

Unit One

The Development of Capitalism

1.1 The Development of Industrial Capitalism (Industrial Revolution).

Industrial revolution has two phases. These were:

- a. Phase I: 1750s-1850s
- b. Phase II: from 1850s onwards

Features of Industrial revolution in phase II

- a. The substitution of iron by steel as sources of raw material.
- b. The replacement of coal by oil, gas and electricity as sources of energy.
- c. The spread of industries to Europe and USA.
- d. The development of automatic machines.
- e. The radical change of communication and transportation.
- f. Construction of canals.

Major innovations

No.	NAME OF innovators	INNOVATION	YEAR
1	Michael Faraday	Electricity and dynamo	1831
2	Alexander Gram Bell	Telephone	1876
3	Rudolf Diesel	Diesel engine	1879
4	Guglielmo Marconi	Wireless telegraphy	1896

Construction of canals

It was started in Britain. Some of the great canals were:

a. **Erie Canal**: it is linked Hudson River and New York with Great Lake. This made New York, the commercial center of USA.

b. Suez Canal: Linked Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. This reduces the time and energy from Europe to Asian via South Africa.

c. Panama Canal: Linked Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. This enables USA to have easy access to farEast.

Consequence of Industrial Revolution

a. Change of people's way of life.

b. It enables industrial Europe to dominate the world in the 19th century.

c. The growth of urbanization.

d. Division of societies in to two social classes.

i. Bourgeoisie: the owner of the industries and its products.

ii. Proletariat: wage workers in the industries.

Working condition

✓ Workers were worked under strict discipline.

✓ Long working hour and poor payment.

✓ Fear of losing jobs and generally there was bad working condition.

The struggle of Workers

1)Luddite Movement: Workers were expressed their grievance through destroying (breakdown) the machines.

2)Chartist Movement: Workers were expressed their grievance through presenting their petition to English parliament.

3)Scientific socialism: It started by German philosopher Karl Marx (1818-1883).

- It was called Socialism, communism or Marxism.
- Marx and his friend Engels wrote a book called “**Communist manifesto**”.

e.The expansion of oversea territories (colonialism) in the 19th c.

f. The emergence of new nation states in Europe. E.g. German and Italy

g.Change of mode of production.

h.The idea of liberalism, pluralism, nationalism and democracy.

Liberalism: this is refers to the idea of:

- ✓ The right to speech, the right to worship.
- ✓ The right to criticize the government, etc.

Nationalism: This is refers to the:

- ✓ Advocating common national interest (common good) and unity.
- ✓ Pride by one's own identity or country.

- ✓ Desire for the superiority of one's own country over the other nations, etc.

Pluralism: refers to the existence of many people's having different political outlook, race, religion and historical background but living together peaceful in a nation. It also refers to the existence of multi-party system.

1.2 The Italian Unification

Italy was the center of Rome Empire and renaissance (Risorgimento).

What were the factors that contributed for the unification of Italy?

- a. The 1848 revolution
- b. Nationalism
- c. Napoleon war of expansion

How did Napoleon contributed for the unification of Italy?

- ✓ Napoleon was organized the different pity states into two republics. These were Cisalpine and Ligurain.

What were the factors hindered for the unification of Italy?

- a. Foreign power (France and Austria)
- b. The Congress of Vienna: B/c the congress was divided the two republics into pity states and given to foreign power.
- c. The Pope of Roman Catholic Church.

Why the Pope of Roman Catholic Church opposed the Italian unification?

- ✓ The Pope was feared united Italy might lose his power over the Papacy (Papal States).

The Congress of Vienna divided the Italian states into 8 parts.

- Piedmont-Sardinia: as independent states
- Lombardy and Venetia : Under Austrian rule
- Two Sicily (Napal and Sicily): Under local rulers influenced by Austria.
- Papacy or Papal states: under the Pope of Roman Catholic Church.
- Tuscany, Lucca, Modena and Romagna under local rulers.

Important men who contributed for the Italian Unification

- Giuseppe Mazzini: Mazzini was organized the “**Young Italian Movement**”.

What was the objective of Young Italian Movement organized by Mazzini?

- ✓ To create democratic republic of Italy.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi: Garibaldi was organized an army called “Red Shirts” or “Thousands”.
 - *Using “Red Shirts”, Garibaldi was controlled the Two Sicily and overthrow King Francis II from his power.

c. Cavour: he was become the prime minister of Piedmont. He defeated Austria with the support of France and regained Lombardy.

In 1859, popular revolution was breakouts in central Italy and Tuscany, Romagna and Modena were united with Piedmont.

In 1860, Kingdom of Italy was declared in Turin (capital city of Piedmont).

In 1866, as a result of Austro-Prussia war, Italy got Venetia.

In 1870, as a result of Franco-Prussia war, Italy got Rome and the unification of Italy was completed in 1971.

N.B Piedmont-Sardinia was the leading state during the unification of Italy.

1.3 The German Unification

What were the factors that hindered for the unification of Germany?

- a. Religious difference b/n Northern and Southern states.
 - ✓ Northern were the follower of Protestant.
 - ✓ Southern were the follower of Catholic.
- b. Economic difference b/n Western and Eastern states
 - ✓ Western were depend on industries
 - ✓ Eastern were agriculturalist.
- c. Political difference b/n Northern and Southern states
 - ✓ Northern were autocratic states.

✓ Southern were liberalist government.

d. Foreign power i.e. France and Austria.

Why France was worked against the unification of Germany and Italy?

✓ France was feared united Germany could be rival to French power in Europe

Why Austria was worked against the unification of Germany?

✓ Austria was dominated the Northern German confederation

Factors that were contributed for the unification of Germany

a. The 1848 revolution

b. The idea of liberalism and nationalism

c. Napoleonic War. How? He was established the Rhine Confederation.

d. The Congress of Vienna. How? The Congress was kept the Weak Confederation of Rhineland.

Junker: were the rich landlords (aristocrats) of German.

How Germany did was united?

a. Zollverein Treaty (1819)

✓ It was set up by Prussia in 1819 to create economic cooperation among German states.

What was the objective of Zollverein Treaty signed among German states in 1819?

✓ To eliminate tariff barrier among German states.

N.B Zollverein Treaty was excluded Austria.

b. Blood and Iron (War)

In 1862, Otto von Bismarck becomes the prime minister of Prussia. He followed the policy of Blood and Iron to unite Germany. He fought three major wars to unite Germany.

A. ***Danish war (1864)***: In 1864, Denmark was crushed by Prussia with the support of Austria.

Result of Danish war: *Schleswig was given to Prussia
*Holstein was given to Austria

B. ***Austro-Prussia war (1866)***: Austria was defeated by Prussia at the battle of Sadowa.

Result of Austro-Prussia war:-

- ✓ Northern German confederation was created
- ✓ Holstein was given to Prussia
- ✓ Austria was excluded from German confederation
- ✓ Italy got Venetia

C. ***Franco-Prussia War (1870/71)***

What was the immediate cause for the Franco-Prussia War?

- ✓ The issue of succession in Spain.

In 1870, the French army was defeated at the battle of Sedan.

Result of Franco-Prussia war

- ✓ The unification of German was completed.
- ✓ Italy got Rome.
- ✓ Bismarck become the Chancellor and William I become the Keizer of Germany
- ✓ French nationality and glory was humiliated

Frankfurt Treaty (1871): agreed b/n France and Germany.

According this Treaty:

- ✓ France ceded Alsace and Lorrain.
- ✓ France agreed to pay war indemnity.
- ✓ France agreed to stay German troops until the war compensation is paid.

N.B. Prussia was the leading regional state during the unification of Germany. duytlIIIIIIIIII the way of unification of GRRRRRRRRR

1.4 The American Civil War (1861-1865)

What were the causes for the American civil war fought b/n Northern and Southern states?

a. Economic difference

- ✓ Northern were industrial sates.
- ✓ Southern were agriculturalists. They need slave for their agricultural

b. Political difference

- ✓ Northern were supported union. They were called Unionist.

- ✓ Southern wanted separation. They were called Separations.

c. The issue of slavery

- ✓ Northern wanted to abolish slavery. They want to abolish slave
- ✓ Southern wanted to preserve slavery. They were called slave states.

In 1861, Abraham Lincoln (who was anti-slavery) was become the president of USA. At the same time 11 Southern states were separated from the union and created their own country called ***Confederated States of America*** under the leadership of ***Jefferson Davis***. War was started.

The American civil war has two phases

a. ***Phase I***: from 1861-1863

*Slave states (Southern) were victorious

b. ***Phase II***: from 1863-1865

*Northern were victorious and Slave states were defeated.

What were the causes for the defeat of slave states (Southern) by the Northern Unionist?

a. In 1863 Abraham Lincoln was introduced two laws.

- Emancipation proclamation: This law was enacted to free slaves in the rebel-held territories (Southern territories)

- ii. Homestead Law: This law gave plot of land in the western part of USA to slaves
- b. The effective military leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman of federal army (Northern states). In 1865 Southern states were defeated.

Consequence of American civil war

1. High military casualties (losses) and agriculture devastation (damage).
2. Slavery was abolished. But social discrimination was continued in USA until 1960s.
3. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated at Ford Theater in Washington D.C by John Wilkes Booth (agent of slave states)
4. USA becomes major global power.
5. National unity was preserved.

1.5 The Expansion of European Colonialism

N.B the nature of contact b/n Africa and European was changed from time to time depending changing the interest of Europeans.

- ❖ Before 1500, European considered Africa as a “***Dark continent***”. Why? B/c did not explored & well know the continent except the western and Mediterranean coast.

What were the causes for the European colonial rivalries (competition) in Africa, in the 19th c?

a. The development of industrial capitalism in the 19th c.

Industrial Europe needed:

- i. Raw material for their factories and industries
- ii. Market for finished goods (industrial products)
- iii. Place of investment i.e. cheap labour, land and raw material were found in Africa.

b. The emergence of new nation states like Germany and Italy. This created international competition among European powers.

c. For prestige(status) and place of settlement

E.g.

- ❖ Britain planned to build colonial empire from Cairo to Cape Town (North-South)
- ❖ France planned to build up colonial empire from west to east (Dakar- Obock now Djibouti).

Fashoda Incident (1898)

The two powers (Britain and France) were reached near to war at Fashoda, in Sudan, in 1898.

What happened after Fashoda Incident b/n France and Britain?

- a. French army was retreated to west, Chad
- b. Britain controlled Sudan.

The Scramble of Africa

What were the causes for the scramble of Africa among European powers in the 2nd half of 19th c?

- a. The conquest of Egypt by Britain in 1882
- b. The involvement of King Leopold II of Belgium in the competition
- c. The involvement of Italy and Germany in colonial competition

Berlin conference (1884/85)

It was organized by Otto Von Bismarck of Germany prime minister.

What was the objective Berlin conference held among European powers?

- ✓ To partition Africa among themselves without going to war or peacefully.

The process of colonial occupation

European was conquered and colonized Africa through the following stages.

- a. Sending European explorers and individuals
- b. Missionaries were come to Africa following the footsteps of explorers
- c. Fake treaty with local rulers. E.g. Wuchale Treaty b/n Ethiopian and Italy.
- d. Military conquest

E.g. In 1899, Seyyid Muhammad Abdile Hassen of Somalia was fought against British colonizers. But he was defeated.

Ways of colonial administration

a. Direct rule: was followed by France other European power.

✓ Rules and rulers were come from Paris.

b. Indirect Rule: followed by Britain.

✓ Rulers come from London while rulers were appointed from Africa.

Unit one review questions

1. Luddite Movement was:

A. An agreement signed between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat

B. The struggle of workers expressed their grievance through presenting their petition to parliament

C. The struggle of workers expressed their grievance through breaking the machine

D. The socialist movement in Western Europe based on Marxist ideology

2. What was the issue of discussion at Berlin

Conference held among European power from 1884-85?

- A. How to increase European economic assistance to African
- B. How to form economically and politically united colonies in Africa
- C. How to partition Africa among European powers without going to war
- D. How European help each other against serious African resistance

3. The two European countries that reached near to war called Fashoda Incident in Western Sudan were:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| A. Germany and France | C. |
| France and Britain | |
| B. Germany and Britain | D. Italy |
| and Ottoman Turk | |

4. Which of the following factor was responsible for the rise of European colonialism in Africa in the 19th century?

- A. The discovery of new sea route that passes India
- B. The growth of legitimate trade with Africa

C. The opening of Suez Canal in 1869

D. The growth of industrial capitalism in Europe

5. Who invented telephone?

A. Guglisimo Marconi

C. Rudolf

Diesel

B. Alexander Graham Bell

D.

Robert Fulton

6. Which of the following factor was aggravated for European the scramble of Africa in the 1880s?

A. European exploration in the interior part of Africa

B. Involvement of King Leopold of Belgium in the competition

C. Ending of Atlantic Slave Trade

D. Development of industrial capitalism in Western Europe

Unit Two

The formation of Modern Ethiopian Empire

2.1 The Ethiopian Long Distance Trade

Based on the Geographical coverage and people and regions involved, trade can be divided into two.

a. Local trade: *conducted by local merchants.

*It is the exchange of goods among the same region and peoples

*This is conducted at market usually on fixed days.

* It conducted by local merchants.

What was the importance of fixed market day in the 19th in Ethiopia?

✓ It enables the merchants to participate in different market days per a week.

b. Long Distance Trade: *conducted by local and foreign merchants.

*It is the exchange of goods among different regions and peoples

*It includes both import and export items

What were the factors for the revival of long distance trade in Ethiopia during the 19th c?

a. The expansion of Egyptian power in the Red Sea and Western Ethiopia

*This created peace and stability in the region.

b. The conquest of Caucasus by Russia. How?

*This closed supply of some goods and concubine to the Ottoman Turks. This resulted in an increased demand for the Ethiopian goods slaves

c. The growth of European interests in Ethiopia.

*Following the growth of industries, European were began to visit Ethiopia to exploit the raw materials for their industries and market for their manufacturing products. E.g.

