

UNIT ONE

PEOPLES AND STATES OF THE SOUTH IN THE 19thC ETHIOPIA, POLITICS, ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Introduction

In the 19thC, the Ethiopian territory was divided into two along the Abbay River, i.e. north and South. There were number of sates and people with diversified economic, political and social cultures inhabited in the Ethiopian region in the 19th centuries. Among these were the Omotic states, The Oromo Monarchies emerged around the Gibe River, the Emirate of Harar, and the Sheikdom along the Ethio- Sudanese border and the Showan Kingdom are some of the states treated under this unit.

1.1 The Omotic States:

The Omotic speakers were traditionally organized in to small kingdom notably those Kaffa, yem, Walayta, Dawaro Bench, Dorze, Gamo Gofa, Koyra, Sheka and Maji.

The Kingdom of Kaffa

The **Kingdom of Kaffa** (c.1390–1897) was an early modern state located in what is now Ethiopia, with its first capital at Bonga. The Gojeb River formed its northern border, beyond which lay the Gibe kingdoms; to the east the territory of the Konta and Kullo peoples lay between Kaffa and the Omo River; to the south numerous subgroups of the Gimira people, and to the west lay the Majangir people.^[1] The native language, also known as Kaffa, is one of the Omotic groups of languages. The names of the two dynasties are very important in the history of Kaffa kingdom. These dynasties were **Matto** and **Minjo**. The name of the dynasty, Minjo was derived from the name of its king before 1390, **Minjilo**.

The people of Kaffa considered themselves as **Keffecho** which is also a common language speaking by different groups. There were a number of groups of people, "but with the status of submerged status", who also lived in the kingdom; these included the **Manjo**, or hunters; the **Manne**, or leatherworkers; and the **Qemmo**, or blacksmiths. The *Manjo* even had their own king, appointed by the King of Kaffa, and were given the duties of guarding the royal compounds and the gates of the kingdom.

The land where this former kingdom lay is mountainous with stretches of forest. The land is very fertile, capable of three harvests a year.

In the 19th century, particularly in the years between 1821 and 1897 kaffa developed into monarchical system and expanded its territory to the south, southwest and northeast of Kaffa. These all development and territorial expansion exhibited during the reign of five successive kings.

- i) Gahd Nerocho(1821-41)
- ii) Gawi Nerocho(1841-43)
- iii) Kaji Screcho (1843-68)
- iv) Gali Screcho (1869-90)
- v) Gaki Screcho (1890-97)

State Structure

The King of Kaffa, bearing the title of **Tato**. He was assisted by a state councilors consisted of **eight permanent Rasho and one non- permanent member**. The kingdom was divided in to **twelve** and later extended in to **eighteen** provinces, and administered by the governors called **Worbabi Rasho** whose accountability directly to the king.

Among all the Omotic states, Kaffa was remembered for its frontier defense system by which they erected secret watch towers and alarming the society when the enemies advanced against the kingdom by beating the drum. Alarming responsibility vested in the Manjo clan.

However the king was assisted by state councilors, the entire land of Kaffa belong to the king. The king had tax collectors, **Tate Kisho** (the hands of the king). Taxes were collected in kind.

Economy of Kaffa

Economy of Kaffa mainly depended on agriculture, and supplemented by trade. Bonga its capital had also played an important meeting place to all merchants arrived there from different directions. Moreover, Bonga was the source of all trading items such as coffee, musk, ivory, slave and gold. Beads, salt bar and iron bars were used as medium of exchange. Kaffa had experience of iron technology.

During the third phase of Menelik II territorial expansion, The last Kaffa king, **Gaki Sherocho**, resisted for months the combined armies of Wolde Giyorgis, Ras Damisse, and King Abba Jifar II of Jimma, until he was captured 11 September 1897, and was first sent to Ankober, then to Addis Ababa. Kaffa was then held as a fief by Wolde Giyorgis until 1914. with viable internal organization and systematic defense, Kaffa could survive as in independent state until it incorporated in to the Menelik II Empire.

The Kingdom of Yem

Yem occupied the western bank of the Gibe River. Yem as political entity existed since the 14th century.

In the 19thC, the kingdom of Yem was ruled by the dynasty known as **Mowa**.

The title of the king was – **Ano**, who assumed both religious and political authority. The administration of Yem kingdom was hierarchical. Moreover, the kingdom was divided into provinces and sub-provinces leading by their own chief known as **erasho** and **gena** respectively. The king was the top of social pyramid followed by the council of officials called **Astesor** chaired by **Waso**.

Agriculture was the base of Yem economy, and trade and craftwork were supplementary activities by which the people earned their livelihood. In the second phase of Menelik II territorial expansion, the kingdom became part of the Empire in 1894

Kingdom of Walayta

The people of Walayta had their own kingdom for thousands of years with kings called "Kawo" and a monarchical administration. The earlier name of the kingdom was "The Famous Kingdom of **Damot**" - this included the south, south east, south west and part of the central region of the present Ethiopia. The famous King of this Kingdom was King (Kawo) Motolomi. He said to be the founder of the **Walayta Malla** dynasty. Once Damot was defeated and conquered by Amdetsyon in 1316, reduced in to tributary status.

After the defeat which overcame the northern part of its territory the kingdom was reduced to its present size and the name became the Kingdom of Walayta. It remained thus for hundreds of years until the expansion of Emperor Menelik II into the regions south of Shewa during the early 1890s.

During the 15th century the founding dynasty was declined and replaced by the new and powerful dynasty called **Tigre**. The new dynasty was supported by warrior class of Walayta, **Qoga** who resides around the court. The king of Walayta had the royal title **Kawo**. The king was exercised absolute power. The land and the properties belong to the king.

The second Phase of Menelik II expansion directed towards to the conquest of Walayta, however its last king (Kawo) **Tona**, had made stiffest resistance against the expansionist concluded with sad end in 1894.

Agriculture was the base of Walayta economy. Walayta was an extremely fertile area, heavily wooded in many of its parts and with diverse agricultural products like enset, maize, wheat, barley, coffee tobacco and cotton.

The Kingdom of Sheka

It was situated to the East of Baro and west of Gojeb rivers or the west of Kaffa.

Before the 19th century Sheka had two ruling dynasties, Batto and Bushasho. The Bushasho kings ruled Sheka from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Christianity introduced in to the kingdom in the late 16th century. The kings of Sheka had royal title like that of Kaffa, **Tato**. The kingdom had a close economic political and historical relationship with Enarya, Kaffa and Anfillo.

The well recognized the name of five Sheka kings who were exercised their power in the 19th century:

- i. Bedi Nechochi (1800-1805)
- ii. Tachi Nechechi (1805-1810)
- iii. Gali Goechi (1820-1850)
- iv. Deji Goechi (1850-1887)
- v. Tachi Goechi (1889)

2.1 The Oromo States

In the 19th century besides the Omotic states there were five Oromo states evolved around the upper Gibe basin. These were namely **Limmu- Enarya, Jimma, Gera, Gomma and Gumma**.

From among the branches of the **afire** confederacy of the Mecha, the Oromo kingdoms of **Leqa-Neqemte** and **Leqa-Qellem** emerged in the 19th century the region of Wollega.

Many scholars suggested different factors for the rise of monarchical Oromo states and replaced the Gada system among the Mecha Oromo.

i) Influence of the Cushitic and Omotic state organization on the Oromo socio-political system

ii) The revival of long- distance trade between north and south

iii) The spread of Islam in the region

Owing to internal and external factors transformed egalitarian the Oromo society from their egalitarian system, Gada into monarchical states in the Gibe and Wollega Regions. There were also frequent clashes and conflicts among the Oromo group themselves led by their local **Abba Dulla**. This situation enabled certain political leaders to gain control over their respective clans and regions .Nevertheless, it is important to underscore that the decline of the Gada did not occur throughout the Oromo region at the same time.

Limmu- Enarya Was the earliest kingdom in Gibe which was built on the ruins of the Medieval Enarya. Founded by **Bofo** or Abba **Gomol** probably between 1800 and 1802.It was the first gibe monarchies because they were the first whose mode of production was transformed from pastoralism to mixed agriculture. In addition to this, Enarya controlled the long- distance trade and reached the height of its power during the reign of Abba Bagibo or Ibsa (1825-1861)

Jimma was appeared in the region as one of rival state to that of the Enarya, in time the power of Enarya was ousted and gave way to Jimma in the region. Jimma recognized its greatness during its famous ruler Abba Jifar controlled trade and trade routes.

Gomma like that of Limmu- Enarya the nucleus of the state was formed during the second half of the 18th century but the process completed in the 19th century around 1810.**Oncho Jilcha** (1810-1830) was its famous ruler controlled the trade and trade route.

Gomma was formed in the west and south west of Jimma. **Abba Manno** was its famous ruler and Gomma was the first to accept Islam in the Gibe region. The entire people of Gomma were converted to Islam much earlier than the rest of the Gibe state

Gera was created by powerful war leader Gunji. The well known ruler by its military and administrative skill was **Tulu Gunji**

The Emirate of Harar:

Harar is one of the earliest Muslim centers of the Ethiopia region and the horn of Africa.

The Harari people lived in the city of Harar. Harari had highly organized system of government that developed since the 15thC. Since the 15th and 16thC, most of the territory of the East was under the control of the sultanate Adal and ruled from the

city of Harar. However, during the Oromo expansion the Walasma rulers shifted their city from Harar to **Awsa** in the north-east of the Awash valley.

The Harari also protected the city of Harar from Oromo expansion by surrounded the city through stone wall (Harar Ginbe/Jegol). This wall was built by Emir Nur, the immediate successor of Gagn. The shift of the Adal/Walasma political center became the reason for the emergence of the Harar Emirate.



The main Gate of Harar Walled City

The gates of the city were opened only for trading purposes.

Though the Emirs, paid annual tribute for the Imam of Awsa for some time, it ceased during the reign of **Emir Ali Dawd**. (1647 – 1662) and declared the independence of the Emirate. Then the Emir established a dynasty which ruled Harar to the last quarter of the 19th.

The economy of the Emirate strongly based on trade along the long distance trade. Harar was the meeting place of the two major routs led to the ports of Zeila and Barbara. Through this sea out lets the Emirate of Harar had closed economic and political ties are **Yemen** and the Arabian Peninsula.

The spread of Islam among the Oromo and the Somalis was important in promoting power of the Emirate because this made Harar to be one of the centers Islamic learning.

Though, some foreigners such as Persians, Turks, Armenians and Greek, the Emirate had no direct relation with Europeans. Even the Europeans were not allowed to inter the Emirate.

However, one exceptional European, his name was **Sir Richard Burton**; an English traveler had the chance to spend 10 days in Harar in 1855.

In the late 18thC, Harar was threatening by the invasion of Egypt while Egyptian sent a military expedition under the leadership of Mohammed Rauph Pasha who controlled Harar in 1875. Then Egyptian controlled Harar until 1885. Harar no more survived as an independent state after Egyptian evacuation, and became the part of Menelik's empire after the first phase war of conquest conducted on it.

The Sheikdoms Asosa, Benishangul and Komosha:

In the 19th century Muslim states or Sheikdoms, namely **Asosa** or **Aqoldi**, **Benishangul**, and **Komosha** were existed in the Ethio-Sudanese border due to the expansion of the religion of Islam and trade. Owing to the richness of region in gold the Muslim merchants from Sudan and the Egyptian were attracted in to the region. The frequent interaction between the Sudanese Muslim merchants and indigenous population of the **Berta** and **Gumze** paved the way to the development of these Sheikdoms in the region. Later neither the Sudanese nor the Egyptians were did not control the region, instead Menelik incorporated the whole region in to his Empire in the 1880's and in the 1890's

Kingdom of Shewa

The kingdom of Showa located just south of Wollo and the present day of northern Showa. The kingdom of Shewa was formed by **Negasi Kirstos** around 1695 at the place known as **Menze**. Showan rulers who were immediate successors of Negassi, Sebiste (1703-45), Amehayesus (1745-75), Asfawesen (1775-1808) Until the reign of Wesenseged (1808-1813), Shewa kingdom became nominate in the Gonderian kingdom. The Showan rulers were followed expansionist policy towards the territories of the neighboring Oromo and Gurage lands. Because of its remoteness from direct inspection and control of the Christian Highland kingdom of from Gondar, Showa began to exercise its full autonomy.

The kingdom of Shewa reached its pick point during the reign of King Sahle Sillassie (1813 – 1847) which Shewa divided in to nine provinces. Moreover, The Showan rulers used before Sahle Sillassie royal title of the King "**Meridazmatch**" and **Abeto** changed into **Negus**.

Negus Sahle Sillassie was unique from his predecessors because he:

- brought the kingdom to the height of its power
- organized effective administrative system
- established friendship with the outside world particularly with Europe
- made the kingdom economically prosperous and politically stable

The Economy of Shewa

The Showan was based on agriculture and trade especially trade contributed a great part the Shawa Economy. This was because Negus Sahle Sillassie had controlled the various territories that enabled Shewa to have access to the supply of **ivory, coffee, gold, civet** and **slaves**.

This trade activity had a great impact to get large amount of fire arms to the kingdom.

Therefore, the coming of both economic and political stability created a good contact with foreign countries. As a result of this, a number of Europeans were come to the kingdom of Sahle Sillassie. For instance, in 1838 Isenberg and Krapf

missionaries visited the court and followed by French chemist Richet d' Harcourt in 1839. The British sent envoy to Showa led by W. C. Harris according to the recommendation of Krapf in 1841 secured formal commerce and friendship treaty, whereas in 1843 the French also had secured formal treaty through R. d' harricourt. Showa's foreign relation proved an advantage to showa and enabled to obtain firearms as the same time to expand the territorial extent of the kingdom. Situations changed immediate to the death of Sahle Sillassie in 1847, however succeeded by his son, Haile Melekot ruled until 1855. For instance, Showa

- began to decline
- Lost its full autonomy
- Had become Tewodros's empire since the battle of Berket in 1855, as a result little Menelik has been taken as prison until he was escaped in 1865 and established his power.

Trade and Trade Routes

In 1800s, the Ethiopian land was divided into territories as north and south Abbay. The nominal power in a north was Gonderian kingdom while in the south there were various states and peoples with their own kingdom.

Despite the political difference, in Ethiopia in the 18thC, all the Ethiopian states were tied through economic interaction. The economic ties achieved because of the existence of trade routes which facilitated trade in the country. In the 19thC, there were two major trade routes. The starting point of both the trade routes was at south-west part of Ethiopia.

The First Trade Route

- Began from Bonga, the capital city of Kefa
- Connected the south with the north by passing through different trade center (Market) such as Tiren (in Jima), Seka (in L.E>), Asendabo (Horro Gudroo) Basso (Gojam) and Darite in Begemdir.
- From Darita, the trade route entered into Gondar which formed two branches, the one runs west ward to Sudan, through Mettema while the other one runs to north ward through Adwa and entered Massawa as far as Red Sea.

The Second Trade Route

- Connected the trade of the Ethiopian region with Zeila and Berbera
- Started from Jiren and run to Seka and changed its direction to the south east. It passed Sodo and Rogge near mount Yarer, Aliyu Amba and entered Harar. From Harar it forms two branches that run to Zeila and Berbera.

Items to Trade

Export Items: coffee, gold, ivory rhinoceros horn, skin, civet and slaves

Import Items: mirror, cowries shell, cotton and cloth and iron ware

Medium of Exchange

- Amole
- Iron Bar
- Maria Theresa

Major Merchants

Afkala – Muslim Oromo Merchants – Western Merchants

Argoba – Eastern Merchants

Jebarti – Northern Merchants

Jelaba – western Merchant (along Ethio-Sudanese)

UNIT TWO

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM AND COLONIALISM (1848 – 1914)

This unit focused on the advance of capitalism in Europe and America and also treated the socio- economic and political changes in the life of the people of different countries in Europe and North America. Change from rural, agricultural to urban and industrial .Push – pull factor started. The expansion of capitalism brought specific socio- economic and political consequences.

2.1 Unification of Italy



Process of Italian Unification

When industrial revolution started and spread in Europe, there were also some people which had no national unity. Among these people, Italians and Germans were the common one. To this end, these two states had received their unity in the Years between 1859 and 1871.

During the first half of the 18th century Italy was not existed as a single independent and unified state as today because:

- Italian were under alien rule except Piedmont/ Sardinia
- Rome was under French troops control since 1848
- Lombardy and Venetia under Austrian domination
- Duchies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the two Sicily (Naples) were local rulers under Bourbon dynasty(Austrian)
- The papal state which controlled by the Catholic church

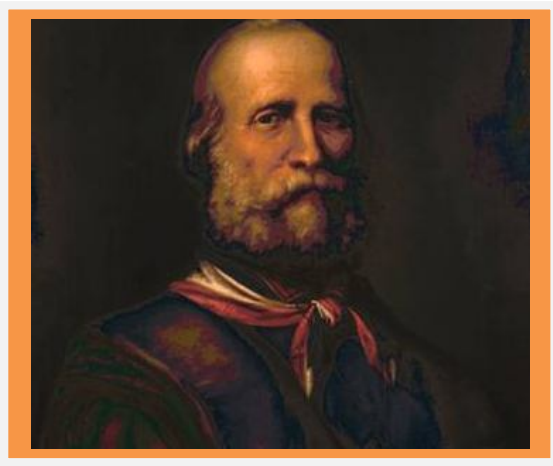
The overall circumstances had triggered the Italian nationalists to evacuate all alien rulers from the soil of Italy and unified separated nation. There were also promoting factors led to the unification Italy.

- ❖ **National Spirit:** The Italian became increasingly conscious of their nationality especially after the Napoleonic era. They recalled the glory of Italy during the Roman Empire and renaissance.
- ❖ **The Patriotic Society:** Despite of different methods of their struggle to national unification they had common goal. These groups were seeking the unification of their land in different tracks.

A) Carbonar – a secret society of limited number to overthrow tyranny. There were series of uprising 1820, 1831, but suppressed by Austria.

B) Young Italian Movement (Jovani Italian) Non- secret society found in 1831 by Mazzini, propagated democratic and Nationalist ideas among the people

C) The House of Savoy (Sardinia- Piedmont) patriotic Italian family aspired to unify Italy. In 1848 the king of Sardinia granted the people the people liberal constitution



Giuseppe Garibaldi



Camillo Cavour

Therefore all nationalist groups approached to achieve the unification of their country in different moves and decided the future of the unified.

- ❖ Mazzini -wanted to create free Italy Republic-popular
- ❖ Italian state of piedmont – want to unification Italy under the leadership of the king of Piedmont
- ❖ The Roman Catholic Church- wanted to create the federation of all Italian state under the papacy

Despite the entire move to achieve the unification, there were factors hindered the process.

- 1) **The Vienna Congress of 1815**-“Metternich's plan” turn the clock back and resulted to the political division
- 2) **Opposition of Austria**- Discouraged nationalist uprising with in the Empire
-Austria retained Venetia and Lombardy and maintained Its influence elsewhere in Italy
- 3) **Opposition of the papacy** – the pope (Church -leader) didn't want to see a strong and united state they believed that would end the papal rule
- 4) **Disagreement among nationalist**: their disagreement in which they need the type of government would be set immediate to the achievement of the unification



Reasons for the Failure of the 1848s United Action for Unification

- A. At critical moment, the pope, Phillips IX announced the withdrawal of his troop from the War.

Reason for withdrawal

- i) The pope claimed that the opposed any offensive war against troops from other Catholic Country.
 - ii) The pope did not want the unification of Italy because the unity might threaten the Papal power and territory.
- B. After the Pope's declaration, other Italian States also withdrew their troops from the War.

To this end, only Piedmont's army fought which easily defeated by Austria and Austria restored order in Lombardy and Venetia.

Revolt against the Pope

In November, 1848 army mob forced the pope flee Rome and proclaimed Rome a republic and called Mazzini to the capital to lead the government.

However, this was impossible because still France was in Rome. Even Louis Napoleon of France sent French army to restore Papal authority in Rome. This paved the way for staying of France army in Rome till 1870.

When France army controlled Rome, it was only **Giuseppe Garibaldi** who made unsuccessful heroic defense by dedicating to Mazzini plan for the Italian republic.

In general, the uprising had its own impact for Italy

The Result of the 1848 Uprising

- i) Undermined both Mazzini's republic and the federation of Italian States under the Papacy.
- ii) Provided Piedmont to receive its constitution and independent. Therefore, after 1848, the work of unification continued by the brave leaders of Piedmont **King Charles Albert** and his son **Victor Emmanuel**.

These two leaders of Piedmont made war against Austria and got much support from Italian Nationalists. On the other hand Piedmont became responsible and Nucleus of the unification of Italy.

Actions which undertaken by Piedmont 1848 to Unify Italy

The leading personality from Piedmont for the unification of Italy was Count **Camillo Cavour** (1810 – 1861) who became chief minister of Piedmont in 1852.

Believe of Cavour to War Unification of Italy

Cavour was deeply convinced that Italian Unification could not achieve without driving out the Austrians from the Italian Peninsula. This, Cavour played a number of diplomatic roles which ended the roles of Austria in Italy.

Diplomatic Achievement of Cavour

Cavour believed that Italian Unification by expelling Austria cannot be achieved without the aid of foreign power. Because of this Cavour had experienced from 1848 uprising which Piedmont easily defeated by Austria.

Therefore, to win this aid, Cavour started involving, his country in external affairs. This was:

- i) Involvement in **Crimean War** (1854 – 1856) on the side of France and Britain against Russia. To this end, when France and Britain won the war, France promised to Cavour for supporting Piedmont to expel Austria, in turn Cavour promised to give the Piedmont proxies of Nice and Savoy to France.

Under this promise, Piedmont started war against Austria.

Pretext of Cavour to Start War

Cavour provoked Austria by supporting anti-Austrian groups in Lombardy

Thus, in 1859, Piedmont and France won two blood battles at **Magenta** and **Solferino** against, Austria.

The Results of the Two Battles

1. Emperor of France, Napoleon III, held conference with Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph at Villa France in July 1859.

At the end of the conference, they made a compromise by which Lombardy went to Piedmont and Venetia remained to Austria. This clearly shows the betrayal of France on Cavour which incited revolt in north and central Italy, especially Italians in **Tuscany, Parma, Modena** and **Romagna** rose up against their rulers and declared for union with Piedmont. At this critical moment, Cavour played a crucial role to inspire the north and central Italian in 1860 through appealing France by surrendering Nice and Savoy.

