

HISTORY SHORT NOTES FOR GRADE 10 STUDENTS

UNIT ONE

1.1. Development of capitalism in Europe and USA

In grade nine you have learned about the numerous inventions that appeared in England in the second half of 18th c. these inventions initiated the industrial revolution. Now we shall turn to the **second phase** of the industrial revolution in the 19th c Europe and USA.

Some important features of the industrial revolution at this stage were

- The substitution of steel in place of iron as the basic industrial material.
- The replacement of coal by gas and oil and electricity as a major source of power.
- The development of Automatic machinery and high degree of specialization.
- The radical changes in transportation and communication.
- The spread of industrialization to Europe and USA.
- Steel production increased in quantity and quality during the 19th c. in 1856, Hennery Bessemer invented a machine that could eliminate impurities from liquid iron and produce steal.
- In 1831, Michael Faraday studied the principle of dynamo and electricity.
- In 1879 Rudolf Diesel invented the Diesel engine and modern Ships and automobile industries began to use it extensively.

Following these major innovations rail roads, canals and steamships become the dominant means of transportation. The digging of canals for inland transportation started in England and USA.

- In the USA the Erie Canal which linked the Hudson River and New York with the great lakes was completed in 1825. It made New York become commercial capital of the USA.
- The construction of Suez Canal was completed in 1869 which linked the Mediterranean and the Red sea. It reduced time and energy required to travel to the South East Asia via the Cape of Good Hope.
- The construction of Panama Canal was completed in 1914. It connected the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and enabled the USA to have easy access to the East.
- The Russians also made an extensive Canal construction linking the Volga and Don River and the Baltic and White Sea.
- Rail Road building had been increased tremendously during the 19th c.
- In 1825, the first rail way was built in England. It was driven by George Stephenson.
- In 1840, the first Postal system was started in England.
- An American Alexander Graham Bell invented Telephone in 1876.
- Wireless telegraphy was invented by an Italian Guglismo Marconi in 1876.

Until the second half of the 19th c England had been the leading industrial nation. But since 1830, British industrial technology was transferred to Europe and the USA. In 1870, Japan followed the trend of Western industrialization.

Results of the Industrial Revolution

- Changed people's way of life.
- Enabled industrial Europe to dominate the World in the 19th c.
- Industrial capitalism emerged as the dominant features of the age.
- Urbanization was accelerated.
- The division of the society into two basic social classes, the Bourgeoisie and the working class (proletariat). In England a group of skilled workers known as the **Luddites** destroyed the machines they were working with in order to express their grievances. On the other hand, some English workers collected the signatures of their followers and presented their demands to parliament. Thus their movements come to be known as **Chartist** movement. Another form of movement during this period was what is known as Scientific Socialism founded by Karl Marx (1818-1883).
- Industry creates military power and financial strength. Thus, industrialized states dominated the world and colonization of more overseas territories during the second half of the 19th c was the outcome of the Industrial Revolution.
- Formation of nation- states in Europe facilitated industrial development.
- The ideas of liberalism, democracy and pluralism spread all over the industrialized world. Liberalism as explained by John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) was the belief in **free speech, freedom of worship and peoples control over the state.**

Unification of Italy

Italy had once been the center of the Roman Empire. It had also been the place where the Renaissance culture developed. After the great Explorations and discoveries Italian cities of Venice, Naples, Florence, Rome and Genoa lost their importance because of the decline in Mediterranean trade. This decline came about as a result of the shift of trade routes from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic shores.

Following Napoleon's defeat representatives from the victorious nations and France met at the congress of Vienna in 1815. The congress reshaped the map of Europe to something like it was before the Napoleonic wars. Therefore,

- The kingdom of Sardinia which also included Piedmont was recognized as an independent Italian state.
- Venetia and Lombardy become Austrian provinces
- Parma and Modena, Lucca and Tuscany were restored to local princes

- The states of the Catholic Church were restored to the Papacy (papal states) and ruled directly by the pope.
- Naples and Sicily or the two Sicily were restored under local rulers dominated by Austria.

Giuseppe Mazzini 1805-1872 organized the Young Italy Movement aimed at creating a democratic republic in Italy. Moreover, Piedmont-Sardinia got its constitution in 1848. This later became the constitution of the Italian kingdom.

How was Italian unification realized?

- The unification of Italy went through several stages. Before unification there had been eight separate petty states in Italy. **Piedmont –Sardinia** took the lead in the movement to unify Italy.
- The skillful diplomacy of **Count Camilo Benso de Cavour** 1810-1861 the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia greatly contributed to the unification of Italy. Cavour allied with France and Britain in the Crimean war 1853-1856 against Russia. In 1859 in a short conflict with Austria, France came to the side of Cavour and helped him to regain Lombardy.
- Popular uprising of the young Italy in Northern states of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and papal Romagna resulted in the unification with Piedmont Sardinia in 1859.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi led a military campaign against Francis II, the ruler of two Sicily in 1860. Garibaldi's force known as the "**Red Shirts**" or the "**Thousands**" crushed every resistance to unification in the south. **Naples** and **Sicily** were joined with Piedmont-Sardinia and the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed in **Turin** in 1861.
- In the Austro- Prussian war of 1866 Italy allied with Prussia and got Venetia from Austria by the peace agreement after the war. Only France remained in Rome. Bismarck's success in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, ended the reign of Napoleon III and his 2nd Empire. This success of Prussia completed the unification of Germany on one hand and forced French troops to withdraw from Rome. This final event completed Italian unification. The capital city of united Italy was transferred from **Turin** to **Rome**.

Unification of Germany

Several factors preceded the unification of Germany. These included

- The wars of Napoleon Bonaparte rose German national feeling.
- The ideas of liberalism and nationalism favored German unification.
- The revolution of 1848 helped Prussia to be the future nucleus for German unification and gain a constitution.