- ✓ Henry Salt met the ruler of Tigray, Ras Welde-Silassie in 1805.
- ✓ Harris signed a ***Treaty of Commerce and Friendship*** with king Sahle-Silassie of Shewa in 1841
- ✓ Walter Plowden signed treaty with Ras Alli II of Yeju Dynasty in 1849.
- ✓ Rochet d'Herricourt was signed treaty with King Sahle-Silassie of Shewa in 1843.

Merchants of the Long Distance Trade

a. Local Merchants:

- i. ***Jabarti***: Ethiopian Muslim merchants that dominated the northern Ethiopia
- ii. ***Afkala***: Muslim merchants that dominated in the Southwestern part of Ethiopia
- iii. ***Afar and Somali***: Dominated the East-West trade routes

iv. ***Oromo and Somali***: dominated the Southern and Southeastern part of Ethiopia.

Why the Long distance was dominated by the Muslim merchants in Ethiopia in the 19th c?

- ✓ The Muslim peoples have no enough farmland.
- ✓ Most of the Ethiopian external trade was linked with Middle East. This made easier for the Muslim merchants to communicate with Muslim Arab merchants than the Christians.
- ✓ The Muslim merchants were used trade to spread their religion.

N.B *the group of merchants during the long-distance trade was called ***Caravan merchants***.

*The head of caravan merchants was called ***Negadras***.

What was the responsibility of the Negadras during the long distance trade in Ethiopia in the 19th c?

- 1) Mobilizing the group.
- 2) Fixing date of departure
- 3) Settling dispute (conflict) among merchants.
- 4) Preparing camping site
- 5) Paying tax at custom post

What was the responsibility of women during the long distance trade in Ethiopia in the 19th c?

- 1) Preparing provision
- 2) Household management

3)Packing goods

b.Foreign Merchants

- i. **Saffara:** Foreign merchants who dominate in the Ethio-Sudan and Ethio-Somali border
- ii. **Jalaba:** Sudanese merchants that dominate in Northwest part of Ethiopia along Ethio-Sudan border
- iii. Arabs, Greek, Armenian and other along the coastal part of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Items of Long Distance trade

a.Import Items: includes cloth, glass, firearms, etc.

b.Export Items:

- i. Musk: was extracted from jangle areas of Southwestern Ethiopia.
- ii. Coffee: was domesticated in the 15th c. It was begun to export in the 19th c.
- iii. Slave: was the main trade item of the long distance trade.

*The destination of Ethiopian slaves during the long distance trade was Sudan and Middle East (Arabs).

*It was extracted mainly from Southwestern part of Ethiopia.

Sources of slaves during the long distance trade in Ethiopia in the 19th c

- ✓ War captive (prisoners).
- ✓ Victim of slave raids.
- ✓ People who were unable to pay their debt or tribute.

Why the long distance was dominated trade was dominated by the young beautiful girls?

- ✓ They were easily captured.
- ✓ The young beautiful girls have high demand in Middle East for concubine and wife.

In the 2nd half of the 19th c, slave trade was reached at zenith (peak or climax) point. Why?

- ✓ The frequent war and territorial expansion.
- ✓ The introduction of modern weapons. This made defenseless peoples to fall easily in the hand of warriors and slave raiders.

Consequences (outcomes) of slave trade

- 1) Depopulation of the region.
- 2) Insecurity of life and properties
- 3) Ethnic animosity (hostility) and regional conflict
- 4) Economic backwardness. B/c the productive force was exported and production was decreased.

Trade routes of long distance trade

There were two major trade routes during long distance trade in the 19th c in Ethiopia.

- a. East-West direction:
- b. North-South direction :

The origin of both East-west and North-South trade routes were south-western part of Ethiopia.

Markets of long distance trade

Why peoples went to the market during the long distance trade in Ethiopia in the 19th c?

- 1) Look for their lost cattle or property
- 2) Select a would be lover
- 3) Settle dispute (conflict)
- 4) Send or receive message from far away relatives by the merchants.
- 5) To follow current affair like new order and decrees from government authorities.

Medium of exchanges

During the long distance trade in the 19th c in Ethiopia, there was ***no uniform medium of exchanges***. Some of the medium of exchanges during the long distance trade in the 19th in Ethiopia were:

- 1) Barter: It was traditional means of exchange of goods by goods.
- 2) Amole (Salt bar): It was widely used throughout the country.

It was served as payment (salary).

Problems of Amole

- ✓ It was easily breakable
- ✓ It was heavy for transportation

3) Maria Theresa Taller: It was silver coin of Austria imported in the late 18th c by foreign merchants.

4) Beads, cartridge and piece of cloths were also served as a medium of exchange.

Consequences of Long distance trade

1) It created economic ties and interdependence among different regions and peoples.

2) Exchange of views, cultures and technologies through trade

3) It encouraged division of labour and specialization

4) The emergence of powerful leaders. It consolidated (strengthen) the economic and political power of different leaders.

5) The political and religious transformation of Gibe Oromo states

Religiously: The introduction of Islam to the Gibe Oromo state. Gibe Oromo states were transferred from traditional to Islamic.

Politically: The emergence of monarchical states in Gibe region. Gibe Oromo states transferred from Gada system to monarchical system of government.

6) The territorial expansion of Christian states to southern region of Ethiopia.

1.3 The reign of Tewodros II (1855-1868)

The second half of the 19th c in the history of Ethiopia was characterized by two major events.

- a. The formation of modern Ethiopian empire or the revival of imperial government.
- b. The struggle against foreign aggression i.e. Egypt, Mahadist Sudan and Italy.

The period before the coming of Emperor Tewodros II was called Zemene Mesafint (Era of Princes). The period of Zemene Mesafint was come to an end with the rise of Kassa Hailu from Quara later Tewodros II to power in 1855. Kassa Hailu was come to power by defeating the different regional lords.

Major wars b/n Kassa Hailu and regional lords

No	Defeated regional lord	Battle field	Year	result
1	Dejazmach Gosshu of Gojjam	Gura Amba	1852	-Kassa controlled Gijjam
2	Biru Aligaz & 3 war leaders	Gorgora Bchen	April 1853	-
3	Ras Alli II (last ruler of Yeju or Waraseh Dynasty)	Ayshal	June 1853	-End of Yeju domination in North Ethiopia
4	Dejazmach Wube of Semen and	Dersge	1855	a. The End of Zemene Mesafint

	Tigray			b. the coronation of Kassa Hailu by the name of Tewodros II.
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N.B the major program of Emperor Tewodros II was ***to restore the Imperial power.***

Major reforms of Emperor Tewodros II

A. Administration reforms: Tewodros II was tried to:

- *made Ethiopia free from external threat.
- *politically united and build strong central government.
- *to have appointed official rather than hereditary rulers.

B. Military reforms : Tewodros II was tried to:

- *build national salaried army.
- *hierarchy of military ranks (commanding). E.g. Ye Asraleqa (commander of ten), Ye Amsaleqa (commander of fifty), etc.
- * he prohibited looting of peasant properties by his troops.
- *to manufacture modern weapons and equip his army modern weapons.

C. Religious reform: Emperor Tewodros II was declared Tewahdo as a national faith of Ethiopia.

*The catholic leader of De' Jacobin was expelled from his kingdom.

- D. Slavery and slave trade: he was tried to abolish slavery and slave trade.

The fall of Emperor Tewodros II

What were the causes for the fall of Emperor Tewodros II

- a. The strong opposition of regional lords.

To which reform of Emperor Tewodros II did the regional lords strongly resisted?

- ✓ The processes of centralization policy. Why?

*They did not want to lose the political and economic right enjoyed during the Zemene Mesafint.

- b. The conflict with the clergies (church leaders).

What was the cause for the conflict b/n Emperor Tewodros II and the clergy men?

- ✓ The Emperor was reduced the number of clergymen per church i.e. (2 priests and 3 deacons per church).

- ✓ He reduced the church land

Why Emperor Tewodros II was reduced the church land?

- ✓ To solve the financial constraint (problem) his plan of modernization and reforms.

In 1864, the emperor was imprisoned the bishop, Abune Selama. And the bishop was died in prison in 1867.

- c. The conflict with European power

Emperor Tewodros II was wanted to manufacture modern weapons in his country. To do this he wrote a letter to Britain and France to get skilled personnel and technicians. But Tewodros II was unable to get what he needed from Europe.

Why European powers were unable to give response the demands of Emperor Tewodros II?

- ✓ European did not want religious solidarity.
- ✓ Egypt was more strategic economic importance to European power than Ethiopia.
- ✓ European power did not want the rise of powerful nation in the Red Sea region. Why? They were engaged themselves in commercial competition in the region.

As a result Tewodros II was gathered the European missionaries in his country and ordered them to manufacture modern weapons.

N.B The European missionaries were produced cannon called **Sebastopol** in **Gafat**, near Debre Tabor. The Place where Tewodros II tried to manufacture modern weapon called **Gafat**.

In 1868 British send 32,000 troops led by General Robert Napier to release the missionaries. On 10 April 1868, at the battle of Eroghe Tewodros 's troops were completely defeated.

What was the cause for the defeat of Tewodros's army at the battle of Eroghe by Napier's army?

- ✓ Napier's armies were superior in number, arms, and organization.

On 13 April, 1868 Tewodros was committed suicide in Meqdela.

What was the great legacy of Tewodros II?

- ✓ The idea of strong imperial power.

1.3 The reign of Emperor Yohannes IV (1872-1889)

After the death of Emperor Tewodros II, three contenders (challengers) were computed to power.

1. Wagshum Gobeze Gebremedhin of Lasta
2. Ras kassa Mircha (Bezbz kassa) of Tigray
3. Nigus Minelik of Shewa

Who was the immediate successor of Emperor Tewodros II?

- ✓ Emperor Tekle-Giyorgis (r.1868-1871).

In July 1871, at the battle of Assem, near Adwa kassa Mircha defeated Emperor Tekle Giyorgis. Six month later. Kassa Mircha was crowned by the name of Emperor Yohannes IV.

What was the major difference b/n Emperor Yohannes IV and Tewodros II in their administration system?

- a. Emperor Yohannes was followed federal form of government while Tewodros was followed unitary system.
- b. Unlike Tewodros, Emperor Yohannes was allowed regional lords to keep their power so long as they accepted his overlord and paid him annual tributes.
- c. Or Yohannes was shared his power with his vassals in his kingdom.

In 1881, Emperor Yohannes was crowned Adal Tessema of Gojjam as Nigus Tekle Hymanot of Gojjam and Kaffa.

Why the emperor was crowned Adal Tessema of Gojjam as Nigus Tekle Hymanot of Gojjam and Kaffa in 1881?

- ✓ To check (stop) the advance (expansion) of Nigus Menelik to southwestern Ethiopia.

Liche Treaty (1878)

Why Emperor Yohannes II was unable to take immediate action against Nigus Menelik of Shewa immediately after his coronation?

- a. In the first three years of his coronation, he was busy to strength his power in the north Ethiopia
- b. From 1875-76, he was busy too defend the Egyptian aggression

In 1878, Yohannes made military expedition to Shewa and got peaceful submission of Menelik ; made agreement at

the place called Liche, near Ankober. According this agreement:

- a. Menelik agreed to drop the title of “king of kings” and use only title of “king”.
- b. Menelik agreed to pay annual tribute to Yohannes IV.
- c. Menelik agreed to stop independent foreign contact.
- d. Yohannes recognized Menelik and his descendant as ruler of Shewa.
- e. Yohannes allowed to Menelik to control Wollo
- f. Both agreed to fight together against common enemy.

Consequence of Liche Treaty

- a. It saved Shewa from possible destruction by the federal army.
- b. The autonomous of Shewa was come an ended.
- c. Yohannes got recognition his emperorship from his rival, Nigus Menelik of Shewa.

Who was the most advantegious from the Liche Agreement?

Nigus Menelik. Why? B/c he was shifted his attention from northern to rich natural resources southern Ethiopian regions.

The battle of Embabo (1882)

It was fought b/n the two regional lords of Ethiopia, Nigus tekle-Hymanot of Gojjam and Nigus Menelik of Shoa in Wellega.

What was the result of the battle of Embabo fought b/n the two regional lords of Ethiopia, Nigus tekle-Hymanot of Gojjam and Nigus Menelik of Shoa in Wellega?

- I. Nigus Tekle-Hymanot was captured by the army of Shoa.
- II. The army of Gojjam was crushed.
- III. Shewa was incorporated the rich areas of southwestern Ethiopia without dispute
- IV. The army of Gojjam was deported from the southwest Ethiopia

What was the reaction of Emperor Yohannes IV after the battle of Embabo in 1882?

- ✓ He was called the two leaders and punished them by taking Wollo from Menelik and Keffa and Agewmidr from Tekle-Hymanot.

The council of Borumeda (1878)

It was religious council held 1878 among religious leaders.

What were the major decisions of Emperor Yohannes IV at the Council of Borumeda?

- ✓ Orthodox Tewahdo was declared as a state religion or national faith.
- ✓ All Muslim Wollo should convert to Christianity

Why the ordinary people of Wollo were converted to Christianity?

- ✓ Fear of confiscation of their property.

- ✓ Fear of persecution of the central government.

The Muslim leaders of Wollo were converted to Christianity. Why?

- ✓ B/c they were feared loosing of their power

Mohammed Ali who took a baptismal name Michael and Ahmed Liben/ Abba Watew Who become Haile-Mariam.

Some Muslim people were exiled to the far areas of Gurage , Jimma , Metemma and Arsi. Other Muslim people were also revolted under the leadership of Sheikh Talha. But the rebellion was crushed by the joint army of Yohannes IV and Menelik.

Egyptian expansion in the Horn of Africa

In 1789, Egypt was invaded by Napoleon Bonaparte of France.

What was the result of Napoleon's invasion over Egypt in 1789?

- ✓ The fall of Mamluk Egypt from power.

- ✓ The joint Anglo-Ottoman Turk military operation

What was the result of the joint Anglo-Ottoman Turk military operation on Egypt in 1801?

- ✓ The French army was expelled from Egypt in 1801.

- ✓ The rise Mohammed Ali to power in Egypt.

What was the objective of Egyptian expansion in the Horn of Africa?

- ✓ To control the lucrative trade routes in the Horn of Africa
- ✓ To control the gold mine in Sudan.
- ✓ To control the sources of Upper Nile.