As a result, the states in N. E. Central Italy united Piedmont under Victor Emmanuel. In the same year, 1860, a popular uprising took place in Sicily under the leadership of **Garibaldi**. Thus, 1860 Garibaldi through his military organization the thousand "**red shirt**" liberated Sicily and Naples easily. Hence, in 1861 except Venetia and Rome, the whole Peninsula was united under one government, Piedmont, at the capital **Turin**.

Liberation of Venetia and Rome

These two came to the union as a result of the international politics with systematic diplomacy. This was when Italy sided with Prussia in Austro-Prussia war of 1866 and got Venetia as a reward at the end of the war from Prussia.

Finally, Rome annexed to Italy in 1870 when Prussia forced France to withdraw the French troops from Papal territory. Thus, the unification of Italy became a reality.

The unification of Italy was achieved by the struggle and involvement from above and below. The unification of Italy was completed in 1870. But Italian nationalists believed that the unification yet not ended, so that demanded the province of **Trentino** where the Italian lived. This demand known as Irredentism

Prominent leaders in the unification were acquired nick name which was recognized the then Italian nationalists, such as Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II.

Mazzini: Founder of young Italia
Dedicated for democracy and unity for his country
In 1848 proclaimed the Roman Republic but crushed by French troops.
He was coined as the “**soul of the Unification**”

Garibaldi: Military leader defended Mazzini’s Roman Republic against the French for several time
Fought for Sardinia against Austria and conquered the two Sicily in 1860
He was coined as the “**Sword of the Unification**”

Count Camillo Cavour: Liberal state man
Prime minister of Piedmont/ Sardinia
Strengthened the country’s economic power in industry, transportation, agriculture education and army
Executed a series of diplomatic motives
He was coined as the “**Brain of the Unification**”

Victor Emmanuel II: King of Sardinia- Piedmont in 1849
Fully supported Cavour’s policies and became king of Italy

The Unification of Germany (1848-1871)

Not by speeches and majority resolutions are the great questions of the day decided—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron.

— Otto von Bismarck

Germany had been fragmented into as many as 300 separate states ever since the Investiture Struggle in the middle Ages had wrecked the power of the German emperors. In the following centuries, it had suffered repeatedly from foreign wars and aggression, most recently Napoleon's rule. However, Napoleon had inadvertently done Germany two favors in the process of his rule. Besides instilling a sense of nationalism in its people, he had also consolidated Germany into 38 states, a giant step toward unification. Since Napoleon's defeat two states had competed for leadership of Germany: Austria and Prussia. Most people would have expected Austria, with its longer imperial tradition and larger territory to dominate. But it was Prussia, with its better organization and more progressive reforms (e.g., its customs union known as **the Zollverein**), which was destined to unify



The man who would lead Prussia in Germany's unification was its chancellor (prime minister), Otto von Bismarck (1815-94). He was a man of massive size and strength, brilliant mind, and iron will. Childhood stories of Germany's heroes had inspired him with a sense of German nationalism, while stories of foreign conquerors, especially Napoleon, angered him and instilled in him a desire for a unified nation. Bismarck's early career was rather undistinguished, although he did see foreign diplomatic service, which gave him experience in that field. He also witnessed Austrian arrogance toward Prussia in the German Diet (parliament), which set his mind to earn his country respect both inside Germany and outside of it. In 1862, he got his chance.

In 1858, Wilhelm I had succeeded Frederick William IV. The new king wanted to build up and reform the Prussian army. But one obstacle stood in the way: the Prussian **Reichstag (parliament)**, formed as a result of the revolutions of 1848, refused to grant Wilhelm the needed money. In 1862, Wilhelm, on the verge of abdicating, appointed Bismarck as his chancellor.

Bismarck, among other things, was no lover of democracy, including the Prussian *Reichstag*, which he said bogged itself down in speeches and resolutions. He believed only clear-sighted decisive policies of "blood and iron" could build a German nation. He figured that once the nation was successfully built, German liberals, inspired by the reality of the long sought for German nation, would come around to his way of thinking. Therefore, he simply ruled without parliament and rammed through his own reforms. Prussia got its army and Bismarck could now turn to unifying Germany. Bismarck was an excellent diplomat who brilliantly manipulated alliances and played different powers off against one another. He was also a master of limited objectives, using each diplomatic step to set up the next one. He started with a revolt in Poland.



King William I of Germany



Otto von Bismarck

The Polish revolt against Russia in 1863 gained a great deal of popular support in Europe. But Bismarck was more interested in power than popular support (unless it was a means to gaining power). He clearly saw that the **Czar** would put down the revolt, and therefore helped Russia in crushing the rebels. This secured his eastern flank and gained an ally against Austria who had refused to help Russia in the **Crimean War** even after Russia had helped the Hapsburgs suppress their uprisings in 1848.

With his eastern border secure, Bismarck next championed the liberties of Germans in Schleswig and Holstein, whose Danish ruler was incorporating them more tightly into the Danish state. The resulting Danish War (1864) accomplished three things for Bismarck. First of all, it won him useful popular support among the Germans since he appeared to be defending German liberties. Secondly, it gave the reformed Prussian army valuable combat experience. Finally, it dragged Austria into the war on Prussia's side, since it could not afford to let Prussia be the sole champion of German liberties. This served Bismarck's purpose, since it got Prussia and Austria hopelessly entangled by their joint occupation of Schleswig and Holstein and helped set up a showdown between the two powers: **the Austro-Prussian War (1866)**

Bismarck laid the diplomatic groundwork for this war with typical thoroughness. Russia, already Prussia's friend and still mad at Austria, was effectively neutral, which suited Bismarck fine. Bismarck kept France out of the war by making vague promises of Rhineland territories if he won. And Italy, wanting to get Venice into its fold, allied against the common Austrian enemy. Prussia's military preparations were equally thorough. The Prussian army was better trained, organized and equipped than the Austrian army. A new breech loading rifle, the "needle gun", gave Prussian soldiers four times the firepower of their Austrian counterparts. A

combination of using Prussia's railroad system for rapid movement of its armies with the telegraph to coordinate those movements allowed the Prussians to converge at the point of attack with unprecedented precision and overwhelming force. As a result, **the Seven Weeks War**, as this was also known, was a rapid and total victory for Prussia, in stark contrast to the drawn out conflict of the Seven Years War a century earlier



Proclamation of William I Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles

Bismarck's settlement looked forward to the eventual unification of Germany. His treatment of Austria was fairly lenient, taking only Venice and giving it, as promised, to Italy. But he also excluded Austria from German affairs, thus clearing the way for Prussian dominance. For Prussia itself, he took Schleswig and Holstein as well as the lands dividing Prussia from its holdings along the Rhine in the West. Bismarck also unified the north German states into a confederation under Prussian leadership, while expecting the south German states to follow Prussia's leadership in war. The confederation was organized along democratic lines to gain popular support, but the real power rested with the Prussian king and chancellor.

Bismarck's next move was to galvanize German support against a common enemy. He found that cause by going to war with France. Napoleon III of France had his motives for war as well. Sagging popularity at home and concern over Prussia's growing power helped drive him on a collision course with Bismarck that erupted into the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1). Once again, Bismarck had laid firm diplomatic foundations. Russia was still Prussia's friend. Italy allied with Prussia in order to get Rome out of French hands. Austria, still licking its wounds from its recent struggle with Prussia, was neutralized. The one big question mark was: what would Britain do? Bismarck took care of that by taking out a full-page ad in the London Times claiming France wanted to annex Belgium. Public opinion was outraged and Britain left France to its fate.

Few people then would have given Prussia any chance to beat the French, anyway, since France was still considered the foremost military power in Europe. The

Franco-Prussian War proved that assumption wrong. Prussian training, equipment, leadership, and organization quickly smashed French armies in rapid succession. Within six weeks the Prussians had surrounded Napoleon III's army at Sedan. After a day of desperate but suicidal assaults against the Prussian positions, Napoleon III was forced to surrender along with 120,000 men. The French mounted sporadic local resistance, especially in Paris whose besieged inhabitants survived on elephant meat from the zoo. In the end, it was too little too late and France had to ask for terms.

The Prussian victory had two main results. First of all, Prussia annexed Alsace and Lorraine, a bone of contention between the two countries since the Treaty of Verdun in 843 A.D. This alone was enough to spark French bitterness. Secondly, Bismarck officially unified Germany by declaring the **Second Reich (German Empire) and crowning Wilhelm as Kaiser** (literally Caesar or emperor). Not only that, **he did this at Versailles**, for 200 years the symbol of French power and now the symbol of its humiliation. This newly unified Germany would become an economic superpower by rapidly industrializing. For example, German steel production doubled every decade between 1870 and 1910, even passing British steel production after 1900. Both Prussia's treatment of France and its unification and industrialization of Germany would upset the balance of power and trigger a system of interlocking alliances that kept Europe on a knife-edge of readiness for a war that nearly everyone expected to break out. That war, World War I, would be the beginning of the end of European supremacy.

Internally, Germany between 1870 and 1914 presented a picture of seemingly incompatible contrasts. While its economy forged ahead to make it the most advanced nation in Europe, its political structure resisted any liberalizing trends and remained conservative and autocratic. Likewise, it maintained an increasingly obsolete social structure of rich landowners who had mechanized their farms at the expense of the peasants and even richer capitalists making profits at the expense of a downtrodden working class and shrinking class of small shopkeepers and craftsmen. As the social and political systems lagged behind economic progress, tensions in the form of growing opposition parties (including socialists), protests, and strikes emerged more and more. Discontent was partially diverted away from the government by being focused against such groups as Catholics, socialists, and especially Jews. This and World War I only put off resolving these tensions. Unfortunately, the banner of discontent would be picked up by Adolph Hitler and the Nazis whose terrorist programs would plunge both Germany and the world into a much worse nightmare than even World War I proved to be.

The American Civil War of 1861-65

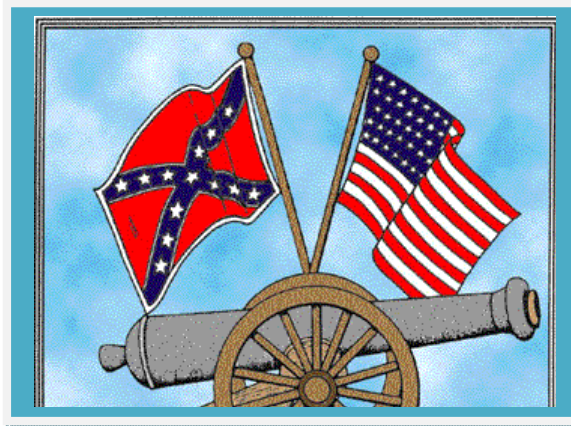
The united state of America was in a civil war from 1861-1865. Economic difference, as well as the slavery issue, drove the north and south apart. The division reached a crisis in 1860 when Abram Lincoln was elected president. Lincoln opposed extending slavery in to new territories. Southerners feared that he would eventually abolished slavery altogether and the federal government infringe on their states' right. The main causes that led the Civil war in detail:

- State's Rights
- Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney in 1793
- Slavery
- Preserving the Union Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney in 1793
- Slave vs. Free States

During the war of independence (1775-1783) a progressive document known as the "Declaration of independence " (1776) had been issued. The opening paragraph of the declaration stated that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness". This noble statement remained paper tiger.

North versus South: Soon after Lincoln's election most southern states seceded, or withdrew, from the union and formed the confederate State of America. This action sparked the civil war. From 1861 to 1865, the agonizing difficult experience divided families as well as a nation.

The south has fewer resources, people, and industry than the north. Still, southerners fought fiercely to defend their cause. They won many early victories. At one point, the confederate armies under **General Robert E. Lee** drove northward as far as Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In a bloody three-day battle, the union army turned back the southern advanced for good. In the last years of the war, General Ulysses S. Grant used the massive resources of the north to launch a full-scale offensive against the South.

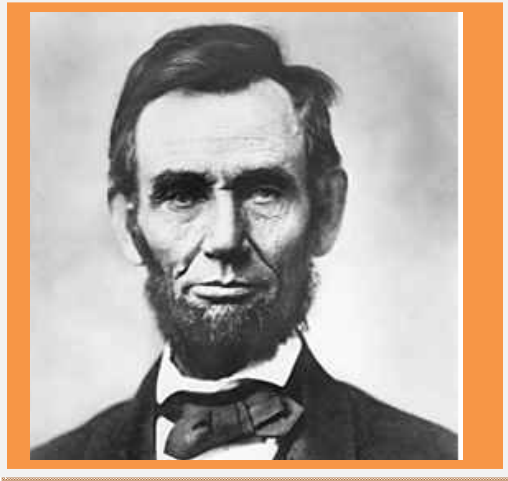


Flags represented the confederates and the Unionist

North	south
-23 States -Yankee -Blue Coats -USA -Army of the Potomac River -Federal	-11 States -Rebel -Grey Coats -CSA -Virginia

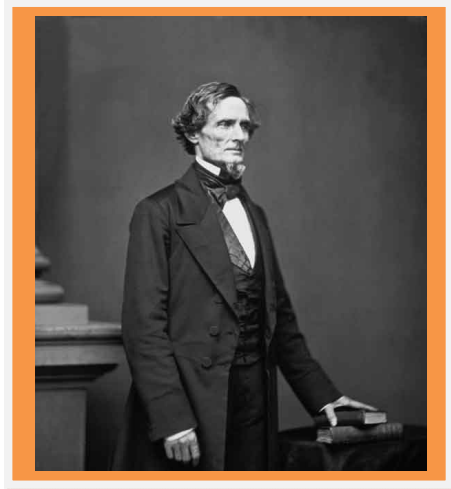
The Confederacy finally surrendered in 1865.

Soon after Abraham Lincoln's election as president of the United States, seven Southern states seceded from the Union because they feared that Lincoln would abolish slavery. Four more states had followed by the time Lincoln delivered his first inaugural address on March 4, 1861. This recording of his 1861 inaugural address is recited by an actor.



President Lincoln

Jefferson Davis



Factors that facilitate to the turning of victory to the north by bolstering the national army since 1863 were the Abraham Lincoln issued two proclamations

- i) Emancipation proclamation issued 1st January 1863
- ii) Homestead law

Effects of the war

The struggle cost more than 600,000 lives- the largest casualty figures of any American war. Despite the destruction, the war did settle the question of secession. Since 1861 no state has seriously considered withdrawing from the Union.

In addition, the war brought slavery to an end. After the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, there was widespread acceptance of the fact that Union victory would mean general emancipation.

Since the proclamation was a war measure that might be held unconstitutional after the war.

On the other hand, the war brought one sad end that was the assassination of the ardent democrats and abolitionist President Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, agent of the defeated slave owner and died on 15 April 1865.

After the civil war, the United States grew to lead the world in industrial and agricultural production.

Nationalism and Multi National Empires

Nationalism, in modern history, movement in which the nation-state is regarded as paramount for the realization of social, economic, and cultural aspirations of a people. Nationalism is characterized principally by a feeling of community among a people, based on common descent, language, and religion. Before the 18th century, when nationalism emerged as a distinctive movement, states usually were based on religious or dynastic ties; citizens owed loyalty to their church or ruling family. In Eastern Europe, the Austrian Hapsburg and the Ottoman Turks ruled lands that included diverse ethnic groups. Nationalist feelings among these subject people contributed to tensions building across Europe

Balk Peninsula Before 1912



Most of the time, nationalist demand has only been fulfilled by armed struggle. . In the Balkan region also the subject peoples of the Ottoman Empire took up arms against their rulers. Like the Habsburg, the Ottoman ruled multi-national Empire. It stretched from Eastern Europe and the Balkans to Northern Africa and the Middle East. There, as in Habsburg empire, nationalist demands tore in at the fabric of the Empire. Such demand was so strong in the Balkan region including the present modern countries Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Herzegovinian and Greece. The liberation demands of the peoples of the region in combined with the Western politics in to the region was coined as **Eastern Question**. In the mid-1800s European came to see the Ottoman Empire as the “**sick man of Europe**” Eagerly, they scrambled to divide up Ottoman lands. Among the European powers, **Britain, Austria** and **Russia** were deeply involved in the **Eastern Question**. Hence, write your possible answer on the answer sheet to the following question in accordance, Russia pushed southward the Black sea and Istanbul which Russian called Constantinople. Austria-Hungary took control of the province of Boshnia and

Herzegovinian. This action angered the Serbs who also had hoped to expand into that area. Meanwhile Britain and France set their sights on other Ottoman lands in the Middle East and north Africa

In the end, a complex web of competing interest contributed to a series of crisis and wars in the Balkan. Russia fought several wars against the Ottoman. France and Britain sometimes joined the Russian and sometimes the Ottoman. This had been proven Britain and France involvement in the Crimean War of 1853-56 supporting Turkey against Russia. Germany supported Austrian authority over the decentralized national groups. But also Germany encouraged the Ottoman because of their strategic location in the eastern Mediterranean. In between the Subject people revolted and then fought among themselves.

The struggle of the Balkan people for national liberation complicated the eastern Question. the crisis in the Balkan went beyond the European powers and finally led to the emergence of five independent Balkan states included, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro. Albania also emerged independent as a result of the Balkan the second Balkan war of 1912-13.

Austro- Hungary Empire

The question of Nationalism was the vital issue among the people under the rule of dual monarchy. This multi- national empire was ruled by the **Habsburg Dynasty**. Austria's disastrous defeat in the 1866 war with Prussia brought renewed pressure for change from Hungarian within the Empire. Under the agreement, Austria and Hungary were separated state. Each had its own constitution and parliament.

Francis Joseph ruled both as emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. The states also shared ministries of finance, defence and foreign affairs, but were independent of



Austria-Hungary

Although the Hungarian welcomed the compromise, other subject people resented it. Restlessness increased among various Slavic groups, especially the Czechs in Bohemia. Some nationalist leaders called on Slavs to unite insisting that “only through liberty, equality and fraternal solidarity” could Slavic people fulfill their great mission in the history of mankind” By the early 1900's nationalist unrest often left the government paralyzed in the face of pressing political and social problems.

Colonization of Africa since the 19th century

For more than three centuries European had trade contact with African. Until the second half of the 19th century European had no knowledge about the hinterland of the continent except the coastal posts in which they traded gold, ivory and slaves. That is why they named places like Ivory Coast, Gold coast, Slave Coast and paper coast and the like.

In the nineteenth century the nature and motives for colonial imperialism changed dramatically. As with the Industrial Revolution, Britain also led the way in the late nineteenth century in a new wave of expansion (known as neo-imperialism) that would put European civilization in control of 85% of the globe. The classic argument explaining this phenomenon has focused on the Industrial Revolution's growing need for new resources and markets. However, this oversimplifies the case. If one looks at where European colonies expanded, in particular in Africa, one sees little economic sense in doing so. Instead, there were three interrelated causes driving Europeans to go out and virtually conquer the globe: growing economic competition as the industrial revolution spread, internal political stresses caused by industrialization, and rising international rivalries

In the 2nd half of the 19th century European interest towards Africa drastically changed owing to the development capitalist economy. Moreover European colonial desire and expansion grew greater in certain causes. For instance:

1. **Economic causes.** The 1860's were an economically unsettled time that came to a head with a depression in 1873. While all industrial countries were hurt, Britain especially was feeling the pinch. Its reliance on raw materials was damaging its balance of trade. And it was facing growing competition from newly industrializing nations, especially Germany, who had newer factories and cheaper labor.
2. **Internal political stresses.** Economic changes have always caused political problems, and Europe in the late 1800's was no exception. Britain in particular was seeing a transformation of the relatively unified political party system of the pre-industrial era into a more fragmented patchwork of special interest groups: labor unions, land owners, bankers, industrialists, etc. Politicians were desperate for some new cause or ideology to unify the voters behind them.
3. **International tensions.** In 1871 the fragile balance of power in Europe had been radically altered by the emergence of a strongly unified Germany and Italy, the equally destabilizing process of the rapid disintegration of Ottoman power in southeastern Europe and the Middle East, and the growing rebelliousness in Ireland against British rule. The British public was especially upset by these challenges to the stability of the world they had known and by Britain's apparent inability to act effectively.

Despite the entire above factor, European did not take their further colonial expansion in to the continent. In 1830 France occupied Algeria and Britain involved in Cape colony, Gold Coast, Portugal also deeply involved in Mozambique. However, all colonial powers did not establish firm administration except Cape colony and Algeria.

There were two major developments that led to the growing desire of European powers to colonize Africa.

1. In Egypt, the ruler's lavish lifestyle led to a growing debt and the eventual takeover of his shares of the Suez Canal by British bankers. The loss of revenue from the canal further disrupted Egypt's stability. Therefore, in order to protect the Suez Canal from native revolution, the British government took over Egypt in the 1880's. Control of Egypt led to near hysteria over the outlandish possibility that the government in Sudan could cut off the source of the Nile and turn Egypt into a desert. As a result, the British also conquered Sudan.

2. In Germany, Bismarck saw colonies as more of a nuisance and drain of resources. However, the new Kaiser, Wilhelm II, fired Bismarck in 1890 and pursued an aggressive policy of building an empire (and navy to protect it) in order to claim "Germany's place in the sun. There was also concern about the emigration of Germans to non-German areas, especially America. German colonies would provide homes for emigrants and enclaves of German culture across the globe. France felt the need for a unifying cause after the humiliating defeat in the Franco-Prussian War and the unsettling economic conditions brought on by depression and huge war indemnities to Germany. Colonies would enhance its national prestige and also give it some leverage for future revenge against Germany. Italy, also newly unified in 1871, was still much more politically fragmented and economically undeveloped than Germany. Colonies would provide some focus for national pride and unity. In addition to this King Leopold of Belgium involved in colonial rivalry.

Meanwhile, there occurred clashes of interests among these colonial powers in many parts of Africa. The first of such conflicts arose in the Congo basin. In order to solve the Congo issue and crisis an international conference held in Berlin in 1884-85. (The conference Remained in session for 6 months). Including U.S.A. fourteen European nations' representatives were participated.

The conference passed two important resolutions:

1. Deals with the colonial conquest of Africa and in which they able to avoid armed clash. To this end, it was agreed that all powers had to notify others about their claim over a portion of colonial territory and establish "effective administration".

2. The right to trade over the Congo river. King Leopold had got an international over the Congo Free State in 1884 as well as recognition by promising unrestricted freedom to trade over the Congo basin for all. Thus, France, Britain and Germany partitioned West Africa. Germany furthered her colonial territories in to south West Africa and east Africa. Hence, the Berlin Conference paved the way for African colonization or **legalized** the Partition of Africa

Consequently, colonial expansion had become very speedy than ever seen before. By 1914 except a tiny fraction of land the whole continents failed in the hands of seven European colonial powers. However, all European colonial expansion in Africa faced resistance in many places. The resistance of African was depending of the

extent of European tactics of occupation. In some places European had got collaborators that they used divide and rule system to occupy the area they desired. The best example of such African military resistance against European colonial expeditionary forces were in west Africa that of Samori Toure against the French, and that of the Maji-Maji rebellion which engulfed much of German East Africa. Among all African resistance, Ethiopian was the only succeeded in their struggle against European colonial expansion.