How was Germany United?

- German unification achieved gradually by different methods. Economic unity was promoted before political unification was achieved. With Prussia as a nucleus, a custom union Zollverein was set up in 1819. By 1840s the union included most German states but

not Austria. It eliminated tariff barriers among the German states. Manufacturers and merchants benefited from the union. This paved the way for political unification.

- Otto von Bismarck becomes chancellor of Prussia in 1862. In 1864 he started war against Denmark was in control of the two German lands of Holstein and Schleswig. With Austrian support Bismarck won the Danish war in 1864 and freed Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. Holstein was given to Austria and Prussia gained Schleswig.
- In the Austro-Prussian war the army of Prussia defeated Austria at the battle of Sadawa in 1866. By the peace treaty after the war **Holstein** was given to Prussia. Italy gained **Venetia**.
- The last decisive war in the course of German unification was the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 and the French forces defeated by the Prussian army at the battle of Sedan. The South German states were able to unite with north Germany.
- In 1871 at Versailles Bismarck proclaimed William I as Emperor of the German Empire by the treaty of Frankfurt France also ceded the coal and oil rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. France also agreed to pay a huge war indemnity to Germany. German unification was achieved through “**Blood and Iron**” as Bismarck planned.

The American Civil War

What were the causes of the American Civil War?

There were disparities in the level of economic and political difference between the North and South, especially on the question of slavery.

The confederates scored military victories at the initial stage that is “between” 1861-1863. However, in 1863, Abraham Lincoln introduced two types of laws. These are:

- Emancipation proclamation and
- Homestead Law.

The Emancipation Proclamation was a law enacted to free slaves in rebel-held territories of the South and the homestead law gave the right to a plot of land in the west to whoever was ready to work on it.

The effective military leadership of General **Ulysses S. Grant** and **William T. Sherman** along with the dedication of **Abraham Lincoln** ended the war in the victory of unionists. Finally, Jefferson Davis was captured and the last confederate troops surrendered.

Consequence of the civil war

- High military casualties
- Agricultural devastation that led to disease and starvation in the South
- Slavery was officially abolished
- Politically the union was preserved
- Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth

- The civil war preserving national unity paved the way for the rise of US as a major global power
- Racial discrimination survived in USA until 1960s.

Colonial Rivalries of European Powers

European colonial penetration into Africa passed through several stages and involved different methods. Before 1500, Europeans did regard Africa as “**Dark Continent**”. Africa was not explored and well known except Mediterranean coasts and other shores of Africa.

The Euro-African contacts began by the trades of profitable commodities like **gold, ivory** and **slaves**. With the industrial revolution and the emergence of new powerful nation states however the interests of European powers towards changed. Two major developments in Europe changed European interests in the scramble for Africa. These are:

- **European Capitalism (Industrial Capitalism)**

Industrial Europe needed new sources of raw materials and markets for manufactured goods. Europeans also needed new areas for investment.

- **The emergence of Germany and Italy.** As newly united nation-states changed the balance of power in Europe. This was followed by international competition. For instance Britain was able to boast by their large empire and saying “The Sun never sets on the British Empire”.

With these driving motives, European powers were in constant rivalry among themselves. The British intended to build a colonial empire that extended from Cairo in Egypt to Cape Town in South Africa. The French had a similar ambition extending from Djibouti to Dakar in Senegal from East to West. These two powers had been near to war at Fashoda in Sudan in 1898. This was known as the **Fashoda incident**. Finally, they avoided war by making an agreement.

European conflict and cooperation in the scramble for Africa

The immediate factors for the scramble of Africa were the **opening of Suez Canal** in 1869, become the center of rivalry between Britain and France. The direct involvement of king Leopold II of Belgium and Germany in the colonization of Africa aggravated rivalry for colonies.

Colonial powers needed agreement on how to partition Africa without war. One of the agreements was called the **Berlin Conference** in 1884-1885 arranged by **Otto von Bismarck** Chancellor of Germany.

The process of colonial occupation of Africa

European explorers had been coming to Africa and continued to explore the continent. Missionaries followed in the footsteps of explorers aimed at evangelizing the African peoples. The explorers and the missionaries gathered useful information which were used by European governments.

Colonial powers made deceptive treaties with local rulers and gradually acquired the lands of these rulers. Outright conquests also carried out by. For instance military conquests were made in West Africa by the French. The British occupied Egypt in 1882. In 1898 the British defeated the Mahaddist resistance at the battle of **Omdurman**.

In 1899, Seyyid Mohammed Abdile Hassan organized Somalia combatants and confronted British colonizers. But he was by the British force in 1920; he had laid foundation for a united Somali nation. However, only Ethiopia that successful resistance against the European colonial conquest was carried out during this period.

European success attributed by many factors

- ❖ Europeans had modern weapons and trained soldiers. But Africans were technologically backward and could not manufacture firearms.
- ❖ African resistance was not coordinated.
- ❖ Colonial powers drew African boundaries with their own interests arbitrarily.
- ❖ European colonial rule denied self-government to Africans and exploited African minerals and agricultural resources.

European colonial rule varied in form, the British kind of administration had come to be known as **Indirect Rule** and that of the French Kind as **Direct Rule**.

Unit Two

The formation of the Modern Ethiopian Empire (1855-1906)

2.1. The Ethiopian Long Distance Trade in the 19th c.

Trade can be divided into **local** and **long distance trade**. Local trade refers to local exchange of goods in the same region and held weakly on fixed days. On the other hand long distance trade involved different markets, peoples, regions and varieties of trading items. It was mainly conducted by caravan merchants who traded in both import and export items.

