Aksumite king, Ezana, invaded and destroyed Meroe.*

C. Carthage

- *Carthage, one of the greatest cities of ancient times, stood on a peninsula in North Africa, near the present city of **Tunis**.*
- *Carthage was founded by **Phoenician** seamen as a trade and shipping outpost at about 814 BC.*
- *Carthage grew quickly because of its location and excellent harbors.*
- *The city was well protected by a wall stretched across the peninsula.*
- *Carthage was probably the first city state to grow into large empire.*
- *Much of western North Africa, southern Spain, Sardinia, Corsica and the western half of Sicily came under Carthage rule.*
- *The people of Carthage were more interested in trade than in conquest.*
- *When the Romans wanted to take Sicily, Carthage fought and lost three wars called the **Punic wars** with Rome.*
- *It was destroyed during the wars from 149-146 BC and its territory became part of the Roman Empire.*

D. Zimbabwe

- *People have lived in the region for thousands of years.*
- *The **Shona** people began their rule about 1000 AD.*
- *They built a city called Zimbabwe, or Great Zimbabwe.*
- *The word Zimbabwe is a shona word means "**house of stone".***
- *The ruins of the city lie near **Masuingo**.*
- *During the 1400's a branch of the Shona, called the Karanga, established the Mwenemutapa Empire.*
- *This empire included most of what is now Zimbabwe.*
- *The **Karanga** traded ivory, gold and copper for porcelain from China and cloth and beads from India and Indonesia.*
- ***The Rozwi,** a southern Karanga group, rebelled in the late 1400's and founded the **Changamire Empire**.*
- *This empire became stronger than Mwenemutapa Empire, and the Rozwi took over the city of Zimbabwe.*
- *The Rozwi built the city's largest structures.*
- *The Changamire Empire was in turn defeated by the Nguni people and the city was abandoned since 1450 AD.*

II. Asia

A. Mesopotamia

- *Mesopotamia included the area that is now eastern Syria, southeastern Turkey and most part of Iraq.*
- *The heart of the region was the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.*

- *The name Mesopotamia comes from a Greek word meanings **"between rivers."***
- *Villages had been established in southern Mesopotamia by about **5000** BC.*
- *Sometimes before 3500 BC, new settlers arrived in this region.*
- *The area they settled became known as Sumer.*
- *The Sumerians began to build the first cities in the world.*
- *They also invented the world's first system of writing called **Cuneiform**.*
- *They developed mathematics, astronomy, medicine and metal works.*

B. Persia

- *Persia was a land that included parts of what are now Iran and Afghanistan.*
- *The Persians called the region the "**Land of the Aryans**" from which the name Iran comes.*
- *The Persians called their language **Aryan**.*
- *The early Persians were nomads who came to the area about 900 BC.*
- *They created an empire that lasted for over 200 years.*
- *They made important contributions in government, law, and religion.*
- *The Persians developed an efficient "**pony express**" relay system of postal service.*
- *In the 500s BC Persia became the center of a vast empire which extended from North Africa.*
- *Southeastern Europe in the west to India in the east and from the gulf of Oman in the south to the Caucasus Mountains in the north.*
- *The Persians developed a cuneiform system of writings.*
- *Their religion was known as **Zoroastrianism** founded by a prophet called Zoroaster (or Zarathustra).*

C. India

- *About 2500 BC a civilization began in the Indus valley in what is now Pakistan and western India.*
- *Ruins of the ancient cities of **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** tell much about this civilization.*
- *Drainage systems ran from the houses into brick-lined sewers.*
- *The people lived in brick homes several stories high.*
- *The cities have large public baths and well-planned streets that formed city blocks.*
- *The people had systems of counting, measuring, weighing and writing.*
- *They dug ditches and canals around the cities to irrigate their farms.*
- *The Indus people traded with one another and also with other civilizations like Mesopotamia.*
- *Indus artisans used copper and bronze to make tools, mirrors, pots, and pans and also crafted silver and gold ornaments.*
- *A religion called Hindu was developed from the beliefs of the early **Indo-Aryans**.*
- *Later, another religion known as Buddhism emerged from Hinduism as a reform movement.*

Different explanations are given for the decline and disappearance of the Indus valley civilization.

1. *One explanation is that an invasion by the Aryans from the north destroyed the Indus valley cities.*
2. *It is also believed that the drying up of the **Hakra River** and changes in the course of the Indus River disrupted agricultural and economic system of the area.*

D. China

- *Ancient Chinese civilization reached the highest stage about 3000 B.C in the valley of **Hwang Ho**.*
- *The earliest Chinese states were the **Shang** and the **Chon**.*

The Shang Dynasty

- *The Sang kingdom was centered in the Hwang Ho valley.*
- *It became a highly developed society during the 1700's B.C.*
- *Its achievements included the creation of bronze vessels,*
- *The development of war chariots and the establishment of a system of writing.*

The Chon Dynasty

- *About 1122 BC the Chone dynasty overthrew the Shang and established their own rule*
- *It ruled China until 256 BC.*

The greatest of the Chinese philosophers

- *The greatest of the Chinese philosophers was **Confucius** (551-479 BC).*
- *His teachings are called Confucianism.*

- ***Confucianism*** *teaches the importance of a well-ordered society in which parents rule their children, men rule women and the educated rule the common people.*

Chinese Contribution to the World

- *The Great Wall of China was constructed by the ancient Chinese to keep out invaders from central Asia.*
- *It extends about 7,400 kilometers across northern China.*
- *The Chinese developed their own system of writing called* ***logographic*** *which means the use of pictorial symbols to represent words of Chinese language.*

III. America

A. Maya

- *The Maya were Native American people who developed a magnificent civilization in western hemisphere before the coming of the Europeans.*
- *This civilization was at its peak from about 250 to 900 AD.*

The Maya Contribution to the World

- *The Maya produced remarkable architecture, painting, pottery, and sculpture.*
- *They made great advancement in astronomy and mathematics and developed an accurate yearly calendar.*
- *They developed an advanced form of writing.*
- *The Maya worshiped many gods and goddesses.*
- *The Maya built tall pyramids of limestone with small temples on top.*
- *Today, descendants of the Maya live in* ***Mexico and Central America****.*

The decline of the Maya

- *The Spanish had conquered the Southern part of the area in the 16th century.*
- *Spanish domination of the entire Maya region was completed in the late 17th century.*

B. Inca

- *The Inca were a South American native people.*
- *They ruled one of the largest and richest empires in the Americas.*
- *The Inca Empire began to expand about 1438.*
- *It included parts of the present-day* ***Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina.***
- *Its capital was* ***Cusco****, in southern Peru.*

The Inca Contribution to the World

- *The Inca were skilled in engineering and in crafts. They built a network of roads.*
- *Inca craft workers made fine articles from gold, silver and other materials.*
- *The Inca also wove fine cotton and woolen cloth.*

The decline of the Inca

- *The Inca Empire was conquered by Spanish forces after 1532.*

C. Aztec

- *The Aztecs were another Native American people who ruled a powerful empire in Mexico during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.*
- *The center of this civilization was the valley of Mexico.*
- *The Aztec empire included many cities and towns.*
- *The largest city was the capital,* ***Tenochtitlan****, which stood on the site of present day Mexico-city.*

Economy of Aztec

- *Agriculture formed the basis of the Aztec economy.*
- *Corn was the most important crop.*
- *The Aztecs worshiped hundreds of gods and goddesses.*
- *They used a form of writing called pictographic writings.*
- *Their empire was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1521.*

iv. Europe

A. Greece

- *Ancient Greece was the birth place of* ***western civilization*** *about 2,500 years ago.*
- *The magnificent achievements of the ancient Greeks in government, science, philosophy and the arts still influence our lives.*
- *Greek civilization developed chiefly in small city-states called* ***Polis****.*
- *A city-state consisted of a city or town and the surrounding villages and farmland.*

- *The best known city-states were **Athens and Sparta.***
- *The city-states never became united into a nation.*
- *However, they all had a common language, religion and culture.*
- *The Greeks called themselves **Helens** and their land **Hellas**.*

Ancient Greeks Contribution to the World

- *Ancient Greeks made great achievements in philosophy architecture, pottery and sculpture.*
- *They also developed drama and originated western philosophy. **"Democracy"**, **"Psychology"** **"Olympic"** and **"Marathon"** all have Greek origin.*

B. Rome

- *Different peoples inhabited ancient Italy.*
- *Among of these peoples were called the **Latin's**.*
- *They settled on the hills above the River Tiber in central Italy around 753 B.C.*
- *The city and empire of Rome was originated at this same place.*
- *The first Romans were farmers and shepherds.*

Greater influences of Rome

- *Ancient Rome had great influence on the development of western civilization.*
- *The language of the ancient Romans, **Latin**, became the basis of French, Italian, Spanish and other languages.*
- ***Roman law** had become the foundation for the legal systems of most countries in Western Europe and Latin America.*
- *Roman roads, bridges and aqueducts served as models for engineers.*
- *Ancient Romans built **public baths** and **amphitheaters** (outdoor arenas).*
- *The most famous amphitheater in the city of Rome was the **Coliseum**.*
- *Roman sculptors and painters borrowed from Greek art and native Italian tradition.*
- *Literature of ancient Rome was greatly influenced by Greek poetry and drama.*
- *A series of kings ruled ancient Rome at the beginning.*
- ***The Roman Republic** was established in 509 BC after Roman nobles overthrew the king.*
- *Two elected officials called **Consuls** headed the government of the republic.*
- *A consul served for only a year.*
- *The Senate was the most powerful government body of the Roman Republic and senators served for life.*
- *The Roman Republic lasted nearly 500 years, until 27 BC.*
- *The Roman Empire was established after the republic was destroyed by 20 years of civil war.*
- *The empire lasted until Rome fell in 476 AD.*

2.2 The Rise and Spread if Christianity

- *Christianity emerged in Palestine in the first century A.D.*
- *It is a religion based on the teaching of Jesus.*
- *Jesus was born in Bethlehem, in Judea part of Palestine, which was at that time under the Roman Empire.*
- *The followers of Jesus believed that he was the Son of God sent to mankind as the savior, or Christ (hence the name Jesus Christ).*
- *The teachings of Jesus included a belief in a single God, brotherly love and eternal salvation in heaven.*
- *The teachings of Jesus become the basis of a new religion, Christianity.*
- *At the beginning the Roman government considered Christianity a branch of Jewish religion and treated it as such.*

The Persecution of Christians

- *But later on, the government of Rome recognized the Christians as a threat against unity and reform and undertook to eliminate them.*
- *This was because the loyalty of Christians to "Jesus **as Lord" was irreconcilable with the worship of the Roman emperor as "Lord",** which was a common practice at the time.*
- *For about 300 years Christian were presecuted by the Roman government.*
- *The persecution was most severe during the Roman **Emperors Nero** (54 - 68AD) and **Diocletian** (245 - 313 AD).*
- *The grounds for hostility to the Christians were not always the same, and often opposition and persecution were localized.*
- *The Christians were denied Roman citizenship, they were confiscated their properties.*

- *They also suffered torture and death.*

"Equality of men before God"

- *Many people were attracted by the ideals of Christianity such as "equality of men before God" which appealed specially to the poor and oppressed.*
- *The Christian missionaries travelled and preached through the Roman Empire.*
- *The early Churchmen displayed courage, Sincerity and ability in their deeds.*
- *People were impressed by many early Christians, Who rather than renounce their faith, suffered persecution and died as martyrs.*
- *Thus, Christianity continued to grow stronger and gain converts.*

The Edict of Milan

- *In 4th century A.D, Emperor **Constantine** (r. 324-337 A.D) ordered religious toleration in what was called the Edict of Milan.*
- *Thus, the Christians gained freedom from persecution.*
- *Later Emperor Constantine was converted and Christianity got a privileged place in Society.*

Christianity the official state religion

- *In 392 A.D. the Emperor **Theodosius** (r. 379-395 AD) proclaimed Christianity the official state religion.*
- *The religion thus gained wide spread acceptance through the Empire.*
- *During the Middle Ages (500-1500 A.D) Christianity replaced the Roman Empire as a unifying force in Western Europe.*
- *Supreme in religious matters, the Roman Catholic Church also undertook many unreligious functions that were beyond the weak feudal governments.*

The competition b/n Rome and Constantinople

- *During the early Christian era, Rome and Constantinople competed for religious power.*
- *The Pope or Bishop of Constantinople asserted authority over Church affairs in the East.*
- *They also had conflicting views on Church language and rituals.*
- *These disagreements finally created split in the Christian Church.*
- *In 1054 the Church split in to two distinct parts the Roman Catholic Church at Rome and Greek Orthodox Church at Constantinople.*
- *The Greek Orthodox Church later split into a number of Easter Orthodox churches.*
- *The Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Churches retain separate identities to this day.*
- *In 1517, a movement called the Reformation began and*
- *Western Christianity was divided into the Roman Catholic Church and Protestantism.*

2.3. The Aksumite State

- *The exact time when Aksum emerged as a center of state is not certain because of the lack of sources. But based on some evidences, scholars assume the origin of this state in the middle of the second century BC.*
- *This assumption was mainly based on the document known as **the Periplus of Erithrean Sea**,*
  - *It was written around 50 AD.*
  - *This document is a manual or handbook used by merchants who frequently come to the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean.*
  - *Its author is not known.*
  - *This document gives a detailed account of the Aksumite state and the ports on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden coasts.*
  - *According to this document Adulis was the port of the city of Aksum.*
  - *It also states that the king of Aksum was called **Zoscales**, and could communicate with Greek.*

Economy of the Aksumite Kingdom

- *At the beginning, it seems that the Aksumite state was dominated by land owners, who derived much of their income from agriculture.*
- *But later on the Aksumite economy became highly dependent on the income from the Red Sea trade, which it monopolized.*
- *On the Red Sea coast there was an ancient port of **Adulis**, through which several foreign merchants came to Aksum.*
- *This port rendered shipping services, for which the merchants have to pay.*

- *From this port, very important trade route also stretched into the interior of Aksum.*
- *So, the Aksumite state controlled both the internal and external trade and became very much prosperous.*
- *Particularly, when Aksum tookover the control of the port of Adulis, its prosperity became complete.*
- *The local and international trade contributed very much to the development of important towns including Aksum itself.*
- *Aksumite kings further promoted the trade by issuing coins of gold, silver and bronze, which bear their images.*
- *It seems that they were using these coins for an international trade.*
- *This trade brought an immense wealth and prosperity to Aksum.*
- *With this income the Aksumite kings built magnificent stalea, palaces and Churches, which are the signs of the advanced technology of Aksumite civilization.*
- *In order to protect these lucrative trade and trade routes from rivals, the Aksumite rulers built a strong military force using the income from the Red Sea trade.*

Territorial extent of the kngdom

- *They began to expand their territories in different directions by the use of this army.*
- *In its heydays Aksum's territorial extent came to include the whole region between:-*
  - *The Red Sea coast in the east,*
  - *The highland region overlooking the Blue Nile (Abbay) river in the west,*
  - *The northern tip of Eritrea in the north, and northern Shawa in the south.*
- *Even some sources indicate that the Aksumite influences extended beyond these areas.*
- *A book entitled **The Christian Topography**,*
  - *Written by a Greek traveller called Cosmas Indicopleustes,*
  - *The book stated that the Aksumite merchants visited lands to the south of Abbay to buy gold for the ruling class.*
  - *There were also intense rivalry and clashes between Aksum and the Kingdom of Meroe in the Sudan.*
- *Some historical evidences indicate that Aksum had controlled territories in parts of South Arabia probably in a desire for controlling the Red Sea trade on both sides.*
- *This was between the third and sixth centuries of the Christian era, when Aksumite rulers had strong military power.*
- *Aksum established closer diplomatic and commercial relations with the Eastern Roman Empire and other states in the Middle East, Near East and other countries on the Indian Ocean coast.*
- *Aksum was already exposed to the Greco-Roman world even during its pre-Christian days.*