Factors accounted for the failure of African resistance

- ⤴ African had no unity and organization
- ⤴ European had better trained and armed as well as well disciplined soldiers.
- ⤴ European signed treaties with full of fake

Colonial Administration policy

Even though European colonial power shared common character in the exploitation of the colonial people, they had followed different colonial administration policy. The two European colonial powers in Africa, Britain and France implemented Quite different colonial policy.

The British colonial Administration policy

- The policy was first architected by Lord Frederic Lugard
- administration policy known as **Indirect rule** using tribal chiefs in forefront to implement their policies
- practiced **divide and rule** in order to weaken African resistance

The French Administration Policy

- Designed by Albert Sarroul, colonial minister
- Administration policy known as **Direct Rule** in which the French colonial officials run the police.
- The French also believed in Assimilation or Association in which French culture copy by African

Effects of colonialism in Africa

- **African lost their right and freedom**
- **sever economic cultural destruction**
- **sever oppression and exploitation**
- **disunity among African**
- **exposed to foreign culture syndrome**
- **today's ethnic and boundary conflict**



European Colonization of Africa

UNIT THREE

The Making of the Modern Ethiopian Empire

1855-1935

3.1 The Rise of Modern Ethiopian Empire

To bring the decentralized and lawlessness which marked the Zemene Mesafint period during Ethiopia's medieval period a bold man was needed. There was no strong and centralized imperial authority in which supervised the whole province as that of early medieval kings. Since 1769 the real power had remained in the hands of regional lords. The imperial power declined where as the power of the regional lords strengthened. the shift of the balance of power in favor of the regional lords created a fertile ground for political fragmentation, civil war and subsequent social, economic and political disorder. This period of disorder came to an end when Kassa Hailu of Quara rise to power in 1855.

Kassa from Quara was a child of a woman who used to sell local beverage: a profession stigmatized in Ethiopia. His profile was nothing close to that of a king or even a lord as he was not from a royal decent.

Kassa however managed to conquer Ethiopia. In ages where nothing he had except military might would lead to the throne. Following the death of **Dejazmach Kinfu**, His half-brother, Kassa became a bandit with a small group of followers. Profiting from the lawlessness of the Zemene Mesafint period, he managed to amass wealth with his small crew, allowing him to increase the size and strength of his band. On two occasions in the same region where he fought against Egyptian troops in 1848 at the battle of **Debakqi**, Kassa of Quara suffered the only serious defeat in his early career. His defeat by the Egyptian army gave him a lesson to shape his future foreign policy, discipline and firearms. To halt Kassa's advance to political power and his persistent challenge to the regime of Gondar made political marriage with him in a form of **appeasement**. However, such action did not stop his growing ambition. His ascension to power was gradual. After being the governor of Quara, he gradually started to advance to different parts of the country, managing to subdue lords in all parts of the country. He eventually became the king of kings and was named Emperor Tewodros II. He became the first king to rule centralized Ethiopia



TEWODROS II(1855-1868)

He did not initially claim Solomonic lineage but did seek to restore Solomonic hegemony, and he considered himself the "Elect of God." Later in his reign, suspecting that foreigners considered him an upstart and seeking to legitimize his reign, he added "son of David and Solomon" to his title. According to the prophecy a king by the name Tewodros would come to rule and bring peace to the people after a period of trouble.

After coronation Tewodros rushed to achieve his ambition of reunification through rigid approach which resulted sad end ,and made the reunification project too difficult. Tewodros launched series of campaigns to build political reunification. His first campaign directed against Wollo but the campaign failed to bring the submission of Wollo

The continued local resistance drove the emperor to launch further expedition accompanied by harsh treatment throughout his reign. The campaign of Wollo was followed by the expedition towards the autonomous kingdom of Showa. During the Era of the Princes, Shewa was, even more than most provinces, an independent

entity, its ruler even styling himself Negus. In the course of subduing the Showan, Tewodros imprisoned a Showan prince, Menelik, who would later become emperor himself. Despite his success against Shewa, Tewodros faced constant rebellions in other provinces. In the first six years of his reign, the new ruler managed to put down these rebellions, and the empire was relatively peaceful from about 1861 to 1863, but the energy, wealth, and manpower necessary to deal with regional opposition limited the scope of Tewodros's other activities. By 1865 other rebels had emerged, including Menelik, who had escaped from prison and returned to Shewa, where he declared himself Negus. Here, Showa experienced harsh treatment in the hands of Tewodros. In 1855 Tewodros turned to Meqdella with a believe that he had settled the matter in Showa left all administrative tasks to his appointee, Dejazmach Haile Michael, however the rebellion continued , and from 1865 onwards Showa regained its independence with king Menelik who was under Tewodros custody since 1855.

Tewodros never realized his dream of restoring a strong monarchy, although he took some important initial steps. He sought to establish the principle that governors and judges must be salaried appointees. He also established a professional standing army, rather than depending on local lords to provide soldiers for his expeditions. He also intended to reform the church, believing the clergy to be ignorant and immoral, but he was confronted by strong opposition when he tried to impose a tax on church lands to help finance government activities. His confiscation of these lands gained him enemies in the church and little support elsewhere. Essentially, Tewodros was a talented military campaigner but a poor politician.

In addition to his conflicts with rebels and rivals, Tewodros encountered difficulties with the European powers. Seeking aid from the British government (he proposed a joint expedition to conquer Jerusalem), he became unhappy with the behavior of those Britons whom he had counted on to advance his request, and he took them hostage. In 1868, as a British expeditionary force sent from India to secure release of the hostages stormed his stronghold, Tewodros committed suicide.

The kingdom at Tewodros's death was disorganized, but those contending to succeed him were not prepared to return to the Zemene Mesafint system. One of them, crowned Tekle Giyorgis, took over the central part of the highlands. Another, Kassa Mercha, governor of Tigray, declined when offered the title of **Ras** in exchange for recognizing Tekle Giyorgis. The third, Menelik of Shewa, came to terms with Tekle Giyorgis in return for a promise to respect Shewa's independence. Tekle Giyorgis, however, sought to bring **Kassa Mercha** under his rule but was defeated by a small Tigrayan army equipped with more modern weapons than those possessed by his Gondar forces. In 1872 Kassa Mercha was crowned Neguse-Negust in a ceremony at the ancient capital of Aksum, taking the throne name of Yohannis IV.

Reasons for the failure of Tewodros's attempts in his reunification move:

- Series regional rebellion organized by hereditary rulers who claimed their predecessors' political power in respective provinces.
- His harsh treatment against war captives and reaction towards the rebellion, moreover, his over ambitiousness multiplied the rebellion and unpopularity.
- Considerable anti- Tewodros propaganda of the clergy harmed the realization of the emperors dream
- His measure against foreign nationalities invited powerful enemy which marked the sad end of the Emperor.

Emperor Tewodros II used his extra amount of time and energy for internal political stability rather than defending the territorial integrity of the country.

What reforms made by Emperor Tewodros in his move towards modernization

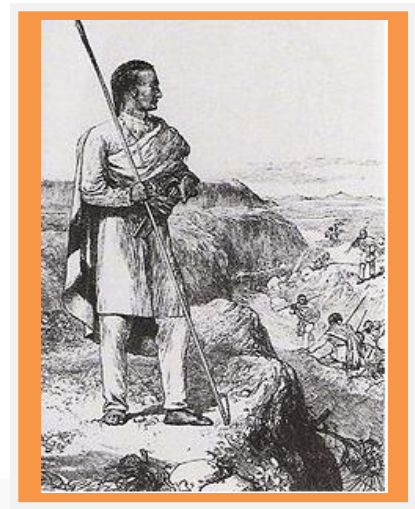
Even though many of the reforms lacked last long, he attempted lots of reforms. The forefront reforms were: he attempted to

- Culminate the division within the church over doctrinal emphasis
- stop slavery and slave trade
- An act of banditry and looting of peasants by troops
- discourage polygamy and other social evils
- Set manufactory in which his countrymen to learn skills from European countries technical advance. To this end established **Gafat** workshop

Above all the emperor he worked with all effort build a united and very well administered nation capable of resisting foreign aggression. However, the emperor unfortunately left the country as he had found it.



Departure of the British expeditionary force from Magdala



Emperor Tewodros II supervising crossing of the

Blue Nile river

3.1.2NEW APPROACH TO BUILDING IMPERIAL POWER, 1872-1889

The first three years of the destruction of Meqdella, characterized by power struggle between the three contenders, Wag Shum Gobeze of Lasta(the later Emperor Tekle Giyorgis 1868-1872), Kassa Mecha of Tigre (Yohannis IV), and Menelik of Showa. But those contending to succeed him were not prepared to return to the Zemene Mesafint system. One of them, crowned Tekle Giyorgis, took over the central part of the highlands. Tekle Giyorgis ambitious expedition to pacify Tigre under his rule which marked his total defeat and captured by Kassa Mercha at the battle of Assam in July 1871, then after , Kassa Mercha became an emperor had the throne name Yohannis IV inherited all the challenge of regional forces and the threat from outside.

Yohannis was unable to exercise control over the nearly independent Showan until six years later. From the beginning of his reign, he was confronted with the growing power of Menelik, who had proclaimed himself king of Shewa and traced his Solomonic lineage to Lebne Dengil. While Yohannis was struggling against opposing factions in the north, Menelik consolidated his power in Shewa and extended his rule over the Oromo to the south and west. He garrisoned Showan forces among the Oromo and received military and financial support from them. Despite the acquisition of European firearms, in 1878 Menelik was compelled to submit to Yohannis and to pay tribute; in return, Yohannis recognized Menelik as Negus and gave him a free hand in territories to the south of Shewa. This agreement, although only a truce in the long-standing rivalry between Tigray and Shewa, was important to Yohannis, who was preoccupied with foreign enemies and pressures. In many of Yohannes's external struggles, Menelik maintained separate relations with the emperor's enemies and continued to consolidate Showan authority in order to strengthen his own position. In a subsequent agreement designed to ensure the succession in the line of Yohannis, one of Yohannis younger sons was married to Zawditu, Menelik's daughter.

In 1875 Yohannis had to meet attacks from Egyptian forces on three fronts. The khedive in Egypt envisioned a "Greater Egypt" that would encompass Ethiopia. In pursuit of this goal, an Egyptian force moved inland from present-day Djibouti but was annihilated by Afar tribesmen. Other Egyptian forces occupied Harar, where they remained for nearly ten years, long after the Egyptian cause had been lost. Tigrayan warriors defeated a more ambitious attack launched from the coastal city of Massawa in which the Egyptian forces were almost completely destroyed. A fourth Egyptian army was decisively defeated in 1876 southwest of Massawa.

Italy was the next source of danger. The Italian government took over the port of Aseb in 1882 from the Rubattino Shipping Company, which had purchased it from a local ruler some years before. Italy's main interest was not the port but the eventual colonization of Ethiopia.

In the process, the Italians entered into a long-term relationship with Menelik. The main Italian drive was begun in 1885 from Massawa, which Italy had occupied. From this port, the Italians began to penetrate the hinterland, with British encouragement. In 1887, after the Italians were soundly defeated at Dogali by Ras Alula, the governor of northeastern Tigre, they sent a stronger force into the area.

Yohannis was unable to attend to the Italian threat because of difficulties to the west in Gondar and Gojam. In 1887 Sudanese Muslims, known as **Mahdists**, made incursions into Gojam and Begemdir and laid waste parts of those provinces. In 1889 the emperor met these forces in the **Battle of Mettema** on the Sudanese border. Although the invaders were defeated, Yohannis himself was fatally wounded, and the Ethiopian forces disintegrated. Just before his death, Yohannis designated one of his sons, Ras Mengesha Yohannis of Tigre, as his successor, but this gesture proved futile, as Menelik successfully claimed the throne in 1889.

The Showan ruler became the dominant personality in Ethiopia and was recognized as Emperor Menelik II by all but Yohannes's son and Ras Alula. During the temporary period of confusion following Yohannes's death, the Italians were able to advance farther into the hinterland from Massawa and establish a foothold in the highlands, from which Menelik was unable to dislodge them. From 1889 until after World War II, Ethiopia was deprived of its maritime frontier and was forced to accept the presence of an ambitious European power on its borders.

3.2 Imperial expansion to the South, South-west and South-East

The idea of reunification and building a centralized imperial power had begun during the reign of Emperor Tewodros II and kept the process in move by his successor, Yohannis IV, in spite of all the fact that they had followed different methods and approaches to achieve their goal. Relatively Yohannis IV was more successful than Tewodros II.

Yohannis IV died as a result of wounds inflicted during a battle against Mahdists forces and Menelik II, Negus of Shewa, succeeded him as emperor. Born in 1844 as Sahle Miriam, Menelik II is often considered the founder of the Ethiopian nation as it exists today, having successfully united what were previously several disparate regions and peoples. This resulted from conquest as well as appeasement. He was king (Negus) of Shewa from 1865 until 1889, when he became Emperor. The rapid modernization of his nation was Menelik's greatest domestic achievement.



Menelik embarked on a program of military conquest that more than doubled the size of his domain. Enjoying superior firepower, his forces overran the Kembata and Walayta regions in the southern highlands. Also subdued were the Kaffa and other Oromo- and Omotic-speaking peoples. Menelik learned from his predecessor's experience in which he conducted imperial expansion into the south, south-west and south-east. Menelik's expansion lay on the traditional interest of land, tribute and control of trade route.

The extent of Menelik expansion to the South, south-west and South-east, and unprecedented success made him different from his predecessors. At the same time that Menelik was extending his empire, European colonial powers were showing an interest in the territories surrounding Ethiopia. At the same time that Menelik was extending his empire, European colonial powers were showing an interest in the territories surrounding Ethiopia. Menelik considered the Italians a formidable challenge and negotiated the Treaty of Wuchale with them in 1889. Among its terms were those permitting the Italians to establish their first toehold on the edge of the northern highlands and from which they subsequently sought to expand into Tigre. Disagreements over the contents of the treaty eventually induced Menelik to renounce it and repay in full a loan Italy had granted as a condition. Thereafter, relations with Italy were further strained as a result of the establishment of Eritrea as a colony and Italy's penetration of the Somali territories.

Menelik began the process of expansion when he was the king of Showa. Menelik expansion in to independent states and peoples of south, south-west and south – east periodically categorized in to **three phases**.

- **The first phase 1876-88** directed towards the Showan Oromo and subdued in the early 1870's, Eastern Gurage (kistane or Christian)
- **The second phase 1889-1896** directed towards the fertile land in south, Menelik's expeditionary force conquered the people after a bloodiest war and stiffest resistance organized by the Walayta king Kawo Tona.
- **The Third phase 1897-1900** directed towards southwest and lands adjacent colonial powers.

The incorporation of the south, southern, southeastern and south western regions involved in both **peaceful submission through persuasion** and **devastating wars of conquest**. Expanding south, Menelik introduced a system of land rights considerably modified from that prevailing in the Amhara-Tigre highlands. These changes had significant implications for the ordinary cultivator in the south and ultimately were to generate quite different responses there to the land reform programs that would follow the revolution of 1974. In the central and northern highlands, despite regional variations, most peasants had substantial inheritable (broadly, Rist) rights in land. In addition to holding rights of this kind, the nobility held or were assigned certain economic rights in the land, called Gult rights, which entitled them to a portion of the produce of the land in which others held Rist rights and to certain services from the Rist holders. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church also

held land of its own and Gult rights in land to which peasants held Rist rights. In the south, all land theoretically belonged to the emperor. He in turn allocated land rights to those he appointed to office and to his soldiers. The rights allocated by the king were more extensive than the Gult rights prevailing in the north and left most of the indigenous peoples as tenants, with far fewer rights than Amhara and Tigre peasants. Thus, the new landowners in the south were aliens and remained largely so.

By 1900 Menelik had succeeded in establishing control over much of present-day Ethiopia and had, in part at least, gained recognition from the European colonial powers of the boundaries of his empire. Although in many respects a traditionalist, he introduced several significant changes. His decision in the late 1880s to locate the royal encampment at Addis Ababa ("New Flower") in southern Shewa led to the gradual rise of a genuine urban center and a permanent capital in the 1890s, a development that facilitated the introduction of new ideas and technology. The capital's location symbolized the empire's southern reorientation, a move that further irritated Menelik's Tigrayan opponents and some Amhara of the more northerly provinces who resented Showan hegemony. Menelik also authorized a French company to build a railroad, not completed until 1917, that eventually would link Addis Ababa and Djibouti.

Italian Aggression against Ethiopia and the Battle of Adowa

The third foreign power which threatened the territorial integrity and independence of Ethiopia in the second half of the 19th century was Italy. Italy had developed colonial design over Ethiopia led to occupy territory in the north, establish the colony of Eritrea and fight the Battle of Adowa in 1896, and concluded with sad end.

First Strongholds of Italy in Ethiopia:

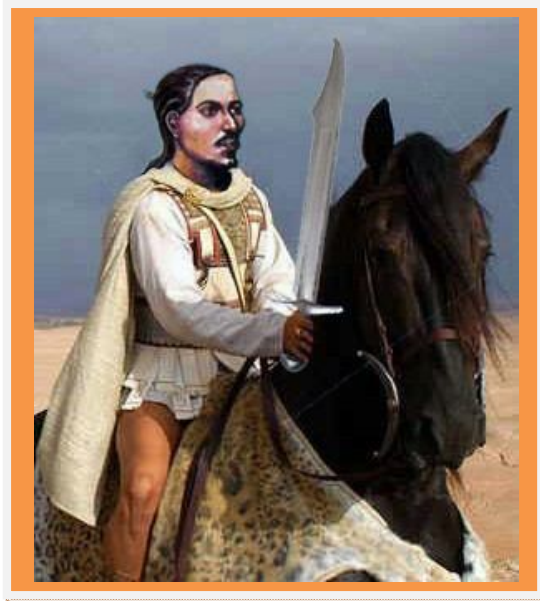
Italy have hand its first post in Aseb in 1869 by a private shipping company named Rusbantino, but Italian government took control of the post in 1882. Italy had established another post at Massawa in 1885 by the help of Britain. From this on Italy began its attempt to penetrate in to the interior from the coast. Alula strongly resisted their advance and warned them to clear out of his country, but they ignored his warning. Ras Alula fought the battle of Dogali. The battle of Dogali was a skirmish that was part of a larger conflict between the Italians and the Ethiopians. At this time Ethiopians had the most well equipped standing army on the African continent. The Italians by contrast had only recently emerged as a unified country and, even though they showed spirit in fighting, they were not prepared in terms of manpower, equipment, intelligence and experience. This battle was to be a stunning victory for the **Ethiopian** forces, as they totally routed the invading Italians on 26 January 1887.



Battle of Dogali

Italians felt that the battle of Dogali was an insult to be avenged, and then started to attack Ethiopia in the following years in order to get revenge. Britain intervened as a peace broker, of course on behalf of the aggressors. Portal was sent 1887 as an envoy to Ethiopia, around between Italians, who placed requirements on Ethiopia, and Emperor Yohannes IV to mediate. Consequently, Portal mission of mediation failed because Emperor Yohannis IV declared his choice of war rather than accept Portal's the so called peace proposal.

Emperor Yohannis IV declared total mobilization, and within a few weeks 80,000 men followed him marched crossing the Mereb River to fight the Italian at their fortress of Saati in March 1888. However, the actual war did not fight because the Italian did not come out from their fortress.



Emperor Yohannis IV(1872-1889)

Domestic problems increased when the Neguse of both Gojjam and Shewa rebelled against Yohannis, and the Emperor had to turn his attention from the encroaching Italians to deal with his rebellious vassals. After the ravage of Gojjam, Yohannis won back Tekle Haymanot's loyalty and was preparing to attack Menelik in Shewa. Meanwhile, Menelik has made an arrangement with the Italians for a double attack on Yohannis. The Italians were going to attack from Massawa and Menelik from Shewa. The Italians has supplied Menelik with enough weapons to assure victory. But as it happened, the match between Yohannis and Menelik never occurred for once again when the Mahdists Muslims began to attack Begemdir and burned its holy churches, the emperor abandoned his plans on attacking Menelik and ran off to face the Mahdists Muslims. This combat with the Mahdists Muslims, known as the Battle of **Matamma**, was to be

Yohannis' last: on 9 March [1889] when the battle opened, it appeared as if God favored the Ethiopians. The emperor and his command breached the center of the Mahdists lines and surged forward toward victory until Yohannis was shot, first in the right hand, and then, as he again advanced, by a bullet that lodged mortally in his chest. The Christians wavered and then broke, giving an undeserved triumph to the Muslim.

The Battle of Adowa

Main cause of Adowa: The Wuchale treaty was signed on 2 may 1889 between Italy and Menelik count Pietro Antonelli represented Italy at Wuchale in Wollo.

- Article three deals with boundary delimitation between Ethiopia and Italian occupied of Mereb Me lash yet they weren't satisfied in October 1889 Italy and Ras Mekonnen was signed boundary demarcation would depend on the basis of actual passion.

Article 17

- role of Italy in Ethiopian's foreign relation
- it was written in two contradictory versions.

The Amharic version says:-

Ethiopia could use the services of Italy in her foreign relation with Europe.

Italian Version bound Menelik to make all his foreign contact through agency of Italy.

Seeking to expand their colonial empire in Africa, Italy invaded independent Ethiopia in 1895. Led by the governor of Eritrea, General Oreste Baratieri, Italian forces penetrated deep into Ethiopia before being compelled to fall back to defensible positions in the border region of Tigre. Entrenching at Sauria with 20,000 men, Baratieri hoped to lure Emperor Menelik II's army into attacking his position. In such a fight, the Italian army's technological superiority in rifles and artillery could be best put to use against the emperor's larger force.

On the night of 29 February and the early morning of 1 March three Italian brigades advanced separately towards Adwa over narrow mountain tracks, while a fourth remained camped. Dabormida commands on the right, Albertone on the left, and Armonde in the center — with a reserve under Elena following behind Armonde. However, the three leading Italian brigades had become separated during their overnight march and at dawn were spread across several miles of very difficult terrain. Their sketchy maps caused Albertone to mistake one mountain for Kidane Meret, and when a scout pointed out his mistake, Albertone advanced directly into Ras Alula's position

The Emperor had risen early to begin prayers for divine guidance when spies from Ras Alula, his chief military advisor, brought him news that the Italians were advancing. The Emperor summoned the separate armies of his nobles and with the

Empress Taytu beside him, ordered his forces forward. Negus Tekle Haymnot commanded the right wing, Ras Alula the left, and Rases Mekonnen and Mengesha the center, with Ras Michael at the head of the Oromo cavalry; the Emperor and his consort remained with the reserve.