Merchants of the long distance trade

- The long distance trade of the 19th c involved different groups of merchants. The two most dominant were **Jebarti** and **Afkala**. The Jebarti were Muslim merchants of northern Ethiopia trading as far as the Red Sea. The Afkala were Muslim Oromo from South West Ethiopia.
- Caravan merchants had leaders known as **Negadras**. **The Negadras was responsible for**
 - ❖ Mobilizing the group
 - ❖ Fixing the date of departures
 - ❖ Choosing campaign sites for rest
 - ❖ Settling disputes and
 - ❖ Paying taxes at custom posts

Items of trade

Ethiopian import items include:

- ❖ Copper, brass, spices, clothes, beads, silk, silver, firearms etc. and

The major export items were:

- ❖ Ivory, musk, wax, gold, skins, hides, incense, coffee and slaves.

- The major trade routes of the long distance trade in the 19th c. connected the market centers along **North-South** and **East-West** axis. And the origins of the routes were mainly in the **South-Western** Ethiopia (**Bonga**) Kaffa.
- In the 19th c. there was no uniform use of medium of exchange in Ethiopia. **Bartering** was complemented with the use of currency or some other medium of exchange.
- One of the widely used medium of exchange in the local markets was a Salt-bar known as **Amole**. In addition to Amole **Maria Theresa Taller**, **beads**, **cartridges** and **cloth** were used as medium of exchange in the 19th c.
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The Revival of Imperial power in the Christian Highland Kingdom And the Process of Empire building 1855-1900.

The two major themes in the 19th c. history of Ethiopia are the:

- ❖ Formation of the Ethiopian Empire and
- ❖ The struggle against foreign aggressors.

The process of Empire building began with the efforts of Emperor **Tewodross II** (r.1855-1868) and completed by **Menelik II**.

I). the Reign of Tewodros II (1855-68).

Before the rise of Tewodros II, the Christian kingdom went through a period of great crises called **Zemene Mesafint**. This period came to an end with the rise of Kassa Hailu from Quara. He gained successive military victories over powerful warlords “between” 1852-55.

- ❖ Dej. **Goshu** of Gojjam was defeated at Guramba in 1852.
- ❖ **Biru Aligaz** and three other war leaders were defeated at Gorgora Bichen in 1853.
- ❖ Ras **Ali II** was crushed at Ayshal in 1853 and
- ❖ Finally, Dej. **Wube** of Semen and Tigray was beaten in 1855.
- Then, Kassa crowned as Emperor Tewodros II in February, 1855. The first program of Tewodros was restoring imperial power over the Christian Highland Kingdom. As a pre-condition for political unity he sought to bring religious unity first. He declared the Orthodox Tewahdo as the official faith. He expelled leader of the Catholics in Ethiopia (Dejacobis). In all his campaigns, he was military victorious.
- Regional lords fought hard against the Emperor’s aim and they did not want to lose the political and economic rights they used to enjoy.
- Tewodros entered into conflict with the clergy due to his plan of redistributing Church lands. He reduced the number of priests and deacons in each Church to 2 and 3 respectively. Tewodros also imprisoned the Bishop **Abuna Selama** who died in prison in 1867. The conflict with the clergy further isolated Tewodros from the people.

- Tewodros stationed at **Gafat** near Debre Tabor where he tried to manufacture modern firearms with European missionaries. After his suicidal death at Meqdella in 1868, there was no return to the period of Zemene Mesafint as expected by many. The three contenders Wagshum Gobeze of Lasta, Ras Kasssa Mircha of Tigray and Negus Menelik of Shoa competed to each other for the throne. Then, **Wagshum Gobeze** took the throne and become Emperor **Tekle Georgis** immediately after the death of Tewodros II from 1868-1871.

II). the Reign of Yohannis IV 1872-1889.

- In 1871, Ras Kassa Mircha defeated Emperor Tekle Georgis at the battle of **Assem** in Tigray. Then, he was crowned Emperor Yohannis IV in 1872. Unlike Tewodros, Yohannis did not persisting the use of force for building imperial authority. He recognized the local chiefs so long as they accepted him as an overlord and paid him annual tributes.
- Menelik did not recognize Yohannis as an Emperor at the beginning. He calls himself “king of kings”. He had foreign relations with Egypt, Britain, France and Italy as an independent ruler to import firearms. He did not pay tribute to emperor Yohannis IV up to the year 1878. In 1878, Yohannis and Menelik made a formal agreement at a place called **Liche**. By the treaty of Liche Menelik agreed to:
 - ❖ Pay annual tribute to Yohannis.
 - ❖ Drop the title “king of kings” and use only the title king.
 - ❖ Stop independent contacts with foreigner

Yohannis on his part recognized

- ❖ Menelik and his descendants as rulers of Shoa and Wollo and
 - ❖ Both Yohannis and Menelik agreed to help each other against common enemies.
- In May 1878, Yohannis called a religious council at Borumeda in Wollo. At the end of this council Yohannis declared that the Orthodox Tewahdo faith as the only official doctrine and all Muslims should become Christians. The two prominent converts were Mohammed Ali who took a baptismal name **Mikael** and Ahmade liban who become **Haile Mariam**.

Egyptian Aggression on Ethiopia 1872-1885.

- The Ethio-Egyptian conflict reached its peak during the reign of Emeror Yohannis IV 1872- 1889. The architect of Egyptian aggression in Ethiopia was named **Warner Muzinger**. Egypt sent army into Ethiopia in three fronts in 1875.
 - ❖ An Egyptian army led by Mohammed Rouf Pasha from port of Zeila and controlled Harar in 1875.
 - ❖ Muzinger led a small Egyptian army of about 500 from the port of Tajura. But he was killed by the Afar people.
 - ❖ About 2500-3000 men under a mercenary from Denmark, named colonel Arrendrup entered via Massawa in the north.