What was the factor that makes Egypt strategic in the 1870s?

- ✓ The construction Suez Canal in 1869.

What was the major objective of Mohammed Ali of Egypt?

- ✓ To establish firm economic and political base for his rule.
- ✓ To modernize and transformation of Egypt to a powerful state.

Mohammed Ali was planned to control Middle East and Horn of Africa. But his plan to expand to Middle East was resisted by Britain.

In 1821, Egyptian army was overrun (controlled) Sudan.

What was the cause for the fall of Funji Sultanate of Sudan by the Egyptian army?

- ✓ The conqueror's (Egyptian) Military superiority
- ✓ Internal disunity in Sudan.

Egyptian Expansion over Ethiopia from 1820s-1872

The Egyptian expansion to Ethiopia was begun during the period of Zemen Mesafint (Era of War Lords) from Sudan.

Who was take responsibility to check the Egyptian expansion during the period of Zemene Mesafit in Ethiopia?

- ✓ Local ruler notably Dejazmach Wube of Semen, Dejazmach Kinfu of Quara.

In 1848, the army of Kassa Hailu was crushed in the hand of Egyptian. What was the result of the battle of Debaki fought b/n Egyptian army and army of Kassa Hailu?

What was the result of the battle of Debarkai fought b/n the army of Kassa Hailu and Egyptian army?

- ✓ It crated the idea of creating strong central government and national salaried army

Egyptian aggression on Ethiopia from 1875-84

In 1846, Egypt was controlled Massawa.

What did the Egyptian do after they took control over Massawa in 1846?

- ✓ It prevented the import of firearms to Ethiopia.
- ✓ She levied heavy tax taxes on Ethiopian merchants

Egyptian ruler Khedive Ismail Pasha (r.1863-1879) planned to build Greater Egypt in North-East Africa. To do this, Khedive Ismail was borrowed millions of dollars from Europe and skilled manpower.

What was the objective of Egyptian aggression on Ethiopia in the 19th c?

- a. To control the lucrative trade route

b. To control Blue Nile

Why did the Egyptians want to control the lucrative trade route of Ethiopia in the 19th c?

- ✓ To collect large amount of tribute and then after to pay back its debt (credit) from Europe.

What were the new developments that encouraged Egyptian aggression on Ethiopia?

- a) The success of British military expedition of 1868. Egyptians believed Ethiopia is weak nation.
- b) The Egyptians believed Ethiopia is disunited following the death of Emperor Tewodros II
- c) Ismail saw Europeans as a friend of Egypt.

Werner Munzinger: he was the architect of Egyptian aggression in Ethiopia from 1872-75.

- He was served as a French consul at Massawa until 1871. In 1871, Ismail was appointed as a governor of Massawa.
- He was controlled Bogos (Keren) in 1872.
- He was killed by the Afar people at the battle of Awsa in 1875.

What was the response of Emperor Yohannes IV after the Egyptians controlled Bogos in 1872?

- ✓ Yohannes IV wrote a letter to Khedive Ismail protesting Egyptian occupation of Bogos.

*He demanded the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from Ethiopia.

- ✓ He wrote a letter to European powers and informed the unlawful invasion of his country by Egypt. He accused of planning to Islamize and enslave his people.

But European did not ready to help Yohannes IV. Why?

- ✓ European did not want to risk they trade and investment in Egypt by supporting Ethiopia.

What was the diplomatic measure of Khedive Ismail before he invaded Ethiopia?

- ✓ He told to Europe his expansion to Ethiopia is desire to
 - *expand western civilization
 - *to end slavery and slave trade.

In 1875, The Egyptian invasion on Ethiopia come from three directions. These were:-

- a. From the port of Zeila: Under the leadership of Mohammed Rauf Pasha controlled Harar in October 1875. And from 1875-1885 Harar was remain under Egyptian control.
- b. From the port of Tajura: under the leadership of Werner Muznger with 400 troops to control central Ethiopia. But Munzinger and his force were killed at Awsa by the Afar people in November 1875.

c. From port of Massawa: under Denmark mercenary named Colonel Arrendrup to control northern Ethiopia. But Arrendriup was killed at the battle of Gundet.

What was the measure of Khedive Ismail after the defeat of Egyptian troops at the battle of Gundet and Awsa in 1875?

- ✓ He mobilized large army about 15,000 troops under the leadership of Mohammed Rabit Pasha and American General Loring as a second in command.

What was the measure of Emperor Yohannes IV after the battle of Gundet in 1875?

- ✓ He continued diplomatic peaceful solution through European arbitration.
- ✓ He warned to Ismail to respect his borders.

B/n 7-9 March 1876, at the battle of Gura, once again the Egyptian army was defeated.

The result of battle of Gura

- a) The Egyptian plan of Expansion to Ethiopia was destroyed.
- b) Heavy human losses from both countries.
- c) Ethiopia captured significance numbers of arms and prisoners.

The Aftermath of Gura

After the battle of Gura the Egyptian was behaved as a victorious.

What was the factor that delayed the Ethio-Egyptians peace treaty after the battle of Gura?

- ✓ The Egyptian were behaved (acted) as a victorious

After the battle of Gura:

- ✓ The Egyptian was demanded free trade b/n Ethiopia and Egypt.
- ✓ They were requested to return arms captured from battles.
- ✓ Emperor Yohannes IV also demanded war indemnity.

Gordon Mission (1877)

In 1877, Ismail sent General Gordon (governor of Sudan on the behalf of Egypt) to Yohannes IV to negotiate on the behalf of Egypt. But Gordon Mission was failed.

N.B the period after the battle of Gura to 1884 was called the period of “***No peace, No war***”.

The Hewett Treaty (Adwa Treaty) in 1884

During the period of “No peace, no war”, there two condition pushed the British government to interfere in the Ehtio-Egyptian conflict. These were:

- a. The occupation of Egypt by Britain in 1882. Now the concern of Egypt becomes the concern of Britain.
- b. The outbreak of Mahdist Movement in Sudan. The Egyptian rule over Sudan was overrun by the Mahdist

and some Egyptian troops were trapped in the Eastern Sudan (along Ethio-Sudan border). Then, the British government intervened on the behalf of Egypt to save the sandwich Egyptian troops in eastern Sudan.

The British government sent Real admiral William Hewett to Ethiopia to negotiate with Emperor Yohannes IV. On 3 June, 1884, both Agreed at Adwa. The treaty called Adwa or Hewett Treaty. According this treaty:

- a. Free transit through the port of Massawa for all goods including firearms.
- b. Restoration of Bogos to Ethiopia.
- c. Ethiopian governments to help in save evacuation of the trapped Egyptian army via Massawa.

Consequence of Hewett Treaty

- ✓ It created two strong enemies on the behalf of one weak enemy.
 - *Italy in northern and Mahdist in northwest.
- ✓ It was disastrous for the Ethiopian independence.
- ✓ Egypt lost its control on the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia.
- ✓ Ethiopia did not regain Massaw. British was secretly transferred Masssawa to Italy.
- ✓ It created enmity (hostility) b/n Mahdist Sudan and Ethiopia.

In 1885, Yohannes IV sent his general Ras Alula to Western Ethiopia to help the evacuation of Egyptian troops. He fought at the battle of Kufit against the Mahdist. By doing this the Egyptian troops were sent to their country via Massawa, hence Mahdists became ardent enemies of Ethiopia.

The battle of Sar Waha (January 1887)

It was fought between Mahdist Sudan and Nigus Tekle Hymanot of Gojjam near Lake Tana.

Result: *The army of Tekle Hymanot was defeated.

*The Mahdists carried out enslavement and burned many churches.

On 5 February, 1885, Italy took control of Massawa.

What did the Italians do after they took control of the port of Massawa?

- ✓ It prevented the import of firearms to Ethiopia.

- ✓ She levied heavy taxes on Ethiopian merchants

The Italians began to expand to the highland region of Mereb Milash. Ras Alula Engda (Alula Aba Nega) warned the Italians to clear out from the Ethiopian borders.

The battle of Dogali (1887): 500 Italian troops were ambushed (attacked) and destroyed.

Portal Mission: After the battle of Dogali the British sent Sir Gerald Portal to negotiate with Emperor Yohannes IV on the behalf of the Italian government. By the Portal Mission:

- ✓ Yohannes IV asked to apologize for Alula's "unjust attack" on the Italian.
- ✓ The retention of the regions of Saati and Wia by the Italian.
- ✓ Italian protectorate right over Assawrti and Habhab.
But Portal mission was ailed.

Yohannes IV was declared war on Italian and mobilized 70,000 troops to Saati. But the Ethiopian army was unable to attack the Italian at Saati and shifted southward b/c of:

- ✓ The Italian had built a strong fortification at Saati.
- ✓ Ethiopian army faced shortage of food. B/c the situation was lasted for about a month.
- ✓ The Mahdist invasion of Gonder
- ✓ The plot of his vassals i.e. Menelik and Nigus Tekle Hymano of Gojjam.

Yohannes IV was marched southward and punished Nigus Tekle Hymanot. But he was postponed war with Menelik and turned to wards Metemma.

The battle of Metemma (1889): It was fought b/n Emperor Yohannes IV and Madist Sudan. Intially Ethiopia got victory but Emperor Yohannes IV was wounded by unknown bullet and died two days later. The Mahdist was captured the dead body (corps)of Yohannes IV and beheaded it.

Consequence of battle of Metemma

- ✓ The death of Emperor Yohannes IV and defeat of Ethiopian army
- ✓ Power was shifted from north to south i.e. from Tigray to Shewa
- ✓ The rise of Nigus Menelik to power
- ✓ Italy was controlled as far as Merebe Milash.

1.4 The reign of Menelik II (1889-1913)

The formation of modern Ethiopia was started during the reign of Emperor Tewodros II and completed during the reign of Menelik II following the territorial expansion in the 2nd half of 19th c.

Territorial expansion of Menelik II to south-west, South and south-east of Ethiopia

To control the different region of Ethiopia Menelik was followed both peaceful means and forceful subjugated (by war). The territorial expansion of Mneleik II has three phases.

Peaceful submitted areas: Shewa Oromo, Christian Gurage, Oromo Western Ethiopia, Giber Oromo states, Bale, Sidama, Asossa, Ogaden, Bororna, etc.

Forceful subjugated areas: Welayta, Arsi, Harari, Kaffa and Muslim Gurage and Silte.

Phase I: when he was Nigus Menelik II Shoa (1875-89)

Nigus menelik was controlled the region like Illibaabur, Wellega Oromo, Gibe Oromo, Shewa, Arsi, Harari and Gurage

- a. **Arsi**: after heavy fighting, the Arsi Oromo were defeated at the battle of Azule in 1886. The battle of Azule led the conquest of Arsi Oromo and South eastern Oromo Ehtiopia to Menelik II.
- b. **Harar**: In 1887 at the battle of Chelenqo, the last ruler of Emirate Harar, Emir Abdulahi was defeated. The bettle of Chelenqo led :
 - *the end of the autonomous rule of EmirateHarar.
 - *the conquest of Harari and Oromo Eastern Ethiopia to Menelik Empire
- c. **In 1888**: The Muslim Gurage and Silte led by Hassan Enjamo were resisted until the 1888. But Hassan Enjamo was defeated in 1888 and Muslim Gurage and Silte were conquered by Menelik's army.

What were the motive of Menelik's territorial expansion as he was king of Shoa from 1875-89?

- a. To control the rich natural resources of Ethiopia
- b. To become reach and ready for the imperial power

What were the factors for the success of Menelik's territorial expansion as he was king of Shewa?

- a. His commercial relation with Italy. This enables him to import modern firearms and equips his army with modern weapons.
- b. Uchi treaty: this reduce the tension b/n Emperor Yohannes IV and Negus Menelik and later got royal recognition from imperial power.
- c. The battle Embabo in 1882: This enables him to control the southwestern part of Ethiopia without disputable.

Phase II: after his coronation to the battle of Adwa (1889-1896)

He was controlled the regions of Welayta, Sidama and Bale

Welayta: was conquered after heavy fighting led kawo Tona (the last king of Walayta)

What was the motive of Menelik's territorial expansion after his coronation (1889-1896)?

- ✓ To be ready for the eventual war with Italy

Great Famine (kifu Qen) from 1888-1892

What was the cause for the Great Famine locally known as Kifu Qen from 1888-1892?

- ✓ Cattle epidemic diseases

- ✓ Locust invasion

Consequence of Great Famine

- a. It accelerated the territorial expansion of Menelik. The army of Menelik was strengthened by the newly migrated people from the north.
- b. Migration of people from the north to the less affected of southern Ethiopia

Phase III: in the post Adwa (1896-1900)

Menelik II was incorporated Asossa, Benishangul, Borana, Ogaden and Keffa.

Kaffa: was incorporated after heavy fighting led by Tato Gaki Sercho. The Shewan army was led by Ras G/Giyorgis and supported by Oromo Western Ethiopia like Dejazmach gebre-Egzi'abher.

What was the motive of Menelik's territorial expansion in the post Adwa (b/n 1896-1900)?

- ✓ To create buffer zone (military camp) b/n Ethiopia and European adjacent colonizers.

Fate of newly conquered people to Menelik's Empire

The fate of newly conquered people to Menelik's Empire was depends on the reaction of the people to conquer or Menelik's army.

A. *Peacefully submitted areas*

- ✓ Local peoples were free from raid and enslavement.
- ✓ Local rulers allowed to keep (continue) in their power
- ✓ Regional states were remaining autonomous states.
- ✓ Least settlers of Neftegna.

- ✓ They were paid fixed annual tribute to the central government.

N.B Neftegna was the army of Menelik who settled in the newly conquered areas of Ethiopia.

B. Forceful subjugated areas

- ✓ Local rulers were removed from power and replaced by individual persons who played key role during the expansion.
- ✓ Local peoples were enslaved, raided and devastated.
- ✓ Harsh neftegn-gebbar reaction was developed

N.B. a. Neftegna-gebbar was the exploitation system in the newly conquered territories (in the southern Ethiopia) by the northern settlers following the territorial expansion of Menlik II.

b. Both the peaceful submitted areas and the forceful subjugated conquered territories were faced harsh (feudal exploitation (neftegn –gebbar exploitation).

c. The conqueror was discouraged the tradition, culture and belief of the local peoples.