Shortly after the Italian advance commenced, problems began to arise as inaccurate maps and extremely rough terrain led to Barrater's troops becoming lost and disoriented. While Dabormida's men pushed forward, part of Albertone's brigade became entangled with Arimondi's men after the columns collided in the darkness. The ensuing confusion was not sorted out until around 4:00 AM. Pushing on, Albertone reached what he thought was his objective, the hill of Kidane Meret. Halting, he was informed by his native guide that Kidane Meret was actually another 4.5 miles ahead.

Fighting against increasingly overwhelming odds, Albertone's brigade beat back numerous Ethiopian charges, inflicting heavy casualties. Dismayed by this, Menelik contemplated retreating, but was convinced by Empress Taytu and Ras Mengesha to commit his 25,000-man imperial guard to the fight. Storming forward, they were able to overwhelm Albertone's position around 8:30 AM and captured the Italian brigadier. The remnants of Albertone's brigade fell back on Arimondi's position at Mount Bellah, two miles to the rear.

Closely followed by the Ethiopians, Albertone's survivors prevented their comrades from opening fire at long range and soon Arimondi's troops were closely engaged with the enemy on three sides. Watching this fight, Baratieri assumed that Dabormida was still moving to their aid. Attacking in waves, the Ethiopians suffered horrific casualties as Italians doggedly defended their lines. Around 10:15 AM, Arimondi's left began to crumble. Seeing no other option, Baratieri ordered a retreat from Mount Bellah. Unable to maintain their lines in the face of the enemy, the retreat quickly became a rout.

On the Italian right, the wayward Dabormida's brigade was engaging the Ethiopians in the valley of Mariam Shavitu. At 2:00 PM, after four hours of fighting, Dabormida having heard nothing from Baratieri for hours began to openly wonder what happened to the rest of the army. Seeing his position as untenable, Dabormida began conducting an orderly, fighting withdraw along a track to the north. Begrudgingly giving up each yard of earth, his men fought valiantly until Ras Mikhail arrived on the field with a large number of Oromo cavalry. Charging through the Italian lines they effectively wiped out Dabormida's brigade, killing the general in the process.

Aftermath

The Battle of Adwa cost Baratieri around 5,216 killed, 1,428 wounded, and approximately 2,500 captured. Among the prisoners, 800 Tigrayan Askaris were subjected to the punishment of having their right hands and left feet amputated for disloyalty. In addition, over 11,000 rifles and most of the Italian's heavy equipment was lost and captured by Menelik's forces. Ethiopian forces suffered approximately 7,000 killed and 10,000 wounded in the battle. In the wake of his victory, Menelik

elected not to drive the Italians out of Eritrea, preferring instead to limit his demands to the abrogation of the unfair 1889 Treaty of Wuchale, Article 17 of which had led to the conflict. As a result of the Battle of Adwa, the Italians entered into negotiations with Menelik which resulted in the Treaty of Addis Ababa. Ending the war, the treaty saw Italy recognize Ethiopia as an independent state and clarified the border with Eritrea.

It was the first African defeat of a European army in the modern era. Italy was made to look incompetent or worse. The Crispi government fell and the Italians retreated to Eritrea. Ethiopian sovereignty was no longer questioned. The factors which figured to Italy's detriment were to Ethiopia's benefit. The Italian army would henceforth be seen as an incompetent force which in subsequent conflicts could achieve decisive victory only with the help of its allies, if at all, while the Ethiopians were viewed as noble warriors.

The Ethiopian Empire State in the post- Adowa period, up to 1935

Menelik continued the modernization of his country. There was much to be done. Wider introduction of electricity, railways, telephones, schools, hospitals and paved roads were a few of his achievements. Though its ruler was Amharic and Christian, Ethiopia boasted absolute religious freedom. Unfortunately, Menelik II did not abolish or outlaw slavery, an institution which, though not widespread, still existed in some parts of the country.



Ethiopian Warriors in Ceremonial Dress 1924

The first three decades of the 20th century saw relatively better socio-economic development. The key developments were:

- The Gebbar system which was the basic means of surplus appropriation of the ruling class, and its usage was quite different to that of the pre-twentieth century once
- The revival of trade because of the general peace and political stability that followed the completion of the process of Empire formation and the victory of Adowa

- Extensive diplomatic relation established between Ethiopia and different countries
- Import-export trade increased its scale due to the direction of trade routes changed into west and east combined with the opening of Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway. It was dominated by foreign merchants from different countries flocked in to Ethiopia after the victory of Adowa.
- Fast Urban development exhibited in the newly conquered region
- The introduction of new technology and socio- economic institutions

Consolidation of Political Power (1896-1909)

- Ruling class secured their position
- Independence of the country recognized by states ,and European legation were opened
- Boundary delimitation under took in series of agreement (secured her borders).
 - Italian colony of Eritrea (1900, 1902, 1908)
 - French-Somali March 1907
 - Anglo-Egyptian (Sudan) 1902
 - British East Africa (Kenya) 1907
 - Italy-Somali (1908)
- The ruling class established their centre at Addis Ababa
 - Collect tributes from South, South-West and Southeast
 - Enjoyed comfort of urban life
- Despite its foundation as capital in 1886 got permanence due to
 - Issue of land charter (1907)
 - Introduction of eucalyptus tree (Australia)
 - The construction of railway (1917)
 - The residence of foreign merchants
 - The opening foreign legation

The Inception of political Rivalry & foreign threat

- 1906 powers struggle among the ruling class owing to issue of succession
- Illness of Menelik
- Death of his heir (Ras Mekonnen)
- Threat from Europe have colonies adjacent of Eth, Britain, France & Italy
- Opening of Germany legation (1905)
- Tripartite treaty (1906) Dec
 - Objectives of the treaty
 - i) Avoid possible conflict of interest
 - ii) Shut of other rivals from economic activities in Eth

What was the remedy taken by Menelik II tackle internal and external threat?

- Established the first council of ministers consisting of 9 ministries War, comm. Foreign Affair, public work, Agriculture, finance, justice, pen, palace, and Interior
 - Recruited high-ranking civil and military office
 - No educated personnel modern bureaucratic arrangement
 - Same old palace officials
 - Confusion of duties & responsibilities
- In 1909 Menelik designation of heir to his throne & regent. Upon his death in 1913, Menelik was succeeded by his grandson, Iyasu, who reigned only briefly. Iyasu was overthrown with the support of the Crown Council in 1916 for, among other things, having embraced the Muslim faith in violation of dynastic law.

The Challenge of Taytu

- Secured her political position through Marital strategy, thus she prepared intentionally Mentewab Welle to Ras Mekonnen, Gugsu Welle to Zawditu and Roman Work Mengesha to Lij Iyasu
- Arranged promotion and demotion-SHUMSHIR
- Showan nobility opposition, organized Mahal Safari (different military units of palace) Blessing of bishop Abune Mathews
- 1910 Taytu removed from government power

Lij Iyasu (1913-1916): Reforms and the coup d'état Against him

- Death of Ras Bedewed Tessema Nadew marked the beginning of Iyasu's direct rule and the Showan nobility frustration increased
- Iyasu's polygamous nature reflected in his marriage
 - Roman Work (Aster)
 - SableWongel Hailu (King T/Hay of Gojam grad daughter)
 - Jima Aba Jifar daughter
 - Haj- Abdullahi of Hara
 - Abu-Bakr of Afar
 - Dejazmach Jot Wollega

Personal Weakness of Iyasu:

- Play-boy nature
- Lack of responsibility,
- Tactless in his move

- Polygamous marriage
- First serious challenge to Iyasu's power was Ras Abate Buayalew. Abate is said to be planned to bring back the regency, by taking for himself the position
- The introduction of significant social & economic reforms
- Attempt to give Ethiopian Muslims equal status through integrating them his administrative hierarch
- Gave financial support of the establishment of mosques

Reforms under Iyasu

- Established system of auditing on government property
- Formed Municipal police (Trumbule)
- Establish separate Department of education (secular education system)
- Improvement on traditional detection method Lebashay & quragna
- Rearrangement in the way of tax collection (Asrat Safari)
- However, the reforms, became overshadowed because his weakness, opposition of his opponents
- 1914 Ras Michal- Negus of Tigre & Wollo, Begemdir, Gojjam (1915
- Substitute Dejazmach Balcha in the pace of Negadras Haile Georgis to be the governor of Sidamo
- Fitawarari H/Georgis- Chairman of council of minster
- Removed Dejazmach Teferi, from his family fief, Hara transferred in to Kaffa
- colonial powers stand against Iyasu owing to his close relation of ottoman & Germany and moral & material support to Somali Nationalism movement Sayyd, Mohammed Abdullah Hassan

Events immediate to the coup d'état of 1916

- ❖ Iyasu deposed from power on 27 sep. 1916
- ❖ His attempt to reverse the coup but suffered defeat at Miaso
- ❖ His father Ras Michael mobilized army to restore his son's political power and gain initial victory of Tora Meske final defeat at Segele 27 Oct. Michael had become war prisoner and died there in 1918
- ❖ Iyasu lived under fugitive until 1921. Attempt to escape in 1932 from Fiche transferred to Garamuleta 1932 & died in 1936
- ❖ Establishment of Diarchy marked the Restoration of Shoran political supremacy

Diarchy (1917-1930)

- ❖ Established on 1 Feb. 1917
- ❖ Zawditu Empress Teferi as Heir of the throne
- ❖ Why did the nobility appointed female successor & heir
- ❖ She is Menelik's daughter has no son and conservative as well

- ❖ Teferi ,Member of Showan nobility and royal family His administrative capacity, his modern education & interest in modernization

The Features of the Diarchy

- Until 1918 worked together
- Reorganized council of Ministers chaired by Fitawarari H/Georgis
- division or grouping appeared ,progressive notion & power of Teferi grown up at the expense of the Emperor & council of minister
- Teferi exercise the role of a “regent” dominated administrative & military affairs and foreign relation
- The rival group under diarchy regime
 - A) Conservatives (Empress, traditional nobilities & bishop)
 - B) Enlightened (Teferi, educated elites, enlightened feudal Mahal Safari)
- What were chief events in Teferi's Rise to Power?
 - ❖ His personal character
 - ❖ Natural gifted of patience
 - ❖ Introvert in his motive & plan
 - ❖ Determination & cunning
 - ❖ Rich political experience

His gifted personality

Besides his personal character events led to the rise of Teferi to imperial throne

- 1918 removed 12 Men of council of Minis except Warm public demonstration of Mahal Safari against mal- administrative practice or corruption
- Capture of Lij Iyasu 1921
- 1923 members of League of nation 1924 Admission
- Made grand Tour in Europe focused on school, factories, church & hospitals
- The natural death of Fitawarari H/Georgis 1926 include Abune Mathews
- 1927 unconditional surrender of Dejazmach. Balcha Safo of Sidamo (Ras-Desta Damitew)
- 1928 Dejazmach Abba Wiqaw revolt (camped at Mausoleum of Menelik) sentenced life imprisonment
- 1928 Teferi crown Negus Mahal Safaris pressed Zawditu king of Ethiopia “heir of throne

The last challenge Teferi's triumph to power

- ❖ The Governor of Begemdir, ex- husband of Zawditu Gugsu Welle, Taytu's nephew. the reason behind marriage divorce in 1917 was secrete motive of Teferi & Showan nobility at large during her coronation and made him governor of Begemdir in 1918.Teferi looking for favorable condition to eliminate Gugsu once and for all.
- ❖ 1929 Rebellion Raya & Azezo in South Tigre & N. Wollo owing to have measure of local autonomy in administration

- ❖ On 31 March 1930 Battle of Anchim (Lasta-Begemdir) the Imperial Army led by Ras Mulugeta Yigez (New Minister of War) Zawditu died today later
- ❖ 02 Nov. 1930 with impressive coronation ceremony became emperor

The Emergence of the Absolutist Sate 1930-35

- What does absolutism mean? How does it manifests
 - Reveals autocratic power
 - Reveals rule of man at the expense of rule of law
 - People are no more citizen but subject

The major steps that Hailesilasse to enable to gain absolute power.

- Issuing the first written constitution in 1931
 - Bringing political modernity
 - Solved the traditional problem of succession
 - Building national integrity
 - Providing “fair justice” for the Ethiopian people
 - Real content of the constitution reveals
 - Building the absolute power of the emperor
 - Guaranteeing his descendant the right to success
 - To impress European by showing modern Political Transformation
 - contain Nominal parliamentary system & civic rights
 - The constitution confirmed the emperor’s divine right to rule, issue laws
 - Establish bicameral parliament
- A=Senate (upper chamber of nobles) – Emperor
 B= Chamber of Deputy (local feudal lords) local noble
- To appoint & dismiss Members of the parliament, Civic & military official
 - To declare & end wars
 - To grant land & honors

the value of the 1931 constitution

- Establishment of parliament system
- The introduction civil rights
- Introduction of civilian bureaucracy
- Established the three ideally government organs
- Completed the process of building centralized administration
 - Regional administration fallen under royal appointees Wollo-Asfaw wosen (eldest son) Begemdir- Ras Kassa Gojam & Jimma (central government control)
 - Except Tiger (2 grand sons of Yohannis IV)
 - Ras Seyoum Mengesha
 - Ras Gugsa Araya
- Established Fiscal centralization
 - Removed traditional custom posts-kellas

- Controlled customs on external trade
- Series attention to the modernization of the army In fact began-1920 sent abroad, Belgian officers 1930 trained into 3 Battalions
- Opening of Holeta Military ac. 1934 (Sweden teach) 3 years course

Unit Four

The First World War, 1914-1918

It was centered in Europe that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. It was predominantly called the **World War** or the **Great War** from its occurrence until the start of the Second World War in 1939. It involved all the world's super powers which were assembled in two opposing alliances:

The General causes of the war

World War I is actually much more complicated than a simple list of causes. While there was a chain of events that directly led to the fighting, the actual root causes are much deeper and part of continued debate and discussion. This list is an overview of the most popular reasons that are cited as the root causes of World War I

- Imperialist rivalry owing to
 - The development of industrial capitalism
 - The Growing economic interest among industrialized nations of Europe
 - Competition to establish and expand empires
 - Competed outside Europe for the control of overseas colonial possession (Russia & Austro-Hungary
 - Britain and France conflict over Egypt-1882
 - Fashoda incident 1898-Sudan Anglo-Egyptian-General Kitchener against General Marohand French army
 - Russo-Japan 1904
 - Italy and France- Tunisia
 - Italy & Turkey fought over Libya (1911 and 1912)
 - France and Germany over morocco in 1905-1st Moroccan crisis and 1911-2nd Moroccan crisis (Agadir); in 1911 international arbitration at Algeciras favored France while disappointing Germany.
- Militarism and the arms race
 - Issue of military budget was the main agenda
 - Due attention for armament superiority
 - Due solving conflict by military might

Example. Franco- Prussian war (1870-1871) its effect

- German expanded her navy (alarmed Britain)
- Britain built the most powerful battleship 1906

- Germany built similar in 1909
- National military service issued as standing obligation for citizen
- Increased the army size and improved war material
- Propaganda took most media coverage (stirred up the national feeling of each citizens)
- Foundation of hostile military camps (blocks)
 - 1879 Dual Alliance (German- Austro- Hungary)
 - 1905 Entente cordial (France and Britain)
 - Dual-alliance- transformed in to Triple Alliance /Central power/ 1905 (Italy)
 - Entente cordial into triple Entente in 1907 (Russia) /Allied power
- Nationalism
 - ▲ The achievement of national unity in Italy & Germany
 - ▲ Balkan problem (South East Europe) Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania Serbia Montenegro etc
 - ▲ Formation of Balkan league aimed to end up the ottoman Turkey over the region in 1912
 - ▲ Bosnia- Herzegovina under Austro-Hun 1878
 - ▲ The 2nd Balkan war (1913)- b/n Bulgaria and Serbia, Brought Russia & Serbia closer together and intense hatred of Russia and Serbia for Austria

- **The immediate cause of WWI: July Crisis-**

Though tensions had been brewing in Europe--and especially in the troubled Balkan region--for years before conflict actually broke out, the spark that ignited World War I was struck in Sarajevo, Bosnia, where Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Franz Josef and heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was shot to death along with his wife by the Serbian nationalist **Gavrilo Princip** on June 28, 1914. The assassination of **Franz Ferdinand** and **Sophie set off** a rapid chain of events: Austria-Hungary, like many in countries around the world, blamed the Serbian government for the attack and hoped to use the incident as justification for settling the question of Slavic nationalism once and for all.

The Course of WWI

Germany didn't want to fight both Russia in the east and France in the west, so they enacted their long-standing Schlieffen Plan. The Schlieffen Plan was created by Alfred Graf von Schlieffen, who was the chief of the German general staff from 1891 to 1905.

- On 28 July, 1914 Tsar Russia declared mobilization. Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August and France on 3 August.
- As German troops moved south into France and the French and British troops moved north to meet them, the massive armies met each other in a stalemate. By September 1914, neither side could force the other to move,

so each side began to dig trenches. For the next four years, the troops would fight from these trenches

A War of Attrition

- From 1914 to 1917, soldiers on each side of the line fought from their trenches. They fired artillery onto the enemy's position and lobbed grenades. However, each time military leaders ordered a full-fledged attack, the soldiers were forced to leave the "safety" of their trenches.
- The only way to overtake the other side's trench was for the soldiers to cross "No Man's Land," the area between the trenches, on foot. Out in the open, thousands of soldiers raced across this barren land in the hopes of reaching the other side. Often, most were hewn down by machine-gun fire and artillery before they even got close.
- Because of the nature of trench warfare, millions of young men were slaughtered in the battles of World War I. The war quickly became one of attrition, which meant that with so many soldiers being killed daily. By 1917, the Allies were starting to run low on young men.

➤ **Belligerent Nation pinned to military Block**

Allied Power

Britain (Leader)
France
Russia
Belgium
Italy (1915)
Serbia
USA (1917)
Japan (1917)

Central Power

- Germany (leader)
- Austro- Hungary
- Italy (until 1915)
- Turkey (1914)
- Bulgaria (1915)

Major fronts of WWI

1. Western front :Where Germany attack France through Belgium, Luxemburg

- Battle fields
 - **Monsin**- August 1914
 - Marne- September 1914
 - Somme & Verdun- 1916 (both had death)
 - Ypres- 1917 (immense casualties)
 - No resounding victory could be recorded (until 1917)

2. The Eastern front :Where German planned to attack Russia

- Battle fields
- Tannenberg & Masuria Lake- Sep 1914
- The Russian October Revolution 1917/ Nov. 1917/
- Forced Russia to withdraw
- Signed armistice at Brest- Litovsk march /1918

3. The southern front: where Italy fought against Austria (but beaten)

- Italy joined the Allied owing to the Treaty of London 1915
- So Britain and Russia had supported Italy
- Italian broke the Austrian defense and compelled the Austrian force
- The central power controlled largest part of Balkans by 1917 but not major victory scored over Italy
- 1918 much of the Balkans war lost to Allied and Italian offensive forced Austro-Hungary to capture

U.S. Enter the War

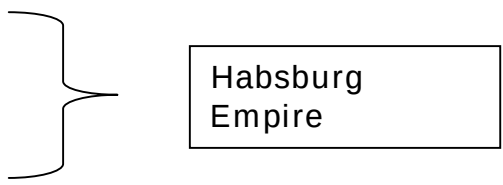
- The Allies needed help and they were hoping that the United States, with its vast resources of men and materials, would join on their side. However, for years, the U.S. had clung to their idea of isolationism. Plus, the U.S. just didn't want to be involved in a war that seemed so far away and that didn't seem to affect them in any great way.
- However, there were two major events that changed American public opinion about the war. The first occurred in 1915, when a German U-boat (submarine) sunk Lusitania. Considered by Americans to be a neutral ship that carried mostly passengers, Americans were furious when the Germans sank it, especially since 159 of the passengers were Americans.
- The second was the Zimmermann Telegram. In early 1917, Germany sent Mexico a coded message promising portions of U.S. land in return for Mexico joining World War I against the United States. The message was intercepted by Britain, translated, and shown to the United States. This brought the war to U.S. soil, giving the U.S. a real reason to enter the war on the side of the Allies.
- On April 6, 1917, the United States officially declared war on Germany.

Military Aspects of the war

- Affected all nations of the world
- The war was felt in every corner b/c the continents contributed reinforcements both in terms of manpower and material to the war fronts
- Employment of the newly invented weapons
 - Dirigibles (motor cars, ship)
 - Submarines
 - Giant artilleries
 - Tanks
 - Poison gas
 - Air plane- (used only for combing and attacking purposes)
 - Sea battles: British naval force aided by French and American navies engaged in dramatic battles

- End of the war: The course of the war and the victory of the Central power shifted in to the favor of the Allied power in to two reasons:
 - The war came to an end in East Russian withdrew from the war because of the Revolution in 1917
 - American entry of the war
 - Agitation among the people and politician to end the war in combined with Shortage of food grew greater
 - Counter attack of Allied force under French commander Marshal Foch in 1918, Disintegration of central power block and appealed for peace and surrendered, ,hence,1st – Sept 1918 Bulgaria and 2nd – October. 1918 Austro – Hungary peace
 - Germany weakened her economic and military resource and never matched that of the Allies. The leading German- military commanders rightly come to understand that the war was over against Germany, Erich Ludendorff, Paul von Hindenburg The common people in Germany had enough of war
 - The revolution followed by toppled the Hohenzollern Dynasty, consequently William II abdicate- fled to Holland
 - On Nov. 11, at 11 A.M 1918 signed armistice (**11,11,11, 1918**) which means at the **11th month** of the year, **the 11th day** on the month, and **the 11th hours** of the day

Consequence of the war

- The old empires were destroyed
 - Hohenzollern (Germany)
 - Habsburg (Austro-Hungary)
 - Ottoman Turkey
- New independent states set up
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Yugoslavia
 - Poland
 - Austria
 - Hungary

The diagram shows a list of five states (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Austria, and Hungary) on the left. A large right-facing curly bracket groups these five states, and a line extends from the middle of the bracket to a rectangular box on the right containing the text 'Habsburg Empire'.
- The end of capitalism as dominant social order in the world owing the Russian Revolution
- The war cost heavy human and material loss
 - Over 8.5 million died
 - About 22 million wounded or disables
 - Orphans and widows seen in large number
 - Chaos in agriculture and industry
 - Immense chaos on trade and employment

- Incurred Europe in to debt
- Cost over 337 billion \$

Long-term consequences

- Political and economic centre of gravity shifted to western hemisphere (USA)
- Peace treaties signed
- Produced bitterness and disorder
- Peace treaties dominated by “big three” Four
 1. George Clemenceau (premier-France)
 2. Lloyd George- (prime-Britain)
 3. Woodrow Wilson- (president USA)
 4. V. Orland- (prime- Italy)
- Series of treaties were signed
 - The **Versailles** treaty- Germany June 1919
 - The **St. Germaine** treaty- Austria Sep. 1919
 - The **Neuilly** treaty – Bulgaria June 1919
 - The **Trianon** treaty – Hungary June 1920
 - The **Sever** treaty- Turkey August 1920 but another treaty signed at Lausanne in 1923 when Mustafa Kemal/Ataturk/ refused to accept the former treaty

Result of the Treaties /Versailles /

The treaty can be divided into a number of sections; territorial, military and financial

Territorial

The following land was taken away from Germany:

Alsace-Lorraine (given to France)

Eupen and Malmedy (given to Belgium)

Northern Schleswig (given to Denmark)

Hultschin (given to Czechoslovakia)

West Prussia, Posen and Upper Silesia (given to Poland)

The Saar, Danzig and Memel were put under the control of the League of Nations and the people of these regions would be allowed to vote to stay in Germany or not in a future referendum.

