1. The Oromo population Movement of the 16th C was initiated by

A.Macha and Tulama C. Raya and Azabo

B.Guji and Barentu D. Barentu Confederacy

2. One of the following pairs of the Muslim Sultanates had common history

C. Arababini and Fatagar C. Ifat and Adal

D. Dera and Dawaro D. Enarya and Bizamo

3. Identify the odd one

A. The Kingdom of Damot
B. the Sultanate of Shawa
C. the Sultanate of Dahlak
D. the Sultanate of Ifat

4. The dynasty that came to power in the Christian Highland Kingdom in 1270 was known as

A.Aksumite Kingdom
B. Solomonic Dynasty
C. Zagwe Dynasty
D. Yejju Dynasty.

5. One of the following was INCORRECT regarding the emergence of Muslim Sultanates in Ethiopia.

A. Red Sea was the main gate way of Islam and its emergence than the others.

B. Trade and Islam were the main factor for the emergence of Muslim sultanates in the region

C. The Muslim Arab merchants were the agents of the expansion of Islam.

D. None of the above.

6. Gult System was crucial for the Christian Highland Kingdom in different respects EXCEPT one of the following.

A. Helped to maintain large territorial army

B. paved the way for the move rebellion.

C. Simplified tasks of administration

D. To establish Sedentary capitals.

7. All of the followings were factors for the beginning of the European overseas expansion in 16th Century, but not one:

A.The exciting stories and tales of European figures such as Marco Polo

B.The need to get new sea route to Far East.

C.The rise of some rulers such as Prince Henry of Portugal, who encouraged explorations.

D.The outbreak of Industrial Revolution in England

8. All are true about the Axumite State, ***EXCEPT***:

A.The Aksumite state was one of the three super powers of the ancient world

B.The Aksumites were partly able to maintain good relation with the Saudi Arabia because of the favor that the Axumite king done for Arab Muslim refugees

C.It was mainly the loss of control over the Mediterannean Sea which led to the downfall and of decline of the Axumite Kingdom

D.Christianity was introduced into Axumite State in the 4th Century during the reign of Ezana

9. The last king of the Zagwe Dynasty was:

A.King Lalibela C. King Yetbarek

B.King Dil Naod D. King Yekuno Amlak

10. Ancient Egyptian civilization reached the height of its power in the New Kingdom under:

A.King Menes C. Queen Hatshepsut

B. King Ramses D. King Thutmose

11. The two known Christian Humanists during the Renaissance period were:

A.Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angello

B. Sir Thomas More and Desiderius Erasmus

C.Raphael and Dante Aligheri

D.William Shekespeare and Giotto de Bondone

12. One of the following was ***NOT*** the characteristics of Renaissance:

A.The study of Greeco-Roman civilization and literature

B.It emphasized on reason, a question attitude and free inquiry

C.It featured great achievements in art, literature and science

D.It accepted many of the attitudes and ideas of the Middle Ages

13. The three men who dominated the arts the Renaissance of late 15th and early 16th Centuries were:

A. Nicollo Machiavelli, Donatello, Giotto de Bondone
B. William Shakespeare, Galileo Galile, William Harvey
C. Lenardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angello
D. Cervantes, nicolas Copernicus and Robert Boyle

14. Identify ***FALSE*** statement about the Zagwe Dynasty

A.The period of the Zagwe Dynasty was coincided with the Crusades; and the Zagwes took part in the wars of Crusades on the side of Christians.

B.Though they were considered as usurpers, the Zagwes were able to retain the cultural traditions of the Axumite State

C.The Zagwe Dynasty came to power in the mid 12th century from the ruling class of Agaw people of Lasta

D.The Zagwe Dynasty was founded by Merra Takle Haimanot in 1150.

Renaissance

What is renaissance?

- The Renaissance was an intellectual movement.
- Renaissance means rebirth of learning.
- Renaissance was a re-birth of Greeco-Roman civilization.
- Renaissance is literary and cultural movements from 14th to 16th centuries.
- Renaissance was a transition period between medieval and modern western Europe.

Renaissance

- Renaissance first started in Italy because the Italian cities were the center of Greco-Roman culture.