The introduction of Christianity in Aksum

- *In the middle of the four century, during the reign of **king Ezana** Christianity was introduced to Aksum.*
- *This further reinforced the exposure of Aksum to outside world.*
- *The Aksumite king, Ezana, (r.320 - 350 AD) was the first to accept Christianity.*
- ***Fremnatos** (later Bishop Abba Salama) converted Ezana and his close friends around 330 AD.*
- *Since then Christianity became the state religion in Aksum.*
- *After over a century following the coming of some monks known as the **Nine Saints** towards the end of the fifth century AD the religion began to spread among the broad masses.*

The Nine Saints were

- *These monks were very active in religious involvement.*
- *They preached the religion among the ordinary society of the interior of Aksum.*
- *They built Churches and monasteries.*
- *They translated the Bible and other religious books into Geez.*
- *From this time onwards Geez began to serve as the language of Church in Ethiopia.*

- *One very important development which followed the introduction of Christianity to Ethiopia was the long lasting relationship between Ethiopia and Egypt.*
- *Right from the beginning, the Ethiopian Church became dependent on the **Alexandrian Church** of Egypt for its bishop.*
- *Fremnatos was baptized as a bishop by the Patriarch of Egypt and sent for Ethiopia.*
- *This tradition of consecrating the bishops and sending them for Ethiopia continued until 1958.*
- *Until that year the bishops, heads of the Church, were always Egyptians.*

The Decline and fall of Aksum

- *As mentioned in the preceding section, the prosperity and growth of Aksum was directly related to its control of the Red Sea trade.*
- *Similarly, the Aksumite state and civilization began to decline when its Red Sea trade faced serious competition from South Arabians.*
- *Rebellion against King Caleb, (r.500 - 535 AD) broke out.*
- *Caleb had once controlled South Arabia in 525 AD. But the South Arabians finally expelled Aksumite governors and soldiers from their region between 580 and 590 AD.*
- *Thus Aksum lost its control of the other side of the Red Sea trade.*
- *The rise of Islam in the seventh century AD and other subsequent creation of a vast Muslim empire led to intense rivalry between Aksum and the Muslim Arabs over the Red Sea trade.*
- *The port of Adulis was destroyed by the Arabs in the early eighth century AD.*
- *The loss of revenues from the port and the Red Sea trade resulted in the military weakness of Aksum.*
- *Without strong military power Aksum could not check external invasions and internal rebellions from the Beja and other peoples.*
- *These external and internal pressures led to the gradual shift of the political center of the Aksumite state to the south.*
- *Finally, the Aksumite power declined and its kings totally lost their power to a new dynasty known as the Zagwe in the mid twelfth century AD.*

Legacies of Aksumite Civilization

- *Unlike many other centers of civilizations like Yeha, Mattara and Adulis, Aksum continued to exist as the biggest centre of a highly developed civilization for several centuries.*
- *This can be attested from the ruins of:*
  - *Aksumite temples*
  - *ornaments*
  - *pottery*
  - *iron tools*
  - *bricks*
  - *Coins and tombs.*
  - *obelisks,*
- *Ship building technology was also well known in the port town of Adulis.*
- *The construction of obelisks and temples and the use of writing in Greek, Sabean and Geez languages indicated the development of craft and literature.*
- *Those ruins have become among the known centers of tourism in Ethiopia today.*

2.4. The Rise and Expansion of Islam

- *The rise of Islam in the early seventh century AD.*
- *Radically transformed the political, religious and social structures of the Middle East countries.*
- *As you remember, the Middle East has been the site of great empires and powerful civilizations from ancient times.*
- *In the seventh century AD a new force, the Arabs, arose in the Arabian Peninsula and spread their religion and influenced rapidly the Middle East and other parts of the world.*

Basic Features of Islam and Its Achievements

- *The Arabs are Semitic-speaking peoples who led a nomadic life in the Arabian Peninsula.*
- *Pre-Islamic Arabia was **politically disunited**, and as the result of the harsh environment the Arabs were organized into clans to support each other.*
- *The clan organization helped to protect law and order in the society.*
- *The clan was represented by a titular head, the sheikh, who was mostly chosen from one of the leading families by a council of elders.*
- *Following the domestication of camel, the Arabs began to take part in the caravan trade.*
- *Later on the Arabs became major carriers of trade between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea.*
- *The early Arabs were **polytheists, worshipping many different gods**.*
- *In this traditional religion, their gods were mainly symbolized by a sacred stone.*
- *Such was the socio-political and economic conditions of the Arabs before the rise of Islam in the early seventh century AD.*
- *The founding prophet of Islam, Mohammed, (570 - 632 A.D) was born from a **Qurush** tribe around 570 AD in Mecca, Arabia.*
- *As a young man he was married to a widow of rich merchant **Kedijja**.*
- *Around 610 AD, he began preaching a new religion, Islam.*

Islam versus Muslim

- *In the Arabic language, the word Islam means **'Surrender' or 'Submission'**- submission to the will of God.*
- *A follower of Islam is called a Muslim, which in Arabic means "one who surrenders to God".*
- *The Arabic name for God is Allah.*
- *Islam's central teaching is that there is only one God and Mohammed is his messenger or prophet.*
- *The religion also teaches that all Muslims are equal before God and thus all Muslims belong to one community the **Umma**.*
- *Muslims holy book is known as the Quran.*

The spread of Islam

- *Mohamed began experiencing Islam at the age of 40.*
- *He started preaching the new religion, initially to a small group of relatives and friends, and then to the general public.*
- *In his teachings Mohammed attacked the idolatry.*
- *This in turn affected the income of Mecca Qurush which they used to draw from the idols.*
- *Thus, Mohammed teachings met with severe and hostile oppositions from the Qurush people.*
- *As more people accepted his call, his enemies became more aggressive against him.*
- *In the year 622 AD Mohamed immigrated to **yathrib**, and the name of the city was changed to Medina, meaning city of the prophet.*
- *The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina is known as **Hejira** (Arabic term means flight or immigration).*
- *This date was designated by later Muslims as the beginning of the Muslim Calendar.*
- *At Medina Mohammed taught his faith and had many followers. He also organized an Islamic society.*
- *In AD 630 Mohammed captured Mecca with his large force.*
- *He destroyed the idols but retained the black stone, the **Kaaba** which had great respect throughout Arabia.*
- *After taking over Mecca, Mohammed could teach and preach freely.*
- *For the first Muslims, Mohammed was not only a religious teacher and leader but also a law giver, chief judge, commander of the army and head of state.*

Expansion of Islam

- *Mohammed died in 632 AD. After his death four leaders were elected from the Qurush tribe turn by turn as his successors (Caliphs).*
- *These were **Abu Bakr (632-34), Umar (634 - 44), Othman (644 - 56) and Ali (656 - 61).***
- *These Caliphs united Arabia and spread Islam far.*
- *They sent their forces to the east and west and created a huge Islamic Empire.*
- *Mohammed had made use of the Arabic tribal custom of making raids against one's enemies, and Mohammed's successors turned to the same custom to expand the movement.*
- *This activity was called a **jihad**, (Islamic Holy war).*
- *Once the Arabs had become united, they began to direct the jihad against the neighboring peoples.*
- *In 636 AD the Arab army defeated the Byzantine army and after some years took control of Syria.*
- *To the east, the Arabs defeated a Persian force and then went on to conquer the entire Persian empire by 650 AD.*
- *In the meantime, they crossed to Africa and by 642 Egypt and other countries of northern Africa had been added to the new Arab Empire.*
- *At the beginning of the eighth century, the Arab armies moved across North Africa.*
- *They conquered the Berbers and converted them to Islam.*
- *At the same time the Arab forces crossed the strait of Gibraltar and occupied southern Spain.*
- *Later on, in 732, they advanced to southern France where they were defeated at the battle of **Tours.***
- *Their attempt to over ran the capital of the Byzantine Empire, Constantinople, was unsuccessful and this saved that empire and Christian Europe.*

Arab Empire

- *Within one hundred years after the death of Prophet Mohammed, a vast Muslim Arab empire was created.*
- *The Arabs became a master of this large empire which included all of the Arabian peninsula, North Africa, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Turkistan (central Asia), the Caucasus in Russia, Afghanistan,*

Pakistan, East Indies, southeastern Europe, India, parts of China and the Philippines.

- *This large scale expansion was achieved under four successive Muslim dynasties:*
  1. *the Caliphates*
  2. *Umayyad*
  3. *Abbasid and*
  4. *The Ottomans.*

Muslim world came up with its own civilization.

- *The basic feature of Muslim Arab civilization is not purely Arabian in all aspects.*
- *Expansion had brought not only great wealth and new ethnic groups into the fold of Islam, but also contact with other civilizations.*
- *So, the new Muslim Arab Empire was influenced by the cultures of the Byzantine and Persian empires.*
- *In the eighth and ninth centuries, many Greek, Syrian and Persian scientific and philosophic works were translated into Arabic.*
- *They were read and studied by Muslim scholars. Islamic scholars also made considerable advances of their own.*
- *They contributed to logic and sciences of nature such as mathematics, chemistry, medicine, astronomy, metaphysics, ethics and politics.*
- *The art and science of designing buildings or architecture were gradually developed in the Muslim World.*
- *Muslim craftsmen constructed many of the older big monuments including the magnificent Mosques*
- *Palaces of Mecca, Medina, Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, and in other parts of the Muslim world.*

Economy of Islam

- *During the expansion of Islam trade generally flourished.*
- *Extensive trade activities were conducted, not only with the Islamic world, but also with China, the Byzantine Empire, India and Southeast Asia.*
- *Trade was carried out both by ship and by camel caravans.*
- *The flourishing of trade led to the creation of prosperous cities in the Muslim Arab Empire. Damascus, Baghdad and Cairo were formed this way.*
- *These cities became centers of administrative, cultural and economic activity for their regions.*

Islamic world Language

- *After the rise and dramatic expansion of Islam, Arabic became an international language spoken over the vast Muslim Arab Empire.*

Islam and the Horn of Africa

- *In the Horn of Africa, however, its introduction was in a peaceful way.*
- *The Arabs did not launch the jihad against the countries of the Horn.*
- *This was mainly because of the favor that the Aksumite kingdom had done for the early Muslim refugees.*
- *When Mohammed began teaching Islam in Mecca, he came into series of conflicts with the Qurush tribe.*
- *When the persecution against his followers became serious, Mohammed sent a small group of his followers including the prophet's daughter Rukiya to the kingdom of Aksum in 615 AD.*
- *The warm reception and good attitudes of the king of Aksum towards the Muslim refugees moved Mohammed not to conduct jihad against the Ethiopian region.*
- *After the returning back of all the Muslim immigrants back to Arabia safely around 628 AD the Prophet continued to maintain closer links with the kingdom of Aksum.*
- *As a result Mohammed exempted the kingdom of Aksum from jihad in the future.*

Islam was introduced to the Horn through peaceful means following the trade routes.

- *Muslim clerics and merchants served as the missionaries of Islam in the Horn of Africa.*
- *Islam was introduced to the region through three main gateways.*

1. *These were the Red Sea in the north,*
2. *The Gulf of Aden in the east and*
3. *The Indian Ocean in the southeast.*

1. *Islam was introduced Red Sea in the north*

- *As you remember, the Muslim Arabs destroyed the ancient port of Adulis in 702 AD and occupied the Dahlak Islands.*
- *By then Islam had already firmly established in the Islands.*
- *Later on, in the tenth century, the Muslim sultanate of Dahlak was established.*
- *Muslim communities began to settle on the Red Sea coastal regions.*
- *They converted much of the pastoral peoples living in the lowlands of the Red Sea coast to Islam.*
- *But Islam did not succeed in penetrating the interior of northern Ethiopia from the lowlands.*
- *This was mainly because Christianity was well-established on the highland regions since the mid fourth century AD.*
- *Consequently, Islam was confined to lowland regions in northern Ethiopia.*

2. *Islam was introduced The Gulf of Aden in the east*

- *The other direction through which Islam entered and gradually spread into the Ethiopian interior was the port of **Zeila**, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden.*
- *Particularly, after the destruction of Adulis, the importance of the Zeila port began to increase.*
- *Several Muslim Arab merchants began to come to the Horn through this port.*
- *A very important trade route, called Zeila trade route linked this port with the rich interior of the Horn.*
- *So, the Muslim Arab merchants used this route to spread the religion of Islam to the interior.*
- *In this direction Islam successfully spread into eastern Shewa, Wallo, and the Harar regions of central and eastern Ethiopia.*
- *Later on, from the same direction, Islam spread to Bale, Arsi and Hadya regions of south central Ethiopia.*

3. *Islam was introduced The Indian Ocean in the southeast.*

- *The third gateway of Islam to the Horn was the Indian Ocean coast from where it penetrated into the Somali region.*
- *Islam reached the Somali communities through the coastal towns of Moqadishu, Brava and Merca.*
- *Arabs and non-Arab Muslim merchant started to settle in these towns since the tenth century AD.*

The result of introduction of Islam to the Horn

- *The introduction of Islam to the Horn of Africa was followed by the rise of series of Muslim sultanates or states.*
- *Generally, Islam and trade led to the emergence of several Muslim sultanates along the trade routes deep into the interior.*
- *The Muslim sultanate of Dahlak has been already mentioned.*
- *In the late ninth century AD the Muslim sultanate of Shawa was formed on the eastern foothills of the Shawan plateau.*
- *Towards the mid thirteenth century, another Muslim sultanate called Ifat emerged a little bit to the south of Shawa.*
- *Later on several other Muslim states came into being to the south and east Ifat.*
- *These Muslim states were Dawaro (in eastern Hararge), Fatagar (around Shenkora), Bali (in Bale), Sharkah (Arsi), Hadya, Dara, and Arbabini.*

CHAPTER THREE

STATES IN THE ETHIOPIAN REGION

AND THE HORN OF AFRICA UP TO 1529

3. 1. The Zagwe Kingdom

- *This dynasty came from the local Agaw ruling class of Bugna, a district in Lasta.*
- *This province was part of the Aksumite Empire and the people were long Christianized after the arrival of the "Nine Saints".*
- *The Southward shift of Aksumite political center led to the integration of the Agaw people and the local ruling class with the Aksumite ruling class.*
- *The Agaw people were recruited into the Aksumite army while the Agaw ruling class began to intermarry with the Christian court of Aksum.*
- *This closer interaction eventually enabled the Agaws to take power easily from the Aksumite rulers in the middle of the 12th century.*
- *The Agew dynasty was founded around 1150AD.*

- *The founder of this dynasty was **Merera**, also known as **Mera Tekle Haymnot**.*
- *He established a new capital at **Adefa**, in Lasta, in the center of the Agaw speaking region.*
- *Adefa was later on renamed Lalibela, after one of the greatest kings of the dynasty king Lalibela (r. about 1190 - 1225 AD).*

The territorial limits of the Zagwe state included

- *The former highland Aksumite provinces in the north and*
- *The present northern Shawa in the south.*
- *The Zagwe also seemed to have pushed their territory into the Lake Tana region in the west.*

The economy of the Zagwe dynasty

- *It was based on agriculture.*
- *The peasantry formed the bulk of the population.*
- *The peasantry paid part of his produce to the court in the form of tribute.*
- *District governors were expected to organize an army to ensure peace for traders, trade routes and peasants.*
- *Trade brought additional income to the state.*
- *The trade of the kingdom was conducted through two outlets.*
- *The **Dahlak** Islands on the Red Sea coast served as an outlet for the trade of the northern part of the kingdom,*
- *The **Zeila** port was the main outlet for the trade of the southern territories of the Zagwe state.*

Religion of the Zagwe dynasty

- *The Zagwe dynasty maintained the cultural traditions of the Aksumite state almost intact.*
- *Christianity continued to be the state and official religion of the country.*
- *Geez was maintained as the language of the Church and writing.*
- *The dynasty continued to maintain cordial relations with the Muslim rulers of Egypt.*
- *The tradition of visiting the Holy Land of Jerusalem in Palestine for religious purposes seemed to have reached its peak during this period.*