- Yohannes's force met Arrendrup force at the battle of Gundet in 1875. Within the fraction of time Ethiopians secured victory over the Egyptians. Arendrup was killed, Ethiopia captured arms and prisoners.
- Ismail determined to avenge his defeat at Gundet and began to mobilize a strong army in 1876. He recruited European and American generals and officers for his army under the commander Mohammed Ratib Pasha and the American general Loring.
- The battle of Gura resulted heavy losses on both sides. Ethiopia achieved a resounding victory once again. But Yohannis left the Egyptians in some of the occupied regions of Ethiopia. He did not want to endanger his victory with an exhausted army.

The Hewett Treaty and Ethio-Mahadist conflict

- British sent envoy sir William Hewett signed treaty with Yohannis on June 1884. It had 7 articles. But this treaty earned Ethiopia an adherent enemy of Mahadists. To fulfil the term of treaty Yohannis ordered Ras Alula to rescue the Egyptian army who trapped in eastern Sudan. Then Ras Alula fought the Mahadists at the battle of **Kufit in 1885**.
- Therefore, the Mahaddists launched a serious of attack characterized by looting, material destruction and enslavement of boarder people. Yohannis ordered Negus **Tekle Haimanot** of Gojjam to defend the region from the Mahaddists attack but he was defeated at the battle of **Sarwuha** in 1887.
- Yohannis turned towards to Matama on March 9, 1889 and the Ethiopian army and the Mahadists troops fought at the battle of **Matama**. Yohannis was defeated and died in the next day and his dead body captured and beheaded by Mahaddists.

III), the reign of Menelik II

- The formation of expansion and formation of modern Ethiopia empire was completed during the reign of Emperor Menelik II who used both the forceful subjugation and peaceful submission by influencing the local rulers. Menelik was began the process of expansion when he was the king of Shoa. From 1875-1889 Menelik incorporating the regions of:

Guraghe	Gibe states
Illibabor	Arsi and
Wollega	Harar

- Most of the Oromo of Western Ethiopia and Christian Guraghe incorporated through peaceful submission. On the other hand the Muslim Guraghe, Arsi and Harar were subjugated after bloody wars with the army of Menelik.
- The Muslim Guraghe and Silte resisted Menelik under their leader **Hassan Enjamo** but he was subjugated in 1888 by Menelik army under the leadership of Ras Gobana. And the Arsi Oromo subdued after four years of struggle in 1886 at the battle of **Azule** by Ras Darge. The resistance of Harari and Oromo of the South-East was subdued after bloody encounter at the battle of **Challanqo** in 1887.

- Menelik's imperial expansion conceded with the outbreak of Great famine also known as Kifu Qen(1888-1892). The cause of the famine was **cattle epidemics**. This made farming difficult and gradually led to famine.
- Wolaita, Bale and Kaffa were incorporated after the coronation of Menelik. In fact Wolaita under Kawo Tona with strong resistance fought against Menelik's army in 1894, but he was defeated and captured. Menelik completed his expansion after the battle of Adwa from 1896-1900. During this period Menelik incorporated the border areas of Ogaden, Assossa, Benshangul, Borena and Kaffa. Kaffa was subjugated by the Christian rulers after bloody war under their local ruler Tato Gaki Serecho in 1897. Finally, the formation of modern Ethiopian Empire becomes completed in 1900.

Italian Colonialism in the Horn of Africa

- After the occupation of Massawa, Italy use the port as a spring board to her colonial expansion into Ethiopia. They blocked the import of firearms into Ethiopia and imposed heavy taxes on Ethiopian merchants. Ras Alula Engda warned Italians, but the Italians ignored the warning. In 1887 Alula crushed 500 Italian troops at Dogali. This event is known as the victory of Dogali. Italians wanted military revenge, but Britain sent an envoy Gerald Portal to meet Yohannis in 1887, and proposed:
 - ❖ War indemnity for Italians
 - ❖ Ethiopia ask apology for Alula's attack
 - ❖ Restoration of occupied coastal regions to Ethiopia
- However, his mission was failed. Yohannis wrote a letter to Queen Victoria in condemning British diplomatic dishonest and unfairness.
- Italo-Shoan relation was started in 1876 when the Italian Geographical society led by M.O. Antinori came to Shoa. Menelik gave the resting place called **Let Marefia** in Shoa. Menelik needed Italians for firearms.

The Treaty of Wuchalle, the Birth of Eritrea as an Italian colony and Battle of Adwa

- The treaty of Wuchalle was signed between Menelik and Count Pietro Antonelli on May 2, 1889. The treaty had **20** articles. However, the cause of the conflict was article III (3) and XVII (17).
- Article 3 delimited the boundary between Ethiopia and Italian occupied region of Mereb Melash.
- Article 17 of Wuchalle treaty was about the role of Italy in Ethiopia's foreign relation. It was written in two contradictory versions. Amharic version says Ethiopia can use the help of Italy in her diplomatic relation with Europe. But Italian version contained an obligatory commitment of Ethiopia to use the good will of Italy in her relation with Europe.
- Menelik asked king Umberto to correct article 17 by diplomatic campaign and he defined Ethiopian boundary as far as the Red Sea.

The battle of Adwa

- Menelik abrogated the Wuchale Treaty in 1893. But, Italians were unwilling to abrogate the treaty. Menelik's wife Empress Tayitu preferred war than surrender. Menelik mobilized human and material resources for eventual war. At the command of more 100,000 soldiers and camp followers of both sexes on December 7, 1895 Menelik troops crushed Italian army at the battle of Ambalage and Italians retreated to Mekelle. The decisive engagement was the battle of Adwa fought on March 1, 1896 and Italians lost the battle.