Where did renaissance begin? Why?

- From Europe, renaissance spread to the rest of Europe such as:
  - Germany
  - France
  - England
  - Holland

Renaissance

What were the main features of renaissance?

- It emphasized reason, a questioning attitude and free enquiry
- It viewed life as a worthwhile for its own sake – not as a preparation for the here after.
- It rejected/challenged many of the attitudes and ideas of of the Middle Ages – such as faith, authority and tradition.

The Renaissance characteristics/features:

- the study of ancient Roman and Greek languages, literature, and arts; the use of reason;
- the support of freedom of thought and questioning mind; the study of human beings;
- the use of the vernacular, or national languages such as Italian or English rather than Latin in writing; the invention and use of printing which began since 1454.

Renaissance

What were the focus of renaissance thinkers?

- They paid greater attention to the study of humanity.
- They examined the great accomplishments of different cultures, particularly those of ancient Greece and Rome.
- They followed humanism – the intellectual movement started in the 14th century.

Renaissance

What were the focus of renaissance thinkers?

- Humanists were concerned with everyday human problems – not with religious matters.
- Humanists are interested in people.
- They focused on classical learning of ancient Greece and Rome to use them as model.
- They studied customs, laws, ideas and languages of ancient Greek and Rome.

Renaissance

Who were the renaissance thinkers? What did they do?

- **Francesco Petrarch and Giovanne Boccaccio**
  - Francesco petrarch was an Italian poet and scholar
  - Giovanni Boccaccio was an Italian writer.
  - They both studied and rediscovered classical writings.

Renaissance

Who were the renaissance thinkers? What did they do?

- Said that the duty of intellectuals was to concentrate on human problems.
- Thought that people learn how to deal with their problems by studying the lives of individuals of the past.
- Petrarch was known for his poetry-about love-humanism
- Boccaccio was known for his collection of stories called Decameron.

Renaissance

Who were the renaissance thinkers? What did they do?

- **Desiderius Erasmus**
  - He was a Dutch Christian humanist born in the Netherlands.
  - His famous work was called 'The Praise of Folly
  - In this famous work, he ridiculed superstition, prejudice, upper privileges and church abuses.

Renaissance

Who were the renaissance thinkers? What did they do?

- Erasmus encouraged people to think about reforms.
- He wrote against narrow mindedness and intolerance.
- He wrote about the necessity of justice and freedom.

Renaissance

Who were the renaissance thinkers? What did they do?

- **Sir Thomas More**
  - He was a Christian humanist.
  - Thomas more was born in England
  - His best work was Utopia – published in 1516
  - Utopia portrayed an ideal state free from war, injustice, poverty and ignorance.

Renaissance

What were the major achievements in art, literature and drama during the renaissance?

- Middle Ages painters and sculptors gave their works spiritual quality.
- But renaissance painters and sculptors portrayed people and nature realistically.
- Architects of the Middle Ages designed huge cathedrals to emphasize the majesty and grandeur of God. But renaissance architects designed buildings on a smaller scale to help make people aware of their own power and dignity.

Renaissance

What were the major achievements in art, literature and drama during the renaissance?

- Giotto di Bondone – portrayed nature realistically.
- Donatello – done statue of St. George in armor
- Michaelangelo, Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci were the famous artists who dominated the arts of the late 15th and early 16th centuries.

Renaissance

What were the major achievements in art, literature and drama during the renaissance?

- Michaelangelo
  - Was a painter, architect and poet
  - He was called the greatest sculptor in history
  - He painted the Israelite leader Moses.

Renaissance

What were the major achievements in art, literature and drama during the renaissance?

- Raphael
  - Painted the Sistine Madonna
- Leonardo da Vinci
  - He was skilled as painter, sculptor, architect, musician, engineer and scientist.
  - He painted Last Supper and Mona Lisa

Renaissance

What were the major achievements in art, literature and drama during the renaissance?

- Dante Alighieri
  - He wrote the poem Divine Commedy– about sin and its consequences
- Nicolo Machiavelli
  - Wrote the book 'The Prince'- how to acquire power….
  - The Prince advises rulers to follow the principle of 'the end justifies the means'

Renaissance

- The Prince describes how rulers maintained their power by methods that ignored right or wrong

What were the major achievements in art, literature and drama during the renaissance?