The Zagwe dynasty remarkable architectural achievement

- *The Zagwe dynasty is renowned in Ethiopian history for its remarkable architectural achievement.*
- *This was the technology of building the monolithic rock-hewn Churches.*
- *The surviving evidences are the **11 rock hewn churches** built during the reign of Emperor Lalibela in the first half of the thirteenth century.*
- *The presence of these beautiful Churches made the town of Lalibela one of the most important centers of learning and Christian culture in Ethiopia.*
- *This architectural achievement of the Zagwe dynasty is now recognized as one of the world's cultural heritage and became a known center of tourism in Ethiopia.*

The downfall of the Zagwe dynasty

- *Many reasons contributed to the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty.*

1. ***The first one was problem of succession** to the throne among the Zagwe princes.*
   - *Most of the time they settled this issue by force of arms.*
   - *They could not be able to arrange a smooth succession to the throne.*
2. ***Secondly, there had been strong opposition** to the Zagwe kings throughout their rule.*
   - *This opposition was from the regions of Tigray and Amhara.*
   - *Particularly in Tigrai the leading clergymen of the Churches of Aksum and Debre Damo spread anti-Zagwe propaganda that was related to the legend of the Queen of Sheba.*
   - *This legend maintains that all Christian kings must trace their descent directly from Menelik I.*
   - *According to the legend Menelik I was born to king Solomon of Israel from Queen Sheba, the supposed queen of Ethiopia.*
   - *Hence, the Zagwe kings were seen as illegitimate successors of Aksum.*
   - *The intension behind this legend was the restoration of the ancient dynasty of Aksum.*
   - *However, in spite of the strong opposition in Tigrai, the initiative to overthrow the Zagwe came from the Amhara region.*

- *The Amhara region was located to the south of Lasta, around southern Wollo and northern Shawa.*
- *An Amhara chief Yekuno Amlak, organized a movement against the Zagwe rule.*
- *He defeated Yetbarek, the last Zagwe king, in the battle field in 1270 AD.*

The consolidation of the Solomonic dynasty

- *Yekuno Amlak established a genealogy that made him a descendant of the last Aksumite king,*
- *Dil Naod, who was deposed by the Zagwe dynasty around 1150 AD.*
- *By 1270 AD Yekuno Amlak declared himself an Emperor and at the same times the restorer of the so-called Solomonic dynasty.*
- *Thus, Yekuno Amlak (r. 1270 - 1285) is considered the founder the so- called 'Solomonic' dynasty. Yekuno Amlak and his successors had used this legend as an ideological arm to legitimize their political power and the tradition of identifying the Christian kings of Ethiopia with ancient Israel continued until 1974.*

Important factors for the success of Yekuno Amlak

- *The legend of Queen Sheba and King Solomon was **NOT** the major factor for the success of Yekuno Amlak in 1270.*
- *He was said to have built a strong army, by which he launched successive military expeditions against the Zagwe rulers.*
- *The maintenance of strong army presupposes economic strength, which might have been acquired from the Zeila trade route passing through the Amhara land.*
- *The control over the Zeila trade route helped Yekumo -Amlak to strengthen his economic power.*
- *The economic strength in turn helped him to organize and sustain strong army.*
- *This economic and military strength contributed much to his success in defeating the Zagwe king and to inaugurate a new ruling dynasty.*

Like the Zagwe rulers, the kings of the new Solomonic dynasty maintained the political and cultural traditions of Aksum.

- *They continued to expand Christianity in different directions.*
- *The rulers exercised both political and religious powers at the same time.*
- *The Church-state relationship became very strong and almost reached its peak during this period.*

The most important development of the Solomonic dynasty

1. ***One very important development of this period was the large scale territorial expansion of the Christian kingdom.***
   - *In 1270, when it came to power, the Christian kingdom was confined to the territory that consisted of southern Eritrea, Tigrai, Lasta and northern part of Shewa.*
   - *From this area Yekuno Amlak and his successors began to expand the territory of the new dynasty.*
   - *Its territorial limits covered the ancient highland provinces of Aksum and Zagwe in the north.*
   - *It also covered the regions of Gonder and eastern Gojjam in the North West, Bizamo and Damot in the south west, the Gurage lands and the Omotic populations of Walayta and Gamo in the south and Ifat, Fatagar, Dawaro, Hadya and Bali in the east and south east.*
2. ***The Christian kingdom consolidated a feudal system of administration known as the gult system.***
   - *Under this system state officials were granted right of collecting tribute (called the gult right) from the local peasantry.*
   - ***Gult right** is a right given to an official to share in the produce of the peasantry.*
     - *An official who was given this right by the state was known as bale-gult or gult owner.*
     - *Peasants are given to him based on his rank in state hierarchy.*
   - ***The bale-gult** enjoyed a number of political and economic privileges over the peasants under him.*
     - *He had the right to collect tributes in kind and use them to maintain himself and his family.*
     - *He could also use labour of the peasants under him for different purposes.*
     - *Moreover, he could recruited local army and commands them in wars during period of local or national crises.*

In return for all these privileges,

- *The bale gult was responsible to maintain law and order in his area.*
- *This system greatly helped to simplify the task of administering the vast Christian empire by dividing it into smaller units.*
- *It also enabled the Christian kingdom to maintain large Territorial Army, which the kingdom used to bring the Muslim and other states under its control.*

- ***A rest right** is a claim to the hereditary ownership of land.*
  - *Rest right was a communal birth right to land.*
  - *The state provides them with security where as the peasants were obliged to pay tribute or gebber to the state.*
  - *Gult right was given to a state official in return for his service to the state.*
  - *So, it was a medieval substitute for salary and it lasted as far as the official remained loyal to the state.*
  - *It was not hereditary.*
  - *The gult system remained to be a predominant feature of Ethiopian feudalism for long period of time.*

3. ***The Christian kingdom had no permanent capital like Aksum or Lalibela.***
   - *It ruled over the vast territory through mobile courts for over two centuries.*
   - *The kings, their armies, officials and their camp followers moved from region to region, where they established temporary camps.*
   - *The area of Lake Hayq in Wallo, Menz, Tegulet and Bulga in northern Shewa; and Yerer and Ziquala in eastern Shewa served as temporary royal camps of administration in this period.*

The royal camps were moving from region to region

- *To check rebellions in different parts of the empire and*
- *To control the security of the vast kingdom*
- *The need to get daily food supply and fire woods for such great number of court officials, soldiers and servants also necessitated the use of mobile camps.*

Foreign contacts of the Solomonic Dynasty

- *The Christian highland rulers continued Zagwe's tradition of foreign relations with Egypt and the Middle East.*
- *They also extended these relations to Europe. Some sources show that numerous visitors from Egypt, Syria, Persia,*
- *Italy, the Vatican, Portugal and Spain frequented the courts of the Christian kings during the period. Closer relations were, established with Portugal and Spain.*

3.3 Peoples and States in the Ethiopian Region and the Horn of Africa Up to 1529

i. The Muslim Sultanates

A. Dahlak Muslim Sultanate

- *Dahlak, one of the gateways of Islam to Ethiopia, is located within the Red Sea.*
- *The Dahlak Sultanate (state) seemed to have emerged in the beginning of the tenth century AD.*
- *However, in this direction Islam could not penetrate deep into the interior of northern Ethiopia because local Christian rulers opposed open Islamic activities from this Island.*
- *The northern Ethiopian trade was declined as the result of the Arab control of the Red Sea and the destruction of Adulis.*
- *Thus, Zeila, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, emerged the primary port for south eastern Ethiopian trade.*
- *This port became the most important gateway for Islam into the Horn of Africa. S*
- *everal Muslim states were formed along the Zeila trade route which linked the port with the rich interior.*

B. The Shewa Muslim Sultanate

- *The earliest one was the Muslim Sultanate of Shewa founded around 896 AD.*
- *Since the founders of this sultanate claimed descent from the **Makhzmite** clan of south Arabia,*
- *The dynasty came to be known as the Makhzumite dynasty.*
- *Its location was in the hot lowland region on the left of the Awash River.*

- *The ruling family of this state had internal power struggle which later led to its final decline.*

C. ***The Ifat Muslim Sultanate***

- *Towards the mid thirteenth century, a Muslim Sultanate of Ifat emerged to the south of Shewa.*
- *Its founder was **umar walasma** and hence the **Walasma dynasty**.*
- *In 1285 AD it destroyed the older Makhzumite dynasty and become the strongest Muslim sultanate in the region.*
- *Ifat controlled a vast territory through which the long distance trade routes of Zeila passed.*
- *Most of the profitable Zeila trade came under the control of Ifat.*
- *Eventually, Ifat, became the strongest rival of the Christian highland state.*
- *Since 1270 the Christian highland state had also begin to develop a very great interest in the Zeila trade and trade routes.*
- ***Therefore, the need to control the Zeila trade became the main source of conflict between the two states.***
- *Frequent skirmishes between the two finally resulted in the defeat of Ifat by the Christian forces of Amde Seyon (r.1314-44) in 1332 AD.*

To the south, east and north of Ifat there were several other small Muslim Sultanates.

D. ***The sultanate of Fatagar*** *was situated south of the present day Bulga around Shenkora.*

E. ***The sultanate of Dawaro*** *was located between the Middle Awash River and Upper Wabi-Shebelle.*

F. ***The sultanate of Bali's*** *location was in the rich area south of the Wabi Shebelle River.*

G. ***The sultanate of Dara*** *probably existed between Dawaro and Bali states*

H. ***The sultanate of*** *Arbabani was identified between Dawaro and Hadya (near Arsi).*

I. ***The sultanate of*** *Hadya was located to the west of Dawaro and Bali.*

The economy of these Muslim states

- *It was mainly based on agriculture and profit from the rich long distance trade.*

Important features of these Muslim states

- *More or less, they had similar administrative structure with the Christian state.*
- *Their rulers exercised both religious and political powers.*

The emergence of Adal Muslim sultanate

- *By 1332, most of the Muslim states sided with Ifat and fought against the Christian state.*
- *The Christian king, **Amde Seyon,** defeated all of them and turned them into tributary provinces.*
- *Since then, the Christian state controlled much of their political and economic activities while they still maintained their religious rights.*
- *However, from the late fourteenth century onwards, Muslim resistance against the Christian kingdom began to revive.*
- *This situation was created with the emergence of the Muslim sultanate of Adal.*
- *Adal was established on the Harar plateau by the descendants of the Walasma ruling family of Ifat, who refused to be under the Christian rule.*
- *They launched a war of resistance or guerrilla warfare against the Christian kingdom throughout the fifteenth century and until the early sixteenth century.*
- *During this period Ahmad Ibn Ibrahim successfully challenged the Christian kingdom from this area.*
- *In an attempt to maintain their control and win the loyalty of the Muslim states, Christian kings made political marriages with them.*
- ***Emperor Zara Yacob*** *(r. 1434-1468) had officially married to a Hadya princess.*
- *This policy was followed by the successors of Zara Yacob, even though it could not meet the desired target.*

ii. The Central and Southern States

- *In central and southern parts of the region there were also states and peoples with traditional religion.*
- *The most known ones were Damot,Kaffa, Enarya, Bizamo, Walayta, Yem, Kambata, the Gurage chiefdoms, and the Agaw kingdom of Gojjam.*

A. Damot

- *It was probably the earliest of these states.*
- *It seems to have existed as early as the Aksumite period over an extensive territory.*
- *This territory includes the areas south of the Blue Nile River, west of the sources of Awash river, east of Didessa river and west of Hadya.*
- *Damot might have possibly extended to include the areas of Enareya, Bizamo and Walayta.*
- *Among the rulers of this state the well-known was called* ***Motalami****.*
- *Motalami was converted to Christianity by Abune* ***Tekle Haymanot*** *in the late thirteenth century AD.*
- *The rulers of the Solomnic dynasty began attempts to bring this state under their control in the last quarter of the thirteenth century.*
- *Finally, King Amde Seyon annexed it into the Christian state in 1316.*

B. Bizamo

- *Information on the history of Bizamo is scanty.*
- *But there are evidences for that it had early connections with Damot.*
- *The kingdoms of Enareya, Kaffa, and Walayta had also similar connections with Damot.*

C. The kingdom of Enareya

- *The kingdom of Enareya probably existed in the area north of the Gojeb River.*
- *The influence of the highland Christian state into the area seem to have extended through Damot*
- *Enareya became part of the Christian highland kingdom.*
- *Its rulers built several Churches.*
- *South of Enareya was the kingdon of Kaffa.*

D. The kingdom of Kaffa

- *Kaffa was known at least since the end of the fourteenth century.*
- *It was not, however, mentioned in any of the Christian documents at that time.*
- *It was an independent kingdom from the Christian High land state.*

E. The kingdom of Walayta

- *The state of Walayta might have also been part of the kingdom of Damot since its connection with Damot was strong.*
- *The ruling dynasty of Walayta was known as Walayta Malla.*
- *This dynasty had a strong tradition which recognized Motalami as its first king.*
- *Walayta was mentioned as one of the areas paying tribute to the Christian* ***king Yeshaq (r. 1413 - 1430).***
- *It might have also continued as part of the Christian empire up to the wars of Ahmad Ibrahim.*

F. A number of states had existed in central Ethiopia*n highlands.*

- *Among them were* ***Kambata, the Gurage chiefdoms and the Agaw kingdom of Gojjam****.*
- *These states seem to have existed for a long period of time.*
- *But they became more important in this period. We have little historical information on Kambata.*
- *The Gurage chiefdoms, on the other hand, were concentrated in the area west of Lake Zeway and the highlands of Dawaro.*
- *Its local chiefs used the titles of Azmach, Abegaz and Nigus.*
- *The Agaw kingdom of Gojjam was mentioned in the Christian historical documents.*
- *It was predominantly Agaw speaking and located to the south of Lake Tana.*
- *It exercised strong control over the Lake and its islands.*
- *Many Christian kings made successive attempts to bring it under their control.*
- *Finally Amde Seyon incorporated Gojjam in to the Christian state in the early fourteenth century.*
- *However, the title of "King of Gojjam" was maintained by local rulers under the Christian state.*
- *Since its conquest, Christianity was introduced to Gojjam, its people were christianized and Churches and monasteries were built in the kingdom.*

The economy of peoples and states of southern and central Ethiopia

- *It was based on profits from trade and agriculture.*

- *The main items of trade from these areas were slaves, civet, ivory and other natural products. Slaves formed the most important trade item in this period.*
- *Slaves from this region were highly demanded in Arabia, Persia, and India.*
- *The Muslim states, being located between the sources of slaves and the port of Zeila, were the main conductors of slave trade.*
- *Slaves as captives of war were obtained not only from south and central regions but also from the highland Christian territories.*

So far, we have seen the existence of several peoples with a state tradition in the Ethiopian region and the Horn.