The League of Nations also took control of Germany's overseas colonies. Germany had to return to Russia land taken in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Some of this land was made into new states: Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. An enlarged Poland also received some of this land.

Military

Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 men; the army was not allowed tanks

She was not allowed an air force she was allowed only 6 capital naval ships and no submarines the west of the Rhineland and 50 km east of the River Rhine was made into a demilitarized zone (DMZ). No German soldier or weapon was allowed into this zone. The Allies were to keep an army of occupation on the west bank of the Rhine for 15 years.

Financial

The loss of vital industrial territory would be a severe blow to any attempts by Germany to rebuild her economy. Coal from the Saar and Upper Silesia in particular was a vital economic loss. Combined with the financial penalties linked to reparations, it seemed clear to Germany that the Allies wanted nothing else but to bankrupt her. Germany was also forbidden to unite with Austria to form one super state, in an attempt to keep her economic potential to a minimum.

. The Germans reaction to the treaty

After agreeing to the Armistice in November 1918, the Germans had been convinced that they would be consulted by the Allies on the contents of the Treaty. This did not happen and the Germans were in no position to continue the war as her army had all but disintegrated. Though this lack of consultation angered them, there was nothing they could do about it. Therefore, the first time that the German representatives saw the terms of the Treaty was just weeks before they were due to sign it in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles on June 28th 1919.

The Birth of League of Nations

"A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." - President Woodrow Wilson

The framework of the League established at Versailles treaty 1919 but began its function officially in 1920. League established pinned to the 14th point of Woodrow Wilson

- On June 25, 1919, the plan to create the League of Nations was sanctioned at the Paris Peace Conference. The initial council meeting of the League of Nations was held in Paris on January 16, 1920. The League of Nations

headquarters was moved to Geneva in November 1920. The League's inaugural General Assembly was attended by forty-one nations on 15 November 1920

Despite being the brainchild of President Woodrow Wilson, the United States did not join the League of Nations, as it was not ratified by the U.S. Congress. It consisted of the following organs: General Assembly, Council Court of Justice or Arbitration, Secretariat. - its constitution labeled as Covenant Aimed at:

- o Promote peace and security
- o Promote friendship and co-operation
- o Solving disputes in reconciliation, Arbitration and judicial procedure
- o Sanctioned to failed member countries binding

The real power vested in the council, dominated by the great two, Great Britain and France

Failure of the League of Nations

- Defeated nations and the Soviet Union were denied of entry
- Rich and powerful permanent members dominated
- America was no more member
- Its support of colonialism
- Became source of tension
- Its total failure in disarmament
- Had no peace keeping forces at disposal

The Russian socialist Revolution 1917

➤ Basic causes of the Revolution

1. Autocratic government of the Tsar (Czar). Romanov Dynasty (1613)

- Exercised absolute power in politics and religion
- Nobles allowed to exercise much power over peasants
- Had well established and controlled military and security forces to suppress liberal demand
- Censorship largely used to disrupt any attempts on change and freedom
- No effort was made to embrace lower mass in education (fear of Revolution)

2. Industrial Expansion

- The execution of industrialization by the central government, brought Russia in to bankruptcy
- Not supported strong agricultural raw material and investment
- Forced to import resource from overseas
- Impacted heavy tax on peasants

- Food riots wide spread
- Un employment increased
- Revolutionary upheavals continued to change the state machinery

3. Political Movement

- Peasants demanded right over the land
- Workers had request on better wages and reduction of working hours
- Underground political parties, committees and groups were began to advocate and propagate reforms

Groups

1. Liberals

2. Social Revolutionaries

3. Social Democrats

Liberals- comprise of intellectual and professionals

- Advocate for a democracy, constitutional government
- Established the union of Liberation, which promised a call of all people to have a democratic government

SR's- a movement which requested

- Immediate revolution to bring change
- On land system
- Social reforms
- However, as it went on terrorist action, the Tsar regime to be more repressive

Social Democrats- group attracted by Marxism

- Contained the working class in the factories
- Advocated for socialist principles
- Split in the party in 1903 (formed in 1898)
- In 1990 started to published its own news paper Iskar

1. Bolsheviks (Majority)

- Under Vladimir Ilych Lenin (Ulyanov)
- Believed in strong centralized party org.
- Leon Trotsky (opposed Lenin's idea)

2. Mensheviks (Minority)

- Under Yuly Martov
- Believe creating working class party that would enable to rule themselves

4. Nationality Contradiction

- Pre-revolutionary Russia was home of national suppression (poles, Finns, Jews, Latvians etc forced to adopt Russian Language, culture, thus, minorities became ready to welcome movements for change of government

5. Russo-Japanese War of 1905

- Owing to the question over Manchuria
- resulted humiliated defeat on Russia
- ensured incapability of Nicholas II regime
- ordered the peasants to draft food to war from
- Resulted food shortage followed by riot
- Workers strikes broke out- led by George Gapon
- Owing to the death of thousands (**Bloody Sunday**)
- The workers in the city began to elect special council called the **soviet** as representatives
- Become the first deputies- leading heads in the later revolutionary movement
- Forced to decide Nicholas II to introduce democratic reforms
- issued the October manifest to (Oct. 17, 1905)
- promised the people freedom of speech the press, assembly and an elected **Duma**
- declared members of Duma would be elected by universal suffrage

Immediate causes of Russian Revolution

- o The Tsar decision to involve WWI
- o Russian defeat at Tannenberg and Masuria
- o Refused to fire on demonstration
- o Food riots in St. Petersburg or petro grade (Leningrad) (Shortage of food and food prices)
- o All ministers were arrested
- o Resulted the down fall of Romanov Dynasty Nicholas II abdicated
- o Provisional government set up led by prince George and later Alexander Kerensky
- o Had bourgeoisie character
- o Failed to give the peoples' demand, Peace (soldiers) ,Land (peasants), Food and better working condition (work)

October 1917 Revolution

By September 1917, Lenin believed the Russian people were ready for another revolution. However, other Bolshevik leaders were not yet quite convinced. On October 10, a secret meeting of the Bolshevik party leaders was held. Lenin used all his powers of persuasion to convince the others that it was time for an armed insurrection. Having debated through the night, a vote was taken the following morning -- it was ten to two in favor of a revolution.

The people themselves were ready. In the very early hours of October 25, 1917, the revolution began. Troops loyal to the Bolsheviks took control of the telegraph,

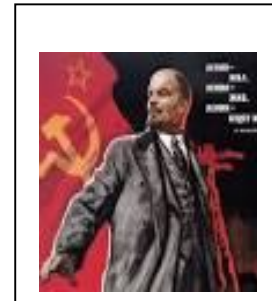
power station, strategic bridges, post office, train stations, and state bank. Control of these and other posts within the city were handed over to the Bolsheviks with barely a shot fired.

By late that morning, Petrograd was in the hands of the Bolsheviks -- all except the Winter Palace where the leaders of the Provisional Government remained. Prime Minister Alexander Kerensky successfully fled but by the following day, troops loyal to the Bolsheviks infiltrated the Winter Palace.

After nearly a bloodless coup, the Bolsheviks were the new leaders of Russia. Nearly immediately, Lenin announced that the new regime would end the war, abolish all private land ownership, and would create a system for workers' control of factories.



Joseph Stalin



Vladimir Lenin

Russia under Bolsheviks

- Proceeded to fulfill their promises
 - ▲ Opened peace negotiation (Brest Litovsk) (withdrew from the war)
 - ▲ Landlords expropriated and land distributed among peasants
 - ▲ Set up new system of administration based on the council of soviets (urban workers, soldiers and peasants)
 - ▲ 1918-1921 Russia entered a bloody civil war and external invasion
 - White Russian- All social groups affected by Bolshevik Revolution
 - Red Russian- (All beneficiaries group)
 - ▲ Civil war concluded by the victory of Reds
- **Factors contributed to defeat of white**
 - 1) They had no political program
 - 2) Past disadvantaged group hoped further gains from the revu
 - 3) Russia's large size gave time the Bolsheviks to protract the war and created the Red army
 - 4) White army extremely un popular because/ ruthless
 - 5) The presence of foreign armies (traitor to Russia)
- **External invasion**
 - Conceded the independent of Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia
- After the end of counter- revolutionary force

- 1921 introduced the New Economic policy (NEP). Did not intend to build socialist economy. Economic recovery attained
- Had negative impact on the Bolsheviks party (internal division) .Power struggle evolved, then opened after the death of Lenin 1924 between Joseph Stalin & Leon Trotsky for 3 years then Stalin completely controlled power in 1927. Announced a policy of forceful collectivization
- Collectivization was Opposed by peasants (Kulaks) Who opposed deported Serbia. During the time of Stalin the situation went worse, however Russia became industrialized in speed by 1940
 - Prevent to exercise democratic right
 - Single communist party
 - Command economy prevailed
 - Intense dictatorial rule
 - Highly centralized
 - Opposed the principle of good governance
 - Harsh response to opposition group in political purge (1934-38)
- Comintern (communist International) denounced
 - o The moderate
 - o Reformist socialists
 - o Social democrats
 Western countries as “social fascists”
- Modify soviet foreign policy in the direction of collective security. Russia joined the League of Nations 1934 but didn’t succeed in stopping Hitler aggressive plan.
- Stalin did succeed in creating a strong country capable of resisting Hitler’s invasion of 1941

Resistance to colonial rule in Africa 1900-1939

Introduction

Anti-colonialism in Africa differed from place to place and over time. The littoral states that had longer contact with Europeans, usually since the fifteenth century in some cases had experienced acculturation and social change, tended to initially accommodate colonial rule. But this changed dramatically when they realized that colonial rule was not as beneficent as they had assumed. Conversely, the interior peoples, largely non-Christians whose contacts with Europe were comparatively evanescent, resisted the colonial conquest by deploying vigorously militant forms of anti-colonialism.

Features of the resistances

A-Militant forms of resistances

French West Africa and the North African states (Islamic areas) resisted colonial rule more than areas where indigenous African religions were the norm. The Islamic areas were influenced by the Muslim doctrine that recognized Euro-Christianity as an infidel entity, indeed, the antithesis of Islam. Hence, compared to non-Islamic Africa, anti-colonial efforts in the Islamic regions were more vigorous, militant, and prolonged

The first two decades of the twentieth century also witnessed militant forms of anti-colonialism against forced labor, forced cultivation of crops, land alienation, and taxation. In Tanganyika now part of Tanzania, for example, the German colonial authorities' harsh demands for cotton cultivation, forced labor, and taxation unleashed the Maji-Maji Rebellion in 1905. The rebellion, led by Ngwee (d. 1905), an indigenous prophet, was organized across ethnic lines and involved over twenty different ethnic groups inhabiting an area of 10,000 square miles (about 25,900 square kilometers). Other such rebellions included the peasant revolts in Madagascar in 1904 to 1905 and 1915; the Mahdi revolts in Sudan from 1900 to 1904; a vigorous protracted rebellion in Somaliland from 1895 to 1920; and the Ibo revolt in southeastern Nigeria in 1918. Armed uprisings during this phase were not only responses to the political economy of colonial rule, they were also efforts to overthrow colonial rule. The latter rationale explains why colonial regimes brutally suppressed such anti-colonialism, as exemplified by the brutal response of the Germans to the Maji -Maji Rebellion, in which more than 75,000 Africans were killed.

B-Peaceful resistances

1-Independent African churches

By the 1920s, some African Christian leaders were forming their own churches, sometimes called African Independent Churches. These churches that were formed in Southern, Eastern, Central and West Africa, provided a strong voice for justice. One of many examples is the Kimbanguis Christian Church formed in the Congo by Simon Kimbangu in the 1920s. In spite of Kimbanguis imprisonment for many years by the Belgians, the Kimbanguist church grew rapidly. When the Congo became independent in 1960, the church had a membership of over one million.

Christianity was seen as a pathfinder for colonial rule and European hegemony, both of which undermined the African way of life. Ethiopianism also served the anti-colonial agenda. This way of life included, for example, the spectrum of African rites of passage, namely, indigenous ceremonial rites that underscored birth, naming, puberty, marriage, and death and funerals. The European attack and denigration of

African culture through the ideological artery of Christianity forced Africans to distill Christianity in order to render it more amenable to their way of life.

What is Ethiopianism?

The term Ethiopianism derived from its occurrence in the Bible, where Ethiopia is also referred to as Kush and was enhanced when the ancient independent Christian kingdom of Ethiopia defeated the Italians at Adwa in 1896. The word therefore represented Africa's dignity and place in the divine dispensation and provided a charter for free African churches and nations of the future.

2-Trade union activism

It was instrumental in the eventual decolonization of Africa. By resorting to demonstrations, boycotts, and strikes, trade unions were able to bring the injustices associated with the colonial system to the attention of a larger anti-colonial audience. Additionally, their organizational abilities, which cut across class, religious, and ethnic lines, benefited the anti-colonial movements. Most significantly, some of the leaders of the labor unions also assumed the leadership of revolutionary anti-colonial movements. e/g Sekou Toure (1922-1984) of Guinea was labor union leader.

3-Need for opportunity and inclusion

Many Africans at this time accepted the reality of colonial rule but they did not accept the harsh discrimination and the lack of opportunity that was a central part of the colonial experience. Opposition to these aspects of colonialism was particularly strong among educated Africans. Educated Africans believed that "all humans are created equal." Discriminatory colonial policies and practice restricted economic opportunities and participation in the political process. During this period, educated Africans formed organizations to promote their interest for an end to discriminatory policies and for an increase in opportunities. However, these organizations had limited membership, and they did not make radical demands for the end of colonial rule.

Unit Five

Italian Fascist Aggression against Ethiopia (1935-1941)

5.1.1 Background and Causes (European Ambition)

Tripartite Treaty (1906) signed by the three European colonial neighbors of Ethiopia intended to partition the region in accordance with their sphere of influence. But Menelik took measures against the objective of Britain, France and Italy that filled water on their colonial ambition.

The Plans of Fascist Italy

- The rise of Benito Mussolini and his Fascist party to power 1922 developed colonial ambition of Italy setting targets such as:

- Erase shameful scare of Adowa
- Ambition of Mussolini prestige in military success
- Divert people's attention from economic difficulties at home

Features of pre-Italian invasion

Coverage- Didn't oppose Ethiopia appealed of the league of Nation in 1923 but Britain. As Pretext- Made warm welcome 1924 of Ras Teferi tour to Europe .Signed peace & friendship treaty in 1928

Italy continued its Preparation under cover. The preparation consisted of 2 activities

1. Subversive measures carried by Italian governor of Eritria (Corrado Zoli)
 - Bribe & agitated the chiefs of Tigre, Wollo, Begemdir and Gojam
 2. Military preparation
 - Placed armies & war supplies in Eritrea and Somali
 - Hoare- Laval agreement which allowed taking Ethiopia and in order to encouraged not to ally with German
- Eve of the Invasion
- Wal-Wal incident 5 Dec. 1934
 - Clash b/n Italian troops (accompanied Anglo -Ethio Boundary commission)
- Ethiopia right the invasion ill prepared
- Felt over confident owing to Adowa
 - Incomparable to that of Italy in terms Weapons Communication, Training of troops and Logistics

3. Course and Fronts of the War (1935-36)

Fronts

Northern front under the command Emilio de Bono Replaced by Pietro Badoglio. Began on 3 Oct, 1935 in the North

Southern front- under Rodolfo Graziani

The Ethiopian army ordered to pull back rather to check the advancing Italian owing to two reasons

- Exhibition of league of nation
- Strategic elongate communication line

➤ The Ethiopian reaction

1. The northern front- under Ras Kassa Hailu-consisted three sub-front

- 1.1 shire front (left)-Ras Immiru
- 1.2 Temben front (center)- Ras Seyoum and Ras Kassa
- 1.3 Amba Aradom (left) –Ras Mulugeta

2. Southern front-consisted two

- 2.1 South- under Ras Desta- Damitew
- 2.2 South east- und Dejazmach Nesibu Zeamanuel

Course

In the North front

➤ Adigrat, Adowa & Meqele fallen

- Ethiopian first counter –offense at Meqele encircle (first military engagement) known as **battle of Temben** 20-24 Jan. 1936
- Ras Kassa & Seyoum Mengesha defeated
- 8,000 Ethiopia died and wounded
- 60 officers, 605 low ranked soldiers 417 Eritrea Askaris were killed & wounded
- Italian used Yipright or killer gas under Badoglio, who replaced DeBono

➤ The Battle of Amba Aradom

- ▲ Aerial attack Feb. 10-15, 1936
- ▲ Evacuated Ethiopian from mountain hill
- ▲ 6000 killed including Ras Mulugeta

- -36 white officers
- -621 white soldiers
- -145 Askaris

Killed wounded

➤ The second Battle of Temben late Feb 1936

Under Ras Kassa & Seyoum resulted 8,000 Ethiopia killed and wounded
Italian killed wounded

- 34- Officers
- 350- Soldiers
- 188- Askaris

- **Shire front under Ras Immiru**
 - o Scored little victory relatively
 - o Left the front on 2, April 1936 due to poor fighting morals of Gojjam and Semen Nobles ,and organized retreat towards lake Ashenge 10,000 men
- **Last and Decisive battle of Machew 31 March** led by the emperor
 - ❖ Ras Imru's army, didn't join
 - ❖ Fresh force in the Ethiopian army Imperial body guard 6000 men
 - ❖ Fought March 31- Apr. 1, 1936
 - ❖ Resulted defeat after 13 continuous hours
 - ❖ In April 1936 the Italian aggressive force entered Dessie without any problem

In the southern front

1st Qorahe attack (Ogden)

- Ethiopian under Dejazmach Afeworq
- Initial successive defense but not last long
- Fascist entered into Harar
- Significant challenge the fascist met from Dejazmach Mekonnen Endalkachew

2nd Battle of Genale Doraya Janu 26, 1936

- Campaign Dolo Odo (Ras Desta)
- March 2, 1936 Negelle Borana capture Ras Desta retreated

Why did Ethiopian lose the war in both sides?

1. Superiority of the fascist army in both numerically and technically.
2. Shortage of logistic such as cartridges
 - 8 transport air plane (Ethiopian)
 - 400 air planes most Bomber (Italy)
 - Keep for even month fighting
 - Had no doctor and medical supplies
 - Had no radio communication
3. Dissatisfaction with in the Ethiopian army
 - Hailesilasse Gugsa- (Gov- Tigre)
 - Ras Mulugeta (un happy an old man, war minister)
4. Old commander with little knowledge of modern warfare, and Had no war experience after Adowa .Stayed in comfort & peace without hardship for 40 year since 1896

5.3 Fascist Occupation & Patriotic Resistance

Colonial Administration

- ⤴ Ethiopia became part of Italian east Africa empire
- ⤴ The empire divided into six regions with respected capital
- ⤴ Addis Ababa deserved the capital of the empire
- ⤴ Empire held by Mussolini's viceroy lived in **Genet-Leul-palace** what is the current Addis Ababa University is situated

Some of viceroy of Italian East African empire were

- ❖ Marshal Emilio Badoglio
 - ❖ Marshal Rodolfo Graziani
 - ❖ Amador Umberto Duck of Aosta was **more liberal** among all the viceroy
- Achievements of Italian beside their colonial occupation in Ethiopia, and still some evidence depicted the legacies, for instance
- Introduced new life style
 - Opened enterprises and business
 - Road & housing construction
 - Light scale manufactories included Cotton and cement faction in DireDow, edible oil and flour mills
 - Introduced services such as Electric light, Pure water and Commercial centre in **Merkato**

Patriotic Resistance

- ✓ Started as soon as the defeat Machew, and had two phase and stages. the first phase led by noble, military officer ,Lutenat conelel. Blay Haileab, Kifle Nesibu Ketema Besha and educated
- ✓ Organized Black lion to liberate Ethiopia Ras Immiru took the leadership of the organization, and directed the operation in the Gibe river basin. Ras Desta led the patriotic resistance after he retreated in to the Gurage region around **Butajjira** until his defeat at **Gogeti**

To sons of Ras Kassa, Abera and Asfa-wosen

- Planned abortive attack on Addis Ababa in the summer 1936.operated in to four direction
1. Abera and Asfaw- North Direction
 2. Balcha Safo- South direction
 3. Ras Abebe- North west Direct
 4. Dejazmach Fiqre- Mariam- East direction

Combined with Abune Petros anti- fascist speech, the plan didn't achieve success due to poorly planned, Lacked coordination and effective timing

As the result, the two Brothers fled to **Selale** later killed due to the fake and conspiracy Ras Hailu made in favor of the colonialists.
Abune Petros executed and Balch was killed at fighting

The second Phase and Stage

February 19, 1937 abortive attempt to kill Marshal Grazziani, the viceroy by Abraham Debouch and Moges Asgidom, which resulted wholesale massacre for three days 30, 000, and 499 monks/ Debre Libanos.