- Willian Shakespeare
  - Was a known poet and play writer
  - Wrote Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Macbeth

Renaissance

What were the major scientific achievements during renaissance?

- Renaissance scientists developed the scientific method of observation and experimentation.
- Renaissance scientists challenged medieval superstition.
- Renaissance scientists uncovered much knowledge about the physical world.

Renaissance

Who were the main renaissance scientific writers?

- **Nicolaus Copernicus**
  - A polish astronomer who disproved Ptolemaic theory
  - Ptolemaic theory claimed that the earth is the centre of the universe.
  - Promulgated the now accepted theory that the sun is the centre of our solar system and the earth revolves around the sun.

Renaissance

Who were the main renaissance scientific writers?

- **Galileo Galilei**
  - Propounded the law of falling bodies
- **Willian Harvey** – demonstrated that blood circulates through the body.
- Robert Boyle – discovered a law of gases which is fundamental to modern chemistry.

works of literature, painting, sculpture, architecture and science

- In literature **Divine comedy** -Dante Aligheri;
- **Utopia** -Thomas More;
- **Don Quixote** -Cervantes;
- the Holy Bible was translated into German by Martin Luther;
- Leonardo da Vinci painted the **Last supper** and **Mona Lisa;**
- Michelangelo, another Italian, painted the **Creation of Adam**.
- He also made the statues of **David**, **Moses** and the **Virgin and the dead Christ**.
- Donatello, an Italian sculpture, made the "Equestrian monument of Cattamelata" and "Mary Magdalen.

The Age of Explortion/Geographical Discoveries

When did the explorations take place and what made the explorations possible?

- The discoveries took place in the 15th and 16th centuries. What made it possible?
  - The development of more efficient sailing ships
  - Availability of navigation instruments such as compass, quadrant and astrolabe
  - The discovery that winds of the globe blow in a regular pattern across the oceans of the world

The Age of Explortion/Geographical Discoveries

When did the explorations take place and what made the explorations possible?

- Wind blow pattern – trade winds moved sailing ships across the Atlantic and back, and the monsoon winds, changing directions according to the season, moved ships across the Indian ocean and back.

The Age of Explortion/Geographical Discoveries

- **The land route between Europe and the east had been controlled by the Turks since 1453.**

Why were Europeans engaged in exploration?

- The Turks were middlemen between Europe and the east (eastern part of Asia)

- The Turks began charging higher prices for the eastern products

The Age of Explortion/Geographical Discoveries

Why were Europeans engaged in exploration?

- As a result, Europeans wanted to bypass Turks and find a major route to the Indies, as the Europeans then called the eastern part of Asia.

- **Wealthy Europeans wanted to buy goods from the east – jewels, porcelain, silk, cinnamon, cloves, pepper and other spices**

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

- **Europeans were fascinated by tales of travellers and this increased their curiosity about the Far East:**

Why were Europeans engaged in exploration?

- The Venetian Marco Polo who travelled to distant lands in Asia told exciting and strange stories

- The yearn for Prester John, a rich Christian king who ruled somewhere in Africa or Asia

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

Who supported/encouraged the explorations? Why?

- Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal (1394-1460) encouraged exploration to:
- Expand Portugal's trade along the African coast
- Find source of gold that Islamic traders had been carrying north from central Africa for hundreds of years

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

What did Henry the navigator do to support explorations?

- He trained and equipped explorers.
- He brought together ablest sea captains, map makers, astronomers and mathematicians.
- He collected maps, records of voyages, and navigation instruments such as compasses and astrolabes.

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

- He studied how to build ships.

What did Henry the navigator do to support explorations?

- opened school for the leaders of his many expeditions in southern Portugal.

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

- The Portuguese were trying to open a direct route to the valuable spice trade of the east.

Which were the principal voyages of exploration?

- In 1497-98, Vasco da Gama sailed to India and back

- In 1492, Christopher Columbus (an Italian in the service of Spain) crossed the Atlantic ocean and reached the West Indies.

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

- He sailed west to reach the east.

Which were the principal voyages of exploration?