- *However, there were also other societies in the same area but without highly organized states.*
- *Most of them had inhabited the frontier areas of present day Ethiopia and its neighbors.*
- *Some of them were living in the vast lowlands from the northern tip of the Red Sea coast up to and including south eastern Ethiopian region and the Horn.*
- *They were mainly leading pastoral way of economic life.*
- *Most of them spoke the Cushitic language family.*
- *Pastoral way of life has also been an important economic activity of the Oromo peoples living in south central part of Ethiopia and the other communities of the Ethio-Kenyan frontier in the south.*
- *They had no well organized state structure.*
- *Moreover, in the west, less organized communities inhabited the narrow lowland strip, along the Ethio- Sudanese border.*
- *These peoples are mainly speakers of the Nilo- Saharan language family.*
- *They have been living as hunters and gatherers, dependent on fruits and plants with some elements of pastoral activities.*
- *Shifting cultivation was also practiced in some areas by different communities.*
- *The less organized societies mentioned posses their own local administrative system.*
- *They were led by their own chiefs and local elderly councils based on their villages and clan territories.*
- *They were the main agents of frontier trade and cultural relations between the Ethiopian interior and its neighbors.*

3.4. The Dominance of the Christian Highland Kingdom over the Ethiopian Region and the Horn of Africa.

- *Between 1270 and 1529, different linguistic, ethnic and religious communities were conquered by the Christian highland state.*
- *This state made large scale conquests and territorial expansion mainly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and ruled over a vast empire.*
- *Particularly, during the reign of Amde Seyon (r.1314-1344) different states and communities came under the control of the highland Christian state and became its tributaries.*
- *Since then there was intensive interaction between peoples living in the newly conquered territories and the Christian state.*
- *The Church played a major role in the promotion of Christian culture in the occupied territories.*
- *Some local peoples gave up their former religions and accepted Christianity.*
- *However, from the newly occupied territories only Shewa north of the Awash River, and the eastern region of Gojjam were deeply Christianized and integrated to the Christian state.*
- *The others remained minimally affected by this expansion and some of them began to rebel against the domination of the Christian state.*
- *Particularly, in the area of the Muslim state, the Walasma rulers did not recognize this Christian domination.*
- *As mentioned earlier, beginning from the last quarter of the fourteenth century, they shifted their center of resistance from Ifat to Harar and began guerrilla type warfare.*
- *This war of resistance was led by **Haqadin II** and **Sa'adadin** who descended from the Walasma, the dynasty which founded the Muslim sultante of Adal.*
- *Adal coordinated the whole lowland communities to rebel against the Christian rule.*
- *For this reason the Christian king Dawit (r. 1380-1412) made an unsuccessful campaign as far as Zeila. His successor, Yeshaq (r. 1413- 1430) lost his life fighting with the Adal rulers.*
- ***Emperor Zara Yaqob** (r. 1434- 1468) defeated and killed the ruler of Adal, Sultan Ahmad Badly, in 1445 and weakened Adal for sometimes.*
- *This was how the Christian highland kingdom took the upper hand in the Ethiopian region and the Horn.*

- *Christian dominance continued until Emperor Lebne Dengel (r.1508- 1540) was defeated by Ahmad Ibn- Ibrahim in the late 1520s.*
- *At this time, the balance of power shifted in favor of the Muslim states.*

UNIT FOUR
MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CAPITALISM

4.1 Medieval Europe (Age)

- *Covers the period of European history from 500-1500AD.*
- *Covers the fall of Western Roman Empire and the rise of feudalism to the rise of early capitalism.*

Dark Age

- *The period of Western European history from 500-1000AD.*
- *It was because of **civilization** declined in Western Europe.*
- *Civilization declined in Western Europe due to the decline of Western Roman Empire.*
- *Western Roman Empire was **destroyed** by both*
    1. *Internal problem --- internal division and decay*
    2. *Externally problem --invasions (from Anglo-Saxons and Franks from Germanic tribes and Huns and Magyars from Asiatic tribes)*

The invasions brought the following change on Western Europe

- ***Greco-Roman** civilization declined.*
- *Societies became **rural**(i.e. cities and towns declined)*
- ***Sharp decline** in population and wealth of towns and cities,*
- *Feudalism became economic and political life in Europe.*

However, there were some bright events in Dark Age

- *Bishop and monks kept **old records** and learning.*
- *Churches were constructed and palace and castle were **built**.*
- *Chivalry was practiced by knights.*

Two large empires were formed in Western Europe.

1. ***Carolingian Empire** (481-882) (Centered in present day **France**)*
2. ***Holy Roman Empire** (962-1806) (founded by the German emperor **Otto** the Great (r. 912-973) and made up of German and Italian territories.*

- *During the Dark Age the only unified institution in west Europe was **Roman Catholic Church**. During the medieval period, Western Europe continued under the pressure from invaders;*
- *In 711AD, the Muslim Arabs from North Africa invaded through Spain. The Muslim forces*
- *Confiscated Spain and established **Arab Omayyad caliphate cordovan**.*
- *Stopped their expansion by Carolingian empire .it achieved victory over Arabs armies at the battle of **Tours** (in France) in 732. This saved Europe from invasion of Muslim force.*
- *From 8th -11th century, **Northman** from Denmark and Norway invaded Europe.*

Feudal society

- *Was the political, military, and social system in the middle Ages, based on the holding of lands in fief or fee and on the resulting relations between **lord** and **vassal***
- *Covers the period from 500-1500AD.*
- *Started as soon as the **collapse** of the **western** roman empire*

In feudal system, the society can be classified into three;

***A. Upper class** (ruling class) consisted kings and royal families, nobles, knight, higher clergies*

- *They had political power and land. They were privileged class*
- *Knights were come from nobility and were soldier of the middle Ages.*

***B. Middle class** included all lords (had the land and political power, privileged class)*

- *Higher lords were connected with the lower lords by a system of **vassalage**.*
- *Higher lords had given land called **feud** to a lower lords. In the return the lords became vassal of higher lords and fought his war and served them.*
- ***Manorial lords** were lowest group that exercised real political, economic, judicial and military powers over manorial and peasants.*

- ***Manor*** *means village of medieval period, (it was the basic units of European feudalism.)*

C. Lower class *contained mass people (peasants, craftsman, trader, all ordinary people, and etc.)*

- *had no land and political powers, unprivileged class*
- *Most of peasants were serfs.*

- ***Serfs*** *rented the land, paid tribute, gave free labor service to the lords and fought the wars of their lords.*
- *Western Europe feudal society was exploitive and oppressive.*
- *The Roman Catholic Church also owned lands b/c of clergies were belong to ruling class.*

The Byzantine Empire

- *The Byzantine Empire also known as Easter Roman Empire.*
- ***Constantinople*** *was its capital since 330AD.*
- *After falls of Western Roman Empire in 476, Eastern Roman Empire continued to exist for another 1000yrs.*
- *The name Byzantine comes from* ***Byzantium****, the old name of Constantinople.*
- *When civilization decline in west Europe, Byzantine remained the center of Greco-Raman and Christina civilization in characters.*
- *In 1054, the Byzantine Orthodox Church separated from catholic.*

Characteristic feature of the Byzantine

- *Orthodox was the national church*
- *Greek language used than Latina.*
- *Palace, libraries and church were building.*

- *St. Sophia church at Constantine was best example of Byzantine architectures.*
- *During the last period, rivalries, plots, murder of emperor was common. The economy of Byzantine was based Agriculture, Craft and Trade.*
- *Byzantine Empire survived from repeated foreign attacks. However, it protected Western Europe from attack and invasion in the east.*
- *In 8th century Byzantine defended itself from* ***Muslim Arab*** *attack.*
- *Between 7th and 11th centuries attacked from Slavic people called* ***Bulgars*** *and* ***Serbs****.*
- *Since 1071 it attacked by* ***Normans*** *and* ***Seljuk*** *Turkeys.*
- *Byzantine pushed back Normans but ask help from Christian Europe against Seljuk help. Help came in the form of* ***crusade****.*

Crusades

- *War of Christian Europe against Muslim Seljuk Turkey who occupied Christian holy land*
- *Seven major crusades over period for 200 years, but the most important were the 1st and 3rd.*
- *The crusaders failed to crush Muslim from their holy land but able to defended Byzantine Empire until 1453.*

Consequence of crusade

- *Introduce* ***new products*** *such as sugar, rice and apricots in west Europe.*
- *Encourage* ***commerce****.*
- *Weakened the power of* ***nobility****.*
- *Strength* ***Catholic*** *Church.*
- *Paved long distance trade* ***routes****.*

Europe State and the Ottoman Turkey

Seljuk Turkey

- *Come to power in Asia Minor, Palestine and Arabia.*
- *Were a nomadic people, came from* ***Turkistan*** *in central Asia.*
- *Occupied Muslim territories since 1040 AD.*
- *In 1040 it controlled Persian and Syria in 1071.*
- *Fought crusades war with European Christians.*

Ottoman Turkey

- *Appeared in Arabia, Palestine and Asia manor at the end of 13th century.*
- *Replaced Seljuk turkey power since 1299.*
- *Named after their chief know* ***Osman /Ottoman****.*
- *Had large empire, centered in what is now turkey.*
- *In 1336 it seized Anatolian city of Bursa, in 2nd half of 14th century conquered Balkan Peninsula, in 1356 Adrianople and Salonika in 1587, in 1389 defeated Serbia and Bulgaria in 1339. In 1516 they conquered Syria and Egypt in 1517.*
- *In 1453 Ottoman army of 150,000 troops led by* ***Mohammed II*** *captured Constantinople; hence, Byzantine Empire came to end. They rename it as* ***Istanbul*** *and made it their capital.*
- ***Suleiman*** *I (r.1520-66), whom European called him as the "****Magnificent****" conquered Hungary in 1526, Yemen in south and Morocco in the west and Persia in the east.*

- *However, European force successfully defended Vienna in 1529 and defeated Turkey navy at the battle of **Lenpanto**, near Greece. And it ended their expansion to the interior of Europe.*

Features of Ottoman Turkey Empire was

- *Became the most powerful stated during 16th and 17th century.*
- *Its highly trained soldiers were called **Janissaries**.*
- *Its gained great wealth through trade, control trade route from Europe to Asia and prevent European merchants to Far East.*

Development of Early Capitalism

- *Early capitalism covers the period b/n 1500-1700 AD.*

Among new development that gave rise to early capitalism were;

1. *Beginning of exploration and discovery,*
2. *Revival of Long Distance Trade,*
3. *Emergence of capitalist relation,*
4. *Renaissance and reformation,*

Beginning of exploration and discovery

- *During medieval period European knowledge was limited to Europe, North Africa and west Asia.*

Factor that encouraged exploration and discovery were

1. *European interest in **Long distance trade** (taste of luxury good enforced them get new trade routes),*
2. *Their interest of **geographic** knowledge,*
3. *Inventions of different **instruments** like compass, better ships and maps*
4. *Contribution of different **individuals** and **leaders. For Example***
   - *Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460) of Portugal.*
   - *Queen Isabella (1451-1504) of Spain.*

In the 15th and 16th centuries Spain and Portugal were the leaders in exploration and discovery.

A. Bartolommeo Dias

- *In 1488, Portuguese explorer (c. 1450-1500) became the first European mariner to round the southern tip of Africa and named **cope of Good hope**.*
- *He showed the Opening the way for a sea route from Europe to Asia.*

B. Vasco da Gamma

- *Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gamma (1460-1524) sailed from Lisbon in 1497 on a mission to reach India and open a sea route from Europe to the East.*
- *After sailing down the western coast of Africa and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, his expedition made numerous stops in east Africa before reaching the trading post of Calicut, India, in May 1498.*
- *He discovered **new sea route**.*

C. Ferdinand Magellan

- *In September 1519, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan set sail with a fleet of five Spanish ships in attempt to find the **Spice Islands** by heading west.*
- *Although Magellan died during the journey at Philippines he is credited with the **first circumnavigation of Earth**.*
- *Only one ship with 18 men arrived Spain in 1522 after 3yrs and 12days.*

D. Christopher Columbus

- ***Columbus** was Italian explorer but serve of Spain. His voyages started as an attempt to find a trade route to Asia by sailing from Spain **on** Aug.*
- *3, 1492 to west. On Oct. 12, 1492 He got island and named as the West Indies.*
- *He was died without knowing that land but it later came to be known as **New world/America**.*

E. Amerigo Vespucci was known for:

- *He was An Italian mapmaker.*
- *He Determined that the lands Columbus had discovered was a **completely separate continent** from Asia.*
- *Both North and South America bear after his name, a variation on "Amerigo."*

The discovered lands particularly the America became colonies of Europeans. In 18th century British and France were the most dominant.

- *Spain took Mexico, Peru and new world.*
- *Portugal took Brazil and other territories in Asia.*
- *In 1623 Holland controlled New Amsterdam, Mohnton Island, and north-east America.*
- *In 1664 British took over colonies of Holland and renamed New Amsterdam as New York.*

- *British established 13th colonies in America, colonies of Lawrence River, Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi valley after 1608.*
- *British and France fought **Seven Years War (1756-63)** in North America. At the end British got upper hand on North America. In 1637 Russia occupied Alaska but sold to USA for $7200, 000 in 1867.*

***Revival of Long Distance Trade** (LDT)*

- *It was the result of crusades, because of merchants' trade following the footsteps of crusaders.*
- *On the trade routes different cities of Europe participate on trade.*
- *To buy and sell products and luxury goods to and from Far East they conduct through Long Distance Trade.*
- *The development of LDT marked the beginning of new capitalist economic relation by 1500AD.*

Emergence of capitalist relation

- *Began in 1500AD.*
- *Some of the elements of capitalist economic relation were LDT and urbanization.*
- *in 14th C **cities** emerged,*
- *in 15th C cities developed into **big trading center** and*
- *In 16thC they transferred into **big capitalist business center**.*
- *Following the using money Increased, Bank of St. George in Genoa and municipal bank of Barcelona were founded in 14th C.*
- *Small craft workshop, textiles and metal work also started.*
- *The factories owner and rich merchants made up **Bourgeoisie**. **The word Bourgeoisie came from burgher means town dwellers**.*
- *Workers (proletariat) were also created. These all were commonly known as **commercial revolution**.*

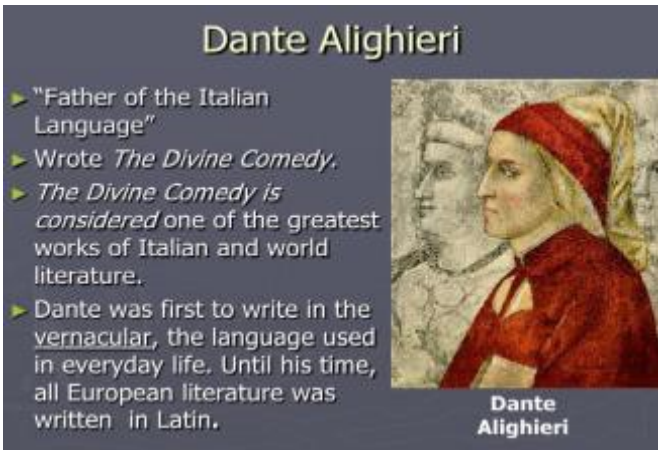
Renaissance

- *Was an **intellectual** movement began in 14th century and ended in 17th century.*
- ***Rebirth** of learning and culture (Greco-Romans" civilize, arts, music, writing, philosophy, etc.).*
- *Started in **Italy** and later spread to England, France, Spain and Holland etc.*

The renaissance had the following characteristics

- *Study of ancient Rome and Greek (Languages, literature, art and use of reason).*
- *Support of freedom of thought and questioning mind, study of human beings (humanism).*
- *use vernaculars / nation languages such as Italian or English rather than Latin in writing,*
- *The invention and use of printing which begins since 1454.*

1. *Dante Alighieri 1255-1321, an Italian*



2. *Thomas More, an English man*

- *He published the book entitled **Utopia** (an imaginary place /state in which everything is perfect)*

3. *Miguel de Cervantes, Spanish He wrote the World's greatest literary masterpieces, **Don Quixote**, in the early 1600s*
4. *Martin Luther, Germany Translate **Holy bible** in to German language*
5. *William Shakespeare, an Englishmen Different **great plays**; Rome and Juliet, Hamlet, Julius Caesar,*
6. *Leonardo da Vinci, an Italian He painted the **Lasts upper** and **Mona Lisa***

7. *Michelangelo, an Italian Painted Creation of Adam status of David Moses, virgin and, the dead of Christ.*
8. *Donatello, an Italian sculpture Made the "Equestrian monument of cathamelata" **"Mary Magdalena***
9. *Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543) polish Declared that **earth revolved around the sun***
10. *Vesalius (Belgian Studied the **human anatomy***
11. *Johannes Gutenberg German blacksmith Developed **printing press** in 1454*

The reformation

- *Was a religious movement that led to the separation of protestant from Catholic Church at the beginning of 16th century*
- *Started in German by monk **Martin Luther** in 1517.*
- *Protestant broke away from catholic after accused the church officials in the case of;*
- *Corruption and immorality of church officials,*
- *Opposed the authority of pope (on the matter of religious teaching)*
- *Opposed the practice of pardons of sin in return for money by Catholic Church.*
- *Opposed pope power on the state and lands,*
- *They thought that ordinary persons should pray directly to God without priest intermediaries.*

Protestants reformers support some principle of capitalism in the following angles.