1.5 Italian colonial expansion in the Horn of Africa

In 1869, Italian company was bought the port of Asab from local chief. But in 18ggggggvbgg Asab was transferred to government.

On 5 February, 1885, Italian government was took control the port of Massawa.

- ❖ Massawa: was served as a springboard for the colonial expansion in the Horn of Africa.
- ❖ Asab: It was the first foothold in the Horn of Africa for the expansion of Italian colonialism.

Italo- Shewan relation: It was started in the 1875.

The first Italian that arrived in Ethiopia called Italian Geographical Society

A. Italian geographical Society(1875)

The Italian Geographical Society was come to Shewa in 1875 led by Count Antinori

What was the objective of Italian Geographical Society that comes to Ethiopia in 1875?

- ✓ For intelligence work

N.B Nigus Menelik give a place of settlement for the Italian geographical Society called Let Marefiya.

B.The Treaty of Commerce and Friendship (1883)

It was signed b/n Italian and Menelik of Shewa.

According this treay, both agreed on.

- ✓ Free trade
- ✓ Free propagation of religion
- ✓ Free movement of people
- ✓ Consular exchanges

What was the objective of the Treaty of Commerce and Friendship signed b/n Menelik and the Italian in 1883?

*To strength Assab-Shoa relation (To strength the relation b/n Italy and Menelik)

C. The Convention of Neutrality (1887)

It was signed as a result of the battle of Dogali.

According this treaty

1. Italy agreed to give 5000 riffle to Menelik
2. Menelik to stay neutral during the event war b/n Yohannes IV and Italian

What was the objective of the Convention of Neutrality signed b/n Mnelik Italy in 1887?

- To weaken Emperor Yohannes IV internally.

D. Wuchale Treaty (2 May, 1889)

It was signed immediately after the death of Yohannes IV at the battle of Metemma in 1889 and after his coronation. Both Menelik and Pietro Antoneli in North Wollo.

Why Menelik want to sign Wuchale treay with Italia?

1. Menelik was difficult to dislodge (remove) the Italian by force
2. Menelik was feared that any disagreement may lead the Italian to subversive activities.

Wuchale Rteaty has 20 articles. It was written both in Amharic and Italy. The amin articles were Article III and XVII.

Article III: deals about the boundary b/n Ethiopian and Italian colony of Eritrea.

Additional Convection: It was signed b/n Italian government Ras Mekonnen who went to Rome for the ratification of Wuchale Treaty in October 1889. According to this treaty, Italy was controlled as far as Mereb River.

Article XVII: It is deals about the role of Italy in the foreign relation of Ethiopia. It wrote both in Amharic and Italic languages. But there was difference b/n Amharic and Italic version.

Amharic Version: Ethiopian can use the office of Italy in its foreign relation with the rest of European countries.

Italic Version: Ethiopia should use all its foreign relation through the agency of Italy.

N.B The Italian version reduced Ethiopia to the status of Italian protectorate (semi colony). Except Russian and France all European power was recognized Italian protectorate over Ethiopia.

What was the reaction of Emperor Menleik II after the notified the major European powers that claimed Ethiopia had become her protectorate?

a. Menelik was asked to King Umberto to correct Article XVII of Italian Version.

b. In 1893 Menenlik was announced the abrogation of Wuchale Treaty to European powers.

Mereb Convention (December 1891): It signed b/n Tigrian princes led by Ras Mengesha Yohannes IV and the Italian. What was the objective of Mereb Convention signed b/n Tigrian princes led by Ras Mengesha Yohannes IV and the Italian in 1891?

- ✓ To weaken the power of Emperor Menelik II internally.

But the Italian subversive activity was failed and Ras Mengesha was renewed his loyalty for Menelik II.

In 1894 peasant rebellion was breakout in Eritrea.

What was the cause for the peasant rebellion breakout in Akale Guzay, in Eritrea in 1894?

- ✓ The white settlement in the peasant land or (the Land alienation of peasants by the white settler or European settler).

Bahta Hagos: was the leader of peasant rebellion in Akale Guzay

The battle of Adwa (1 March, 1896)

What was the immediate cause for the battle of Adwa in 1896?

- ✓ The Italian colonial ambition over Ethiopia

What was the immediate cause for the battle of Adwa?

- ✓ The abrogation of Wuchale Treaty.

The battle of Ambalage:- On 7 December 1895 Menelik's advancing troops crushed an Italian army.

The Siege of Mekele: The survival Italian troops from the battle of Amabalage were retreated and fortified at Mekele.

N.B With the proposal of Empress Taytu, the Ethiopian troops was closed water and other supply for two weeks and the Italian troops were surrendered.

On 1 March, 1896 war was started at the morning time. The Italian force was crushed within a day.

What were the factors for the defeat of Italian at the battle of Adwa in 1896?

- a. High degree of unity and courage from the Ethiopian side
- b. Lack of coordination among the Italian commanders
- c. Italian got false information and misleading map from local spy (secret agent) called Bashay Aw'alom.

What was the role of women at the battle of Adwa?

- a. Providing water and arms to the fighters.
- b. Carried the wounded to camps

Consequence of the battle of Adwa

- a. Heavy military casualties from both sides.

*2000 troops becomes war prisoner, 1500 troops wounded and 7000 troops were dead from the total 20,000 Italian troops.

*7000 Ethiopian troops were wounded and died with no prisoner from the total 100,000.

b. It guaranteed the Ethiopian independence.

c. Internal opposition against the government of Francesco Crispi (Italian prime minister)

- The government of Crispi was collapsed.
- General Barratry was taken to prison.

Addis Ababa Treaty (October 1896): After the battle of Adwa Italy was forced to sign the Treaty of Addis Ababa with Emperor Menelik II. According to this treaty both agreed to:

- I. Italy was recognized the absolute independence of Ethiopia
- II. Italy was agreed the abrogation of Wuchale Treaty
- III. Both agreed to observe the boundary along Mereb, Belesa and Muna

d. The victory of Adwa becomes the symbol of black dignity and self-rule.

i. It inspired black solidarity and nationalism.

ii. In South Africa, it inspired the emergence of “religious separatist” movement called ***Ethiopianism***.

The churches formed for anti colonial struggle.

iii. The echo of Adwa inspired the early Pan-African movement

e. Ethiopia becomes a landlocked country.

*Ethiopia lost her Red Sea ports and access to the sea.

*Ethiopia lost its north of Mereb River territories what is now Eritrea.

Unit two

1. According the Treaty of Addis Ababa on 26
October, 1896:

- A. Italy agreed the total withdraw from all Ethiopian territories including Mereb Milash
- B. Italy officially recognized the absolute independence of Ethiopia
- C. Italy agreed to facilitate the federation of Eritrea with its mother country of Ethiopia
- D. Italy forced to pay war reparation for the battle of Adwa

2. Who was Werner Munzinger?

- A. An Egyptian diplomat who signed Adwa Treaty with Emperor Yohannes IV
- B. An Egyptian general who fought at the ballet of Gundet and Gura
- C. A British diplomat who was appointed by Khedive Ismael to negotiate with Emperor Yohannes IV
- D. An Egyptian general who controlled Bogos and died at the battle of Awsa

3. The battle of Embabo in 1882 resulted in:

A. Tekle-Haymanot's coronation as Nigus of Keffa

B. The expulsion Shewan army from Giber regions

C. Menelik's incorporation of southwestern Ethiopia

D. Yohannes's decision to end Shewan autonomy

4. In 1889, the Mahdist defeated the army of Tekle-Hyamnot at the battle of

A. Sar Wuha B. Metemma C. Kufit

D. Debarq

5. The main objective Menelik's territorial expansion in the post Adwa (1896-1900) was

A. Reincorporate all the medieval territories of Ethiopia

B. Strength his military power in relation with the European powers

C. Control the rich natural resourceful areas of Ethiopia

D. Create buffer zone between Ethiopian and European adjacent colonizers

5. One of the following is consequence of Ethiopian victory at Adwa in 1896?

A. Ethiopia got sea outlet for the first time

B. It immediately liberated the whole territory of Ethiopia

C. It guaranteed the absolute independence of Ethiopia by European

D. It humiliated the Black Nationalism

6. The main issue discussed in Article XVII of Wuchale Treaty of May 1889 was:

A. The role of Italy in Ethiopian foreign relation

B. Ethiopia's relation with neighbor states

C. trade relation between among Italo-Ethiopian

D. The right and duties Italian residence in Ethiopia

7. The growth of trade and introduction of Islam in the first half of 19th century was led to

A. The flourish of long distance trade that connected Port of Zeila with the interior

B. The emergence of Oromo monarchical states in Giber region

C. The territorial expansion of Christian Kingdom to the southern and western Ethiopia

D. Inter-state interdependence among different part of the country

20. Which of the following TRUE about Liche Treaty of 1978?

A. Yohannes IV was accepted Menelik's rule over the country

B. Menelik agreed to use the title of King of kings

C. Menelik agreed to pay annual tribute to the Emperor

D. Yohannes accepted Menelik's independent contact with European

21. Which of the following is true about

Menelik's conquest of Welayat, Keffa and Harar?

A. The resistance against Menelik's army was led by Emir Abdullahi, Gaki Serch and Kawo Tona respectively

B. They were peacefully submitted to Menelik's army

C. They were subjugated after bloodies war with Menelik army

D. They were remain autonomous region after they merged to Ethiopian Empire

22. The Egyptian aggression to Ethiopia in the 2nd half of 19th century was mainly motivated by

A. Abolishing slave trade and slavery from the region

B. controlling the lucrative trade route of Ethiopia

C. Knowing the main source of Blue Nile and its tributaries

D. Expanding Western culture and civilization to the region

23. Which of the following is correct about Hewett (Adwa) Treaty of 1884?

A. It paved the way for the development of friendly relation among Ethio-Sudan

B. It led the restoration of all former territories of Ethiopia

- C. Massawa was returned to Ethiopia
- D. It created enmity between Ethiopia and Mahdist Sudan

61. ***Which of the following was the consequence of battle of Adwa?***

- A. Ethiopia able to get an outlet to the sea for the first time
- B. Menelik was encouraged to expand his territory to the south
- C. The force of Egypt and Britain from the Sudan
- D. European gave recognition to the independence of Ethiopia

62. ***After the occupation of Massawa in 1846 and 1885 by the Egyptian and Italian, What measure did they take in order to weaken Ethiopia? They:***

- A. Isolate from other European countries
- B. Prohibited the imported precious goods
- C. Imposed heavy tax on the export goods
- D. Prohibited the imported firearms

63. ***Which of the following measure did Menelik II take the action in 1907 in order to solve the power struggle in the palace?***

- A. Strengthen the imperial guard with loyal soldiers
- B. Requesting the neighbor colonizers to respect the boundary of Ethiopia
- C. Announcing Lij Iyasu as his here to the throne
- D. Establishing ministerial system to run the government effectively

1. Which of the following was not the major reason for the revivals of European interest on Ethiopia & the Horn of African the second half of the 19th c?

- A. The need to control the strategic position of the region C. To control the area of raw material
- B. To control the vital area of the Red Sea trade
- D. for missionary activity and geographical knowledge

_____ 2. The Sudanese merchant that dominated the Ethio-Sudan border along the Metemma border were:

- A. Jalaba B. Jeberti C. Saffara D. Afkala

_____ 3. What was the major objective of Egyptian aggression over Ethiopia in the 19th century?

- A. to expand westernization C. To end slavery slave trade
- B. To control the lucrative trade route & Blue Nile D. To Islamize the Ethiopian people

4. Which one of the following was correct about Hewett (Adwa) Treaty?

- A. It led to the return of Bogos to Ethiopia C. It made Britain an ally of Ethiopia
- B. It ended Ethiopia's conflict with Sudan
- D. It enable Ethiopia to get sea outlet

_____ 5. . Which one of the following region was not peacefully submitted area to Menelik's army?

- A. Wellega Orormo B. Arsi Oromo C. Jimma
- D. Bale and Sidama

_____ 6. Which one of the following was wrong about the Liche Treaty of 1878?

A. Menelik agreed to stop working with the Italian

B. Yohannes IV accepted Menelik's rule over

Wollo

C. It enables Menelik to shift his attention to the rich natural resources of Southward

D. Menelik was agreed to drop the title of king of king and to use only king

_____7. In the territorial expansion of Menelik II to the South, SW & SE of Ethiopia fixed annual tribute was paid by the

A. peacefully submitted to Menelik's army C. abundance natural resources

B. subjugated after bloodies war D. depend on the pastoralist way of life

_____8. Which one of the following was true about the relationship b/n the central state & newly conquered regions of Ethiopia in the last quarter of 19th c?

A. The development of harsh Neftegna-gebbar relation in the newly conquered territories

B. The resisted people were remain autonomous states but paid heavy tribute to the central state

C. The nature of administration was different on their response to the conquest

D. The peacefully submitted areas were paid fixed annual tribute

_____9. What was objective of Menelik's territorial expansion in the post Adwa period?

- A. To prepare & collect the large amount of recourse to the eventual war with Italy
- B. To become wealthy & ready for the imperial power
- C. To create buffer zone b/n Ethiopia and the European adjacent colonizers
- D. To expand Christianity to the pagan people of Southern Ethiopia

_____10. The port that was served for the Italian colonial expansion in the Horn of Africa was:

- A. Assab B. Massawa C. Tajura D. Zeila

_____11. Which one of the following was true about the Wuchal Treaty stated in Article III?

- A. It deals about the role of Italy in the foreign relation of Ethiopia with the rest of European powers
- B. It concerned the boundary b/n Ethiopia and Italian colony of Eritrea
- C. It reduced the Ethiopia independence to the status of protectorate
- D. It deals about the boundary b/n Ethiopia and its neighbor states

_____12. Which one of the following the out come of the battle of Adwa?

- A. The recognition Ethiopia's independence
- C. disruption of British colonial of expansion

B. Disillusion of colonialism from east Africa

D. End of colonialism from the Horn of Africa

_____ 13. Which of the following was correct about the Great famine (1888-1892)?

A. It hindered the territorial expansion of Menelik to Southern Ethiopia

B. It led the migration of people from northern to the less affected area of southern Ethiopia

C. It was caused by stroke and locust invasion

D. It was known as Hidar Beshta

_____ 14. The major factor for the victory of Ethiopia at the battle of Adwa in 1896 was:

A. High degree on unity & courage C. military tactic & use of cannon

B. use of modern weapons D. involvement of church leaders & women

_____ 15. The Anglo-Ottoman Turk military expedition to Egypt in 1801 was led to the:

A. The expel of French army from Egypt C. The restoration of Turkish nominal power over Egypt

B. The end of Mamluik rule in Egypt D. The rise of Mohammed Ali to power

Which one of the following was WRONG about the Emperor Tewodros II and Emperor Yohannes IV?