- Columbus did not know that the American continents were across his route

- He did not reach east but the Caribbean Islands and the main lands of the American continents.

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

Which were the principal voyages of exploration?

- Magellan's expeditions first sailed around the world from 1519-22.
- Magellan was killed in the Philippines in 1521.
- Victoria, one of the five ships set out for the voyage, returned to Spain in 1522.

The Age of Exploration/Geographical Discoveries

Who were the major powers that participated in the exploration?

- The Spanish and the Portuguese led the voyages in the 15th and 16th centuries
- The Dutch, the French and British followed in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- By about 1800, the coasts and oceans of the world were well known and had been accurately put on maps.

The English Bourgeois Revolution

Background to the Revolution:

How did the Scottish Stuart dynasty replaced the Tudor English dynasty?

- In 1600s, Queen Elizabeth I (the last ruler of the English Tudor dynasty) died unmarried
- Elizabeth was succeeded by her nearest relative, James VI of Scotland – from Stuart dynasty.
- James VI became James I of England and Ireland – the first king of England of the Scottish Stuart dynasty.

The English Bourgeois Revolution

What was the nature of the English monarchy under the Tudor dynasty?

- Under Tudor dynasty, the English monarchy was strong but not absolute.

- The English monarchy was not absolute because of various reasons:
  - The king had no regular, professional army
  - parliament

The English Bourgeois Revolution

What was the nature of the English monarchy under the Tudor dynasty?

- The monarchy needed the cooperation of the land owning nobles and gentry, and the richer citizens (bourgeoisie) of the towns and cities to govern the country
- There was a representative national assembly called **parliament.**
- All laws and taxation had to be approved by parliament but parliament only met when the king called it.

The English Bourgeois Revolution

What was the nature of the English monarchy under the Tudor dynasty?

- The parliament has two houses
  - The House of Lords – not elected consisting of **noble** families and the **archbishops** and **bishops** of the official church of England
  - The House of Commons- which was elected and represented the people.

The English Bourgeois Revolution

What were the causes of the revolution?

- The conflict between the king and the parliament began during the reign of Charles I (1625-1649)
- Charles did not call the meeting of parliament between 1629 and 1640.
- Charles ruled without parliament and collected money
- Charles ruled like an **absolute monarchy**

The English Bourgeois Revolution

How did the revolution began?

- The revolutionary crisis began in **Scotland**
- In 1637, Charles I imposed the Church of England Prayer Book for church services in Scotland
- To the Presbyterian Scots, the prayer book did look Catholic.
- Consequently, the Scots rebelled.

The English Bourgeois Revolution

How did the revolution began?

- To get money to suppress the rebellion in Scotland, Charles called the meeting of the Parliament after 11 years.
- The parliament refused to approve any taxation and the king quickly dissolved the parliament – called the Short Parliament
- The parliament was called again in 1640 came to be called the Long Parliament because it met from 1640 to 1653.

Issues of dispute

- The most serious disputes were about foreign policy (war with Spain and France),
- Then, money (collection w/o approval) and religion.

- The religious problem was the growing suspicion in England that Charles and his French Catholic queen, Henrietta Maria, were taking England away from Protestantism and back to Catholicism.

- The final incident, making civil war unavoidable, was the king’s attempt, which failed, to arrest five leading members of the parliamentary opposition.

- The king then left the capital to raise an army from his supporters in the provinces.

- Parliament also raised an army and fighting began in the summer of 1640.

The first Civil War (1642-46)

- Parliament won the war by raising a new centralized force called the New Model Army.
- under the command of two able generals, Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell.
- After the **First Civil War**, Fairfax, in the end, withdrew from political life and **Cromwell became the principal army leader.**

The Leveller movement

Putney Debates (1647),

- A secular political movement
- wanted democracy, religious toleration with no state church and reform of the slow complicated, expensive and harsh legal system.
- Had support of the Craftsmen, Workers and also lower officers.
- The lower ranks of the army were strong enough to force the army leadership to hold a political discussion with their representatives.
- This discussion, called the **Putney Debates** (1647),

1648, the Second Civil War.