- *Encouraged saving of money, hard work, glorified the work of businessman and justified profit.*
- *Encourage peasants to control land of church (peasants wars from 1524-1525).*
- *weakened political power of Rome Catholic Church,*
- *promoted democratic and representative government in Europe,*
- *limited the role of clergy and increased role of people in socio-economic issues,*
- *encourage education, particularly to read bible,*
- *Pope Martin Luther established the Lutheran protestant church and his students planted different churches at different part of European.*
- ***Jean Calvin** was French protestant reformer who lived in Geneva, Switzerland and established the **Calvinist protestant church** in 1541.*
- *Calvin's followers in France were called **Huguenots.***
- *In Scotland, John Knox established his own type of Calvinist protestant known as the **Presbyterian Church** in 1560.*
- *In England, King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I established national church known as the **Anglican Church**. **Protestantism also led the formation of Catholic's Count-reformation.***

- ***Counter Reformation** was a religious movement of the Catholic Church to reform itself as a response to Protestantism.*
- *A series of reforms were introduced by Catholic Church.*
- *Anti-Catholics were attacked in Spain, Portugal and France.*
- *Organized the "**Society of Jesuit**" by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 as in Spain.*

UNIT FIVE
INTER-STATE CONFLICT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA AND THE OROMO POPULATION MOVEMENT

- *Relation between the Muslim states and the Christian highland kingdom up to 1543*
- *Sultanate of Adal, founded around 1380s on Harar plateau.*
- *It strengthened by uniting the Argobba, the Hararis, Afar and Somalis.*
- *There were two outlets that connect Ethiopian region with outside world through long distance trade (LDT) during this time 1. Port of **Massawa** on the red sea coast, 2. Port of **Zeila**, the most important outlet in the southeast.*
- *The main Items exported on these routes were ivory, slave, civet, gold, etc.*
- *The major source of age-old rivalry between the Christian kingdom and Muslim sultanates was controlling these profitable trade routes, particularly through **Zeila**.*
- *At the beginning, the Zeila trade route was dominated by Muslim sultanate of Ifat. However, after 1332 Amde Seyon monopolized it.*
- *Adal became strong challenge of Christian highland kingdom in 15th and 16th centuries. **Because of Adal; shift it center further to east, (it difficult for Christians to cross lowland and valleys).***
  - *Used the resource of Harar plateau,*

- Recruited fresh soldiers from Muslim communities of south east Most of the Christian kings maintained the upper hand over Adal until 1529.

- In 1445, King Zera Yocob (r. 1434-68) killed leader of Adal, Imam ***Ahmed Badley***.
- In 1516 king Lebne Dingel (r.1568-1540) killed Imam ***Mahfuz***. But the situation changed when Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (***Ahmed Gragn***) became leader of Adal.
  - He organized the Afar, Argobba, Harari, and Somalia.
  - He used help of Ottoman Turkey while Christian asked from Portugal.

- Both help were for their own interest, to establish trade station in east Africa. The ***Portugal*** and ***ottoman Turkey*** were strong rivalries.
- Each went to dominate east Africa. B/c of this the ottoman support Adal and Portugal support Christian to chase each other.

Dominance of the Sultanate of Adal in Ethiopia Region and Horn of Africa (1529-1543)

- Ibn Ahmed ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi came to the power in early 1520s.
- In March 1529 the Muslim force under Ahmed Gragn (using 200 troops of Ottoman) achieved victory over King Lebne Dingel at the battle of ***Shimbura Kure*** (near Modjo).

In this battle;

- Adal got victory over Christian kingdom, (Christians lost the day and retreated to the north)
- Marked the beginning of Muslim dominance in the politics of the horn
- There were several factors that helped Imam Ahmed to be victorious at Shimbura Kure. However, his strong cavalry force was took the leading role.

- In 1535, Imam Ahmed conquered the whole Christian kingdom and ruled vast empire in the horn of Africa.
- Although Lebne Dingle asked help in 1935, Portuguese (400 troops by led by Christopher da Gama) arrived in 1541 after his death (1540).
- They were received by ***Seble Wongel***, ex-wife of Lebne Dingle.
- ***Then*** In 1542 the Christian force with Portuguese soldiers fought Adal. However, Imam"s force defeated, even the commander (***Christopher da Gama***) was killed.
- In 1543 the some Portuguese force and king Gelawdewos (son and successor of Lebne Dingel) fought with Adal at the battle of ***Woina Dega***.
- In this battle; Adal sultanate defeated, even Ahmed Gragn was killed
- Ended domination Muslims and the restoration of Christian's domination
- Then the troops of Ahmad Gragn, including his wife (***Bati di Wonberra***) retreated back to Adal.
- Between 1529-43 Adal sultanate dominates not only Christian kingdom but also parts of the horn.

Consequences of the war;

- Islam Spread in the parts of heartland of Christian kingdom.
- Intermingling of Christians and Muslim people of the region
- Interactions between the easterners and mothers.
- Because of continues war and lost an immense wealth in human and material, both states became exhausted and weakened at the end of the war.

Oromo population movement and expansion

- In 16th c the history of horn of Africa was dominated by war and population movements.

1. ***The population movement of Afar and the Somali –***

- Began earlier than that of the Oromo the pastoral Afars and Somalis in the southeastern of Ethiopia and horn continued to move out towards the Harar plateau.
- Causes for these population movements were
  - Drought, famine and land pressure.
  - These led conflict among Argobba, Harari, Afars and Somalis in South East.
  - Later imam Ahmed of Adal was able to unite them for common objectives (to occupied territories).
  - So, he was able to attach Christian kingdom and control it in the 1st half 16th c.
- The effect of Afars and Somalis was ⁼ strengthened Adal sultanate ⁼ cause for major war between Adal and Christian kingdom.

2. ***The Oromo population movement***

Original Home Land of the Oromo

- There different explanations regarding to the original land of Oromo.

- *Some believed their original land is southeast part of Ethiopia highlands.*
- *According to the Oromo oral tradition, its home land before 16th century was south-central part of Ethiopia highland.* ¬
- *Some also located the origin to the east of the Rift Valley Lake (upper course of Genale River).*
- *Evidences of today clearly put that the Oromo originated from the north and moved or pushed to southeastwards by the expanding Christians and Muslims.*
- *Evidences show that Oromo are indigenous to Ethiopia and the Horn.*
- *The political and religious center of Oromo was **Madda Walabu** (Bale-Sidamo border).*

- *The Oromo fought twelve Buttaa wars (1522- 1618), for 96 years. T*
- *The movement was started in Malbaa (1523- 1530) and ended in Muudanaa (1611-1618).* ╕

Causes for Oromo population movements

Human and demographic factors; it included

- *war and disturbance of 2nd half of 15th and early 16th century change the environment of Oromo*
- *Climate change might have forced to move out*
- *Population increase (aggravated the need of land)*
- *Growth of the number of their cattle (grazing lands) and breathing space for themselves (excessive land) These resulted in a dramatic and large scale population movement in 16th century in the horn of Africa.*

Oromo institution and social organization –

- *For Political, economic and social purposes, the Oromo were organized in to **Gada system.***
- *Gada traced back to nearly 9, 000 years ago. - Etymology of Gadaa has been derived from **Ga** means law and **Daa** meant God.*
- *There is also a claim that it has been derived from Oromo word Gaaddisa which means shade.*
- *Gadaa system was the constitution of the Oromo through which they administered, defended their territory, maintained, and developed their economy.*
- *Studies based on the Gadaa calendar indicates that, 8 year represented one Gadaa period, 5-Gadaa period or 40 years represents one generation*
- ***Gadaa Grades:** are the grades once Oromos" male passed through from birth to death.*
- *Each-grade lasted for a period of **8yrs**. There are around eleven grades in the Gadaa.*
- *The sixth age-grade (**41-48yrs**) is called Gada. This was the stage when the Oromo males can take the political, social, military and ritual leadership.*
- *They took different training at each grade. It served as **schools** for young Oromo.*
- ***Gadaa class;** is sometimes known as Gadaa **parties**.*
- *They are five in number.*
- *They succeed each other every 8 years in providing military, social and ritual leadership. Male members of the society join Gada classes*
- *The parties are;-*
  1. ***Birmaji***
  2. ***Horata***
  3. ***Bichile***
  4. ***Duulo***
  5. ***Robale***.
- *The parties transfer power peacefully from each other within eight years and a party ruled once in a Gada cycle (period of 40 year).*
- *Gada assembly, known as the **Chaffe**, the main decision making body in Gada system.*
- *Has 9 Executive Bodies | (Cabinets) Which Is Known As "Salgan Yaa'ii Booranaa"*
- ***Abbaa Bokku/ Abba Gada** (1st, 2nd and 3rd) the head of Gada. Served only for 8 years as spokesman of assembly.* ╕
- ***Abbaa Mudaa**- ritual and cultural leader.*
- ***Abbaa Dula** - commander of army*
- ***Abbaa Seera** - memorizer of the laws and the results of the Assembly's deliberations*

- ***Abbaa Alanga*** *- Judge who executes the decision*
- ***Abbaa Sa'a*** *- In charge of the economy, etc.*

Democratic values of Gada System are –

- *Periodical* ***election****(within eight years) -* ***term*** *of ruling(eight years for one term)*
- *the ruler have* ***limited*** *power with accountability - peacefully* ***transfer*** *of power (even by celebration)*
- ***equality*** *of all Oromos (including adoptees)*
- ***pluralism****(existence of multi-party system)* ***Economy of Oromo***
- *Before started their movement, they used to exercise a mixed economy However, after their movement most of them engaged on sedentary agriculture.*

Religion of Oromo

- *Oromo believed in one* ***Waqa****, which approximates to the English word God.*
- *A* ***Qaallu*** *is like a Bishop links between Oromo people and the Waqa.*
  - *He is a religious and ritual expert.*
  - *He had the power of* ***Muuda*** *or anointment ceremony.*
  - *Qaallu organizes and oversees the election of Gadaa leaders.*

Direction and stage of the Oromo Population Movement

- *Long before their expansion, the Oromo people were divided in to two major groups (confederacies);*
  1. ***Borana*** *confederacies (consists Mecha, Tulama, Southern Borana and Guji clans).*
  2. ***Barentu*** *confederacies (consists Karayu, Marawa, Ittu, Humbana, Akachu, Wollo and Arsi clans)*

The directions of Oromo population movement in 16th century are

- ***North-westerly*** *direction (Borana followed this direction up to Kenya and Somalia)*
- ***North-easterly*** *direction (Barentu move out in through this direction) ⇒ Their movement took two stages;*

1. *First stage was the period of* ***1st half of 16th*** *century. It was small and slow movement.*
2. *Second Stage was started around* ***mid-16th and lasted up to*** *1618. It was large-scale movement carried out by force.*

- *The Oromo population movement was successful at the end.*
- ***Different factors were accountable for the success of Oromo population movement.*** *They are*

1. *The Gadaa system provided* ***training*** *and* ***military*** *organization*
2. *Almost* ***all*** *of the members of the society participate in the war.*
3. *They widely and good use of the* ***horse*** *at the time of expansion.*
4. *The process of Adaptation*
   A. ***Guddifachaa*** *= a form parent adopting a* ***child****.*
   B. ***Midhacha (or Mogassa)*** *adoption into clan of a* ***tribe****. Midhacha Culture allows the other people to mix up with Oromo Adoptees individuals or groups could be either Oromo or non-Oromo.*
5. *The movement took place when both Christian kingdom and Adal* ***weakened****.*
6. *Their unity and* ***coordination****.*

Consequence of the Oromo Movement for the Ethiopia Region and the of Africa

1. *Oromo able to* ***settle in new*** *area both within Ethiopia and outside.*
   - *Expanded their land as far as south Tigray, SE Gondar and parts of Gojjam.*
   - *Settled in Somali and Kenya but pushed out of Somalia later. Borana Oromo permanently settle in northern Kenya.*
2. *Its expansion brought fundamental change in Ethiopia; ethnic and cultural* ***inter mixing*** *with other.*
3. *Fundamental change on Oromos o some Oromos accepted other religion like* ***Christianity*** *and* ***Islam*** *Political transformation to* ***Monarchy****, weakening Gadaa system, as they far from the center. They became practiced largely* ***sedentary life****.*
4. *Different* ***old states*** *destroyed by Oromo. Such as*
   - *Kingdom of Damot*
   - *Present day of NE Shewa and Wollega,*
   - *Bizamo and Enarya in SE Ethiopian,*
   - *Damat and Gafat were either assimilated or escaped from the region.*

5. *Attached both Christian kingdoms (**weakening** the Christian kingdom). The kingdom shift their center from **Shoa** to **lake Tana** then to **Gondar***
6. *Ended the age-old **conflict** b/n Christian and Adal*
7. *Emir Nur Mujahidin built a wall around the town of Harar, known as **Jegol Ginb** to protect from external in*vaders.

UNIT SIX

THE CHRISTIAN KING DOM AND PEOPLES AND STATE IN THE REST OF THE ETHIOPIAN REGION (1543-1855)

6.1 Catholicism and Christian kingdom

- *After the Portuguese military accomplished their mission, they stayed in Ethiopia.*

The Society of Jesus or Jesuit

- *Key players in the Catholic Counter-Reformation*
- *Founded in 1534 by St. Ignatius of Loyola*
- *They arrived in Ethiopia in 1557.*
- *Then they attempted introduced and preach Catholicism.*
- *As soon as they arrived they attempt to convert Christian king to catholic.*
- *They were not successful on the converting of Gelawdewos and other kings, but during the reign of Susneyos.*

- *In order to get Portuguese military and material support, **Susneyos accept** catholic.*
- *In 1922 Susneyos declared Catholicism as official or state religion of Ethiopia.*
- *However, he was opposed by peasantry and clergy of orthodox church and nobility,*
- *Breakout wide **Civil war** and **bloodshed.** In a battle in June 1632, about 8000 peasants reportedly lost their lives in one day.*
- *In 1632, Susenyos abducted the throne in favor of his son, Fasilades or Fasil (r. 1632-1667).*

To restore peace and order, King Fasilades took several measurements.

- *Immediate he - restored the **orthodox faith** - ordered expulsion of the **Jesuits** from Ethiopia - adopted the **close door policy** toward Europe and the Europeans. This policy continued up to early 19thCentury.*
- *Instead, Fasil and his successor encouraged closer relation with the neighboring **Muslim** states of Swakin (north-eastern Sudan state), Yemen and pashas of Massawa.*

The Gondar Period

- ***The Gondar period** was refers to the years during the ruler of the Christian highland kingdom rule from new capital called Gondar.*
- *Because of the pressure from Adal sultanate and Oromo population movement Christian state shift their capital after death of Gelawdewos in 1559 during Minas (r. 1559-63), brother and successor of Gelawdewos retreated to Abay river from mobile capitals.*

Who founded Gondar?

- *Gondar was founded by **Fasilades** around 1636.*
- *Gondar was strategically located on the long distance trade route that linked the Southwestern region with Massawa on the red sea and Metamma on Ethio-Sudanese border.*
- *The establishment of a permanent capital city ended ruling from temporary camps.*

Gondar became the center of

- *administer offices and commerce –*
- *architectural achievement and building technology*
- *Church and traditional schools of learning - different peoples, religions, culture and foreigners*
- ***Gondar was prospers during three successive kings;***
  1. *King Fasilades (r. 1632- 1667),*
  2. *King Yohannis I (r. 1667-1682),*
  3. *Iyasu I (1682-1706).*

- *The traders were mostly Muslims, known as the **Jeberti**.*
- *Bête Israel (**Felasha**) were engaged in crafts and lived in separated quarters for the Muslim communities, **at Addis Alem.** Indians, Greeks, Armenia and Persian lived there.*

Gondar's socio-economic and political prosperity was declining immediately after the death of Iyasu I in 1706.