A. Both rulers have closer relation the church men

- B. Tewodros II was followed centralized administration (unitary) while Yohannes IV allowed regional lords so long as they accepted his emperorship
- C. Both rulers were fought against the Egyptian aggression
- D. Tewodros II was entered conflict with the church b/c of his land reform while Yohannes IV was united the doctrinal difference in the church.

64. Which of the following is correct regarding Menelik's expansionist move while he was king of Shoa from 1875-1889?

- A. Yohannes IV was opposed the expansion of Menelik after the battle of Embabo
- B. King Menelik used both peaceful submission and forceful subjugation to conquer local rulers
- C. Lich agreement was undermined the expansion Menelik to south
- D. The army of Menleik was strongly resisted by the Oromo Western Ethiopia

78. ***Which of the following is correct about the Council of Borumeda in 1878?***

A. The outbreak of Muslim resistance against the central government led by Sheikh Talha

B. The resistance of local rulers against the new religious order

C. Religious toleration was declared throughout the country by the emperor

D. The Ethiopian Muslim was allowed to practice their religion

43. ***All of the followings are correct about the Great famine of Ethiopia commonly known as Kifu Qen from 1888-1892 EXCEPT one. Which one?***

A. It was caused by cattle epidemic diseases followed locust invasion

B. It facilitated territorial expansion of Menelik II to southern

C. Migration of people from northern to less affected of Southern Ethiopia

D. It enables Italy to control as far as Mereb
Milash

45. ***On 20 March 1878, Menelik and Emperor Yohannes IV was signed the Treaty of Liche. In this treaty Menelik was agreed to:***

- A. Pay annual tribute to the emperor
- B. Continue and maintain Shoan autonomy
- C. Make independent foreign contact with foreigners
- D. Stop the title of King

44. ***Which of the following was contributed for the growing of new urban center in the in the first half of 19th century in the eastern corridor?***

- A. Railway line
- B. Postal service
- C. Air line
- D. Road construction

46. ***What factor determined the treatment of peoples and local rulers of newly***

incorporated regions during Menleik's territorial expansion in the late 19th century?

- A. The peoples' reaction to the conquering army
- B. The fertility of land in the conquered areas
- C. The presence of trade items in the conquered areas
- D. The existence of natural resources in the conquered areas

74. All of the following were reason why European interest increased in Ethiopia at the beginning of 19th c EXCEPT one. Which one?

- A. Desire to establish Christian alliance against Islam
- B. Determination to identify the commercial potential of the country
- C. Aspiration to establish control over the source of Blue Nile

D. Interest to control the strategic importance of the region that connected the Middle East and India

UNIT THREE

THE ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE FROM 1906-1935

3.1 The power struggle of Ethiopia in 1906

What were the causes for the power struggle in Ethiopia in the 1906?

- a. The illness of Menelik II
- b. The death of Ras Mekonnen Wolde Mikael (the cousin of Menelik II). Ras Wolde Mikael was expected to become the successor of Menelik II.

The Tripartite Treaty (December 1906)

It was signed among Britain, France and Italy. They were defined their respective interest in Ethiopia. According to this treaty

- ✓ France: control the eastern part of Ethiopia (Ethio-Djibouti railway)
- ✓ Britain: to control the Western part of Ethiopia (Blue Nile and its tributes)
- ✓ Italy: to construct railway that would link its colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland

What was the objective of Tripartite Treaty signed among European power in 1906?

- ✓ To partition Africa among their sphere of influence

What was the cause to sign the European powers to sign the Tripartite Treaty in 1906?

- ✓ The opening of German Legation in Addis Ababa in 1905
- ✓ The illness of Menelik II. The death of Mnelik might affect their economic and political interest in Ethiopia.

What was the measure of Emperor Menelik II to solve the internal power struggle?

- ✓ In October 1907 Menelik was established the Council of Minister.

- ✓ In May 1909, Menleik announced Lij Iyasu as his heir (successor) at the age of 12 years. ***Ras Bitweded Tessema Nadew*** was selected as regent of Lij Iyasu.

3.2 The power struggle b/n Shoan nobilities and Empress Taytu

What was the cause for the power struggle b/n Empress Taytu and the Shoan nobilities after the illness of Mnelik II after the 1906?

- ✓ Taytu was threatened the political supremacy of Shoan nobilities.
- ✓ She eroded the political supremacy of Shewan nobilities
- ✓ She was tried to dissolve the Council of Minister.

What was the objective Empres Taytu political marriage among her relatives and the royal families?

- ✓ To keep the political power among her relatives and respect her political influence in the country.

Empress Taytu was made political marriage b/n Zewditu and her nephew Ras Gugsa Wolle Bitul. Taytu also preferred Zewditu to become the successor of Menelik II.

The father of Lij Iyasu, Ras Mikael of Wollo was allied with the Shoan nobilities against Empress Zewditu. Why? To defend the power his son, Lij Iyasu. Iyasu was the

grandson of Menleik II (son of Shewareged Ras Mikael of Wollo).

Who was exercised great power during the illness of Menelik II?

- ✓ Empress Taytu

In 1920, Taytu was removed from her power.

What was the measure of Empress Taytu after she was dismissed from her power in 1910?

- ✓ She was requested for self-exit to her birth place of Wollo
- ✓ She appealed for the intervention the legations and the churches of Addis Ababa. But her request was failed.

In 1913 Menelik was died and Empress Taytu was exiled to Entoto and she was stayed until her death in 1918.

3.3 The period of Lij Iysu (1913-1916)

Immediately after the death of Emperor Menelik, power struggle was started b/n Lij Iyasu and the old Shoan nobilities. Why? B/c:-

- ✓ Lij Iyasu was refused to accept any other regent to replace Tessema.
- ✓ The death of Ras Bitwoded Tessema in April 1911.

Reforms of Lij Iyasu

- a. He was modified traditional methods of tithes (asrat) collection.
 - *formerly Asrat was determined before harvesting by government official.
- b. He outlawed Lebashay system: the refers to traditional type of criminal detection
- c. He outlawed Quragna system: refers to both the accuser and the accused were chained together until justice is given.
- d. Iyasu established Trunbulle (the modern municipal police): they were consisting of former soldiers of Italy in Libya.
- e. Iyasu established separate department of education
- f. Iyasu established auditing system to protect government (public) property.
- g. He was followed more liberal policy towards Ethiopian Muslim. He established marriage alliance with local Muslim dynasties.

The collapse of Lij Iyasu

What were the causes for the collapse of Lij Iyasu in 1916?

- a. The conflict with old Shewan nobilities
 - What was the cause for the conflict b/n Lij Iyasu and the old Shewan nobilities?

*he appointed his father as a governor of Tigray and Wollo in 1914 and Begemidir and Gojjam in 1915

*He undermined the power of old Shewan nobilities

b. Lack of attention in the capital

c. His polygamous marriage

d. His conflict with the European adjacent colonizers i.e. Britain, France and Italy.

What was the cause for the conflict b/n Iyasu and the European adjacent colonizers?

- He was pro-Ottoman Turk and Germany
- He gave both moral and material support to Somalia nationalist against Italy and Britain.

On 27 September 1916, Iyasu was deposed by the Shewan nobilities when he was visiting in Harar. In September 1916, at the battle **Meiso**, near Asebe teferi (Chero) of Iyasu was defeated by the army of Shewa. And he fled to Wollo.

On 27 October 1916, at the battle of **Segele** in Shewa fought b/n Ras Michael and the army of Shewan nobilities.

What were the results of the battle of Segele in 1917?

- a. The end of Wollo autonomous administration
- b. The restoration of Shewan supremacy the fall of Ras Michael in the hand of Shewan nobilities

In 1921, Iyasu was captured in Tigray imprisoned in Fiche later transferred to Garamlata in Harerghe and stayed until his in 1936.

3.4 Diarchy (Dual) Rule (1918-1930)

On February 11, 1917 Shoan nobilities were nominated Zewditu as Empress and Ras Teferi Mekonnen as an heir. But shortly afterward he assumed the power of regent.

Who was the first woman took the imperial crown in Ethiopia?

✓ Empress Zewditu.

Why the Shoan nobilities were preferred Zewditu as empress of Ethiopia?

- ✓ She was less political ambitious
- ✓ As a daughter of Menelik, she could maintain their interest.

But after short period of time, power struggle was continued b/n traditionalist and progressive groups.

A. Traditionalist (Conservative) Groups: They were consists of:

*Council of ministers

*Old Shoan nobilities

Church men

of the group)

*Empress Zewditu (the leader

N.B the traditionalists were supported the existence of socio-economic and political system of the country. They were opposed socio-economic changes in the country.

B. Progressive Groups: They were consists of:

- *Ras Tafari (the leader of the group) *elites (intellectuals)
- *the commercial strata

In 1918, Ras Tafari ri was removed the Council of Ministers from their power except Fitewrary Habte Giorgs (the war minister and chair man of council of minister).

N.B the old Council of Ministers was replaced by **Crown Council**. They were served only an advisory group.

Who was the Crown Council appointed by Ras Tafari in 1918?

- ✓ The relative and favorite or friends of Ras Tafari.

How did Ras Tafari removed the Council of Ministers from they power in 1918?

- ✓ Through underground agitation (protest) against their corruption and public demonstration of **Mehal Sefari**.

N.B Mehal Sefari were **soldiers and civil servants** closely attached to the palace.

The elites were criticized the traditionalist using news paper called Berhanena Selam.

Reforms of Ras Tafari

- a. Modern education was further expanded.
- b. In 1923, Tefferi Tafari made Ethiopia member of League of Nation.

What was the precondition given to Ethiopian membership of League of Nation?

*To end slaver and slave trade

- c. In 1924, Ras Tafari made tour to Europe with some prominent nobility.
- d. In 1926, Fitewrary habte Giorgs and Abune Matheos were died by natural death. This enables Tefferi to control the land and the troops of Ethiopia.
- e. In 1927, Dejazmach Balcha Safo was surrendered.
- f. In 1928, Abba Wuqaw (the commander of palace guard) was surrendered and sentenced to death.
- g. In October 1928, Ras Tefferi was crowned as Nigus Tefferi.
- h. On 31 March 1930, at the battle of Anchim, the army of Ras Gugsa was defeated.

What was the result of the battle of Anchim fought b/n Ras Gugsa Wolle and Nigus Tefferi in 1930?

- a. The end the autonomy of Begemidir.

- b. Gugsä was killed in the war
- c. The death of Empress Zewditu after two days
- d. The coronation of Negus Tafari as Emperor Haile Selassie I on November 1930.

N.B The death of Empress Zewditu in 1930 led to the end of Dual rule in Ethiopia.

3.5 The Emergence of Autocracy in Ethiopia (1930-1935)

The term autocracy refers to concentration of power in the hands of one ruler.

The 1931 Constitution of Ethiopia: this was the first written constitution of Ethiopia.

Why Emperor Haile Selassie I drafted the 1931 constitution?

- a. To establish friendly relations with European powers.
- b. To consolidate (strengthen) his power.
- c. To reduce the challenges (oppositions) of regional lords

What was the major objective of the 1931 constitution?

- ✓ To consolidate (strengthen) his monarchy.

The 1931 constitution introduced two houses. These were:

a. The Chamber of Senates (Upper House)

They were elected by the emperor from the higher lords.

b. The Chamber of Deputies (Lower House)

They were elected by the higher lords from the lower lords.

N.B a. The 1931 constitution was introduced property qualification for the election of Chamber of Deputies.

b. The 1931 constitution was abolished the traditional political right of Ethiopia.

c. The 1931 constitution was respected the economic privilege (interest) or the right over the land.

Military Reforms: The modern military reform was started during the reign of Tewodros II.

In 1930-the Imperial Bodyguard was trained by Belgium.

In 1934-the Holleta Military Academy was trained Sweden officers. But these military reforms were intercepted b/c of the Italian invasion in 1935.

Administration Reforms: The autocratic government of H/Sillasie was followed strong centralized power i.e. unitary form of government.

Why the autocratic government of H/Silasie I was followed the policy of strong centralized government?

- a. To eliminate the possible challenges (opposition) of regional lords.
- b. To consolidate his monarchical power

Different autonomous states were replaced by newly appointed Shoan nobilities. E.g.

- ✓ In 1916- the autonomy of Wollo was come to an end.
- ✓ In 1930- the autonomy of Begemidir was come to an end.
- ✓ In 1932- the autonomy of Jimma was come to an end.
- ✓ In 1934- the autonomy of Gojjam was come to an end.

Tigray was the only autonomous state ruled by the grandson of Emperor Yohannes IV namely Ras Seyoum Mengesh and Ras Gugsa Araya. The emperor was followed marriage alliance to keep the loyalty of Tigrean princes.

The Socio-Economic Development of Ethiopia from 1906-1934

Urbanization: In southern Ethiopia, urbanization was started in the last quarter of the 19th c.

What was the factor that contributed for the emergence of towns in southern Ethiopia in the last quarter of 19th century?

- ✓ The military garrison on Menelik II. The military garrisons were later developed into small towns (ketema).

The foundation of Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa was founded by Empress Taytu in 1886.

What were the factors that make Addis Ababa as permanent capital city of Ethiopia?

- a. The peace and stability in the post Adwa.
- b. The settlement of foreign merchants and Ambassadors in the city.
- c. The introduction of Eucalyptus to the city. This solved the shortage of firewood in the city.

The completion of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway

In 1917, Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway was completed.

What was the effect of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway in 1917 on Ethiopia?