- an invasion of England by a Scottish army.
- The New Model Army quickly defeated the Scots and the English Royalists.
- The majority of the army was now determined to put an end to Charles and the monarchy.
- The “Rump” and the army then staged a show trial of the king and Charles I was publicly beheaded in January 1649.

consequences

- The House of Lords was abolished. England was declared a republic, called the **Commonwealth**.
- It was not, however, in any way a democratic state.
- Cromwell moved fast to smash the Leveller movement
- “he said”, for either you will break them or they will break you”-first defeat of secular democratic movement in Modern Europe

conseque nce

- From 1648 to 1653 the “Rump” of the Long parliament ruled England, upheld by the army.
- From **1653-58, Cromwell** ruled by dismissing the Rump.
- Then, following his death, the **ruling classes re-united to restore the Monarchy.**
- With the support of **General Mock, i**n May 1660 Charles I’s eldest son who began to rule as Charles II.
- This event is known as the **Restoration**.
- Charles II did not come back as an absolute monarch.

Glorious Revolution

- Replacement of James II by William III OF Orange (Dutch).
- Termed because it preserved the continuation and succeeded without bloodshed.

The Bill of Rights

- It settled the succession to the throne.
- It also made it illegal for the king to keep a standing army,
- to levy taxes without Parliament’s approval, or
- to be a Roman Catholic.
- What were **Magna Carta** and the **Petition** of **Rights**

The French Revolution

Old Regime

17th c-to 1789 .

- absolute monarchy-“despotism”.
- Three social classes (Estates)
- The 1st estate was the Catholic clergy,
- the 2nd estate was the nobility and--- both privileged
- the 3rd estate was -bourgeois, petty bourgeois, wage workers and peasants.

Causes

- Despotism
- Age old feudal exploitation
- The immediate cause of the Revolution was France's participation in the American War of Independence(1778-83).

Fundamental and immediate

The American war led to revolution in two ways.

- **First,** officers who had served in America returned to France full of ideas about liberty.
- **why the French should help to liberate Americans**, yet still live **under despotism** themselves.
- **Second,** the war was very expensive and resulted in financial crisis for the government.

- the king, Louis XVI (r. 1774-1792), was weak and incompetent and
- his wife, Marie Antoinette, was very unpopular and criticized for her **extravagant** spending.
- She was disliked too, because she was a **foreigner, Austrian princess.**

Stages-General.

- the national representative assembly of France
- representatives elected by the three estates.

- In 1789, the third estates declared themselves alone to be a National Assembly of the French Nation.

- They took the name **National Assembly**

Tennis Court Oath

- Agreed not to end the meetings of the National Assembly, whatever the king ordered **until they had given France a proper constitution.**
- On 14 July 1789 the people captured the **Bastille**, the royal prison, fortress and arsenal in the middle of Paris.
- The fall of the Bastille marked the **end of absolute monarchy**

Measures of the NA

- August 4, 1789 the abolition of feudal dues and the Church tax, the tithe.
- proclaimed the abolition of all forms of privilege, including tax exemptions.
- These ended the Old Regime in France in 1789 .
- on August 26, 1789 the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

-The French Revolution was a bourgeois revolution.

- bourgeois security force called the **National Guard**.
- In September 1791 the new constitution had been completed.
- The new constitution gave full political rights of voting and being elected only to **“active citizens”,** who had enough property.
- Others were called **“passive citizens”** and did not have full political rights.
- Women denied all political rights.
- Slavery continued in the French overseas colonies.

- The Convention met in September 1792 and immediately declared France a republic.
- The ex-king, Louis XVI, was executed in public by the **guillotine** in January 1793 and
- Marie Antoinette was guillotined later in October 1793.

Jacobins and the **Girondins**.

- The two rival political parties in the convention.
- The Jacobins believed to have represented the middle and petty bourgeisie where as
- the **Girondins** that of the big bourgeoisie.
- However, the real difference was that the Jacobins were willing to go to more radical extremes to save France and the revolution.

- The chief Jacobin leader and theorist was Maximilien Robespierre.
- The Jacobins ruled France through a 12-man **Committee of Public Safety**.
- the **Law of the Maximum-**Food rationing was introduced and controls on prices and wages.
- The Jacobin revolutionary dictatorship, **June 1793 – July 1794,** was the **height** of the French Revolution and its bloodiest stage.