- *Because of o Political disorder and social unrest (Court intrigues, poising and assassination of king and prince was common).*
- *Military weakness of government (unable to control regional lords).*
- *Following the assassination of Iyasu I, imperial court threatens by the warlords.*

Who was Etege Mentewab? –

- *The last stage of the Gondarine period was dominated Itege Mentewab.*
- *She was Quara born women*
- *She was the wife of Emperor Bakafa (r. 1721 1730)*
- *After death of Bakafa, she began to rule as a regent of her young son and the successor of Bakafa, Iyasu II (r. 1730-1755) until his death in 1768.*
- *She was supported by her brother **Welde Leul** until his death.*
- *She lost power in 1769 to Tigrean warlord Ras Mikael Sehul, come to Gonder.*

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

- *From 1767 to 1769 there were power struggle in Gondar between **Wollo** and **Quara** political factions.*
- ***Wollo** represented by Etege **Wabi**, wife of the Iyassu II and mother of the young monarchy, Iyoas (r. 1755-69). Iyassu II married Etege **Wabi** by the choise Etege Mentewab from Wollo Oromo.*
- ***Quara** was represented by her mother in law, mother of Iyassu II, and grandmother of king Iyoas.*

This rivalry began following the death of Ras Bitweded Welde Leul in 1767.

- *Although Mentewab arranged the political marriage b/n her son Iyassu II with Wollo Oromo for support,*
- *Gradually the Wollo Oromo influenced and controls the politics in Gonder.*
- *So, she forced to look for any strong leader and she invited **the Tigrian Michael Sehul** to Gonder.*

By his modern army he was able to restored peace and order in Gonder and got the highest title Ras Bitweded. –

- *When king Iyoas ordered him to go back to Tigray, Michael Sehul refused and assassinated king Iyoas in 1769.*
- *This marked the beginning of a new era, Zemene Mesafint.*
- *Between 1769 and 1771 Michael Sehul was became „**king maker**'.*
- *However, opposed by joint force of the regional lords of Gojjam, Wollo and Lasta.*
- *They defeat him at the battle of **Sabrakussa** in 1771. He fled to Tigray up to his death 1780.*
- *After defeat of Michael Sehul, chaos and disorder continued until Ali Gwangul (Ali I) from Yejju Oromo family.*

Yejju Dynasty (Warra Sheh)

- *Ali Gwangul (Ali I or Ali Talaq/the great/Guddicha) is considered as the founder of "Yejju dynasty" in 1786.*
- *It was dominate the north Ethiopia in the name of puppet king of Gonder until the middle of 19th century.*
- *Yejju Dynasty reached its zenith under **Ras Gugsa Marso** (r.1803-1825).*
  - *Ras Gugsa struggle against two successive rulers of Tigray; Ras Walde-Silassie of Inderta-Antalo (r. 1790-1816 and Dejjazmatch Sabagadis Woldu of Agame (r. 1822-1831).*
  - *He attempt to neutralized by political marriage and diplomacy*
  - *His military and diplomatic skill helped him to exercise power over Gojjam, Gondar, Tigray, Wollo, Lasta, Semen, Wagara and Dembiya, Lasta, Yejju, and Shawa.*
- *Yejju dynasty faced the strong challenge from Semen and Tigray following the death of Gugsa 1825.*
- *The son and successor of Gugsa, Ras Yemam (r. 1825-28) defeat force of Semen.*
- *Yemam successes by Ras Marye (r. 1828-31).*

- *Ras Marye and Dejjach Sabagadis of Tigray fought at the battle of* ***May Aslamay*** *(near Debra Abay, west Tigray) in 1831.*
- *In the battle; both leaders were died, and but victor went to the Yejju dynasty,*
- *Yejju dynasty continued for the next two decade under Ali Alula/Ali Abba Bula/ Ali II (r.1831-55). He defeated by Kasa Hailu at Ayshal on 29 June, 1853*
- *When compared to each other, "Yejju dynasty" was the leading power during the "Era of the princes" by establishing center at Debre-tabor.*

During the Zemene Mesafint the regional lords in north Ethiopia fought each other for various reasons. These were

- *To expanded large* ***territories*** *(to get large human and material resources).*
- *To get the special title,* ***Ras Bitweded*** *¬ to control* ***imperial power*** *(b/c of weak Gondarine kings and courts).*
- *To be king of* ***king*** *(to rulea old Christian empire)*
- *To collect the* ***tribute*** *and* ***taxes*** *as possible in the name of weak kings.*

Characteristics of the Zemene Mesafint

- *Weak central government (puppet kings).*
- *Imperil king was unable to control its territories and secured rule.*
- *Unable to defended itself from the attach of regional lords*
- *Regionalism*
- *Because of weak central government the real power practiced by regional lords and disintegration of the empire.*
- *Religious conflict,*
- *Particularly orthodox suffered by doctrinal controversy. It intensified the power struggle.*

Endless civil war or frequent wars

- *It affected socio-economic life of peasantry.*
- *Peasant life was impoverished*
- *They were forced to feed big armies of local and regional lords.*
- *It discouraged from hard working and producing surplus production. (starvation and famine)*
- *More over their farmland became battle field, their villages were burned dawn.*
- *Many Shiftas (bandits) were crated.*
- *Peasants were forced to supple food for them.*

Trade discouraged b/c of

- *Robbery and Shiftas, merchants could not travel peacefully.*
- *They forced to pay heavy taxes at main gates by d/t regional lords.*
- *The items of this period were; ivory, gold, civet and the important items was slave.*
- *It was high supplied during this time b/c of frequent war (as war captive) to Arabia.*

People and States in the Ethiopian Region and the Horn of Africa Up to 1529

The Kingdom of Kaffa

- *Located southern part of Ethiopia o was known at least since the end of the 14th century and it got prominence in the 17th century.*
- *The people called themselves* ***kafficho*** *and their king from ruling family known as* ***Minjo*** *dynasty.*
- *The royal title of the Kaffa king was called* ***Tato****,(got from Enarya)*
- *The king assisted by the council of adviser called* ***Mikrecho****.*
- *Its economy; agriculture (evergreen area) and trade (the main source of long distance trade items)*
- *Its religion; officials got Christian from Enarya but the local people largely practice tradition religion*
- *It was existed independently until its last ruler* ***Tato Gaki Serecho*** *defeated and controlled by force of Menelik II in 1897.*

The Kingdom of Walayta

- *Located southern part of Ethiopia and it was part of Christian Kingdom until it was defeated by Ahmed Gragn period.*
- *Kings of Walayta used the title called* ***Kawo.***
- *Walayta; successfully resisted the Oromo pressure and ¤ expanded among the Omatic and Cushitic people of the south.*
- *Economy ; agriculture-produced Enset, wheat, barley, coffee, tobacco, cotton, etc and trade (source of long distance"s items)*
- *In 19th century it had wide political and commercial relations with Jimma and Kaffa.*
- *In 1894,* ***Kawo Tona*** *captured by Menelik" s force and ended it independence.*

The Kingdom of Yem

- *The Yam or Yamma state located to the northeast of Kaffa*
- *An indigenous dynasty called* ***Dida*** *or* ***Halmam Gamma*** *ruled Yam. Its king is known as* ***Amno****.*

- *It conquered by Jimma **Abba Jifar** toward end of 19th C.*
- *Its economy; agriculture, trade and traditional craft.*

Dawro, Konta, Gamo and Gofa

- *They were located east of Kaffa kingdom.*
- *They had similar economic and political system with Kaffa, Walayta and Yem **Hadya***
- *It political history is not well documented.*
- *It was highly influenced by Oromo expansion.*

Gibe Oromo states

- *Towards the beginning of the 19th century, several monarchical states known as **mootummaa** emerged among the Macca Oromo at the expense of the Gada system.*
- *The **Abba-Duula** accumulated wealth from the control and taxation on long distance trade and utilized the opportunity to raise to power*
- *Gada transformed in to different political system (particularly to the monarchy).*
- *Because of o a long process development agricultural economy emergence of powerful leaders (they took land and used title of **moti**)*
- *long distance trade As a result five Gibe state founded.*
- ***Waqeffannaa** was also replaced by Islam and Christianity.*

1. ***Limmu Enarya***
   - *Earliest state of from five gibes state and strongest during the 1st half of 19th century.*
   - *Its capital was **Saqa**.*
   - *It was formed by Bofoo/Abbaa Gomol (1800-1825)*
   - *Its strongest ruler was **Abba Bagibo (Ibsa)** (r.1825-1861).*
2. ***Jimma***
   - *Ose Kobbii (A/Faaroo) and Daangilaa (A/Magaal) began state formation that*
   - *State formation was completed by **Sannaa/Abbaa Jifaar I** (r.1830-1855)*
   - ***Sanna** or **Abba Jifar** I its popular ruler.*
   - *Jimma was center of **Islamic** ideology and commerce (coffee and slave were main items)*
   - *Jimma submitted to Menelik II in1881 under Abba Jifar II (r. 1875-1934)*
   - *Jimma had **autonomous** power up to 1934.*
3. ***Gumma***
   - *founded by Jiilchaa A/Bal" oo in the 1st decade of 19th Centure*
   - *Grew up under its strongest ruler, **Oncho Jilcha** (r.1810-1830)*
   - *It was from Gumma locality/Onjaa that slave raiders captured Ajjaamee/ **Bilillee**. German prince Herman Pickler Muskau purchased her at Cairo in 1837.*
4. ***Gomma***
   - *founed by A/Bookee (1800-1829) and became important state since 1820.*
   - *Its strongest ruler was **Abba Mano** (r.1829-1840).*
   - *It was the earliest Gibe state to accept Islam and it is said to have been the origin of coffee.*
5. ***Gera***
   - *Formed by Tulluu Gunjii (1835-1838), followed by A/Baassoo and A/Raagoo I (1838-1848).*
   - *It was well known around 1835 during strong ruler **Tullu Guji** o*
   - ***Tullu Guji** he was strong popular warrior king and good administrator.*

- ***Western states two Oromo states were formed in Wollaga region, in early 19th century**.*

1. ***Leqa Naqamte***
   - *Founded by the well-known Oromo chief, **Bakare Godana** in in 1840.*
   - *He successede by Moreda and Kumsa (Dej. G/Egziabeher)*
2. ***Leqa Qellam***
   - *Founded by one of Qellam chief **Tullu**, around the south western of Walaga.*
   - *He succeeded by his son **Jote**,*
   - *It was powerful under Jote, being centered at Gidaam*
   - *Their economy was based on agriculture and Ethio-Sudanese frontier trade.*

- ***In the west, a number of small states were formed on the Ethio-Sudan border.***
  - *They were Aqoldi (Asosa), Benshangul, Bela/Beni-Shangul, Guba khomosha etc.*
  - *Some of them formed as a result of interaction b/n the local Barta-Gumuz and the Arabic speaking merchant from Sudan.*

- *B/c of gold mine these region were the target of Egyptian, Sudan, Europeans and Menelik II. However, its conquered by Menelik in 1890s*

Eastern states Harar

- *Existed as the center of Islam studies since 14th C.*
- *it also served as a center of Adal sultanate up to 16th C (up to it moved to Awsa)*
- *The emirate (state) of Harar was established under a local Harari dynasty in the middle of 17th century*
- *By **Emir Ali Ibn Dawd** (1647-1662) in cooperation with the Oromo.*
- *The emirate controlled the rich trade routes from Gulf of Aden to India Ocean and it consolidated its power over Oromo and Somalis.*
- *Since 1875 Harar controlled by **Egyptians** for 10yrs. o between 1885-1886 Emir Abdullah revived the emirate of Harar.*
- *Finally, Harar incorporated to Menelik" s Empire by Ras Mekonnen W/Mikael after the battle of Chellanqo in 1887.*

The Sultanate of Awsa

- *Muslim sultanate in the east part of Ethiopia.*
- *Became center of Adal, after left Harar in 1577 (due to Oromo movement up to the foundation of Emirate).*
- *But later ruled by local Afar chief who had title sultan.*

Central state Shewa

- *Shewa had be center of Christian kingdom but it detached some year after Gondarine period.*
- *Shewa kingdom founded in the area of Manz around the end of 17th century (1696) by **Negasi Kristos** (r.1696-1703).*
- *Shewa reached at its heyday (peak) during the reign of King **Sahle Sellassie** (r.1813-47), the grandfather of Emperor Menilek II. ¬ʌ*
- *During the Zemene Mesafint Shewa safely **isolated** from wars and they consolidate the Shoa k/dom with it center, Ankober.*
- *King Sahle Sellassie was control different region under Shewa kingdom o was maintenance law and order in kingdom had close relation with foreigners (like British and France)*

Peoples not highly organized in the Ethiopia region in 1st half of the 19th century –

- *There were some not highly organized societies in 19th century. They wer*
  - ***A.** Afro-**saho** speaking people on the road of Harar plateau in SE (had smooth relation with Afar for their trade to Gulf of Aden and Harar).*
  - ***B.** In south east direction (the **Somali** and lowland population governed by clan elder and had their own autonomy power)*
  - ***C.** In southern lowland (Oromo group of the Borena, Gabra and Gari based on rising cattle, camels and goats).*
  - ***D.** In western lowland (-Nilo-Saharn communities (around Ethio-Sudan), Kunama, Berta, Gumuz, Anuack, etc. Aqoldi, Benishangul and Komosha traded b/n Ethiopia and Sudan.*
    - *They were leading either a **pastoral** or semi-pastoral way of life.*
    - *In the late of 19th Century they were incorporated to Menelik II.*

European explorations in Ethiopia region in 1st half of 19th century

- *European interest increased to Africa b/c of rapid expansion of industry in west Europe. Following this, they were come to Africa in order to get raw material, market, cheap labor, etc.*
- *Europeans competed over Ethiopia and horn of Africa. B/c of*
- *Ethiopia was source **lucrative** Long distance trade*
- *Ethiopia is source of **Blue Nile** (important region)*
  - *For these and other Europeans began relation with Ethiopians in early 19th century.*
  - *This shows that the opening of Ethio- Europeans relation two centuries after the declaration of „close door policy"*
  - ***Europeans used different pretexts to Ethiopia such as** 1.*
    1. *Scientific mission and Evangelical mission*
    2. *Geographic and commercial expeditions and explorations*
  - *Their contact began since 1805, when British travelers **Henry Salt met Ras Weld Sellassie Endarta of Tigray**.*
  - *In 1841, Negus Sahle Sellassie of shewa signed treaty of **commerce and friendship with British agent Major Harris***
  - *In 1830s and 1940s British travels (Charles Baker, Walter plowed and John Bell) and French agents (Rocket de Herr*

Court, and D" Abbathe brothers Arnauled D" Abbathe and Antoine D" Abbathe) arrived Ethiopia.