- a. The growth of small towns into big commercial center.
E.g. Adama, Bisheftu, Dire Dawa, Minjo,
- b. The introduction of foreign culture, ideas and technology to Ethiopia
- c. The revival of external trade via Djibouti

d. The Ethiopian economy was linked to the global economy.

Generally, telephone, telegraphy, and postal system were introduced.

- In 1904- First motor car was introduced
- In 1905- Bank of Abyssinia was opened
- In 1908- Menelik II school was opened
- In 1910- Menelik II hospital was opened
- In 1917- Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway was completed
- In 1929- first airline was introduced

At the beginning of 20th c, the following progresses were witnessed.

- In 1923, slavery was abolished.
- In 1924, Gebbar system was modified.
- Coercive labour (forced labour) was abolished.
- External trade was revived.
- Craft men were obstructed (discouraged) and look down, they were considered as an evil eye.

Unit three

_____ **20. What did the League of Nation do after the Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935?**

- A. Supported Ethiopia on military firearms.
- B. Imposed economic sanction on both nations.
- C. Mediate the two countries to avoid further war.
- D. Remain neutral in the event of the war

_____ **21. The fall of Addis Ababa in the hand of Petro Badoglio on 5 May, 1936 led to**

- A. The wide spread of black opposition in Africa.
- B. The beginning of Fascist occupation of Ethiopia.
- C. Emergence of organized patriotic resistance
- D. End of fascist rule in Ethiopia

_____22. **Which one of the following is true about the inner patriots commonly known as Yewsit Arbognoch during the fascist occupation from 1936-1941?**

- A. Ethiopian who sided with the Italian at the event of the war
- B. Ex-askaris soldiers fought against fascist rule in Ethiopia.
- C. Ethiopians who supply information, firearms, and medicine for the patriots.
- D. Ethiopians who provided information about the location and plan of patriots to Italian. .

_____23. **Who was the overall commander of Ethiopian army in the Northern Front during Italo- Ethiopian war of 1935/36?**

- A. Ras Kassa Hailu
- C. Ras Imru H/Silassie

B. Ras Mulugeta Yigezu

D. Ras

Seyoum Mengesha

____24. ***In Which battle did the well trained Ethiopian Imperial Bodyguard and the Emperor were participated directly during the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935/36?***

A. Shire

B. Temben

C. Aradom

D. Maichew

____25. ***Which of the following is correct about the fascist occupation over Ethiopia (1936-41)?***

A. The Italian East African Empire had six administrative divisions.

B. The first Italian viceroy of Italian East Africa was D'Aosta.

C. It saw a period of great expansion of education to the mass.

D. It was characterized by decentralized efficient administrative system.

_____26. ***Which one of the following is true about the second phase of patriotic resistance?***

- A. It was led by Dejazmachs like Belay Zeleke, Abebe Aregay and Amraw.
- B. It was centered in Urban Areas.
- C. It was led by the Holleta military cadets.
- D. Its objective was to liberate Addis Ababa from Fascist rule.

_____27. ***The event that marked the beginning of second world war in 1939 was:***

- A. The invasion of France by German
- B. The air attack of German on Britain
- C. The invasion of Poland by German
- D. The attack of USSR by Nazi troops

_____28. ***Which one of the following was created favorable condition for the liberation of Ethiopian form the Fascist Rule during the second world war?***

- A. The entrance of Italy on the side of German to the war.
- B. The defeat of Nazi force in North Africa.
- C. The defeat of Nazi force at the battle Kursk.
- D. The entrance of USSR to the war.

____ 29. ***Which one of the following is effect of World War II?***

- A. Emergence of Cold War
- B. Establishment of balance of power among Europeans.
- C. End of socialist government in Eastern Europe
- D. Foundation of the League of Nation.

____ 30. **The book which was entitled Maine Kampf was presents about the**

- A. Causes for the defeat of German in the World War I

B. Objective of the attempt of military
coup of 1923

C. Future plan and philosophy of Hitler

D. Weakness of German government

19. An officials who was given to share in the
production of peasantry were

A. Bale-gult B. Bale-rist C. Gult system
D. Rist

20. In the 1930, the Ethiopian Imperial
Bodyguard was trained by

A. Sweden B. Belgium C. France
D. Britain

21. Which of the following is correct about the
Tripartite Treaty of the 1906?

A. Member of the signatory power were agreed to
open their legation in Addis Ababa

B. Ethiopia was allowed to discuss on the
agreement regarding the boundaries

C. They were agreed to expel the German
Legation from Addis Ababa

D. They were agreed to partition Ethiopia among their own sphere of influence

UNIT FOUR

AFRICAN RESISTANCE TO COLONIALISM AND THE WORLD WAR I

4.1 The Early African Resistances

The struggle of African resistance to colonialism during the European colonial conquest from 1870s-1914 was called **Early African Resistances**.

Some of the Early African Resistances were:-

A. Samori Toure

Samore Toure was fought against the French colonial expansion in the West Africa. He was called **Napoleon West Africa**. Why?

➤ B/c of his military leadership & administration ability

Finally, Samori was captured in 1898 by the French troops and take to French colony of Gabon.

B.Ahsnti Empire

The Ahsnti (Asante) Empire was emerged as a nation in the 17th c in the present day of Ghana. ***Asantehene*** were the kings of the Ashanti Empire. Finally, the British was conquered Ashanti Empire in 1900.

C.The Urabi Pasha Rebellion in Egypt

What was the cause for the Urabi Pasha rebellion in Egypt?

➤ Br & Fr were controlled the Egyptian finance

Why Br & Fr were controlled the Egyptian finance in 1880s?

➤ To collect their loan or Egypt was unable to pay back its credit to European power.\

As a result the Egyptian gov.t was faced financial problem. To solve this problem, the gov.t was cut the salary of Egyptian military officers. Urabi Pasha was the colonel of Egyptian army. Urabi Pasha rebelled against ***the European imperialist and the puppet Egyptian rulers.***

In 1882, at the battle of Tel El-kabir Urabi pasha was defeated by the British army

What was the result of the battle of Tel El-Kabir?

➤ The fall of Egypt under the British colonial rule

D. The Mahdist Movement in Sudan

The leader of Mahdist Movement was Muhammad Ahmed Ibn Abdullah. The Mahdist defeated the force of Gordon (the governor of Sudan assigned by Egypt) defeated & general Charles Gordon was beheaded.

In 1898, at the battle of ***Omdurman***, The Mahdist was defeated by the joint army of Anglo-Egyptian.

- The leader of joint Anglo-Egyptian was called General Kitchner
- The Mahdist leader was led by Khalifa Abdulahi.
- Britain and Egypt were established joint control over Sudan known as Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.
- Mahdist *movement was both religious & political movement.*
 - *Politically, to liberate Sudan from Egyptian colonial rule.
 - *Religiously, to show the correct way of practicing Islam.

E. The Maji Maji Rebellion

The leader of early resistance to the Gr in Zanzibar was called **Bushiri ibn Salim** (an Arab Sugar planter). But

Bushiri was defeated by the Gr and the Gr were controlled the mainland of Tanganika which led for the outbreak of Maji Maji rebellion in 1905.

What was the cause for the Maji maji rebellion in Tanganyika?

- The local people were forced to produce cotton for export

4.2 The First World War I (1914-1918)

What were the main (major) causes for the outbreak of WWI?

a. The growth of Industrial Revolution in Europe.

European computed to control the world raw material for their factories & market for their finished goods (manufacturing products).

b. Nationalism.

Nationalism: - This created tension b/n Fr & Gr. Fr wanted to avenge ^{ከነገሦቹ ዳደ} its defeat in the Franco-Prussia war & to regain its lost territories of Alsace & Lorrain. ^{ከጎረቤቱ ስራደን ንምምሳሌ}

Balkan nationalism:- Balkan countries fought against ottoman Turk to gain their independence.

c. Moroccan crisis of 1905 & 1911.

In 1904 Fr & Br made an agreement called Entente Cordial. Against Gr. Both agreed on:-

*Fr got free hand in Morocco

*Br got free hand in Egypt & Sudan.

How did the 1st Moroccan Crisis^{ግጥሙ} (1904) & 2nd Moroccan crisis (1911) was resolved b/n Gr & Fr?

➤ 1st Moroccan crisis was resolved by international conference

➤ 2nd Moroccan crisis was resolved when Fr allowed Gr some part of the Congo.

d. Balkan Crisis:- The Bosnia crisis: Bosnia Herzegovina was part of the Ottoman Turk. But it was seized (controlled) by Austro-Hungary in 1878. This was created tension b/n Austro-Hungary & Serbia.

❖ *What was the cause for the Balkan War of 1912?*

➤ To get their independence from Ottoman Turk.

e. The creation Military Alliance

Triple Alliance^{ሰብሳዊ ሕብረት}: was formed in 1882 among Gr, Italy & Austro-Hungary. In 1914, Ottoman Turk & 1915, Bulgaria were joined to Triple Entente. And, Triple Entente was renamed **Central Power**^{ቀዳሞቻት}
^{ማሕበረ}

Triple Entente: First in 1904, Br & Fr were formed Entente Cordial. In 1907, Russia was joined & Entente Cordial was renamed To Triple Entente. Later more than 20 countries were joined like USA, Portugal, Rumania, Japan, and Union of South Africa. And Triple Entente was renamed **Allied Power** ሓዲስ ተብሎ.

f. Owing mutual suspicion ስርስ በርስ መጠራጠር : This led European power to engage in arms race.

❖ What was an immediate cause for the outbreak of WWI?

➤ The assassination of Francis Ferdinand (The Archduke/Crown Prince) ሳርገ ጠረሽ of Austro-Hungary.

Francis Ferdinand was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Serb nationalist.

What was the measure of Austro-Hungary after the assassination of Francis Ferdinand?

It was send an ultimatum (final warning) to Serbia that demands:

- I. Serbia should stop anti-Austria propaganda.
- II. To allow Austria to investigate the plot ጥቂት of Serbian that led for the assassination of Francis Ferdinand.

The Course of the WWI

- I. On July 31, Russia mobilized its force to support Serbia
- II. August 1 & 2 Gr declared war on Fr & Russia to support Austria
- III. August 4, Br declared war of Gr.
- IV. August 6, Austria declared war on Russia

Schlieffen Plan : It was designed by German chief military leader called Alfred Von Schlieffen.

What was objective of Schlieffen Plan?

- I. To attack France through Neutral country Belgium. Or
- II. To occupy Paris within 6 weeks in a “Swinging Door”.
Or
- III. To defeat Fr first and to turn against Russia in the east.

What was the cause for failure of Schlieffen Plan?

- I. The rapid mobilization of Russia army & and attached the Gr.
- II. The high resistance Belgium

Trench war: It was a war of attrition using poison gas, tank & airplane.

N.B The space b/n the two opposing force in the WWI was called “**No Man’s Land**”.

In 1917, USA was joined to the WWI.

What was the cause for the entrance of USA to the WWI in the 1917 on the side of Allied Power?

- The sank of American commercial ship by Gr U-boat.

Why Br was declared war on Gr in 1914?

- The invasion of Neutral country of Belgium.

The consequence of WWI

- USA & Soviet Union become leading power
- The 3 European dynasties were dethroned
 - *Hohenzollern of Gr, Hapsburg of Gr, & Romanov of Russia
- The emergence of new nation states in central Europe. e.g. Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia.
- The Ottoman Turk was disintegrated.
 - *Turk become a state
 - *Arab territories were taken away By the Allied power mainly By Fr & Br as a mandate territory.
- The League of Nation was established to keep the world peace.
- It hastened the process of decolonization in Africa.

The Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919)

It was signed b/n the Allied power & Gr. According this treaty:-

1. Gr was lost its oversea colonies & they were dived among the allied power.

- Gr East Africa (now Tanzania) given to Br.
- South West Africa to South Africa
- Cameroon & Togoland divided b/n Fr & Br
- Samoan island to New Zealand
- New Guinea to Australia
- Marshal island To Japan

The Mandatory powers were entrusted to prepare those colonies for self-government & independence.

2. Gr military power was limited

3. Rheiland was agreed to occupy for the next 15 years by Allied Power.

4. The unfair Treaty of Brest-Litovisk signed b/n Russia & Gr was canceled.

5. Gr was required to pay war indemnity.

N.B. a. The Gr colonies were given to Allied power as mandatory.

b. the American president Woodrow Wilson had forwarded his "Fourteen Points". The "Fourteen Points"

proposed the right of self-determination for the nation Europe.

4.3 The Russian Revolution

What were the causes for the Russian revolution?

- a. Russia was ruled by the absolute government of Romanov Dynasty.
- b. The defeat of Russian in the WWI
- c. Russia was feudal nation.

In 1861 Czar Alexander II was declared Edict of Emancipation. The decree was freed all serfs & allowed the peasants to own land in Russia.

B/c of the feudalism and autocratic rule of czarist rule of rule of Romanov gov.t, different political parties were emerged in Russia.

A. Social Revolutionary Party (SRP)

The objective of the SRP was:-

- ❖ To create democratic parliamentary gov.t in Russia
- ❖ To redistributed land for the peasants

N.B The SRP was encouraged the peasants to rebel against the Czarist gov.t.

B. Russian Social Democratic labour Party (RSLDP)

It was formed in 1898 but in 1903 the RSDLP was split (divided) into 2.

1. Bolsheviks (Majority):- It was led by Lenin whose real name was Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov.

2. Mensheviks (Minority)

What was the major difference b/n the Bolsheviks & Mensheviks?

- Bolshevik wanted to have a party with small number and dictatorial members only; While Mensheviks wanted to include in their party all supporters of Marxist idea.

In the first two decades of 20th c, three revolutions were occurred in Russia.

A. The first Russian Revolution (The 1905 revolution)

What was the immediate cause for the first Russian Revolution of 1905?

- The defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japan war of 1904-05

On Sunday 21, January 1905, peaceful demonstration was held by priest father Gapon to present their petition. The troops of Nicholas II were killed many people from the demonstrators. This event is known as **Blood Sunday**.

What was the effect of the Bloody Sunday?

- It eradicated the belief of the Russian people that Nicholas II as a “Father of people”.

What was the consequence of the First Russian Revolution of 1905?