- The 1795 constitution established a regime called the **Directory**.

- The regime was corrupt, weak and unpopular, without much support even among the bourgeoisie.

- General Napoleon Bonaparte overthrew the Directory in Nov. 1799.

CONSEQUENCES

- It introduced democratic ideas to France but did not brought the nation to democracy.
- **ended supreme rule** by French kings and strengthened the middle class.
- abolished serfdom, slavery, inherited privileges and judicial torture.
- long-lasting foundation for a unified state, a strong central government, and a free society dominated by the middle class and landowners.

The American Revolution

The American Revolution

The 13 British settlement

CAUSES

- the Proclamation of 1763-land lying beyond the Appalachians including the Great Lakes region, closed to the colonists.
- The British parliament set out to enforce laws that restricted trade between the colonies and other countries.
- Parliament also approved a Stamp Act- in order to raise funds
- Parliament passed a law stating that colonists must provide housing for troops that were sent to defend the colonies.

- On July 4,1776, the **Second Continental Congress** the body then representing the 13 colonies,
- adopted the **Declaration of Independence**.
- The man responsible for the wording of this famous document was **Thomas Jefferson**.
- The declaration proclaimed that what had been the 13 British colonies were now **independent and became the United States of America (USA).**

Three factors, however, contributed to the final success of the Patriots.

1. **Geographic advantages**

2. **Washington:** leadership of George Washington, commander of the continental force
3. **French aid**

- Spain and Holland -some aid.

- After the Patriot force won a clear-cut victory at Saratoga, New York, the French singed a treaty of alliance with Americans in 1778.

- An American force led by **Lafayette** (a Valliant young Frenchman who had joined the Patriot cuase) trapped a British army under **Cornwallis** at Yorktown, Virginia.
- Meanwhile, a French fleet made it impossible for the British to bring in more troops or supplies by sea.
- When **Washington** arrived from New York with another army, the British had no chance but to lay down their arms with Cornwallis surrender in 1781, the war for independence was practically over.

CONSEQUENCES

- A constitution of the United States was written in 1787 in Philadelphia.
- It established a strong federal government George Washington was the first president under the new constitution.
- It created a new nation state.
- It was one of the immediate causes of the French Revolution of 1789. .
- It was one of the influence leading to the struggle for liberation of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the American continents and the independence of Latin America.

The Declaration of Independence

- We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution

- replacement of manual works by the new machines.
- One of the first great steps in the growth of industrial capitalism was the substitution of coal for wood.
- In 1829, George Stephenson, an English, developed the first successful rail-way locomotive.

Features

The second phase of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th c

- steel in place of iron
- coal by gas and oil
- the use of electricity as a major form of energy.
- development of automatic machinery and specialization
- changes in transportation and communication.
- spread of industrialization to Europe and the USA.

Consequences

- Industrial capitalism had brought about the formation of two major classes:

→bourgeoisie and

→the working class or proletariat.

- Changed peoples way of life.
- Enabled industrial Europe to dominate the world in the 19th century.
- Urbanization
- Trade unions (workers' organizations) were established.

Consequences

- colonization of more overseas territories
- Formation of nation-states in Europe facilitated industrial development.
- The ideas of liberalism, democracy, and pluralism spread all over the industrialized world.
- Liberalism - by John Stuart Mill (1806 – 1873) free speech, criticism, freedom of worship and people's control over the state.
- development of nationalism.

reforms

- England passed laws reducing

→working hours;

→prohibited the employment of child labour,

→introduced health,

→sanitation and safety devices in factories.

→Mention the rest….

- This period (1870-1914) was characterized by the spread of education-Education Bill

Struggle

- Luddites -skilled workers destroyed the machines to express their grievances.
- Chartist movement-believed that their demands could get answer by presenting petitions
- Scientific socialism-Karl Marx (1818 –1883).

Forms of movements

- Frederich Engels and Karl Marx, wrote the "Communist Manifesto" in 1848.
- Marx concluded that violent struggle between capitalists and workers will continue and the final victory will be for workers.