- *Protestant and catholic missioners such as Samuel Gobat and De Jacobs also arrived in Ethiopian regions in this century.*
- *In an attempt to win the favour from Ethiopia Europeans were supplied firearms for rulers. It was highly needed because it was the period of* ***Zemene Mesafint****.*

UNIT SEVEN
PEOPLES AND STATES IN THE PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA AND TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE UPTO 1800 A.D

7.1. Mamluk Egypt

- *B/n 969 and 1171 AD Egypt was ruled by the Fatimid dynasty and declared Egyptian independence from the rule of Baghdad in 969.*

  Mamluks*:*
  - *Were* ***soldiers*** *(Cavalries) of Fatimid rulers, Turkish origin.*
  - *Gradually they became military commanders & landed aristocracy.*
  - *Later on Mamluks took over power and ruled Egypt from the 1250-1517.*
  - *Egypt under Mamluk expanded their territories as far as Palestine and Syria.*
- *The relations between Mamluk of Egypt & Ethiopia were full of conflicts especially during the King Zara Yacob (1434-1468).*
- *This because of*
  1. ***Nile*** *Question and*
  2. *Reciprocal* ***persecution*** *of religious minorities in both countries. Coptic Christian minorities in Egypt*
- *The Mamluk get the most important revenues come taxation from the* ***fellahin****. The fellahin hold plots of land which were hereditary.*
- *It maintained commercial relation with different world countries. Decline of Mamluks*

The reasons for the decline of Mamluk *dynasty*

1. ***Corruption*** *and Failure in* ***canal*** *construction*
2. ***Cattle*** *plague, drought and Heavy* ***taxation*** *on the merchants Ottoman Turks used its* ***firearms*** *which drove out the Mamluks in Palestine and ended their rule in controlling Egypt in1517 AD.*

7.2. The Funj sultanate

- *It was established in 1504 in the North East Africa in now Sudan.*
- *Its capital was* ***Sennar****. T*
- *The Funj embraced Islam as their religion.*
- *Christian kingdom of Ethiopia, under king* ***Susenyos*** *fought against Funj sultanate in 1620 due to rivalry over trade routes.*
- *The Funj sultanate existed until it was conquered by Mohammed Ali of Egypt in the 1820" s.*

7.3. The Almoravids

- *The Almoravids was formed by* ***Berber*** *warriors in the 11century.*
- *It led by* ***Abdullah Ibn Yasin****.*
- *He preached a jihad (Muslim holy war) against non-Muslims and his follower came to be known as the people of hermitage,* ***Al-Murabitun****.*
- *Abdullah Ibn* ***Yasin*** *captured city of Sijilmasa in 1056 as well as morocco and part of Spain in second half of 11th century.*
- *Another branch of the Almoravids, led by Abu Baker, captured the city of Audaghast in 1054 and kumbi saleh, the capital of Ghana in 1076.*
- *Finally, Almoravids were overthrown by the Almohads in the middle of the 12th century.*

7.4. The Almohads

- *The founder of the movement was* ***Ibn Tumart****.*
- *They were believer in one god in Arabic, al-Muwahhidun, later changed to Almohads.*
- *After Ibn Tumart died* ***Abd al-mumin*** *becomes the leader and he built a strong empire.*
- *It controlled what are now Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and part of Spain. The empire continued to exist until the middle of the 13th c.*

7.5. Ancient Ghana

- *Ghana was founded in the 4th century and reached the height of its power about 1000AD.*
- ***Kumbi -saleh*** *was its capital.*
- *The people of Ghana were called* ***Soninke****.*

- ***The greatness of Ghana was from***
  - ⇒ ***Trans- Saharan*** *trade.*
  - ⇒ *Ghanaians were skilled workers in iron.*
  - ⇒ *Ghanaian was able to build a* ***vast empire*** *using these iron tools. –*
- ***The fall of Ghana*** *(Almoravids invaded and captured Audaghast in 1054 AD, and its capital, Kumbi- saleh in 1076). Thus, the powerful kingdom of Ghana came to an end.*

7.6. The Mali Empire

- *The first leader of Mali was* ***Sundiata*** *(r. 1230-1255).*
- *Mali emerged as one of the strongest and* ***largest empire*** *in the world during the reign of Mansa Musa (r. 1312 – 1337). Islam expanded in the Empire at this time.*
- ***Timbuktu****, one of the cities of the Empire, became one of the important centers of* ***Islamic*** *cultures.*
- ***Mali" s economy was based on***
  - ⇒ *Farming, iron working*
  - ⇒ *Trade (the major item of trade was gold).*
  - ⇒ *Mali controlled the gold- mines of* ***Wangara*** *and* ***Bambuk.***

The decline and fall of the Empire of Mali was the result of

- ***A.*** *Difficulty of* ***administrating*** *the vast territory.*
- ***B.*** *The rulers could not defend the attack of the neighboring peoples of* ***Tuareg*** *and* ***Mossi****.*
- *As a result of this, the Empire of Mali ended in 1557 AD.*

7.7. The Songhai Empire

- *The capital city of Songhai was* ***Gao****, stood on the Niger River. –*
- *Most of the people of the Songhai Empire were farmers, fishers and traders.*
- *The two kings* ***Sunni Ali*** *and* ***Askia Mohammed*** *were considered to strengthen the Empire.*
- *The army of Sunni Ali (r. 1464 – 1492) conquered the two West Africa trading centers of* ***Timbuktu*** *and* ***Jenne****. –*
- *Askia Mohammed /Askia I/ Askia the Great came to power in 1493 AD. –*
- *Songhai reached its peak under Aski rule.*
- *The Empire came to an end when Moroccan army defeated Songhai in the battle of* ***Tondibi****.*

7.8. Kanem- Bornu

- *Kanem emerged in the 9th century in the region to the north of Lake Chad.*
- *It was founded by a group of pastoral communities but trade played a greater role for the greatness of Kanem.*
- *Kanem was ruler by the* ***Safwa royal family*** *from the 9th up to 19th centuries.* ***Mai*** *(Sultan) Indris Alooma who ruled Kanem from 1580-1617 re-conquered the last territory and extended the Empire to its greatest size.*
- *Kanem -Bornu began to decline as a result of trade* ***shift*** *from* ***inland route*** *to the Atlantic coast of West Africa.*

7.9. Hausa City-States

- *The Hausa city –States emerged between 1000 and 1200 AD in the present-* ***day Nigeria****.*
- *The peoples of the city-states were both farmers and nomads.*
- *The Hausa peoples used to build walled villages in order to defend themselves from raiders.*
- ***The economy of the Hausa was based on*** *agriculture and the trans-Saharan trade. –*
- *B/c of closer relation with kanem Bornu, Hausa city –States adopts; o Islam and administrative system*
- ***Some city –states had particular specializations;***
- ***Zazzau*** *was major suppliers of* ***slaves****.*
- ***Kano*** *was famous in craft technology, weaving cloths, Moroccan* ***leather*** *first made by them.*

7.10. Kongo

- *The Kingdom of Kongo was located on the lower bank of the* ***Zaire River****.*
- *It founded in the 14th century AD by a group of Bantu peoples called* ***Bakongo****.*
- *The capital of Kongo was* ***Mbanza****.*
- *The economy of the kingdom was based on agriculture and trade.*
- *The Portuguese explorers reached the Kongo kingdom in 1482 AD. At the beginning of the 16th century AD, the Portuguese enslaved the kongolese people. This slave trade weakened the Kongo Kingdom and it finally broke apart the Kingdom.*
- *By 1710 AD the kingdom of Kongo collapsed and broke up in to smaller provinces*

7.11. Zimbabwe –

- *The Bantu people called the* ***Shona****, founded Zimbabwe around 1000AD. –*
- *Great Zimbabwe was well-known for its* ***gold mines****.*

- *- Great Zimbabwe had been abandoned since 1450AD because the grazing resources, timber and salt had been used up completely in the region.*
- *Later Great Zimbabwe was replaced by a state known as **Mwene Mutapa**.*

7.12. Mwene Mutapa

- *Was founded at the end of the 15th century AD by **Mutota**. He was the member of the **Rozwi** family of the Shona people.*
- *Mwene Mutapa was a title given to Rowi kings. It means the "Master of pillagers".*
- *Mutota's son and successor, **Mutape** expanded the territory in to the northern direction.*
- *Mwene Mutapa controlled the **Mazor** region which was a valuable source of alluvial gold.*
- *In the late of 16th century AD Mwene Mutapa conquered by Portuguese.*

7.13. Khoi khoi

- *The khoi khoi were originally hunters, however, later they made a change to that of sheep and cattle breeding since 1000 AD.*
- *The khoi khoi expanded from the **present – day Botswana** since 1300 and in 15th century AD they were well- established in southern Africa.*
- *By the mid of 17th century A.D khoi khoi were driven out of their land to the Kalahari Desert.*
- *The European called them by an awful name called the **Hottentots**.*

7.14. San

- *Lived in parts of the **present-day Angola** and **Namibia**.*
- *They followed hunting and gathering way of life,*
- *They have yellowish brown skin and tightly coiled black hair.*
- *The San were pushed by the Europeans in to the Kalahari Desert.*
- *The Europeans called them as **Bushmen**.*

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- *The discovery of **America** laid the ground for the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade.*
- *Europe established large plantation and mine field in new world.*
  - ⇒ *As result they needed for labor.*
  - ⇒ *As source indicted the first slaves were the red Indians (Native Americans) and later the Europeans.*
  - ⇒ *But as a result of they were not resisting the harsh and difficult of work the investors shift to used black slave.*

Features of the Atlantic Slave Trade passed through three different phases.

1. ***Piratic slave trade***
   - ⇒ *The first phase of trans-Atlantic slave trade*
   - ⇒ *It took place from the 15th century AD up to 1580's.*
   - ⇒ *Traders were **individual's** merchants, adventures, navigators, or common sea robbers.*

2. ***Monopolistic slave trade** (The second phase)*
   - ⇒ *It began in the 1580's and ended in the late 17th C AD.*
   - ⇒ *The trade was conducted by **companies** (monopolistic slave) supported by their respective governments.*
   - ⇒ *At this state, the slave hunting ground was widened, **the volume of trade increased** and **the companies collected larger profit** from the trade.*
   - ⇒ *This phase is also known as the **triangular trade,** because the trade connected the three continents; **Africa, America and Europe**.*
   - ⇒ *The Europeans merchants brought products such as cotton, Alcoholic drinks, Firearms and metal tools to Africa.*
   - ⇒ *These goods were exchanged for slaves.*
   - ⇒ *The American plantation owners exchanged sugar, tobacco and other products with slave.*
3. ***Free trade (The third phase slave)***
   - ⇒ *It began in the 1690's. - several individuals' trades joined the slave trade.*
   - ⇒ *There was **fierce competition** between the **individual** trades and the former **companies**. Effects of the Triangular Slaver Trade*
   - ⇒ *It helped the west European nations to accumulate a **huge amount of wealth.***
   - ⇒ *The accumulated wealth brought the industrialization of west in the 19th century.*
   - ⇒ *It caused great human **suffering** and **horrors** on the Africans.*
   - ⇒ *Slaves were never treated as human beings but as properties.*
   - ⇒ ***Depopulated** Africa in taking the productive forces.*
   - ⇒ *Resulted economic **backwardness** and **social** problems.*

UNIT EIGHT

INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM IN THE WESTERN WORLD

- *The rise and growth of industrial capitalism in Europe and North America was a result of social, political, technological and intellectual factors; - Socio-political factors were bourgeoisies revolutions in England and France, and American war of independence - Technological factors were numerous inventions that led industrial revolution - intellectual factors such as – enlightenments movements,*

8.1. CONSILIDATION OF CAPITALISM IN THE MODERN EUROPE

- *The consolidation of capitalism in the modern Europe was the result of a changing in the manufacturing methods.*
- *It replaced the **Manual** works by the new machines working at the home was replaced working in the factories.*
- *Early machines were Invented and largely work done by the machines*
- *By the end of 18th century water power replaced by a new source of power called **steam engine**.*
- *Steam engine/water power replaced human power. Different machines were invented in Europe.*
- *James Hargreaves was invented **spinning jenny** for weaving. **Workers in the factories.***
- ***Richard Ark Wright** was invented another spinning machines which done by horse power, then by water power.*
- *James Watt improves the steam engine o*
- *The first steam engine was designed for*
  - ***Pumping** drain water out of coal mines.*
  - ***Iron** Smelting and **Printing** press*
  - *It substitutes **coal** for wood. Coal for smelting the iron ore.*
  - *In communications, by early 1800 the steam engine was used in locomotives.*
  - *In 1804, **Richard Trevithick**, builds the first **steam locomotive** in England.*
  - *In 1829, George Stephenson developed the first successful **rail-way locomotives**.*
  - *The first commercial rail way worked b/n Stockton and Darlington in British in 1825.*
  - *Later it constructed in Germany, France and United States.*
  - *Robert Fulton an American built the **first boat** in 1807.*
  - *Exchange of the commodities b/n town and countryside helped the growth of the local markets.*
  - *Over-seas trade, including the slave trade enriched the nation of Western Europe.*

Industrial revolution brought about the formation of two major classes;

1. ***Bourgeoisies** - owners of the factories/ industries*
2. ***Proletariat**- the workers of the factories/ industries Workers*
   - *Were poorly paid and faced unemployed,*
   - *Long working hours, (12hours per day)*
   - *Living condition was very bad, -*
   - *Industrial towns were crowed and unhealthy because of Malnutrition and cholera.*
   - *There was big difference b/n Bourgeoisies and Proletariat.*
   - *Workers revolutions were frequently breakout in England for long period of time.*

8.2. The English Revolution

- ***The cause of the revolution traced to** Social, economic, constitutional, and religious development, over long period of time*
- *The **pressing** questions were **sovereignty in the** English state and **Puritanism** in the church.*
- ***The immediate cause was** emperors attempt to impose the **Anglican liturgy** in Scotland.*
- ***Queen Elizabeth I** was the last ruler of English **Tudor dynasty**, died in n1603. She was succeeded by Jams I (r. 1625-1649) of Scotland from Stuart dynasty.*
- *Some of people supported and other opposed James.*
- *He opposed particularly by puritan's b/c of o James and his son Charles I (r. 1625-49) followed the **unpopular** Anglican Church.*
- *It was dislike by the English catholic and Presbyterian of Scotland o He used **divan** power and **autocratic** right.*
- *Strong opposition comes from puritans.*
- *Puritans were English protestant in 16th and 17th century.*
- ***They opposed b/c of o they need some reform within the Anglican Church**.*
  - *The forced to pay **heavy taxes** by Stuart kings*

- *Both kings ruled **without** consulting the **parliament**.*
- *This also arose the opposition (majorities were puritans)*
- *Peoples also developed hatred against the Stuart kings b/c they saw them as **foreigner**.*

***Charles I came into conflict with parliament**;*

1. *He rejected to sign the **petition** of right,*
2. *He continued to rule **without parliament** from 162 to 1640.*

➔ *These action led opposition Charles I was final forced to call parliament in the years 1940 due to **financial crisis** faced.*

➔ *Since the refused his demand, in 1642 Charles I tried to arrested the leaders of puritans.*

➔ *This caused the outbreak of **civil war** that continued until 1649.*

➔ ***This event was commonly known as the English Bourgeois Revolution. It resulted***

- *The victory of parliament*
- *The death of Charles I –*
- *The republic declared,*

➔ ***During the war Oliver Cromwell was a leader of English army).** He became the lord protector of England from 1653-1658.*

➔ ***In 1660, the parliament restored** the monarchy. Consequently England fell under the two successive rulers, **Charles II (1660-1685)** and **James II (1685-88).** - When these kings restored the monarchy, the parliament drove them out of power.*

➔ ***This bloodless change of the regime came to be known as the Glorious Revolution**. –*

- *Glorious Revolution took place b/n 1688 and 1689,*
- *It marked the victory of the parliament and*
- *The finial defeated of the English autocracy.*
- *Mary the daughter of James II and her husband William of Holland come to the power by support of parliament they issued the Bill of Right in 1689.*

➔ ***Bill of Right** was the constitution that limited the powers of monarchy (constitution monarchy).*

➔ *The political parties began to take part in election; majority votes in election ruled the country.*

8.3. The Enlightenment

- *The enlightenment was - the eighteenth century intellectual movement in Europe. –*
- *It also known as the Age of Reason or Age of Rationalism. –*
- *Its center was France.*
- *The leaders of the enlightenment were the philosophers, known as **philosophers**.*
- *The most known of the France philosophers were Diderot, Montesquieu, volter and Rousseau.*

1. ***Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712- 78)** published a book, in 1762 entitled the **social contract**. The book begins with the famous statement **"Man is born free, yet we find him everywhere in chains".***
2. ***Diderot (1717-1784)** was edited the French **Encyclopedia** 1780.*
3. *Volter (1694-1778) was **philosopher**, **poet**, **historian** essayist and dramists.*
4. ***Montesquieu (1689-1755)** was; o spoke for the right of people and opposed the absolute monarchy of the time.*
5. *Other outstanding thinkers of the enlightenment outside of France including were English philosopher **John locked**, **Adam smith** from Scotland and **Benjamin Franklin** from North America.*

- *Most of the French philosophers - criticized "**despotism**" (absolute monarchy) and*
- *They were political moderate - favored a **constitutional monarchy**. –*
- *They did not want **radical** political revolution. - helped to destroy the idea that kings authority come from **God**.*
- *Jean Jacques Rousseau was an exceptional b/c - he believed that a **republic** was the best form of government and - he believed in **democracy**.*

- ***In the economic sphere the enlightens**;-*
  - *They criticized state responsibility over business.*
  - *They attached **mercantile** theory which supported a favorable balance of trade. This refers to surplus export item over import ones.*
  - *They opposed protective **tariffs** and methods by which the state might control business and support free trade.*
  - *Rousseau supported the existence of - small independent peasant and small independent craftsman He did not support the existence of a few extremely wealthy peoples and needed many improvement people in the society.*
- ***More popular regarding law and crimes –***
  - *Praised liberties of people and appealed for public rights.*
  - *Criticized Autocracy for its feudal injustice against the people.*
  - *Indicated that education was an opportunity that should be given poor, by opening schools.*
- ***Jean Jacques Rousseau Among enlightens***