The Consequence of the victory of Adwa

- ❖ Guaranteed political independence of Ethiopia.
- ❖ It had been a symbol of national pride.
- ❖ Adwa becomes a symbol of black dignity and self rule. It sparked the emergence of religious separatist movement known as **Ethiopianism**.
- ❖ The echo of Adwa also inspired the early pan-African movement.
- Nevertheless, Italian not totally driven out of Ethiopia and remain in Eritrea up to 1941. In 1906 the three colonial powers Britain, France and Italy signed the **Tripartite Treaty**. They defined their respective interest in Ethiopia.

Unit Three

The problem of succession and the Tripartite Treaty

- In 1906, **Menelik** suffered a stroke and Ras **Mokonnen Micael** died. This led to power struggle in the palace and political instability in the empire. The colonial powers worried by the open of German legation in Addis Ababa in 1905 and about Ethiopia following the death of Menelik. Despite his illness Menelik took some steps to solve the internal and external problems.
 - ❖ He wrote letters to the colonial powers to maintain the unity of his country.
 - ❖ He established the council of Ministers to respond to the foreign pressures.
 - ❖ To solve the problem of succession he officially announced Lij Iyasu as his heir.

Power struggle between Empress Taitu and the Shoan nobility

- Empress **Taytu Bitul** comes up with her own choice for the imperial succession. She preferred prince **Zewditu** married with her relatives Ras **Gugsa Wolle**. She was resistant to the selection of Lij Iyasu. She arranged political marriage among her relatives and appointed her close alliance and relatives to the high ranking positions.
- However her measures threatened the political supremacy of Shoan nobility. Finally, when she tried to dissolve the council of minister her opponents speeded up her down fall in 1910.

- In December 1913 Menelik was died and Tayitu was exiled to Entoto, where she died in 1918. Following her removal political arrangement made by the Shoan nobilities.

The Challenge of Iyasu

- A year after the removal of Tayitu, power struggle revived once again between the old nobility and palace guards of Menelik on one hand and Lij Iyasu on the other hand after the death of Ras Bitwoded Tessama Nadew in 1911. The Shoan nobility did not support Lij Iyasu because he refused any regent and publicly declared to lead the country by himself. However, he introduced many positive reforms. Like:
 - ❖ He modified the traditional methods of tithes or asrat collection.
 - ❖ He out lowed **lebashay** and **quragna** system.
 - ❖ He established a modern police force called **Trunbulle**.
 - ❖ He formed a separated education from the Church.
 - ❖ He introduced auditing of government properties.
 - ❖ He followed liberal policy towards Ethiopian Muslims.
- Lij Iyasu met internal and external oppositions. Internally, the opposition came from the Shoan nobilities and officials and externally from colonial powers due to his foreign policies. To overthrow him, his opponents used his personal weakness. The most serious political threat was the coronation of his father as Nigus of **Wollo, Tigray, Gojjam** and **Begemider** in 1914.
- Iyasu's foreign policy also provoked external powers (Britain, France and Italy) especially his strong relation with the German and Turkey and his moral and material support to Somali nationalist Sayyid Mohammed Abdile Hassan who fought against Britain and Italy in Somali land.
- Finally, when he was in visit in Harar and Jijiga his opponents decided to depose him. In 1916, Iyasu was officially deposed. Up on hearing the coup Iyasu headed to the capital to avert coup. Then, the Shoan army and Iyasu met at the place of **Mieso** near Chiro town. He was defeated and flee to Wollo and he was become a fujetive for five years until he was captured in Tigray in 1921. He was detained at **Fiche** and transferred to **Garamulata** in Harage up to 1936. His father Negus Mikael attempted to restore his son to power. In October 1916 his army met the Shoan army at the battle of **Segele** but he was defeated, captured and died two years later. Then, the Shoan nobilities crowned **Zewditu** as empress and **Ras Teferi** as heir to the throne in 1917.

The Diarchy

- The term diarchy in Ethiopian politics refers to the period of **Dual rule** between 1917-1930 by Zewditu and Teferi worked together. The council of Ministers was recognized under the Chairman ship of Fitawrary **Habte Georgis** Minister of war. The problem came as the power of Teferi started to grow up.

- The supporters of Zewditu were the conservative Shoan nobility and Bishop also known as the **traditionalists** (the **conservatives**).
- The supporters of Ras Teferi were known as the **progressivisms** included the young educated, commercial strata and some elites.
- Important events in Teferi's rise to power are
 - ❖ In 1918 removal of 12 ministers of council and other opponents as a result of the demonstration by the **mehal safari**.
 - ❖ The capture of Lij Iyasu in 1921.
 - ❖ In 1923 Ethiopia become member of the League of Nation.
 - ❖ In 1924 Ras Teferi and important nobility made tour to Europe and
 - ❖ The natural death of Fitawrary Habte Georgis and Abuna Matewos.

Unit Four

The African Peoples' resistance against colonial expansion from 1870-1914

The struggle against colonialism had passed through different stages. The most important are:

Samori Toure of the Mandinka

Samori Toure was one of those leaders in West Africa. He built an empire included the present town of **Senegal**, **S-E Mali** and **Guinea**. Samori Toure acquired weapons through his trade with coastal towns and fought the French for several years. Finally, the French army succeeded in capturing Samori in 1898 and exiled him to the French colony of **Gabon** where he died two years later at the age of seventy.

The Ashanti Empire

The Ashanti Empire emerged as a nation in the late 17th c. their empire stretched in the present day state of Ghana in West Africa. The empire was governed by the king who used the title **Asantehene**. The British began their colonial venture and called it the **British Gold Coast Colony** in 1874. The Ashanti were fought against the British and paid an immense sacrifices, but unable to defend British colonialism.

The Urabi Pasha's Rebellion in Egypt

Urabi Pasha was a colonel in Egyptian army when British and French imperialism dominated Egypt and he was carried out a strong war of resistance against the imperialists. In 1881, the army of Urabi Pasha was finally defeated at the battle of **Tel El-Kabir** by British forces. Thereafter, Britain took full colonial control of Egypt since 1882.