- Country- wide anti-fascist resistance characteristics /forms/ second phase
- Carried out on guerilla warfare (especially strong in Showa, Gojam and Begemdir) The Patriots employed various tactics
 - ✚ Ambush of enemy convoys
 - ✚ Cutting communication line
 - ✚ Times striking(conditions favorable)
 - ✚ Led by local notable persons

Problems of patriotic resistance

- Lack of sufficient supplies and logistic
- Competition and rivalry among the leader
- Defections to the fascist
- Famous resistance leaders are
Abebe Argay, Bekele Woya, Geresu Duki, Belay Zeleke, H/Mariam Mamo, Amoraw Wubeneh, Takele W/Hawariat
- The two exceptional were
Zerai Deres & Abdissa Aga in Italy

5.4 The war of Liberation and Ethiopian Independence

- Factors that speed Ethiopian independence
- Italy's entry into WWII on the side of Germany on 10 June, 1940
- Produced threat on Britain East Africa colonies
- Italy's 200,000 troops in East Africa
- Britain decided to fight in North and East Africa on land

Britain began to supply military assistance to the Ethiopian patriots

- Sudan became base of military support
- H/Sillassie arrived Sudan and opened military school at Soba
- British campaign against fascists of Ethiopia and Eritrea operation direct a command from Sudan and Kenya
- 1. General Platt- Led the operation from Sudan towards the liberation of Eritrea
Strong challenge strong hold of Keren (captured 53 day war)
- 2. Colonel Dan Sanford
 - Major order Charles Wingdale
 - Gideon force, the Ethiopian army } To liberate Ethiopiatrained in Sudan, Soba

3. General Cunningham-from Kenya directed to liberate Italy Somali land and Harar. This force is responsible the first drove the Fascist out of Al Ababa on 6 April 1941 .On 5 may 1941 the Emperor re-entered Addis Ababa

Unit Six

THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945)

6.1 Historical Developments leading to WWII

- ❖ The origins of the Second World War
- ❖ The long-term factors, caused disputes and conflicts.

A. The impact of WWI brought Economic Crisis

- The decline in world trade
- Unemployment
- Agricultural depression
- The war debates and Inflation
- ✓ The weakness of the treaty of Versailles
 - o Created new problem
 - o Facilitated the outbreak of WWII
 - o The crucial rolling point or up surging Germany nationalism

B. The Role of Great Depression (1929-1933)

- Revolutionary movement evolved in European countries
- Fascist regime came to power
 - 1- 1917-1923 – Italy in 1922
 - 2- 1924-1929 – Germany in 1933
 - 3- 1929-1933- Japan prepared to the way to start
- Weakened Britain & France to resist aggression
- USA made USA more isolationist

C. The Emergence of Fascism & Militarism

- Fascism was come to power in Italy in 1922. Unstable coalition government since 1871. The very extent of economic difference between north & poor south. The situation more enhanced with the emergence of Nationalist right wing & socialist movement
- Mussolini founded fascist movement in 1919. Latin word, **fascies**, bundle of sticks bound together with an axe- symbol of power and unity in ancient Rome.
- Post- war event led Italy in to a grim of economic and political unrest

- August 1922 socialist called general strike against the Italian government which favored Mussolini to rise power. October, king Emanuel III called Mussolini to Rome to form coalition government with membership name the National Bloc. Mussolini arrived with his Black shirt to Rome and invited to establish Fascist government (prime minister) consisted
 - Fascist
 - Internationalist
 - Conservatives
- In 1924 gained 665 seats in the parliament. Emmanuel III approved Mussolini to enact law without the parliament and other parties dissolved. Press and trade union banned. Army & police force increased in number. High position in administration posts were distributed to fascist party officials. In 1928 Fascist became the only party to have candidate in election. Italy became a single party state under Mussolini adopted the title "**Il Duce**" the leader. Established close link with Catholic Church signed agreement with the pope in 1929. (official religion in Italy)

The Rise of Nazism in Germany (Hitler) (National Socialist party 1920)

There were many factors that brought Nazism to power.

o The Economic depression

- Forced the German government print excessive paper inflation followed falling wages and increased unemployment. Nazi gained support of the middle class, the workers and the unemployed due to its advocacy

o Fear of communism

- Industrialists, the bankers and other property owners came to stand by the fascists extended support
 - In finance
 - Armament
 - Other provisions

o Nationalism: Nazi by their mob-aerator skill exposed their sentiment among the people, and expressed their anger towards the victorious belligerent nations which dominated the Versailles Treaty of 1919.

- o The Versailles treaty provoked resentment
- o The defeat of Germany in WWI had become unacceptable
- o The fascist exploited such resentment to inculcate nationalist feeling
- o Nazi promised to make the Versailles treaty null and futile
- o Request the pre-war Germany colonies
- o Request the right to armament
- o Hitler declared the "Pure Aryan" race. Idea of master race produced chauvinism. Inclined, students, middle class and army officers

- o **Hitler's anti- Jew Stand**

- ▲ Announced they to leave Germany
- ▲ Blamed them for Germany's defeat WWI

- ❖ **Opposition to the Weimer Government**

- Republic government set up in Weimer town. Blamed for defeat and many problems afterward. Weak and accepted harsh treaty. Many Germans became willing to support the Nazi party and its promises in economy and glory. Under the Leadership of Hitler who Born in 1889 in Austria Joined the Germany army in 1914 served in the western front. He was successful in forming national socialist party thanks to his organizational ability
- Wrote the story of his life during his stay in prison (**Mein Kempt**)- My struggle (putsch-coup). (S.A storm troops) – In this book more discussed his motives of the Nazi Brown shirt party and Nazi Germany. He initiated people against the Republican government.
 - To violence
 - Opposition
 - Mass rallies
- By 1932 his party have got 37% of total vote had become largest party in Reichstag. President von Hindenburg forcefully appointed him chancellor In 1933 election Hitler wanted to win majority. This political transformation Ended up Weimer Republic. Start Hitler's dictatorial power, and took the title "Fuhrer" leader

D. The Rise of Military in Japan in early 1930's

- Intended to achieving greatness through territorial expansion. Japan began her move targeted east and south East Asia and the pacific. One of the earliest tests had been posed by Japan. Japanese military leaders and Ultrnationalists (extreme nationalists) through that Japan Should have an empire equal to those of Western powers. In pursuit of this goal, Japan seized Manchuria in 1931. When the League of Nations condemned the aggression. Japan withdrew from the organization. Japan's easy success strengthened the militarists. In 1937, Japanese armies overran much of eastern China. Once again, western protests had no effect on the conqueror.

2. Subsidiary causes of WWII

A) Failure of Appeasement

Diplomatic policy aimed at settling a grievance of the Axis powers through negotiation rather than military force. Has two distinct phases

- 1) 1920's-1937 must avoid war at all cost (Manchuria, Ethiopia , German re-armament and reoccupation of Rhineland)
- 2) 1937, Chamberlain, prime minister of Britain sustain long term peace

B. Weakness of the League of Nations: It didn't

- keep its objectives
- Stop fascist military aggression
- Hold up terms of Versailles treaty

C. Soviet- Nazi non- Aggression pact

- pledged to remain neutral
- Divide Eastern Europe into their sphere of influence Poland partitioned in to West to Germany and East to Russia Baltic republic- Russia however, the pact have no lasting effect

.2 Military Aspects of the War (Course of the war)

A. Factors or events that indicate WWII inevitable to break out

- Japan, Germany and Italy withdrew from League of nations
 - Japan in 1931
 - Germany in 1933
 - Italy in 1935
- The establishment of an alliance in 1936, Rome-Berlin Axis OR Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis (Triangular Axis)
- Rearmament violating the treaty of Versailles Washington and London agreement
 - ⤴ Germany- adopted universal military service, and established new navy and huge air
 - ⤴ Japan- increased her naval industry ,Established vigorous naval bases in the Island of the pacific
 - ⤴ In 1938 (March) Germany annexed Austria (Aeschylus), that is. The annexation of Austria
 - ⤴ In 1938 demand over Sudetenland (Germen speaking) and 1939 occupied Czechoslovak
 - ⤴ Japanese and Italian had began official aggression
 - 1931 Manchuria
 - 1937 total invasion on China
 - 1935-36 the invasion of Ethiopia
- The league forgotten principle of collective security and return to the old principle of "might is right"

Phases of the course of the War

➤ **WWII has four phases of the course**

- **1st phase: Sep. 1939-Oct. 1940**
- **2nd phase: 1941-1942**
- **3rd phase: 1942-1943**
- **4th phase: Axis surrender (1943-45)**

1. The First phase Sep. 1939-Octo 1940

- Marked the outbreak of Second Armageddon

A. Blitzkrieg of Poland (1sep 1939)

- Invasion of Poland in rapid and coordinated attack (Blitzkrieg) – Lightning of war. First, German planes bombed airfield, factories, towns, and cities, and screaming dive bombers fired on civilians. Then, fast moving tanks and troops transports roared in to the country. This war tactic was effective in the early campaigns. Britain and France declared war on 3 Sept 1939

B. Phony war: (Sitzkrieg)- setting war

- Period Oct. 1939- April 1940 in the west. Little fight in the west. During that first winter the French hunkered down behind the **Maginot Line**. Britain sent troops to wait them. some reports referred to this quite times as the “**Phony war**” Germany planned to attack Britain and France .Russia in the East took Baltic nations and invaded Finland

C. German invasion of Denmark, and Norway, April 1940

The German were Landed the main Norwegian port, and Invaded Denmark. Norway was vital for German industries (Swedish iron ore) The Norwegian campaign had profound result for the Germans thus, German assured her bases and iron ore supply. On the other hand, political unrest in Britain and France. Two Britain Prime Minister were forced to resign, consequently Churchill came to power in Britain.

D. The fall of France (May 10, 1940)

- Occupied nether lands, Belgium and France
- France except south and south east under puppet government, **Vichy government** under marshal Henry Petain according 22 June armistice signed

E. The Battle of Britain (12 August- 13 Sep. 1940)

Prepared **Sea lion** operation. Launched from air (**Luft Waffe- air force**) bombarded

- Military sites
- Factories
- Capital city (London)

German faced strong counter- air attack RAF. Hitler plan to attack Britain failed

- The Battle of Britain was the first major turning point to check Germany

F. Mussolini invaded Egypt

- ▲ In Sept. 1940 to share Hitler's victory in the East
- ▲ Britain defeated the Italian force in Egypt (N. Africa) and Greece

1. The Second phase (1941-1942)

A) North Africa & Greece

- In Feb. 1941 Hitler moves to give support to Italy and dispatched (**Marshal Rommel- Desert Fox**) .Drove out the British force from Libya
- In June 1942 German advanced as far as El Alamien (Egypt). Drove out the British from island Crete in May 1941. In April 1942 invaded Greece

B. Invasion of the Soviet Union

- Named **operation Barbarossa** after German emperor Fredric I 3rd crusades)
- German Invasion against the Soviet Union had three motives
 - ▲ Feared Russia's attack in the west
 - ▲ Hatred of communism blockage of its spread
 - ▲ Strong desire for living space ,**Lebensraum**

The operation directed into three fronts

- 1) In the north towards Leningrad
- 2) In the centre towards Moscow
- 3) In the south through the Ukraine

- The German ambition to capture Moscow and Leningrad failed due to the winter season. On 1942 German advanced south east to the Caucasus area to patrol the oil field but met similar problem
- Russian fought patriotic war

"Behind us is Moscow, there is no room left to retreat"

C. The USA Enters the War:

- On 7 Dec. 1941 USA ended its neutrality owing to Japan bombed pearl harbor (USA naval base in pacific) .The event spread the war in the Far East Sank 19 and destroyed 188 planes 2,400 people died
- Japan was dominated in the pacific .In may 1942 Japan controlled Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore ,Honking and Burma (Myanmar)

- The event also provoked Hitler to declare war on USA

2. The Third phase (1942-43)

- Marked the war fully a world war
- The Allied powers beat off the Axis at the major three battles

A) Battle of Midway Island

- June 1942 USA defeated the Japanese fleet at Midway (Pacific)
- Weakened Japan position in the Pacific
- US recover the Pacific Island

B) El-Alamein

- Rommel advance towards Cairo stopped by British and American force
- Prevented Egypt and Suez canal
- Marked the complete expulsion of the Axis force from N. Africa

C) Stalin grad

- German attacked the city end of August 1942
- Nov. Russian launched counter attack and trapped the Germans
- General Von Paulus surrendered
- Marked the turning point in the East

4) Fourth phase (1943-1945)

- The phase marked Axis power surrender

A) The fall of Italy

- Sicily captured on 10 July 1943 by Anglo-American force. In spite of German attempt to liberate Italy, the whole Italy failed under Anglo-American force in 1945. Italy served as base for bombing the Germans in central and the Balkans. Victor Emmanuel III deposed Mussolini and replaced Marshal Pietro Badoglio Prime Minister.

B) The invasion of France

D-Day 6 June 1944 Landing of US, Britain & Canadian forces at Normandy. Finally, they broke through the German defenses and advanced towards Paris. Meanwhile other Allied forces from Italy to land in Southern France. Such Allied invasion known as operation Overlord

- On 25 Aug. 1944 General Charles de Gaulle the leader of free France entered Paris

C) The surrender of Germany

- Between August & October 1944 USSR cleared major parts of central & East Europe under General (later Marshal) Zhukov. Berlin captured on May 2, 1945 by Soviet troops. Hitler committed suicide week before the capitulation of Berlin. Hitler's successor, Admiral Karl Doenitz authorized Germany surrender on 7 May 1945. On 8 May which was proclaimed VE-Day (Victory in Europe)

D) The Defeat of Japan

- Japanese surrender hastened by newly invented Atomic bombing on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima- on 6 August- 80,000 human lives were lost, Nagasaki- on 9 August- 40,000
- Russia declared war on Japan in August 1945 Played paramount role in ground force
- Japanese government under Hirohito signed unconditional surrender of Japan on 15 August 1945

.3 Consequences of the war

1. Economic effect

- Military expenditure 2000 billion
- Cost of property damaged \$330 billion
- Entire part of Germany industrial and urban development demolished
- France's 50% its wealth had been lost
- Significant role for the spread of communist economic system from Russia
- East and central Europe
- Many Asian countries

2. Social Effect

- Caused the death of almost 50 mill
- Caused the wound of almost 20 million
- Holocaust the death of 6 million Jewish. 6 millions (Gypsies & slow),
- Several people had become homeless and displaced ,25 million Russian ,21 mill people of Europe and Asia displaced from the home
- Stimulated extensive revival of urbanization

3. Political Effects

- ⤴ Accelerated struggle for national liberation from colonialism in African & Asian
- ⤴ The emergence of nuclear era owing to the production of nuclear energy
- ⤴ Europe's domination of the rest of the world ended

4. Emergence of super powers

USA – world's largest navy, possessed atomic energy

U.S.S.R had become world's largest army. They entered to cold war

5. The foundation of international peace keeping organization (UNO)

The United Nations Organizations

1. Steps towards the foundation of the UN

A. The Atlantic charter of 1942

- Fran. D. Roosevelt of U.S and Winston Churchill met on board ship in the Atlantic
- They had drawn the Atlantic charter

The principles England and US

1. Desired no territorial gains
2. Respect the rights of all people to choose the government of their own form
3. Hoped that all men would live in freedom from fear and want
4. Believed that nations must abandon the use of force
5. Would seek to establish "system of general security"

B. Tehran Summit 1943

- The USA, Britain and USSR gave support the idea of UNO

C. Moscow conference, Oct. 1943

- Foreign ministers of the three Allied powers declared their willingness to establish a new international organization for maintenance of peace and order

D. Dumbarton Oaks, conference – August-Oct. (Washington) in 1944

- USA, USSR, Britain, China (reserved to France)
- Discussed detailed on the structure of UN

E. Yalta conference (Feb. 1945)

- The Big three, Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill
- Agreed on the procedures for voting in the UN security council
- Called the united nations to send their representatives to San Francisco to draw the charter

F. San Francisco (April-June 1945)

- Attended by 50 nations representatives
- Drew the charter of UN
- Drawn based on Dumbarton discussion
- UN charter signed by 51 founding members
- UN officially came into existence in October 1945 when China, France, USA, USSR and Britain ratified

UN Organs

1. General Assembly
2. Security council 11 and 1965-15 members
3. Trusteeship council
4. International court of Justice 15 judges head (Hague Nether)

5. Economic and social council (27 men)
6. Secretariat

1st Try Gively (Norway)

- ❖ Dagmar sholjod (Sweden)
- ❖ U Tant – (Burma)
- ❖ Khold Valdahim (Austria)
- ❖ Havier Peeress de culier (Peru)
- ❖ Peter- peter Gali (Egypt)
- ❖ Kofi Anan (Ghana)
- ❖ Banki moon (S. Korea)

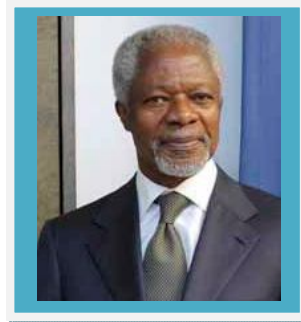


Ban Ki-moon

Term of office 2006-



UN Secretariat Building



Kofi A. Annan (Ghana)

Term of Office: 1997-2006



Trygve Lie (Norway)

Term of Office: 1953-1961



Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)

Term of Office: 1946-1952



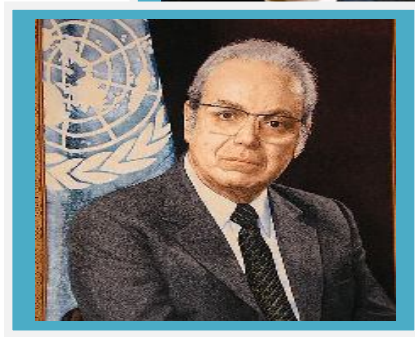
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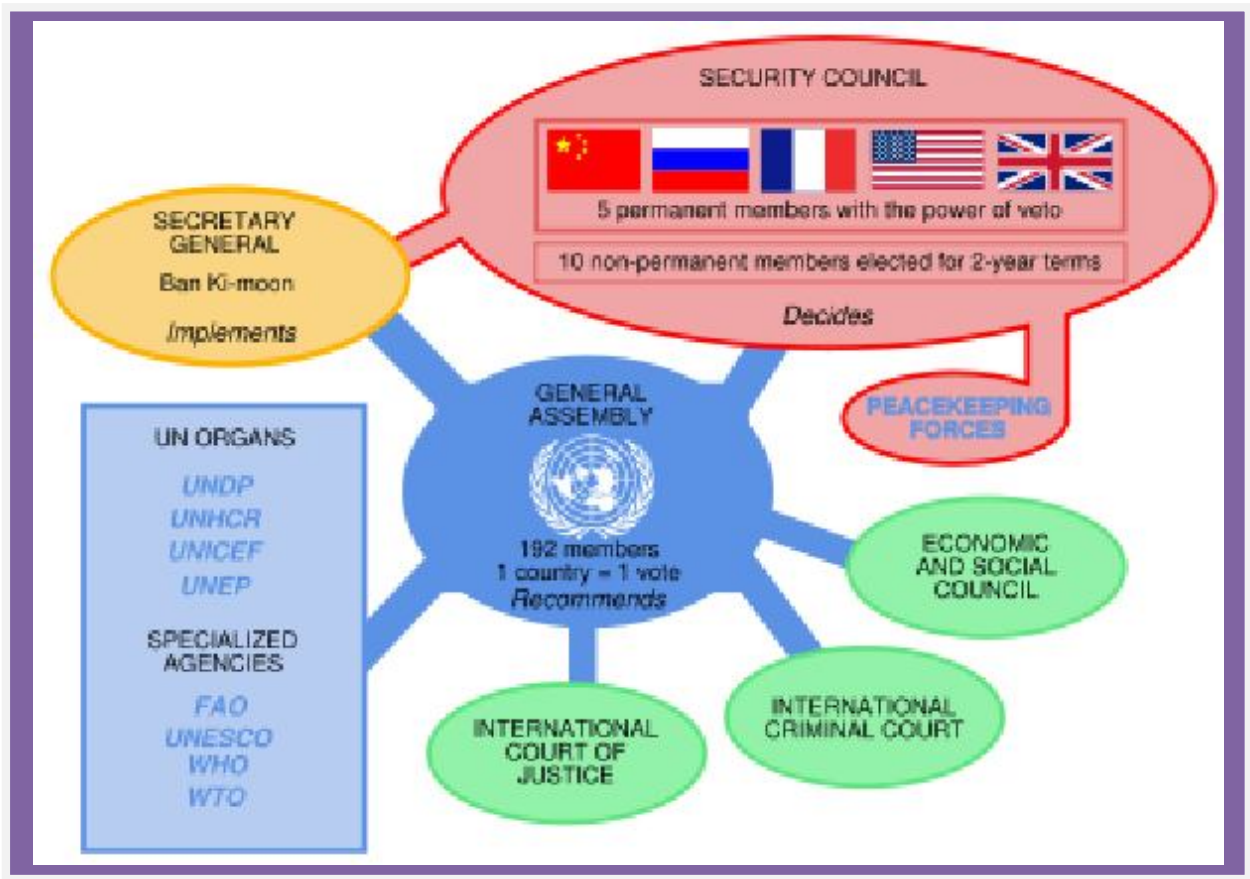


1992 - 1996: BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI
(Egypt)



JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR(PERU)
1982-1991

United Nations Organization Structure



Unit Seven

Major Regional and Global Developments since the End of WW II

The **Aftermath of World War II** was the beginning of a new era. It was defined by the decline of the old great powers and the rise of two superpowers; the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States of America (US) creating a bipolar world. Temporarily allied during World War II, the US and the USSR became competitors on the world stage and engaged in what became known as the Cold War, so called because it never boiled over into open war between the two powers but was focused on espionage, political subversion and proxy wars. Western Europe and Japan were rebuilt through the American Marshall Plan whereas Eastern Europe was in the Soviet sphere of influence and rejected the Marshall Plan. The world was divided into an US-led Western Bloc and a Soviet-led Eastern Bloc with some nations trying to stay out of the Cold War through the Non-Aligned Movement. The Cold War also saw a nuclear arms race between the two superpowers; part of the reason that the Cold War never became a "hot" war was that the USSR and the US had nuclear deterrents against each other.

7.1 The Emergence of the Antagonistic Super- Power the U.S.A versus the U.S.S.R

Both USA and USSR styled themselves as the super- powers of the post- WW II era and the war period alliance breaks apart. Amid the rubble of war, a new power structure emerged. In Europe, Germany was defeated. France and Britain were drained and exhausted. Two other states, the United States of America and Soviets Union, had brought the final victory. Before long, these two nations would become super powers with the economic resources and military might to dominate the globe. They would also become tense rival in an increasingly divided world.