- *Rousseau's contribution to education consistence in laying the foundation for the separate development of Child-centered learning.*
- *He criticized church school and agitated for more general education by means of state schools.*

8.4. The American war Independence

Background

- *Anglo-French Rivalries in North America*
- *North America had been originally settled by **Amerindians** (Red Indians) the native America people.*
- *Since the 17th century **European** immigrated in great number to North America to escape religions and political persecution in Europe.*
- *From 1700-1763 British, France, Spanish and Dutch settle in America*
- *At the end of the 18th century 2/3 of North America was came under British rule.*
- *In early 18th century French led in military and commercial power in North America.*
- *British and French fought each other since1744.*
- *From 1756 the war in America grows into a large scale and come to be known as the **Seven Year War** (1756-1763).*
- *B/n 1758 and British controlled territories of French including Pennsylvanian (New York state)*
- *In September 1759 British won French at **Quebec**, which helped to secure Canada for the British Crown.*
- *In 1763 the French empire in North America comes to an end by the **Treaty of Paris**.*
- *As a result, British dominate the whole North America, east of Mississippi river.*

Causes of The American war Independence

- *Very shortly, however conflict began between America colonies and mother land, British due to strict control and British political oppression and **exploitations**.*
- *British **mercantilists'** economy (benefited British's economy)*
- *Colonist development national **identity***
- *British government decided to expanded budget to protect the colonies in North America.*
- *British order further taxes for security coast.*

The acts imposed by British were

- ***In 1764, passed a law known as sugar Act**. This act - imposed duties on sugar, wine, silks, coffee, tea, and a number of luxury items imported from other countries. - Duty on Tea*
- ***In March 1765, British imposed what was known as the stamp Act** - It required tax stamp to be placed on newspaper, pamphlets, legal document and other similar items of commerce. American publicized a slogan entitled **"Taxation without representation is a tyranny".** ገሉ*

Course of the American war Independence

- *Fighting started in large cities and trading posts in n1775.*
- ***Thomas Jefferson** 35 o On July 4, 1776 representative from the 13th colonies declared their independence.*
- *This day is a national independent day of USA. This Declaration of independence was drafted by **Thomas Jefferson**.*

***This declaration of independent;** -*

- *Justified the act of rebellion*
- *Declared the 13th colonies to be free from the British rule,*

- *America became successful in the war against the British rule.*
- *This war supported by French, Spanish and Dutch.*
- *In 1777 America defeated British force at **Saratoga** (New York).*
- *Finally 1781 Georgia Washington defeated the force of British at **York town**, Virginia.*
- *By the help of French, Spanish, Portugal, etc.*
- *In 1783 the peace treaty in **Versailles signs** by the representative of 13th colonies with British; - recognized the independence, territories integrations and sovereignty of America.*
- *On September 17, 1787 congress ratified and signed **constitution** but faced challenges in 1788 b/c of the congress divided into*

1. ***Federalist:** favored a strong central government*
2. ***Anti-federalist**: preferred the loose association of separate states.*

- *The struggle continued to oppose federalist until June 1788.*
- *On June 25, 1788 however, they all joined the federalist to ratify the constitution.*
- *G. Washington became the first president.*

The effect of the American war of independence

- *It brought liberation of American people from the British rule.*
- *It created independent American nations.*
- *They finally created the Unites state of America*
- *It influenced many nations like Latin Americans and French.*
- *In Latin America- it caused to raise arms against their colonial masters(Spain and Portugal)*
- *In France also-it was immediate cause of French revolution in 1789*
- *However, it was did not abolish slavery (did not consider Red Indian as citizens).*

8.5. French Revolution

Background

- *Before the 18th century France was a feudal nation whose society was highly opposed.*
- *This opposition create revolutionary situation in the late of 18th century.*
- *French revolution broke out in 1789.*

The main reasons were;

1. *The French monarchy was **bankrupt** and autocratic kings grew more **inefficient**.*
2. *The influence of French **philosophers** stimulated the French society against Feudal oppression and its political, economic and social injustices.*
3. *Influence of other **society** (In Europe, from English bourgeoisie revolution and From America, American war of independence.)*

Before revolution French societies were divided into three

I. ***First Estate*** *included the royal family and the clergy (owned **big lands**). - had special socio-economic and political **privileges**. - **Free** from government taxation.*

II. ***The Second Estate*** *- included the French **Nobility** (**owned big lands**). - had special socio-economic and political **privileges**. - **Free** from government taxation.*

III. ***Third Estate*** *- peasants and bourgeoisie. (Owned little or **no land**) - The **largest** section of French society - enjoyed no socio-economic and political rights - Paid **heavy** taxes and highly **exploitive** d by French government.*

- *The French government did not call the Estate General (the gathering of the three state), for a long period of time.*
- *Since 1614 it had ignored and was no assembled for the next 175yrs.*
- *For all this the French government was Absolut monarchy. However, French king Louis XVI called for the meeting of Estate General on May 5, 1789 b/c financial crisis faced.*
- *So, the French people got opportunity to express their discontent **Estate General** was the national representative assembly of French.*
- *It consists of representative from 1st, 2nd and 3rd.*
- *When the Estate general met May 5, 1789 the congress broke out between king with 1st and 2nd estates and the 3rd estate on one hand.*
- *While Louis XVI was attempt to crush, revolt spread rapidly throughout France.*
- *The immediate action that led the French revolution came from the poor Paris who found it **difficult to overcome the high price of bread and other daily needs**.*
- *On 17 June 1789 members of 3rd state met at Tennis court and made oath, known as **Tennis Court Oath (constitution),***
- *They named themselves of **National Assembly**.*
- *On July 14, 1789 the national Assembly captured and stormed the **Royal castle and prison of Bastille**.*
- *This event known as "**Storming of Bastille**".*
- *This day celebrated by French people as Holy day still.*
- *This storming left Louis XVI helpless b/c of - he did not used his army (he was not note sure about their loyalty). - Many of aristocracy were left Louis and now fleeing French.*
- *On June 1991 Louis XVI and his family tried to escape from France but captured at place called **Varenis**.*
- *This incident is often known as Varenis Crisis. French Assembly kept the king as a symbol until he signed the new constitution in Sep. 1791.*
- *As soon as General Estate transferred to National Assembly, it was undertake several reforms.*

<u>The greatest achievements and reforms b/n 1789 and 1791 were</u>;

1. *August Days" of 1789, the old feudal privilege abolished.*

2. *Nation Assembly declared the right of man and all citizens in august 1789.*
    - *In 1791 constitution was written.*
    - *It established as limited monarchy.*
    - *But in this constitution voting was not extended to all French citizens, it allowed only to what was called Active citizen, who paid taxes.*
    - *Who could not fulfill the necessary financial qualification were passive citizens.*
3. *Laws against the Catholic Church (**confiscated** church lands and suppressed no monasteries).*

➔ *During this revolution Europeans rulers attempted to restore Louis XVI to the power.*

➔ *For instance; - Leopold II of Austral (**brother** of Maria Antoinette the wife of Louis XVI) and - Frederic William II of Prussia wanted to restore monarchy in France.*

➔ *This is why On April 1792 French declared war on Austria and Prussia.*

➔ *The people marched to Paris signing the song known as **La Marsellaise**, became French National Anthem.*

➔ *They defeated its enemy at the battle of **Valmy**, in Sep. 20, 1792. After two days they proclaimed a republic (abolished of monarchy).*

➔ *Louis XVI put in trail in Dec. 1792 and executed on 21 January in 1793.*

➔ *On Feb. 1793 France again faced the joint force of British, Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Sardinia and other Italy state.*

➔ *Dumouriez led government force and defended France from external enemies.*

➔ *The leaders of French revolution were different among themselves.*

➔ *Different political parties were formed, some of its leaders were moderate and other was radical under siege in 1792.*

Two political contenders in French revolution were;

1. *Girondists; - represented the **big** and **middle** Bourgeois. - Its name after the name from where most came. - Right political wing and **moderates.***
2. *Jacobin/Montagnards - got its name from St. Jacob church in south France where they made their first meeting.*
    - *Left wing of revolution and far **radicals***
    - *composed of **petty** bourgeois, city workers,*
    - *They opposed both kings and bourgeois but needed **republic** dominated by **poor**.*
    - *Used newspaper and demonstration, - their capable leaders; Marot, Danto and Robespierre. Meanwhile power struggle b/n Girondists and Jacobins became serious. o Jacobins defeated the Girondists and formed Jacobins revolution dictatorship in June 1793.*
    - *It also adapted a new constitution on June 24, 1793 o Jacobins executed Louis XVI in January 21, 1793.*
    - *To protect internal enemy Jacobins instituted the **Reign of Terror**.*
    - ***Reign of Terror** reach bits highest stage when Robespierre took power.*
    - *During this time guillotine became famous machine in executing people.*
    - *Between 1793- July 1794 more than 40 thousand people died. Jacobins made a number of reforms under Robespierre. Many of these reforms, encouraged **merchants** and **free** trade.*
    - *But because of harshly suppressed their opponents it lost support. Lastly the Robespierre and his Jacobins followers were themselves guillotined in July 1794.*
    - *This ended the Jacobins Revolution Dictatorship. - Hence, the French republic passed to the board of five men known as the **Directory**.*
    - *But it early ended by the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte. Result of the French Revolution.*
    - *It destroyed the **feudal** order in France.*
    - *It leads the development of **industrial** capitalism, a process started earlier by English Bourgeois revolution.*
    - *Although the forces of revolution were the poor and other lower sections, its final leadership come from bourgeoisie.*
    - *It did not extended political right to broad mass or improved the life of workers*

French Revolution passed through four phases

1. ***the National Assembly (1789-1791)***
2. ***the Legislatives Assembly (1791-92)***
3. ***the Convention (1792-95)***
4. ***the Directory (1795-99)***

Napoleonic Era in Europe

- ➔ *French revolution comes to an end, when French general, Napoleon Bonaparte took power.*
- ➔ *He was born in 1769 on Mediterranean island of Corsica.*
- ➔ *In1778, (9yrs old) he studded at military school.*
- ➔ *At age of 26, he became an officer in the French army.*
- ➔ *He was a supporter of French revolution and he used to call himself "**the Son of Revolution**". **Napoleon Bonaparte** 39*
- ➔ *Since 1795, napoleon became famous as defender.*
- ➔ *In 1797, he got victory over Austria in Italy,*
- ➔ *In 1798, he led French army against British in Egypt.*
- ➔ *In Nov. 1799, he overthrows Directory by coup d' état" and became the **first consul**.*
- ➔ *In 1802 onward as "**consul for life**" and in 1804 he made himself **Emperor** of France.*

Reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte

1. *He made himself dictator o he introduced the - press censorship, used police and used army in order to strength his dictatorship. o His administration was **highly centralized**. -he appointed the governors; all officials and administration stopped the practice of election for some offices which started during French revolution.*
2. *He introduced Napoleonic **code** of law in 1804 o guaranteed civil equality to all people regardless of birth, wealth and rank. o people were given the right to choose their occupation and religion.*
3. *Employment and promotion in government offices were made based on **ability**. In 1802 a **Legion of Honor** (to reward great deeds).*
4. *Collection of revenues became efficient -in 1800, he established the national Bank of France. - he was avoid financial problems. - he gave support for Agricultural and industry.*
5. *He settle difference between his state and pope of Rome catholic - that to confiscation of church properties and he promised to pay salary for clergies.*
6. *He took some steps to expand **education**. -Opened state secondary school and university*
7. *Napoleon regained **Louisiana** for French but sold it for $ 11,000, 000.*

- *Napoleons government in France was a military dictatorship.*
- *The reforms of napoleon kept the fruit of France, but his rule did not allow political democracy to the people.*
- *The spread of Ideas of Democracy - Napoleon was ambitious for glory.*
- *He conquered the Nations of Europe, built a Europe empire and ruled it until 1814. –*
- *He claimed that he fought the wars of conquest to spread the democratic ideas of the French Revolution, i.e. **"Liberty, Equality and Fraternities",** and for the glory of France.*
- *He was a great political and military leader and built a Grant Army that had 600,000 troops by 1812.*
- *His arm made up - horsemen and foot soldiers which used like Cannon, Firearms and Swords –*
- *Napoleon I fought Europeans powers (British, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, southern and western Germany, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland) coalition force b/n 1805 and 1808, he built a large European empire.*
- *In 1808, the Napoleon Empire included Belgium, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, southern and western Germany states on Rhine River, Poland in addition to French. At this time Russia, Prussia, Denmark and were Napoleon' s allies at his height most of Europe was under his control.*
- *Napoleon and his troops spread **democratic ideas** of French revolution (civil equality) wherever they went in the different corner of Europe.*
- *They attacked the old **reactionary**, conservatives and old feudal order and privileges.*
- *They spread the new ideas of **Liberty** and **Equality**.*
- *They took ideas of **individualism** and **secularism***
- *They made reforms (such as religious tolerations, abolish of serfdom and thought civil equality). –*
- *They planted the ideas of **equality** and **rule of law**.*

Nationalism and the collapse of Napoleonic Empire *old established national states and new a **rising national** force resisted French rule - together with the resistance of the force reaction and conservatism, they destroyed the Napoleonic Empire.*

- *Napoleon with British - the first resistance came from **British**. - although napoleon had attempt to control*

*British earlier, British navy under Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated the allied French and Spanish navy force at the sea battle **Trafalgar** (a cape on the SW coast of Spain, West of Gibraltar) in 1805.*

- *Napoleon imposed a blocked on British trade with mainland Europe.*

This was known as the continental system.

- *It was enforce from 1806 to 1810.*
- *But it was not succeed to enforce British in to submission.*
- *National resistance appeared within the conquered territories of Napoleonic Empire. –*
- *This was b/c of French looted and economical exploited the conquered territories. –*
- *Introduced department (provinces) unit of administration led strong national feeling among conquered peoples.*
- *They collected taxes - National resistances were appeared against Napoleon force-o with the help of British, Spain fought and free from French rule in 1812.*
- *Prussia and other Germany states started to strength themselves b/n 1807 and 1813. o*
- *Austria declared war on France in 1809.*
- *In Russia Napoleon met the strong and most successful resistance of all.*
- *It was the beginning of the end of the Napoleonic era.*
- *Napoleon with Russia **Napoleon Bonaparte***
- *He began war to conquered Russia with big army of 600,000 soldiers.*
- *Russia mobilized a force of 400,000 troops.*
- *Russian winter was unbearable (resulted hunger, cold and disease).*
- *It contributes much for defeating of his Grand army.*
- *However, On Sep. 14, 1812 napoleon occupied Moscow and burned dawn and left it five weeks later (withdrew from Russia).*
- *Napoleon with **coalition force** fought – - at the battle of **Leipzig** (the battle of Nation) in north Germany European coalition force (of Russia, British, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria defeated the retreating, tired and demoralized force of napoleon it was fought from 16 to 19 October 1813.*
- *On March 31, 1814 European coalition force occupied and forced Napoleon to abdicate. –*
- *He was exile to the island of Elba and Kings Louis XVIII was put on the throne of France.*
- *On March 20, 1815 however, he escaped from Elba and returned to France and ruled France for 100 days.*
- *On June 18, 1815 the battle of **waterloo** in Belgium, English commander Arthurs Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) and Prussia general Blucher defeat him. This was end of napoleon reign.*
- *He was exiled to the island of St. Helen in South Atlantic Ocean where he was stayed until his death in 1821.*

Reasons for fall of Napoleon Bonaparte –

- *His dictatorship govern, maladministration in conquered area,*
- *his troops were not disciplined, - his empire was vast and unable to manage,*
- *Lack of coordination among his generals and military,*
- *Failure of Continental system; - limited trade and led to shortage of manufacture goods.*
- *The growth of nationalism in Europe led up rise of patriotic feeling,*
- *Russia's opposition to napoleon led to war,*