The Mahaddist Movement in the Sudan

The **Mahdi** which literally means the correct way of practicing Islam in Sudan began a religious and anti-colonial resistance movement against Egypt in 1881. The Mahaddists had defeated the forces of **Gordon** who is colonel governor in Sudan and Sudan achieved independence until it was invaded again in 1898. Finally, after a heroic resistance under the leadership of **Khalifa Abdullahi** successor of the Mahdi defeated at the battle of **Omdurman** in 1898. From 1898 onwards, Sudan fell under joint British and Egyptian control. This joint control was known as the **Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Rule**.

The Maji Maji Rebellion

- One of the early resistances to the Germans in Zanzibar was led by **Bushiri Ibn Salim**. (an Arab sugar planter) The Germans tried to overcome this problem through 600 Sudanese mercenaries recruited from Egypt. But, the resistance was crushed and Bushiri was killed in the battle in 1889.
- The Maji Maji revolt broke out as reaction to the oppressive colonial policy of the Germans. This peasant rebellion becomes referred to as the **Maji Maji revolt**. The term Maji means

water, in the Swahili language. Finally, the resistance was suppressed and the Germans continued with their harsh colonial rule.

The First World War (1914-1918)

Causes of the First World War

❖ The rivalry among Imperialist powers.

The industrial revolution was one of the major causes. When industry expanded in Western Europe the need for raw materials which were not available in their own countries were forced them for another countries in backward areas of the world.

❖ The Moroccan Crisis of 1905 and 1911

In 1904, Britain and France concluded an ant-German cordiale in which France got a free hand in Morocco and England had a free hand in Egypt and Sudan. Germany opposed the agreement sided with Morocco against French penetration of that land. The conflict was however resolved by international conference. Again in 1911, Germany challenged French claim over Morocco and the problem resolved when France gave some parts of Congo to Germany. Then France was given a free hand in Morocco.

❖ The Balkan Crisis.

The subject nations in the Balkan region rose up against the religious and national oppression imposed by the Ottoman Turks and this led to the Balkan war of 1912 and 1913. The outcome of the war was that Turkey ousted almost from the Balkan Peninsula.

❖ Military alliances and

Triple Alliance: when originally formed in 1882, comprised Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy. Later re-named **Central Powers**, which were include **Germany, Italy, Austro-Hungary** and **Ottoman Turkey** in 1914. **Bulgaria** joined the central powers in 1915. Italy left and joined the Triple entente in 1915.

Triple entente: first Britain and France formed the entente cordiale in 1904 and transferred in to triple entente when Russia joined the alliance in 1907. More than 20 countries including the USA, Japan, the Union of South Africa, Portugal and Rumania joined and renamed the **Allied Powers** in the course of the First World War.

❖ Owing to the mutual suspicion

There was a persistent competition among the European powers to get ahead of others in terms of quality and quantity of weapons. Mutual suspicion and fear of one another reigned among the nations of Europe.

The assassination of Francis (Franz) Ferdinand at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was the immediate cause of the First World War.

The Courses of the First World War

- The First World War was fought on different fronts. The western front was the most decisive of all fronts.
- The Germans followed the **Schlieffen** Plan designed by Alfred Von Schlieffen some eight years back it was planned to attack **France** through **Belgium** and occupy Paris within six weeks in a “**Swinging Door**” operations then to turn **East** against **Russians**.
- According to the plan the Germans advanced across Belgium to France. However, contrary to the German expectations, the Russians made rapid mobilization and attacked the Germans.
- The military balance was changed when the USA entered the war. In 1915, the German submarine (under water boat) sank a commercial ship and caused the death of large number of American citizens. Then USA declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.
- In 1918, allied forces were reinforced by American troops started an offensive against the Germans and drove them from French soil. Then, on November 1918 the Germans ended hostilities by accepting armistice.

The consequence of the First World War

Social

- ❖ About 10 million soldiers lost their life and over 20 million wounded.
- ❖ Millions of civilians died as a result of hostilities, famine and disease.

Economic

- ❖ The total cost of the war estimated over \$ 300 billion
- ❖ Industrial plants, bridges and other infrastructure were destructed.

Political

- ❖ The USA and Soviet Union become the leading world powers.
- ❖ Three European major dynasties were dethroned. These are:
 - The Hohenzollerns of Germany.
 - The Hapsburgs of Austria-Hungary and
 - The Romanovs of Russia.
- ❖ New national states were arisen in central Europe.

- ❖ The League of Nations was established to solve international problems and to advance world peace.

Unit Five

Italo-Ethiopian War (1935-1941) and its Aftermath

- Following the battle of Adwa Italians followed “friendly Policy” to Ethiopia even though its colonial ambition did not die. The sign which showed its ambition of colonizing Ethiopia were the following:
 - ❖ The Tripartite Treaty in which Italy was one of the signatories.
 - ❖ Fascist parties coming to power in 1922 led by Mussolini, who rekindled colonial ambition.
 - ❖ The 1925 Anglo-Italian agreement in which Italy agreed to help the government of Britain to build at Lake Tana.
- However, Italy tried her best to cover its hidden ambition to colonize Ethiopia by showing friendly gestures to Ethiopia like the following:
 - ❖ Italy supported the case of Ethiopia in becoming member of the League of Nations in 1923.
 - ❖ A Treaty of friendship also signed between Ethiopia and Italy in 1928 and
 - ❖ The Ras Teferi Grand Tour in 1924 included Italy.
- However, Italians by covering their war plan; they were making **Eritrea** and **Somalia** used as her military base to attack Ethiopia. there has been also a “**Subversive Policy**” by Italy to divide Ethiopia. for example, they got some success in antagonizing the following persons with the emperor.
 - Dejjazmach Haile Sellassie Gugsu and
 - Ras Hailu of Gojjam and etc.