During the war, the Soviet Union and nations of the west had cooperated to defeat the Nazi Germany. By 1945, however the war time alliance was crumbling. Conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust soon led to the conflict.

Economic and military might of the two super powers in post Period Era

USA:

- ▲ Followed and isolated from being the battle fields while Europe remained major battled field.
- ▲ Agriculture and industry had in steady pace expanded
- ▲ Its Gross National product (GNP) had grown from \$91 Billion to 213 billion in the years between 1928- 1945.

- ⤴ By 1945 more than half of the world's total vehicles were found in USA
- ⤴ possessed An Atomic bomb

USSR:

- ⤴ It had Changed war time economy in to peacetime fast growing of industries
- ⤴ Organized and established more than 100,000 collective farms with 5 million homes
- ⤴ It had built more than 65, 000 km railway that connected the huge USSR state
- ⤴ Its Gross National product(GNP) had grown the third of USA, by 1953 the gap was considerably narrowed

7.2 Division of the World into East and West: Cold War

Conflicting ideologies and mutual distrust soon led to the conflict known as **the Cold War**. The cold War was a state of tension and hostility among nations, without armed conflict between the major rivals.

note that USSR in 1945 was Russia post-1917 and included all the various countries that now exist individually (Ukraine, Georgia etc) but after the war they were part of this huge country up until the collapse of the Soviet Union (the other name for the USSR).

So what exactly was the Cold War?

In diplomatic terms there are three types of war.

Hot War: this is actual warfare. All talks have failed and the armies are fighting.

Warm War: this is where talks are still going on and there would always be a chance of a peaceful outcome but armies, navies etc. are being fully mobilized and war plans are being put into operation ready for the command to fight.

Cold War: According to the definition of an American journalist, **Walter Lip pen** stated this term is used to describe the relationship between America and the Soviet Union 1945 to 1980. Neither side ever fought the other - the consequences would be too appalling - but they did 'fight' for their beliefs using **client states** who fought for their beliefs on their behalf e.g. South Vietnam was anticommunist and was supplied by America during the war while North Vietnam was pro-Communist and fought the south (and the Americans) using weapons from communist Russia or communist China. In Afghanistan, the Americans supplied the rebel Afghans after the Soviet Union invaded in 1979 while they never physically involved themselves thus avoiding a direct clash with the Soviet Union. **The one time this process nearly broke down was the Cuban Missile Crisis.**

So why were these two super powers so distrustful of each other?

America	Soviet Union
Free elections	No elections or fixed
Democratic	Autocratic / Dictatorship
Capitalist	Communist
'Survival of the fittest'	Everybody helps everybody
Richest world power	Poor economic base
Personal freedom	Society controlled by the secret police
Freedom of the media	Total censorship

This lack of mutually understanding an alien culture, would lead the world down a very dangerous path - it led to the development of weapons of awesome destructive capability and the creation of some intriguing policies such as MAD - Mutually Assured Destruction.

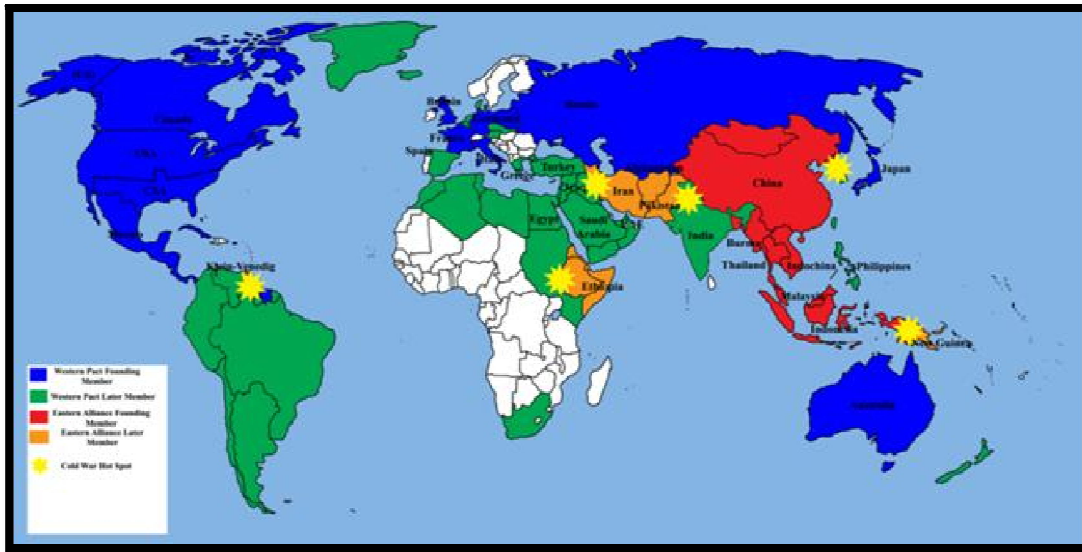


Symbolic Expression of Cold War

The root of the cold War lies on the 1917 Russian Socialist Revolution produced disappointment and fear to liberal capitalist states

Who is to be blamed for the beginning of the cold war?

Some historian blamed Stalin when communist takeover of Eastern Europe, and others blamed America. Some historian neither side was to blame but misunderstanding and forces beyond the control of both camps.



Cold War Era

The breaking down the war time alliance had began when disagreement revealed different opinion as to the future of Europe on post war conferences held between 1945 and 1953. For instance:

The Yalta Conference held February 1945, the Big Three (Roosevelt, the president of USA, Churchill Britain prime minister and Stalin, president of USSR) debated over Poland. Roosevelt aimed to introduce liberal democracy to Eastern Europe, whereas Churchill on his side feared the spread of communism in Eastern Europe. In the contrary, Stalin aimed to retain Polish territory and to make sure that the new Poland would be friend to Russia.

Potsdam Conference held on 17 July 1945 the conference was attended by the Big three (H. Truman of USA, Churchill of Britain and Stalin of Russia), concluded in both agreement and disagreement. The sounded areas of agreement and disagreements were:

- Germany repatriation payment
- Removal of Nazi party from Germany
- Russian aspiration to have share Germany's industry in Rhineland and share in the occupation of Japan but Truman refused. By the same talking, USA and Britain leaders aspired to put their hands the affairs of Eastern Europe Stalin rejected their view too.

I) As the Red Army had pushed German forces out of Eastern Europe, it had left behind occupying forces. At war time conference, Stalin tried to persuade the west to accept Soviet influence in Eastern Europe. He bluntly stated "Whoever occupies a territory also imposes his own social system, every one imposes his own system as far as his armies can reach It cannot be otherwise" The soviet dictator pointed out that the United state was not consulting the Soviet Union about peace terms for Italy and Japan, defeated

and occupied by American and British troops. in the same way Russia would determine the fate of Eastern European land overrun by the red army on its way to Berlin

Roosevelt and Churchill rejected Stalin's view make him promise" free election "i. Stalin Eastern Europe ignored the pledge. Backed by the Red army local communists in Poland, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere destroyed rival political parties and even assassinated democratic leaders. By 1948 Stalin had installed Pro- Soviet communist governments throughout East Europe.

Churchill had long distrusted Stalin. As early as 1946, during a visit to the United States, he described Soviet control of Eastern Europe as "**Iron Curtain**" dividing the continent. In the West the **Iron Curtain** was the symbol of the Cold War. It expressed the growing fear of communism. More important, it describes the division of Europe "West" and "East" blocs. In the East were the Soviet dominated the communist countries of Eastern Europe. In the West were the capitalists' nations led by the United States.



Winston Churchill

II) American response to the USSR take- over of East Europe

A) Truman Doctrine – commonly referred to the policy of containment in which blocking communist expansion in to Western Europe by any means. For instance, USA financial aid to Turkey and Greece, and later further in to the Middle East, and then the whole world, USA involvement in Korea and Vietnam Wars

B) The Marshal plan in June1947

The plan prepared by USA secretary of State, George Marshal, the plan entitled European Recovery program (E.R.P).However, Marshall Plan was escorted with hidden political motives.

III) The soviet response to Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan,

A) Called international Conference in September 1947 so as condemn the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, and established new organization **Cumin form** (Communist Information Bureau)

B) The Soviet Union set up Comecon (council for mutual economic aid) in 1949 economic block of communist countries

The Apex and End of the Cold War

The climax of the war was summarized by three major incidents:

I) The establishment of Pro-Soviet Government in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 and the Berlin Blockade, and the wall erected August 1961(28 miles long) .The city splits into democratic West Berlin and communist East Berlin. The Berlin Wall was an ugly symbol of the Cold War and an embarrassment for the soviet.

II) Military Alliance

A series of military alliance came into existence under the banner of common defense in both western and Eastern blocs:

A) Western European Union set up in 1948 by five west European countries, England, France and Benelux aimed cultural, economic and social cooperation, collective military assistance. In 1955 the union admitted Italy and West Germany.

B) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was established in 1945 by member states of England, France, Benelux, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal Canada, and USA. NATO creed on them would consider an attack any one of them as an attack on all. They would come to the defense of the attacked member nation with the armed force if necessary. NATO admitted Greece and Turkey in 1952, and West Germany in 1955. The Military force with supreme Allied commander has always an American General. Hence , write your possible answer on the answer sheet to the following question in accordance Dwight D. Eisenhower had become the first commander of NATO from its headquarter Brussels, Belgium.

C) SEATO(South East Asian Treaty Organization) was established in 1950 by eight countries, USA, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan, Philippines.

D) CTO (Central Treaty Organization) was established in 1955 by five nations, England, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq.

E) Warsaw Pact, in contrary to NATO was established in 1955 by Russia and her European satellites.

III) The Nuclear Arm Race and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

A) Nuclear threat

The cold war triggered an arm race with both sides producing huge arsenal of nuclear weapons. Critics argued that a nuclear weapon would destroy both sides. Yet superpowers claimed that they dared not stop. Each side wanted to have the power to deter the other to launching its nuclear weapons The result was “**balance of terror**” During the arm race superpowers spent huge sum of money on weapons. Thus:

- Russia produced its Atomic bomb in 1949
- America made more powerful hydrogen bomb in 1952 and Russia one year later.
- Russia built Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile(ICBM) in 1957 and America owned sooner.

- Russian successfully launched the world's First Earth Satellite named **Sputnik** in 1957, and America launched their Satellite, **Explorer I** within a few months difference.

B) Cuban Missile Crisis – this event was marked the peak of nuclear threat and the cold war era. During this period Cuban-American relationship deteriorated due to the rise of the revolutionary and communist leader, Fidel Castro. In 1962, the Soviet Union plant missile station in a small Caribbean neighboring state of USA.

Attempt to End the cold War, Disarmament and Détente

The death of Joseph Stalin in 1958 was probably the turning point of the attempt . To reduce the threat of nuclear destruction, both sides met at disarmament talk. Although mutual distrust often blocked progress, they did sign some agreements to decrease nuclear weapons they decreed **peace co- existence in the East and Détente in the West**, for instance, the 1963 nuclear Test Ban Treaty. It banned the testing of Nuclear weapon in the atmosphere. Underground testing is still permitted. The east determined the move towards peaceful Co-existence, made the Treaty of Non –Proliferation in 1968 and Disarmament Negotiation in 1969, SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talk) opened in 1972 . In the year 1986/87 two successive summit held the west represented by the then American president, Ronald Regan whereas the East represented by the then Soviet union President, Michal Gorbachev.

End of the Cold War

By the 1990's economic and foreign policies trouble threatened the Soviet Union. Anew Soviet Union leader, Michael Gorbachev eases the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. One by one communist government collapsed. Communism even fell from power in the Soviet Union, which broke up in to separate republics.

When the Cold War ended, the nations in Western and Eastern Europe sought normal relation. Germany was reunited and the **Warsaw**



The Big Three

The British footsteps in India: It has been said that the British Empire was picked up in a "fit of absence of mind." Nowhere was truer than in the case of India which gradually came under British rule, not by the efforts of Britain's government, but by those of the British East Indies Company, founded in 1599 by a group of merchants in search of nothing more than "quiet trade."

However, circumstances would thwart these peaceful intentions, and over the next 250 years the British would find themselves more and more in the role of conquerors and governors than traders. Not only would the British have a profound effect on India's history, but the "crown jewel of the British Empire" would also affect Western Civilization. This is reflected in such English words as bungalow, verandah, punch, dungarees, and pajamas, such customs as smoking cigars, playing polo, and taking showers, as well as more profound influences in the realms of religion and philosophy.

British East Indian Company Expansion (1601-1773)

Two main lines of development worked to bring the British East Indies Company to India and make it a power there. **For one thing**, by 1600, Portugal was losing control of the East Asian Spice trade. Therefore, in 1601, the British East Indies Company started sending ships to the Spice Islands to gain a share of this trade. At this point, there was no intention of even going to India, let alone of conquering it, since the Mughal Dynasty had a firm grip on the subcontinent. However, the Dutch also had designs on the spice trade and rebuffed any British efforts to take part in it. As a result, the British East Indies Company gained the right to set up trading posts along the coast of India. Later, some of these trading posts would grow into major cities such as Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.

The other factor pushing the British East Indies Company toward conquest had to do with the Mughal Empire. This dynasty had ruled most of India peacefully and tolerantly for a century since the 1500's. However, during the reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707) all that changed as he started persecuting Hindus. Not only did this trigger centuries of religious strife that still continues, it also began the decline of the Mughal Empire, which suffered from weak and corrupt government from this time on. The resulting turmoil forced the British East Indies Company to defend its trading posts against local princes, brigands, and a new European intruder, France

FROM THE BRITISH RAJ TO INDEPENDENCE (1858-1947)

Britain ruled about 60% of Indian directly and the other 40% indirectly through native princes who followed British policies. During their time in India, the British developed tea and cotton agriculture and coal and iron industries. In fact, by 1940, the Tata Iron Works was the world's largest Iron factory. Likewise, the British continued developing India's infrastructure with more railroads and telegraph lines, so that by 1900 India had the longest railroad in Asia. British administration and bureaucracy were efficient, as was the British style education system Britain established.

However, even these developments contained the seeds of problems for British rule. As before, the new industries, railroads, and telegraphs, however progressive they may have seemed to the British, disrupted the traditional culture and economy of India. By the same token, however efficient the bureaucracy was, there were large gaps between the higher ranking British and lower ranking Indians that carried over to society in general. Increasingly, Indians were getting tired of their second-class status and worked increasingly for independence.

The Indian National Congress, founded in 1885, led the independence movement. At first, its goal was to gain more rights for Indians and more say in the British administration. However, as its power grew in the twentieth century, it agitated increasingly for complete independence. This led to a parallel, but somewhat separate independence movement of Muslims in India who feared being a minority in a Hindu-dominated state. Therefore, they wanted a separate independent Muslim state in the northwest.

World War I (1914-18) and World War II (1939-45) further catalyzed India's push for independence, since Britain had to rely heavily on Indian recruits to fill its ranks. In return, Britain promised more political concessions, thus weakening its hold on India, encouraging more demand by Indians, and so on.

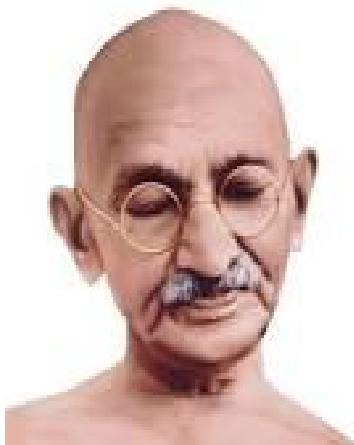


Amritsar Massacre

On April 13, 1919, a multitude of Punjabis gathered in Amritsar's Jallian wala Bagh as part of the Sikh Festival "Baisakhi fair" and to protest at these extraordinary measures. The throng, penned in a narrow space smaller than Trafalgar Square, had been peacefully listening to the testimony of victims when Dyer appeared at the head of a contingent of British troops. Giving no word of warning, he ordered 50 soldiers to fire into the gathering, and for 10 to 15 minutes 1,650 rounds of ammunition were unloaded into the screaming, terrified crowd, some of whom were trampled by those desperately trying to escape.



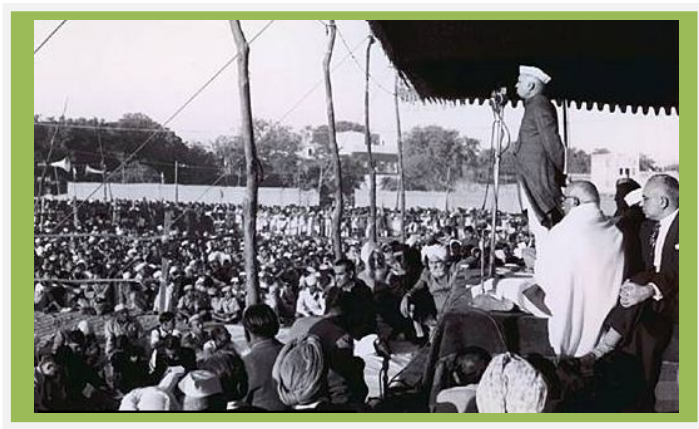
Amritsar Massacre memorial at Punjab, India (1919)



Mahatma Gandhi



Jawaharlal Nehru;



**Nehru Addresses
Crowd**

India's independence movement

When World War I broke out in 1914, all factions in India offered their loyalty to the British cause, including the pro-independence Congress party, whose leaders imagined their support would yield self-government. Victory over Germany, however, did not bring the expected transfer of power. On the contrary: Bengal was partitioned between the predominantly Muslim east and Hindu west – widely seen as a further enforcement of Britain's policy of divide and rule. There were mass protests all over the country, marshaled by the Congress party and its leaders, foremost among them **Mohandas Karamchand "Mahatma" Gandhi**, who advocated non-violent protest to bring about the end of British rule. The freedom struggle intensified in 1919, after British troops opened fire on a crowd of peaceful demonstrators in **Amritsar**.

The Prince of Wales's visit to India in 1921 was greeted with the imprisonment without trial of 20,000 activists. Gandhi embarked on a new crusade in 1930 which captured the imagination of the world. Staged in opposition to Britain's monopoly on the manufacture of salt (which the British taxed), the Mahatma led a movement to make salt from the sea, leading to his arrest, along with that of the entire working committee of Congress.

When World War II broke out in 1939, Congress decided to oppose the war effort, and what it regarded as India's undemocratic involvement in it, by launching the 'Quit India' campaign in 1942. Demonstrations and violence led to 60,000 arrests. Notwithstanding, many Indians supported the British in the war, and the Indian army grew tenfold to 2 million.

A Labour government sympathetic to the cause of Indian Independence came to power after World War II. Talks to devise a constitution were held, but ended in stalemate. Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, felt his people were being marginalized and resorted to direct action. Muslim demonstrations in Calcutta degenerated into attacks on Hindus; the Hindus retaliated, and within three days, 5,000 had died, spreading the violence to cities across India.

The Viceroy then made the step of asking the Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, to form an interim government. In February 1947, Britain announced it would hand over power by June 1948, dispatching Lord Mountbatten, a man of great charm who was related to the British royal family, as the Viceroy who would negotiate the transfer.

Thus the end of empire was accelerated beyond most of the participants' wildest expectations – with disastrous consequences. The announcement that Partition would create two independent countries – India and Pakistan – sparked a frantic scramble as millions of Indian Muslims fled to Pakistan, and Hindus and Sikhs

travelled in the opposite direction. Around half a million people died in the violence, and 10 million people changed countries.

At midnight on 14 August 1947, Nehru, India's first prime minister, proclaimed Indian independence. In 1948 Pakistan had officially announced independent state and no more retain as part of India. **Gandhi**, by now considered the spiritual father of Indian independence, was appalled by the attacks on Muslims breaking out across the newly independent country, and staged a hunger strike to bring the atrocities to an end. But Hindu nationalists resented the Mahatma for his liberal views and assassinated him as he walked to his prayer platform in **Delhi**. The shock brought the nation to its senses, allowing Nehru to act against the extremists and impose order.

Indonesia: From the Dutch Colony to Independence

The independence struggle of Indonesia was long and protracted for when Japan surrendered, in August 1945 the Netherlands - just liberated itself - was in no shape to reclaim authority over Indonesia and the nationalists claimed independence. They had collaborated with the Japanese, who had instituted an army. They managed to establish de facto control over parts of the huge archipelago, particularly in Java and Sumatra. In many parts, however, chaos reigned.

Initially the United Kingdom sent in troops to take over from the Japanese and they soon found themselves in conflict with the fledgling Republic. British forces brought in a small Dutch military contingent which it termed, perhaps misleadingly, the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration (NICA). When a member of the NICA raised a Dutch flag on a hotel in Surabaya, there was an emotional outburst by the Indonesian nationalists who overran the Japanese proxies guarding the hotel and tore the blue stripe off the flag, forming the red-and-white Indonesian flag.

The British became worried about the increasing bravado of the nationalists in attacking and forcibly getting arms from demoralized Japanese garrisons across the archipelago with crude weapons like bamboo spears. A British Brigadier General A.W.S **Mallaby** was killed as he pushed for an ultimatum that the Indonesians surrender their weapons or face a major assault. On November 10, 1945, the second largest city, Surabaya was attacked by British forces in a bloody street-to-street battle. The city was secured later that month far surpassing British military planners' expectation of a three day token resistance.

The battle for Surabaya was the bloodiest single engagement in the war and had successfully sent the message of the determination of the rag-tag nationalist forces to the international world. It also made the British reluctant to be sucked into a war it did not need, considering the outstretched resources it had over southeast Asia during the period after the Japanese surrender and its miscalculation of the Indonesian nationalist strength.

Then the Netherlands were asked to take back control, and the number of NICA forces increased dramatically. Initially the Netherlands negotiated with the Republic and came to an agreement at **Linggarjati**. A major point of concern for the Netherlands was that all Dutch in Indonesia had been put in rather awful concentration camps by the Japanese. The Indonesians were not very cooperative in liberating these people.

Soon the agreement was violated on an ever greater scale in a way reminiscent of what would happen to the Oslo peace accords between Israel and the Palestinians several years later.

The hawkish forces won out on both sides and eventually the Netherlands mounted the biggest military effort in its history to conquer back what it believed was its territory. The two wars that followed were therefore considered mere 'police actions' to downplay the extent of the operations.



Indonesian Independence Scandal Taking Southeast Asian studies class



17th August Indonesian Independence Day Celebration

There were atrocities and violations of human rights in many forms. Although the Netherlands managed to defeat the republican army in major engagements and put Sukarno (its President) back in jail, Indonesian forces waged a major guerrilla movement led by General Sudirman who escaped the Second Dutch onslaught. Sudirman's token force was considered to be the symbol of the survival of the anti-colonial, especially after the republican forces had internal disturbance after its communist elements staged a failed coup at the time of the second police action to hijack the secular nationalist leadership of the movement, this was known as the Madiun Affair.