- Nicholas II was forced to have Duma (parliament)

B. The March Revolution of 1917 (the Second Russian Revolution)

What was the immediate cause for the March Revolution in Russia of 1917?

- The defeat of Russia in the WWI
- Shortage of food & price inflation

Gregory Rasputin:- He was the Holy man and advisory of Czarina Alexandra (wife of Nicholas II).

He was caused for the March revolution.

On the 3rd March of 1917, Nicholas II was deposed.

What was the effect of the March Revolution in Russia?

- Nicholas II (the last ruler of Russian czarist or Romanov dynasty) was deposed.
- The establishment of Provisional government

N.B a. In September 1917, General Kornilov (the commander-in-chief of Russian army) made an attempt to take power.

b. At the same time peasants, soldiers, workers were formed ***Soviet*** (Council or coordinating committee)

The Bolsheviks have popular slogan i.e. “All power to soviet” & “peace, land & bread”

C. The October Revolution (The Third Russian Revolution)

The October Revolution was called the Bolshevik Revolution. The Bolsheviks were took control the power. Lenin becomes premier & Leo Trotsky become war minister.

What was the result of the October Revolution in Russia?

- The collapse of the provisional gov.t
- The rise of Bolshevik to power

The Major reforms of the Bolsheviks

- Industries & factories were nationalized.
 - ✓ 8 working hour was introduced.
- The land of landlords was confiscated (nationalized).
 - ✓ Farmland was distributed to the peasants.
- Russia was withdrawn from the WWI.

✓ In 1918, Russia & Gr signed the Treaty of Brest-Lithovisk

The Russian Civil War (1918-1921)

The Russian civil war was fought b/n The Bolsheviks & Mensheviks.

A. Bolsheviks were supported By:-

Peasants, workers & soldiers

Bolshevik's army were called Red Army

B. Mensheviks were supported by:- Ex-czarist officers, & landlords

USA, Japan & Western European power

Mensheviks army was called White Army

In 1922, the white army was defeated.

Economic Reforms in Russia

In 1918, Russia introduced ***New Economic Policy***. The New Economic Policy was:

✓ Allowed to the peasants to sell their grain for their own profit

✓ Small enterprises were restored to the owners.

○ In 1918, new state was established called Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).

- Cheka were the secret police force established by Bolshevik gov.t.

What was the objective of Cheka?

- ✓ To suppress counter Revolution.

In 1924, Lenin was died & Joseph Stalin was come to power. B/n Stalin was carried **Great Purge** within the Soviet Communist party.

What was the objective of the Great Purge carried out by Joseph Stalin b/n 1928-1940?

- To strength his totalitarian regime
- To eliminate his opponents within the party.

Joseph Stalin was introduced different economic plan.

The First Five year Economic plan (1928-1932):- During this economic plan:-

- ✓ All foreign industries were nationalized
 - *Russian industries were showed rapid progress & production was increased
- ✓ Forceful collectivization was introduced.
 - *The Forceful collectivization was opposed by the rich Russian farmers called **Kulaks**.

The Second Five Year Economic Plan (1935-1940)

During this economic plan, Russia was transferred from agrarian economic system to modern industrialized state.

The Third economic plan: It was begun when the Nazi Gr attacked Russia in 1941.

The Consequence of the Russian Revolution.

1. It inspired anti-colonial struggle in Africa & Asia.
2. Russia becomes super power mainly after the WWII.

4.4 Anti colonial struggle during the inter-war period in Africa

WWI was inspired the anti-colonial struggle in Africa.

How the WWI was inspired the anti-colonial struggle in Africa?

- ✓ It gave sense of identity & feeling of nationalism.

What kind of struggle was carried out by the African during the Inter-war period against colonialism?

- ✓ Through self-help association (Welfare Association)
- ✓ Through political parties

N.B. The self-help (Welfare) Association were demanded the restoration of farmland for the native (African) people.

A. Young Kikuya Association in Kenya

The Young Kikuya Association was established by the African workers in urban & white farmland.

What was the cause for the emergence of Young Kikuya Association during the inter-war period?

- ✓ The fertile highland of Kenya was taken by the white (British) settlers

- ✓ The salary of African workers was cut by the white farmers.

N.B. The founder of Young Kikuya Association was called ***Harry Thuku***.

What was the objective of Young Kikuya Association emerged in Kenya during inter-war period?

- ✓ To restore the land expropriated (taken) by the white farmers to the native people.

B. The Bataka Association in Uganda

- ✓ Bataka was the title used by the clan leader of Buganda.
- ✓ Kabaka was the chief of Buganada kingdom
- ✓ Lukiko the representative of Uganada in the colonial assembly.

N.B. a. The Bataka association was established by the Young educated African people.

b. Bataka Association was against the Kabaka and the British colonial rule over Uganda.

The emergence of political parties and the struggle against colonialism during the inter-war period in Africa

A. African National Congress (ANC)

ANC was established by the ***Young African workers*** came from Basutoland (Lesotho) and Swaziland in 1912.

What was the major cause for the emergence of ANC?

- ✓ Racial discrimination
- ✓ White minority rule over the majority black Africans
- ✓ Economic oppression by the white settlers

What was the major objective of the ANC?

- ✓ To get the independence of South Africa from colonialism
- ✓ To respect the right of South Africa.

B. National Congress British West Africa (NCBWA).

NCBWA was established by J.E Casely Hyford in Nigeria in 1920.

What was the objective of NCBWA during the inter-war period?

- ✓ To have African representative (local chief) in local affair (colonial Assembly)

C. Wafd Party in Egypt

In 1919, the wafd party headed (led) by Sa'ad Zaghlul Pasha led delegation to Versailles Peace Treaty. Wafd means delegation.

What was the demand or objective the Wafd Party?

- ✓ It demanded the independence of Egypt.

What was the response of British after demand of Wafd party for the independence of Egypt in 1922?

- ✓ The British deported (expelled) Sa'ad Zaghlul Pasha to the Malat Island in Mediterranean Sea.

N.B. British was recognized the independence Egypt in 1922.

D. Neo-Dastura of Tunisia

Dastura means Party of Constitution. It was led by Habib Bourgiba.

What was the objective of the Neo-Dastura party in Tunisia?

- ✓ To win (get) the independence of Tunisia from French colonial rule

E. The Riff community of Morocco

It was fought against the French & Spanish colonial rule in Morocco. It was led by Abdel el-Kerim.

N.B. a. The Riff community of Morocco was based on ***the armed struggle with out political party.***

Unit four

1. Which one of the following was NOT TRUE about the Mahdist Movement?

A. It was successfully defended its country from European colonizers

B. It was fought against Egyptian colonizer in Sudan

C. It was defeated at the battle of Omdurman by the Anglo-Egyptian joint army

D. It was both religious and political objectives

2. Who was the leader of the Early African resistance against German in Zanzibar?

- A. Ibm Bushri salim C. Urabi pahsa
- B. Khalif Abdulah D. Samori Toure

3. The dual military alliance formed b/n France and Britain in 1904 was referred as_____

- A. Dual Entente B. Entente Cordial C. Dual Alliance D. Allied power

4. Which one of the following was major cause for the out break of the First World War?

- A. The growth of industries in Europe
- C. colonial rivalry
- B. The creation of Military alliance D. assassination of Austrian Archduke

5. What was the cause for the frailer of Schilleffen Plan in the First World War?

- A. the entrance of USA to the war C. The strong resistance of Belgium
- B. the entrance of Italy on the side of Allies
- D. The delay of Russian mobilization

6. What happen the German colonies and the Ottoman Turkish Empire of Arab countries?

A. They were achieved their independence immediately after the end of the First World War I

B. They were remain under the control of their former colonial masters

C. They were divided among the allied power as mandate territories

D. They became under the direct control of the League of Nation for the next 15 years

7. Which one of the following was wrong about the African National Congress?

A. It was demanded to have African representative in colonial government

B. It was emerged as a result of racial discrimination and white minority rule in South Africa

C. It was established by the African workers came from neighbor state

D. It was worked fro the independence of South Africa from colonialism

8. Who was the leader of the Riff Community of Morocco between two world wars against French & Spanish colonizers?

- A. Sa'ad Zaghlul B. Casley Hayford
C. Habib Bourgiba D. Abdel el-Kerim

48. ***Which one of the following was the outcome of World War I?***

- A. Restoration of Ottoman Turkish Empire in Middle East
- B. Establishment of League of Nation in 1919
- C. Conquest of Eastern European nations by Russia
- D. Emergence of Austro-Hungary Empire as a major power in the mainland of Europe

49. ***After the establishment of USSR in 1918, The Bolsheviks set up a secret police to***

suppress Counter Revolution. This secret policy was:

- A. Dumma B. Kulaks C. Pravda
D. Checka

22. Which of the following was correct about the October Revolution of Russia of 1917?

- A. The soviets were took the power through social insurrection
B. The last Russian Czar Nicholas II was overthrow from his power.
C. Russia monarch was forced to Dumma (parliament)
D. General Kornilov was come to power through coup de'tat

23. Which of the following is direct outcome of the World War I?

- A. intensification of colonial conquest C.
emergence of two super powers in the world
B. formation of the League of Nation D.
emergence of cold war

24. What was the objective of the Welfare Associations during the inter-war period in Africa?

- A. To fight against the European colonizer for the independence of African people
- B. To have Africans representative in colonial government or Assembly
- C. To respect the right African worker in the white farmlands
- D. To restore the expropriated land by the white settlers or European colonizer

25. Which of the following political party worked for the independence of Tunisia during inter-war period?

- A. Wafd B. Neo-Dastra D. African National Congress D. Maji Maji Movement

26. Which of the following is not correct about Versailles Treaty signed in 1919? It

- A. It created balance of power among European states
- B. Put limited the military power of Germany
- C. Forced Germany to give up its colonies to allied power

D. Restored Alsace and Lorain to France

27. According to Schelleffen Plan Germany was planned to:

A. invade Britain through the English canal

B. attack France through the neutral country Belgium in the northern

C. control Paris through the Franco-Germany border in the eastern

D. attack Russia and France at the same time

28. Which of the following was contributed for the growth of towns in Southern Ethiopia in the last quarter of the 19th century?

A. The expansion communication and transportation system to the region

B. The establishment of military garrison by Menelik's army

C. The construction of Ethio-Djibouti railway

D. the expansion of modern school in the region

29. What was the cause for the Maji Maji rebellion in Tanganyika against the German colonizers in the early African resistance?

- A. local peoples were forced to produce cotton for export
- B. Unfair payment of the colonizer for the black workers
- C. colonizers were imposed their culture on the local people
- D. Harsh tax imposed on the local people

30. The immediate cause for the outbreak of World War I was:

- A. The growth of industrial revolution
- C. The Assassination of Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo
- B. The creation of hostile military alliance
- D. Arms race competition among the two blocks

UNIT FIVE

ITALO -ETHIOPIAN WAR (1934-1941) AND WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)

5.1. Italo-Ethiopian relation 1906-1934)

What were the causes for the Italo -Ethiopian war (1934-1936)?

- a) Italy wanted to remove the scar (shameful) of battle of Adwa
Italy wanted to rake revenge the defeat of Adwa.
- b) To reduce population pressure in the Italian Peninsula

What were the indications (sign) of revival Italian colonial interest in Ethiopia in the post Adwa?

- a) Italy plan of building railway connecting her colony of Eritrea & Somalia in the Tripartite Treaty
- b) After the end of WWI, Italy demanded to take-over (control) the British Somaliland & French Somaliland (Djibouti) as well as Bank of Abyssinia & Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway.
- c) The fascist ruler Benito Mussolini promised to the people to restore the “glory” of the Roman Empire & to avenge the defeat of Adwa. Why?
 - *to win mass support
 - *To divert its people from internal problem by entering to the war of expansion.
- d) By the Anglo-Italian agreement of the Italian agreed to give diplomatic support to British plan building dam on Lake Tana.

What were the major events that show the “Friendly” the Italo-Ethiopia relation b/n 1906-1934?

- a) Italy gave diplomatic support to Ethiopia's membership in the League of Nation.
- b) Italian official gave warm reception when Ras Teferi made tour to Europe in 1924.
- c) In 1928, Italy signed the Treaty of Peace & Friendship with Ethiopia.

What was the immediate cause (pretext) for the Italo-Ethiopia war of 1935/36?

- ✓ The Walwal Incidence. Walwal is water wells located in Ogaden.

On 5, Dec 1934, The Italian troops opened fire on the Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary Commission in Walwal. As a result 30 Italian troops were died & threefold ^{3 ሐሰት} from Ethiopian side. This event is known as Walwal Incidence.

What did Ethiopia do after the Walwal Incidence?

- ✓ Ethiopia took the matter to the League of Nation

Why Ethiopia took the conflict of Italo-Ethiopia of 1934 to the League of Nation?

- ✓ Ethiopia (H/Silassie) trusted the league of nation could provide fair justices

What was response of the League of Nation to the Italo-Ethiopia conflict of 1934?

- ✓ The League was imposed sanction on both Ethiopia & Italy.

Why Br & Fr were failed to take fair measure against the Italian aggression on Ethiopia in 1934?

- ✓ B/c, Br & Fr feared Italy might get to alliance with Gr.

5.2 The Italo-Ethiopia war of 1935-36

The Italian aggression was come from two directions i.e. Eritrea in north Front & Italian Somaliland in Southern Front.

- A. Northern Front: - Marshal Emilio De Bono was the Italian troops but later replaced by Pietro Badoglio. The Ethiopian counter-offensive መስተ ማጥቀቅ came very late. Why?
 - a) Ethiopia trusted the Leagued of Nation & international al community provided fair justice
 - b) Ethiopia wanted to stretch the Italian line of supply by allowing to proceed deep in to interior

On the Ethiopia side the northern front has three directions.

- i. Eastern Direction: it was led by Ras Mulugeta Yegezu (The Ministry of War). Ras Mulugeta was died in the war
- ii. Central Direction: led by kassa Hailu & Ras Seyoum Mengesha. They were defeated at the battle of Temben. Kassa Hailu was the over all commander of the Northern Front.

iii. Western Front (Shire front):- It was led by Ras Imru H/Silasie.