The Wal-Wal Incident and the Reaction of the League of Nation

- Wal-Wal is a place located in the Ethiopian territory of Ogaden. This place was taken by Italy in 1934 without a legal basis. Added to this they fired on the Anglo-Ethiopian boundary commission and as result the loss of Ethiopian troops which were three fold to the Italians.
- Amazingly, Italy asked for Ethiopia’s apology and reparation payment. The issue was however, not saved by the League of Nations because much of the members of the League were European countries especially **Britain** and **France** were not willing to decide on the issue rather delayed the solution because they feared Italy might ally with Germany. Sanctions were put on Italy but were too nominal and also came after a long delay.
- Finally, encouraged by the League of Nation Italy invaded Ethiopia by using the Wal-Wal incident as a pretext.

The Course of the War

- The war began on October 3, 1935 by Italians crossing Mereb River. The invasion was made by two directions. From north led by Marshal **Emilio Debono** and from the South led by General **Rudolfo Graziani**.
- In the north, Italy used 300 air planes and poison gas and Debono was replaced by Badoglio who was ruthless. In the South Italians attacked Ethiopia from Somalia and used 100 air planes.

- However, the Ethiopian counter offensive comes late because Ethiopia waited justice from the League of Nations. But, finally, Ethiopia forced to fight with Italy I;from two directions.

Northern Front

The general commander of Ethiopian troops was **Kassa Hailu** and the Ethiopians fought here in three directions.

- ❖ The Eastern direction
 - Led by Ras Mulugeta Yegezu defeated at Amba Aradom.
- ❖ The central direction
 - Led by Ras Kassa and Seyum Mengesha defeated at Amba Aradom.
- ❖ The western direction
 - Led by Ras Imiru Haile Sellassie he got minor victory at Shire.
- Generally, the Ethiopians did not resist the aerial bombardment and poison gas used by Italians. The Emperor himself took part at the battle of Maychew in 31, 1936. But, after the loss of this battle, the Emperor and council of Minister discussed on the evacuation of the emperor to continue diplomatic means. Then, on 2, May, 1936 Emperor Haile Sellassie and his family left Addis Ababa to London through Djibouti.
- On 5, May, 1936 Addis Ababa was controlled by Marshal Badoglio.

Southern Front

In the Southern front Ethiopian force were led by

- Dejazmach Nesibu Zamanuel, Dej, Desta Damtew, Balcha Safo and Mekonnen Endalkachew.

The Ethiopian force had effective leadership and determination in the south but the war was ended with the victory of Italy.

Factors for the defeat of Ethiopian forces

- ❖ Italy's military superiority.
- ❖ Ethiopia did not have armament from outside because of army embargo.
- ❖ Ethiopian army was traditional.
- ❖ Lack of proper coordination in the Ethiopian side and
- ❖ Some regional rulers were antagonized by autocratic rule of the Emperor.

Fascist Rule and Patriotic Resistance (1936-1941)

- After the occupation of Addis Ababa Ethiopia, was added with other Italian colonies. In 1936, Italy declared formation of an Empire called **Italian East Africa** where three colonies were administered as one unit. A viceroy was assigned to administer Italian East Africa turn by turn like Badoglio, Graziani and Umberto D' Aosta.

- There have been also **six** administrative divisions with its capital.

The capitals

the administrative regions

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| • Gonder | Amhara |
| • Addis ababa | Shoa |
| • Jima | Oromia and Sidama |
| • Harar | Harar and Dire Dawa |
| • Asmara | Eritrea |
| • Moqadisho | Somalia |

The Italian Rule

- The Italian rule was raciest, violent, oppressive, highly centralized and militaristic. But, their occupation saw some development in Ethiopia like factories of food, textile, cement and construction materials.
- There has been expansion of hotels and prostitution. They also left modern buildings, garages and technical service which are even still used.

The Patriotic Resistance Movement

The Italians faced opposition and resistance at the time they invade Ethiopia.

The First phase of the resistance

- It was led by members of the nobility, for instance Ras Imiru. It was a continuity of the major war. The Black Lion organization formed in 1936 involved graduates of Holeta military academy and some civilians. It fought Italians at Neqemte and its leader was Ras Imiru.
- Ras Imiru was led the first attempt to liberate Addis Ababa in 1936, but defeated at Gojeb River. The second attempt was made in the summer of 1936 led by Dejazmach Abera Kassa and Asfa Wossen Kassa, Dejach Balcha Safo and Abebe Aregay. However, due to lack of co-ordination they were defeated and Abune Petros was excuted who was a unifying figure.
- The February, massacre (the Graziani Massacre), this was an event where more than 30,000 Ethiopians were massacred within 3 days. It was done when **Abrham Deboch** and **Mogess Asgdom** made an attempt to kill Grazziani in February 19, 19 37.

The Second Phase of Resistance

- It was led by nobility and local notables and characterized by guerilla warfare which has mainly strong in Shoa, Gojjam and Begemider.
- Led by Haile Mariam Mamo, Abebe Aregay, Geresu Duki in Shoa. Amoraw Wubneh in Gonder and Belay Zeleke and Bekele Woya in Gojjam.
- The Ethiopian army was highly depended on enemy supplies and had no any organized system of supplies. Therefore, “Yewust Arbegnoch” (inner patriots) was the one who

played a big role in supplying intelligence, arms, medicine and food. In this group women were the one who played significant role like

- Shewareged Gedlle of Addis Alem
- Kebedech Seyoum of Shoa
- Shewanesh Abera of Lasta
- Abebech Cherqos of Gonder and
- Likelesh Beyan of Jirru.