Sukarno, the First president of Independent Indonesia

The existence of Republican resistance after the second 'Police action' paired with active diplomacy marked the end for Dutch colonialism, proved to be a good combination. The rest of the world, notably the United States of America had enough. The Netherlands were forced to negotiate, and at the Round Table conference in The Hague in 1949, the Dutch assented to Indonesian independence.

Arab-Israel Conflict

Throughout centuries Jews prayed to return from the Diaspora to Israel. During the first half of the 20th century there were major waves of immigration of Jews back to Israel from the Arab countries and from Europe. In 1948 Jews reestablished their sovereignty over their ancient homeland with the establishment of the modern State of Israel.

It was only after the Jews re-inhabited their historic homeland of Judea and Samaria, that the myth of a Palestinian nation was created and marketed

worldwide. Jews come from Judea, not Palestinians. There is no language known as Palestinian, or any Palestinian culture distinct from that of all the Arabs in the area. There has never been a land known as Palestine governed by Palestinians. Palestinians are Arabs indistinguishable from Arabs throughout the Middle East



Map of Arab countries **green** and Israel **red**. Note that Israel is like a tiny island in sea of Arab countries. Also see maps comparing size of Israel with those of Arab countries.

The Arab nations are represented by 21 separate countries.

Country	Government	Territory (sq km)	Population (2001 est.)
ARAB Total	Mostly monarchies	13,486,861	292,400,267
Israel	Democracy	20,770	5,938,093
Arabs > Israel		649 fold	49 fold
Algeria	Republic	2,381,740	31,736,053
Bahrain	Monarchy	620	645,361
Comoros	Republic	2,170	596,202
Djibouti	Republic	22,000	460,700
Egypt	Republic	1,001,450	69,536,644
Iraq	In transition	437,072	23,331,985
Jordan	Monarchy	89,213	5,153,378
Kuwait	Monarchy	17,820	2,041,961

Lebanon	Republic	10,400	3,627,774
Libya	Dictatorship	1,759,540	5,240,599
Mauritania	Republic	1,030,700	2,747,312
Morocco	Monarchy	446,550	30,645,305
Oman	Monarchy	212,460	2,622,198
Qatar	Monarchy	11,437	769,152
Saudi Arabia	Monarchy	1,960,582	22,757,092
Somalia	None	637,657	7,488,773
Sudan	Military regime	2,505,810	36,080,373
Syria	Military regime	185,180	16,728,808
Tunisia	Republic	163,610	9,705,102
UAE	Emirates	82,880	2,407,460
Yemen	Republic	527,970	18,078,035
ARAB Total	Mostly monarchies	13,486,861	292,400,267
Israel Total	Democracy	20,770	5,938,093
Arabs > Israel		649 fold	49 fold

The Arab nations initiated four wars against Israel:

- 1948 War of Independence
- 1956 Sinai War
- 1967 Six Day War
- 1973 Yom Kippur War

There was no real peace during the intervals between the four Arab- Israel wars. And until 1977, no Arab state gave recognition to the state of Israel.

It was only after the Jews re-inhabited their historic homeland of Judea and Samaria, that the myth of a Palestinian nation was created and marketed worldwide. Jews come from Judea, not Palestinians. There is no language known as Palestinian, or any Palestinian culture distinct from that of all the Arabs in the area. There has never been a land known as Palestine governed by Palestinians. Palestinians are Arabs indistinguishable from Arabs throughout the Middle East. The area called Palestine included the territories of present day Israel and Jordan. Under Lausanne agreement of 1923 Turkey transferred all claims to Palestine to mandatory power Britain. In 1922 Britain allocated nearly 80% of Palestine to Transjordan. In 1947 UN partitioned this remaining land into two states, a second

Arab state, Palestine, and Israel. The great majority of Arabs in greater Palestine and Israel share the same culture, language and religion. The Arabs in the area began identifying themselves as part of a Palestinian people in 1967, two decades after the establishment of the modern State of Israel. Virtually all the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza in the West Bank of Jordan River have complete autonomy under the rule of the Palestinian Authority. The UN partition plan of 1947 was rejected by all the Arab countries. Arab leadership in Israel and in the countries surrounding Israel planned a Jihad, holy war, against Israel and encouraged the Arabs to leave Israel promising their return after they purge the land of Jews. The great majority of Arabs left without ever seeing an Israeli soldier. In 1948, Jewish Community in Israel under the leadership of David Ben-Gurion reestablished sovereignty over their ancient homeland. **Declaration of independence** of the modern State of Israel was announced on the day that the last British forces left Israel (May 14, 1948).

A day after the declaration of independence of the State of Israel, armies of five Arab countries, Egypt, Syria, Transjordan, Lebanon and Iraq, invaded Israel. This marked the beginning of the War of Independence. Arab states have jointly waged four full scale wars against Israel:



Israel and Zionism

Zionism was movement that began in the 19th century, and grew steadily mainly through the effort of a European Jew named Theodore Herzl. The main objective of Zionism was to create a national state for Jew in Palestine.

The First Arab-Israel War (1948-49)

After Israel declared its independence on May 14, 1948, the fighting intensified with other Arab forces joining the Palestinian Arabs in attacking territory in the former Palestinian mandate. On the eve of May 14, the Arabs launched an air attack on Tel Aviv, which the Israelis resisted. This action was followed by the invasion of the former Palestinian mandate by Arab armies from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. Saudi Arabia sent a formation that fought under the Egyptian command. British trained forces from Transjordan eventually intervened in the conflict, but only in areas that had been designated as part of the Arab state under the United Nations Partition Plan.

The Arabs not only rejected the UN Partition Plan, but attacked Israel from all sides. On the day that Israel declared its independence, the Arab League Secretary, General Azzam Pasha declared "jihad", a holy war. He said, "This will be a war of extermination and a momentous massacre which will be spoken of like the Mongolian massacres and the Crusades". (1) The Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin Al Husseini stated, "I declare a holy war, my Moslem brothers! Murder the Jews! Murder them all!" (2) The armies of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq invaded the tiny new country with the declared intent of destroying it. The first Arab-Israeli war concluded the total victory of Israel, occupied $\frac{3}{4}$ of Palestine Land; Egyptian port at the Red sea, Eliat was captured, over $\frac{1}{2}$ of a million Arab Palestine forced to exile.

The possible reasons for Arabs Defeat:

- Jews commitment and determination to fight
- Disunity and leadership competition of the Arab forces
- Ill- armed of the Arab army

The second Arab-Israel War (The Suez Crisis) of 1956



From 1949 to 1956 the armed truce between Israel and the Arabs, enforced in part by the UN forces, was punctuated by raids and reprisals. Among the world powers, the United States, Great Britain, and France sided with Israel, while the Soviet Union supported Arab demands. Tensions mounted during 1956 as Israel became convinced that the Arabs were preparing for war. The nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt's Gamal **Abdel Nasser** in July, 1956, resulted in the further alienation of Great Britain and France, which made new agreements with Israel. On Oct. 29, 1956, Israeli forces, directed by **Moshe Dayan**, launched a combined air and ground assault into Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. Early Israeli successes were

reinforced by an Anglo-French invasion along the canal. Although the action against Egypt was severely condemned by the nations of the world, the cease-fire of Nov. 6, which was promoted by the United Nations with U.S. and Soviet support, came only after Israel had captured several key objectives, including the Gaza strip and Sharm el Sheikh, which commanded the approaches to the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel withdrew from these positions in 1957, turning them over to the UN emergency force after access to the Gulf of Aqaba, without which Israel was cut off from the Indian Ocean, had been guaranteed.

The Third Arab- Israel War (the Six Day War) 1967

The Six Day War

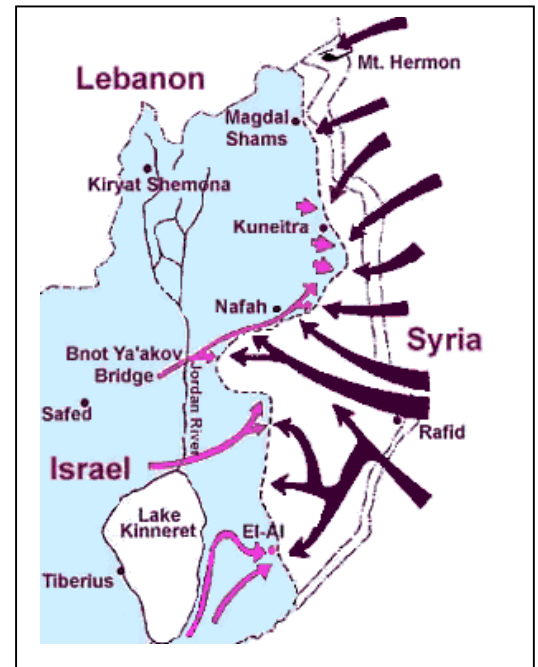
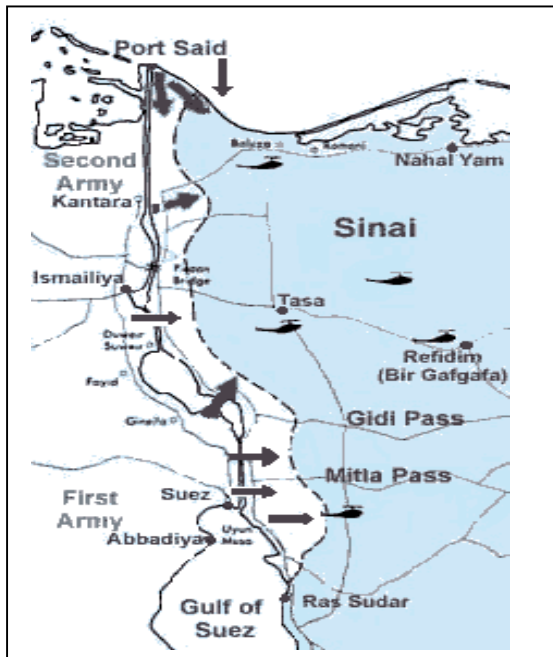


With tensions mounting, the Straits of Tiran blocked, and Arab armies poised to strike, Israel decided (on June 5th 1967) to launch a pre-emptive attack on the massive Egyptian forces aimed at her. Within 190 minutes the backbone of the Egyptian air force was broken, and by the end of the first day of war 298 Egyptian airplanes were destroyed. Backed by complete air superiority, Israeli army divisions then thrust into the Sinai desert approaching the bank of the Suez Canal. At the same time, Israel issued an appeal to Jordan to stay out of the war. (1) Jordan refused and opened a heavy artillery barrage on both west Jerusalem and the Tel-Aviv area which forced Israel to counterattack. By June 8th the Israel Defense Forces defeated the Jordanian forces and captured the whole of Judea and Samaria. On the morning of June

9th, Israel attacked the Syrians and captured the Golan Heights. From these heights, Syria had shelled and destroyed 205 houses, 175 acres of orchards and 75 acres of grain.

The six days of fierce fighting ended in Israel's occupation of the Sinai desert and the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the West Bank, providing Israel's cities with a much needed **buffer zone** and dramatically reducing the danger of extinction by a surprise Arab attack.

The Fourth Arab- Israel War (Yomkippur) of 1973



The fourth Arab -Israel War of 1973 was caused by Black September or the Munich Olympic Massacre by PLO. Egypt and Syria opened attack and gained early success but within three weeks cease-fire was arranged.

Peace negotiation was held in Geneva signed between Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Menachem Begin of Israel and Jimmy Carter of USA in 1979 at Kamp David. As the result of the Kamp David agreement, Arabs considered Sadat as traitor and adopted a struggle named **Intifada (Revolution)** Thus, after four bloody wars, Arab states failed to realize the objective of liberating Palestine.



Arab-Israeli War of 1973
In 1973 Egypt joined Syria in an attack on Israel, which was intended to regain Arab territory seized by Israel during the 1967 Six-Day War. They launched the assault on Yom Kippur, a solemn

The Vietnam War

Colonial administration in Indochina was established in 1880's. In mainland Southeast Asian, an agonizing liberation struggle tore apart the region once known as French Indochina. It affected the emerging nations of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The nearly 30 -year conflict had two major phases. First was the battle against the French, dating from 1946-54. The second were the civil war and the cold war that raged from 1959 to 1975. In 1946, the French set out to regain Indonesia, which Japan had seized during the WW II. They faced fierce resistance from guerrilla force led by **Ho Chi Minh**

One of the most important Communists
Figures of the 20th century, Ho Chi Minh
Led the Vietnamese struggle for independence
From France during the First Indochina War
(1946-1954).

In 1954 Vietnam was temporarily divided into North and South Vietnam, with Ho as the leader of North Vietnam. During the Vietnam War, which Began in 1959, Ho became a symbol of unity and Liberation for the Vietnamese



Ho Chi Minh

Ho was a nationalist and a communist who had fought the Japanese. He and his forces wore down the French and eventually forced them to leave Vietnam. The war against the French known as “**Dirty War**” lasted until 1954 at the battle of **Dien Bien Phu**.

After World War II, Communist Viet Minh forces pushed to expel French colonists from Vietnam. In 1954, in a major offensive, the Viet Minh attacked and defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu.



Fall of Dien Bien Phu

The struggle for Vietnam became part of the Cold War. In 1954 an international Conference held at Geneva Western and communist agreed on the total withdrawal of French and temporary division of Vietnam. Ho's communists ruled North Vietnam and Ngo Dinh Diem's non-communist government supported by USA ruled South Vietnam. Cambodia and Laos gained independence.

The agreement called for election to reunite Vietnam. The elections were never held, however, largely because the American and Diem feared that the communists might win. American official believed in the domino theory. It held that a communist victory in South Vietnam would cause non-communist governments across Southeast Asia to fall to communism, like a row of dominoes

As the war continued, the USA became increasingly involved assisted the south financially and militarily, where as the North and the Vietcong (Communists in the South Vietnam) obtained assistance USSR. Ho Chi Minh wanted to United Vietnam under northern rule. He aided the National Liberation Front, communist rebels trying to overthrow Diem in South Vietnam .At first, the United State sent only military advisors and supplies to Diem, later it sent troops, turning a local struggle in to a major cold war conflict.

In 1965 the United States sent troops to Vietnam to support the South Vietnamese government during the Vietnam War (1959-1975). From 1965 until the end of 1972, American B-52s flew regular bombing raids over North Vietnam



In 1964, the United States began bombing targets in North Vietnam. Eventually more than 500, 000 American troops were committed. At the same time, both the Soviet Union and China sent aid but not troops to help Northern Vietnam.

Despite Massive American aid, South Vietnam could not defeat the communist guerrillas and their Northern Vietnamese allies. In 1968 Guerrilla forces launched massive attack on the American and south Vietnamese forces. The assault was unexpected because it took place at **Tet, the Vietnamese New Year. Although the communist did not capture any cities, the Tet offensive marked the turning point in public opinion in**

the United States. It also showed that the North Vietnamese would fight at any cost.

A peace demonstrator protesting United States involvement in the Vietnam War (1959-1975) taunts military Police during a confrontation in front of the Pentagon.

Demonstrations against the war took Place in major cities and on many College campuses across the United States during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

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Vietnam War Protests

As the fighting continued, the bombing of North Vietnam, and the growing American casualties on the ground inflamed antiwar opinion in the United States. Under increasing pressure, President Nixon finally arranged a cease-fire, or halt in the fighting. He began withdrawing American forces in 1973. Two years later, the North Vietnamese captured Saigon the capital of the south and reunited the country

During the Vietnam War (1959-1975) the forces of the National Liberation Front (NLF), also known as the Viet Cong



Ngo Dinh Diem



Guerrilla Forces during the Vietnam War

Why did the communists win? In some ways, the Vietnam war mirrored the Civil War in China that brought in to power in 1949. Dien and his successors in the South were unpopular leaders of a corrupted government. Ho chi Minh was admired as a hero who had fought the Japanese and the French. Many Vietnamese saw the United States as another foreign power seeking to dominate their land. Also, despite American air power and advanced technology, guerrillas fought well n the jungle terrain.

The Chinese Socialist Revolution

Manchu (Ch'ing) dynasty had ceased to exist in China in 1911. The flames of Chinese nationalism spread by Kuomintang party led by western Educated Sun Yat San. Uprising rallied by peasants, students, local, warlords, and even court official supporting the three principles hold by the Kuomintang.

- i) Nationalism- Chinese for Chinese, Making China free from foreign domination
- ii) Democracy- the need of representative government
- iii) Livelihood- Economic security of all Chinese

In 1912 China established Republic under Sun yet Sun presidency faced overwhelming problems from the outset, for instance, for almost 37 years constantly at war-fighting with itself and fighting with foreign forces. The communist party established in China in 1921 and took power in alliance in 1926. In 1927 alliance between communist and Kuomintang dissolved because of the death of Sun Yet Sun and the rise of military cadet Chiang kai shek who had little interest in both communism and democracy. Chiang Kai Shek ordered harsh measure on communists and forced to retreated further and remotest areas. The communist had managed a long journey called "Long March" in 1934 it covered 9000 km.

The Chinese communist party under Mao soldiers restricted under tight **three rules**:

- ❖ Obey orders. Do not take a single needle or a piece of thread from the people, and turn everything you capture
- ❖ Treat peasants politely, and pay for goods you take from them
- ❖ Avoid damaging crops

Mao claimed "Long March" is a seeding machine and" **it was sown many seeds in eleven provinces which will sprout, grow leaves, blossom in to flowers, and bear fruits and yield a crop"**

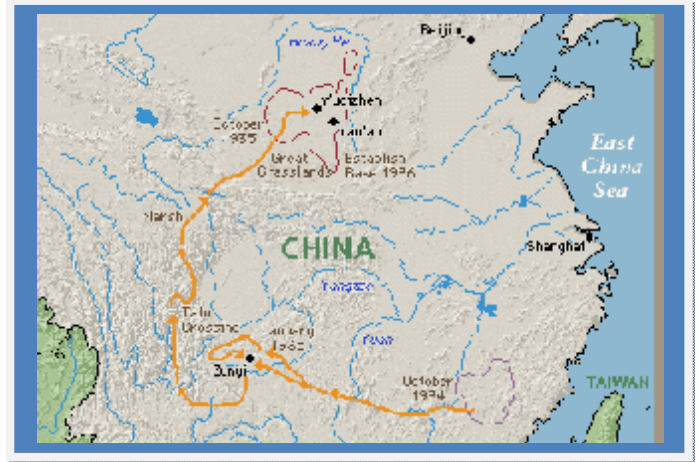
From 1937 to 1945 formal a united front made owing to the Japanese aggression. After the WW II, Civil war resumed between the communist force under Mao and Chaing Kai Shek's nationalist. Battles raged until Mao's forced swept to victory and set up the People's Republic of China (PRC). Chaing Kai Shek and his supporters fled to the Island of Taiwan. After decades of struggle, China was finally united- with the communists in control.

Reasons for Communist Victory: The communists triumphed for a number of reasons.

- Mao won the support of huge peasant population
- Communist Party of China pledged to redistribute lands
- end oppressions by land lords
- Many woman backed Mao's forces. To point out this break with tradition, Mao said" Women hold up half the Sky"
- Mao's armies outfought Chaing Kai Shek's, and while the support for communists grew, the nationalists lost popularity
- Many educated Chinese saw Chaing Kai Shek's government as morally and politically bankrupt. They hoped that the communists would build a new china and end foreign domination



The Long March



Long March Route, 1934 to 1935

Recognizing the Economy

Once in power, the communist set out to turn China from a backward peasant society into modern industrial nation. To build socialism and repair the economy, China nationalized all businesses. The government also drew up the five years to develop agriculture and heavy industry. To boost agriculture, Mao distributed land to peasant. Then he called for collectivization, the pooling of peasant land and labor in an attempt to increase efficiency.

The 1958 “The Great Leap Forward”

It was intended to take China to the Second stage of communism. During the second five- year plan, large farm areas were organized in to rural cooperative called Communes (consisted of 25,000 people). Chinese paid a heavy coast. The Great Leap Forward caused economic disaster owing to shortage of food, mismanagement and peasant resistance. The Great Leap Forward a dismal failure. Backyard industries turned out low-quality, useless goods. The commune system slowed food output between 1959 and 1961, up to 30 million Chinese and thought to have starved to death. In response, China turned to more moderate polices.

Red Guards Recite Mao's Words

Young members of China's Red Guard, Shown here, chant the words of Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong in unison. During the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1969, The Red Guard attacked the Chinese Communist Party establishment, as directed by Mao. The Red Guard's radical efforts were often violent.



But China made a significant progress in education, health care and improves women equality.



The image in preamble on the constitution of peoples' Republic of China

The Cultural Revolution: China slowly recovered from the Great Leap Forward. Then in 1966, Mao launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Its goal was to purge China of "bourgeois" or non-revolutionary, tendencies. He urged young Chinese to experiences revolution firsthand, as his generation had. In response, teenagers formed bands of Red Guards. Waving copies of the "**little Red book**" of Mao's saying, Red Guards attacked those they claimed were counterrevolutionaries. They targeted people in authority, from party leaders and factory managers and teachers, writers, and artists. The accused were publicly humiliated or beaten, and sometimes even killed.



Cultural Revolution Poster

The Cultural Revolution convulsed China. School and factories closed. The economy slowed, and civil war threatened. Finally, Mao had the army restore order. Many Red guards were sent to work on communes. They became a lost generation, undereducated and cut off from normal family life and careers. In the end, many became disillusioned with communism.

Chinese Foreign Relation

The Communist victory over the nationalists dominated the cold war in 1949. After Chiang Kai Shek fled to Taiwan the United States continued supports the nationalist government. The United States refused to recognize the People's Republic of China, which it saw as an aggressive communist power and a threat to all Asia.

Split with the Soviet Union: China and Soviet Union and China were uneasy allies in the 1950's. Stalin sent economic aid and technical experts to help China modernize, but he and Mao disagreed on many issues. Mao had adopted Marxism to Chinese conditions. In 1960 ideological clash and furthered, and Mao considered Russia as Revisionist. Sino-Soviet relations reached a low point. China and Soviet Union also competed for influence in developing nations. In addition, border disputes triggered tensions between the two. All these circumstances led the Soviet to withdraw all aid and advisers from China. Chinas foreign relation by 1962 was went from bad to worse owing to the fighting with India over Tibet. However, the Chinese, already economically and technically self-sufficient, no longer needed soviet assistance. By then China had become one of the great powers of the world, especially after the Chinese tested their first atomic bomb in 1964. Moreover, China had improved its relation with the USA.