Problem of Patriots

- ❖ Shortage of arms, food, medicine and etc.
- ❖ Personal conflicts among patriotic leader.
- ❖ Lack of proper co-ordination and
- ❖ Lack of unifying political organization.

The Second World War and the Libration of Ethiopia

- The Second World War was fought between two major military blocks known as the **Allied** and **Axis** powers “between” 1939-1945.

The Allied powers

France
Britain
USA
USSR

The Axis Powers

Germany
Japan
Italy

Causes of the War

- The development of **fascists** in Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Fascism was the totalitarianism whereby the state was an absolute end in itself and opposed democracy.
 - Fascism first emerged in Italy and sized power in 1922
- The **Nazi** party led by **Adolf Hitler** controlled power in Germany in 1933. In 1923, Hitler attempted a coup d'état with his army named “Brown Shirts”. The coup was aborted and Hitler was imprisoned. In prisons Hitler wrote a book entitled *Meine Kampf* (My struggle) which presents his Philosophy and future plan.
- The Nazi assumed the German as a superior race, and sought to rule the world.
- German Nazi complained that the Versailles Treaty signed at the end of W.W. I. by which Germany was unfairly treated by the terms of the peace treaty.

- Italy too, under the fascist party led by Benito Mussolini aspired to build a great Italian empire in Africa.
- Militaristic Japan also planned, to expand, the Japanese empire by means of conquests.
- Following W.W.I. the world had entered international economic crisis known as **Great Depression**. It created economic troubles and political instabilities in many countries. Adolf Hitler and Nazis promised a better future to the German people and rose to power in 1933.
- The Western powers failed to create a united front against Fascist Aggression. Rather Britain and France followed the policy of appeasement and allow territorial seizures by the fascists.
- In 1931 Japan had invaded **Manchuria** a northern province of China and she started the Sino-Japanese war (1937-1945) for the total subjugation of China.
- In 1938, Hitler incorporated Austria under the pretext of uniting Austrian Germans with Germany.
- Similarly, Hitler annexed parts of Czechoslovakia in 1939 under the pretext of uniting Sudeten Germans with Germany. In 1938, Britain, France and Germany signed the **Munich Deal**. The Munich agreement allowed Germany to take part of Czechoslovakia.
- In 1939 Germany and the USSR signed the **Nazi Soviet None-Aggression Pact**.
- Finally, Germany invaded Poland on 1. September 1939. This event marked the beginning of W.W.II and on 3. September 1939 Britain and France declared war on Germany.

The Course of the War and the Libration of Ethiopia

- Poland was not able to withstand German air and ground attacks. The Germans called their Polish campaign as Blitzkrieg (lightning war). Despite the Soviet- German Non Aggression Pact of 1939, the Nazi invaded Russia in June 1941. Hitler expected a quick victory but Russia proved to be a strong enemy and harassed the invaders.
- The German army invaded **France** in May 1940 through **Poland** and **Belgium**. The French resistance collapsed in unoccupied France, the Nazi formed a puppet government headed by **Marshal Petain** at **Vichy**, in France.
- General Charles de Gaulle formed a French free government in England, and determined to continue a war of liberation. Hitler launched devastating air attacks on Britain. However, the effective British resistance repulsed the Nazi invasion.
- Japan attacked the US naval base at **Pearl Harbor** on the Pacific Island of Hawaii in 1941. Then USA declared war on Japan.
- In June 1940, Italy entered W.W.II on the side of Germany. This incident led to British military intervention in the libration campaign of Ethiopia. then,
 - ❖ General **William Platt** attacked the Italians in Eritrea.
 - ❖ The two British officers **Winget** and **Sanford** led a joint army known as the **Gideon Force** with Emperor Haile Sellassie, who entered **Gojjam** in 1941.

- ❖ General **Allan Cunningham** entered Ethiopia through **Kenya** and his army controlled Addis Ababa on 6. April, 1941.
- Emperor Haile Sellassie re-entered his capital on 5, May, 1941 and officially hoisted the Ethiopian flag. In 1945, Adolf Hitler committed Suicide and Mussolini was murdered by Italian communists. A few days later, Germany unconditionally surrendered. Thus, the war came to an end in Europe.
- On 6th and 9th of August 1945 the USA dropped atomic bombs on the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively. Then, W.W.II. ended with the victory of Allied powers.

Effects of World War Second

The Second World War had far reaching consequences. Like

- ❖ It caused an immense loss in human and material wealth. About 50 million peoples, fighters and civilians lost their lives.
- ❖ Material losses on infrastructures, factories, roads, buildings and others summed up to exceed the destructions of the I.W.W.
- ❖ The war hastened the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.
- ❖ USA and USSR became super-powers of the world.
- ❖ The bloodless diplomatic and political competitions and conflicts between the two powers or Cold war was another outcome of the war.
- ❖ The formation of new international organization known as UN was set up.

Restoration of the Monarchy and British domination over Ethiopia

- The British government controlled most of government bodies in Ethiopia and the Emperor could not able to exercise his full power because of the prevailing conditions in the country. Moreover, the British set up **Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA)** over the **Ogaden** and **Eritrea**.
- In 1942, the British signed with the emperor the **first Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty**. It allowed the British to exercise a considerable authority in Ethiopian officers and made Ethiopia dependent.
- In 1944, the **Second Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty** was signed. In this treaty:
 - ❖ The British promised to restore Ogaden to Ethiopia
 - ❖ Recognized the right of Emperor Haile Sellassie to recruit non-British foreign personnel.
 - ❖ The British also allowed Ethiopia to use the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway.
 - ❖ Moreover the British agreed to train Ethiopian military force.
- However, Ogaden stayed under the British control up to 1954, and Eritrea also too from 1941-1952. By 1952 the province of Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia by the resolution of UN.