On 31 March 1936, the battle of Maichew, The well trained Imperial Bodyguard led by Emperor H/Silassie fought against the Italians. But Ethiopia was defeated in all fronts.

B.Southern Front: - General Rudolf Grazziani was the leader of Italian troops in Southern front.

The Ethiopian force was under the command of Dej. Nasibu Zeamanuel, Dej. Desta Damtew Dje. Balcha Safo & Dej. Mekonnen Endalkachew.

N.B. On 5 May 1936, Italian army was controlled Addis Ababa. This event was marked *the beginning of Italian occupation on Ethiopia*.

What were the factors for the Ethiopia in the 1935/36 by the Italy?

a)Italy's military superiority.

Italy used 400 air plain i.e.330 in northern front & 100 in southern front.

Italy used poison gas, tanks, latest military technology & highly trained commanders.

b) The arms embargo on Ethiopia imposed by the European.

c)The process of centralization antagonized some regional lords. And become collaborated with Italy. These were Ras Hailu of Gojjam, Dej. Ayalew Biru of

Semen, Abba Jiffar of Jimma, Dej. H/Silassie Gugsa of Tigray.

5.3 Fascist Rule & Patriotic Resistance.

Fascist Rule

Ethiopia was merged (united) with Eritrea & Italian Somaliland. The 3 countries became known as Italian East Africa. The first viceroy^(ጠቅላይ) of Italian East Africa was Pietro Badoglio → Then Graziani until February 1937 → Amadeo Umberto D'aosta (the last viceroy of Italian East Africa).

Italian East Africa has 6 administrative divisions

Administrative regions	Capital city
a. Tigray & Eritrea	a. Asmara
b. Harar & Dire Dawa	b. Harar
c. Oromia & Sidama	c. Jimma
	d. Addis Ababa
	e. Gonder

d. Shewa	f. Moqadisho
e. Amhar	
f. Ogaden & Somalia	

Characteristics of fascist rule

- a. Violence & corrupt
- b. Highly centralized & inefficient
- c. Limited to urban. **Why?** The nation wide opposition of the patriotic resistance

Consequence of the Fascist Rule

- a. The expansion few factories & building
- b. Road construction. **Why?** To control its control its colony effectively.
- c. The young educated Ethiopian were executed (killed)
- d. The expansion of hotel & prostitution (ሰተኛ ሳዳሪ)

Patriotic Resistance

The patriotic resistance has two phases (stages):-

Phase I:- it was the continuation of the major war of the 1936.

➤ It was led by the upper nobility.

- It was centered in urban
- It was based on conventional war (direct war)
- Its objective was to liberate Addis Ababa

Black Lion Organization: It was led by Ras Imru H/Silaasie.

- It was established by the Young educated of Holleta Military Academy
- Its objective was to liberate Addis Ababa
- It was established in Gore, Illibabur.

But the Black Lion Organization was defeated by the Fascist troops near Gojeb River in Kaffa. Ras Imru was caught & deported to Italy.

The second attempt to librate Addis Ababa was carried out in summer led by notable (famous) lords. Some of them were Ras Kassa hailu, Dej. Abera & Asfawosen Kassa, Dej. Balcha safo, Ras Abebe Aregay, Dej. Fikremariam. But they were easily crushed by the Italians. Why?

- Lack of coordination among the leaders

N.B Abune Petros, unifying figures one of the leaders was caught & executed in Addis Ababa.

Phase II: It was started from Grazziani Massacre to the end of Fascist Rule.

- It was led by the lower nobilities
- It was based on guerrilla warfare (fighting)
- It was centered in rural areas

On 19 February 1937, two young Ethiopian namely Moges Asgedom & Abraha Deboch were made an attempt to assassinate Italian viceroy, Grazziani. Grazziani was wounded and many other officials were killed.



What was the response of Fascist troops after the attempt to assassinate the Italian viceroy Grazziani on 19 February 1937 in Addis Ababa?

- ✓ The Fascist troops were carried out whole massacre on the Addis Ababa residence. Within 3 day more that 30,000 peoples were killed. This event is known as Grazziani Massacre or February Massacre.

Who were the major Targets of Grazziani Massacre?

- ✓ The young educated Holleta Military Academy.

What was the effect of Grazziani Massacre?

- ✓ It created nation wide opposition.
- ✓ It marked the beginning of second phase of patriotic resistance
- ✓ The shift of patriotic resistance from the urban areas to the rural areas.
- ✓ It created vacuum (gap) of educated people in Ethiopia in the post (after) liberation.

What were the factors that helped the patriots to harass (destroy) the Fascist troops?

- ✓ The knowledge of terrain (መስከካ ምድር) of their country
- ✓ The ability to disperse & to regroup (ምብታኝ መስከካ ምጉዳስ)

Some of the patriotic leaders in the second phase were

- ✓ Amoraw Wubneh in Gonder
- ✓ Belay Zeleke in Gojjam,
- ✓ H/mariam Mammo, Abebe Aregay, Geresu Duki, Bekele Woya in Shewa.

Patriotic resistance was strong in Shewa, Gojjam & Begemidir.

Inner patriots (yewust Arbognoch)

These were patriots who lived & often worked with the Italian in town & passed

N.B. They were used as underground intelligence to the patriots. They provided useful information, food, firearms and supply to the patriots.

Some of them were Shewareged Gedle in Addis Alem, Kebedech Seyoum of Shewa (grand daughter of Emperor Yohannes IV), Shewynesh Abera of Lasta, Abebech Cherqos of Gonder, Lekyelesh Beyan in Jirru.

Problems of the patriots were:

- ✓ Lack of food, firearms, medicine
- ✓ Lack of coordination among themselves
- ✓ There were collaborators(ተቃባዊ) with the Italians called Banda
 - *Banda was provided information about the location & plans of the patriots to the Italian.

5.3 The Second World War (1939-1945)

WWII was fought b/n military blocks known as Allied Power & Axis power

- ✓ Allied power were Fr, Br, USSR & USA
- ✓ Axis power were Gr, Japan & Italy

What were the causes for the WWII?

1. Appeasement policy. B/c it was unfair treaty to Gr.

This was followed by Br & Fr towards the Nazi Gr & Fascist Italy. This policy was allowed to the Fascist states to control some territories and to avoid war.

2. Versailles Treaty.

3. The weakness of League of nation.

In 1933, Japan was controlled Manchuria, Northeastern of China. The league was condemned Japan.

In violence (against) the treaty of Versailles, Gr was began

- ✓ Rapid rearmament activities (ጦር ሙሳፎ ማሳደግ)
- ✓ In October 1933, She was withdraw from the League of Nation
- ✓ Gr reoccupied the demilitarized zone (free from military activities) of Rhineland
- ✓ Gr started national conscription (ጠታደራዊ ንሰሰሰሳ)

In all the League was unable to stop the aggressor nations.

4. The rise of Fascist rulers to power

- ✓ Fascist Party led by **Bento Mussolini** took power in Italy in 1922.

- ✓ Nazi party led by **Adolf Hitler** took political power in Gr in 1933
- ✓ Militaristic Japan took power in 1930s.

What was the cause for the rise of fascist to power in Europe in the post WWI?

The international economic crises called Great Depression. Great Depression was started in USA and spread to Europe.

Characteristics of Fascism or Nazism

- ✓ Totalitarianism i.e. state is an absolute
- ✓ They were favored dictatorship and nationalism
- ✓ They advocated national chauvinism, violence (११११) and imperialism (territorial expansion).
- ✓ They were opposed democracy.

Background of Adolf Hitler: - He was born in Austria and joined to Gr army in the WWI. In 1919 Hitler was joined to the Nazi Party (National Socialist German Workers' Party) & become leader of the party later. In 1923 Hitler made an attempt of Coup d'état with his army Called **Brown Shirt**. Hitler Was Imprisoned.

N.B. In His Prison Hitler wrote a Book Entitled **Meine Kampf (My Struggle)** which presents **his philosophy and future plan**.

In March 1938 Adolf Hitler incorporated Austria under the pretext of uniting Austrian Germans with Gr In March

Hitler annexed (controlled) part of Czechoslovakia under the pretext of uniting **Sudeten Germans** united with Gr.

Munich Deal(ሰንጠረዥ):- In September 1938 Br, Fr & Gr signed the treaty called Munich Deal. According to this treaty, Gr allowed to control part of Czechoslovakia inhabited by Gr speaking Sudeten's.

Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression pact:- was agreed b/n Gr & USSR in September 1939.

What was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the WWII?

The invasion of Poland by Gr in 1939.

Course of the War

Gr was invaded Poland within 3 weeks. The Gr called their invasion over Poland Blitzkrieg (Lightening War) (የጦሩ ጥቃቅ ጦርነት)

Gr annexed western Poland & the eastern Poland was controlled By Russia.

In 1940, Gr invaded France through Maginot line. And France was divided into two.

a. Vichy Fr:- was a puppet gov.t established by Gr in the unoccupied Southern France led by Marshal Petain at Vichy.

b. Free France:- was established in Br by Charles de Gaulle to liberate Fr

In 1940 Italy declared war over Br. In 1941, Nazi Gr started war of expansion over Russia.

What was the cause of the entrance of USA to the WWII in 1941?

Japan destroyed US naval power at **Pearl Harbour in Hawaii Island** in Dec 1941.

Allied counter offensive (የህብረት ጦሮች ማጥቃት)

First Allied Victory: - In 1942/43 at the battle of **Stalingrad & Kursk**, the Nazi force was destroyed by Soviet Union (Russia) Red Army.

Second Allied Victory:- Br, Fr & USA drove Gr & Italian out of North Africa.

In 1944, France was liberated. In 1945 Russia entered to Berlin. On 30 April Hitler committed suicide(self killing).

On 6th & 9th August 1945, USA dropped atomic bombs on two Japan cities called Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively. On September 1945 US force occupied Tokyo.

What were the causes for the defeat of Axis Power?

- ✓ The force of Axis power was stretched to vast territory that could not protect it.
- ✓ The entrance of USA & USSR on the side of Allied power
- ✓ Allied power have superior in human power & natural resources

Consequence of WWII

- ✓ USA & USSR become super power of the world

- ✓ The emergence of Cold war
- ✓ The formation of UNO in place of League of nation

The libration of Ethiopia from the fascist rule

Why Britain was supported the libration of Ethiopia from the Fascist rule in 1940?

- ✓ To defend its colonies of East Africa
- ✓ Italy was declared war over Britain in 1940
- ✓ Italy was entered to the WWII on the side of Gr.

The joint Anglo-Ethiopian force was launched from Sudan & Kenya.

a) **General William Platt**- From Sudan occupied Eritrea

b) Major General Orde Charles **Wingate**& Brigader General **Daniel Sanford** together with Emperor H/Silassie from Sudan entered to Gojjam.

N.B The joint Anglo-Ethiopian army come from Sudan were called **Gedeon Force**.

C) General Sir Allan **Cunningham**: from British East Africa (Kenya) controlled Addis Ababa on 6 April 1941.

N.B 5 May 1945 considered as liberation of Ethiopia from the Fascist rule. **Why?**

B/c Emperor H/Silassie I was re-entered to Addis Ababa.

**British domination over Ethiopia (British decade)
1941-1950)**

After the liberation of Ethiopia, Britain was set up Occupied Enemy territory Administration (direct control) over the Ethiopia region called Ogaden & Eritrea.

The First Anglo-Ethiopian treaty (1942):- According to this Treaty Britain was allowed to

- ✓ Control the Police force & the financial system.
- ✓ Handle the Italian prisoners
- ✓ Give permission for the emperor to declare war or to end war
- ✓ Assigned the British citizens in key position as advisors

Second Anglo-Ethiopia treaty (1944): In this Treaty Britain promised:

- ✓ To restore Ogaden to Ethiopia. But Ogaden was stayed until 1954 under British control.
- ✓ To use Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway
- ✓ To train the Ethiopian military force
- ✓ To the Emperor to employ non-British foreign personnel (workers)

What was the factor that enables the British government to exercise considerable power over Ethiopia in the post liberation?

The First Anglo-Ethiopian treaty of 1942.

Unit five

9. Who was military leader of Ethiopian army that was died at the battle of Amba Alage during the Italo-Ethiopian was of 1935/36?

A. Ras Kassa Hailu B. Ras Muluget Yigezu
C. Seyum Mengesha D. Ras Imru
H/Silassie

10. The place that was served as an immediate cause for the Italo-Ethiopia war of 1936/36 was:

A. Qorahe B. Wal Wal C. Jigjiga
D. Genale

11. Which of the following was true about the Italian colonial occupation over Ethiopia from 1936-1941?

A. it was showed the decline of prostitution in the country

B. Italy was massively financed for the road construction

C. the rapid growth of industrialization in Ethiopia

D. The growth of the number Young educated people in the country

12. What was the contribution of the inner patriots which were called Yewst Arbognoch in

the history of Ethiopian patriotic resistance against Fascist rule?

A. Supply on modern military techniques

C. recruiting new force from the urban

B. underground intelligence, shelter, arms & medicine
D. Poisoning the senior fascist leaders

14. The commander of Italian army that was controlled Addis Ababa on May 5, 1936 was

A. Duke of Aosta B. Grazziani C. De Bono

D. Badoglio

41. ***During the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, Fascist rule was limited to the urban***

centers only. This was because of:

A. Lack of infrastructure in the rural areas of the country

B. The strong nation wide opposition and patriotic resistance

C. Lack of Italian interest to control the rural areas

D. Fear of pandemic diseases in the countryside

71. ***Which of the following is the result of Second World War?***

A. Emergence of new nation states in central and eastern Europe

B. Emergence of cold war

C. Establishment of the League of Nations to keep world peace

D. Emergence of European political and economical domination in the world

75. ***Which of the following was contributed for the liberation of Ethiopia from the Fascist rule in 1941?***

- A. The entrance of Italy on the side of Germany enables Ethiopia to secured military support of Britain
- B. The invasion Nazi force on Soviet Union secured Ethiopia military Support of international community
- C. The entrance of USA on the side of Allies enables to defeat the Fascist force in Africa
- D. The destruction of American naval power at Peril harbor

UNIT SIX

POST COLD WAR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 The Emergence of UNO

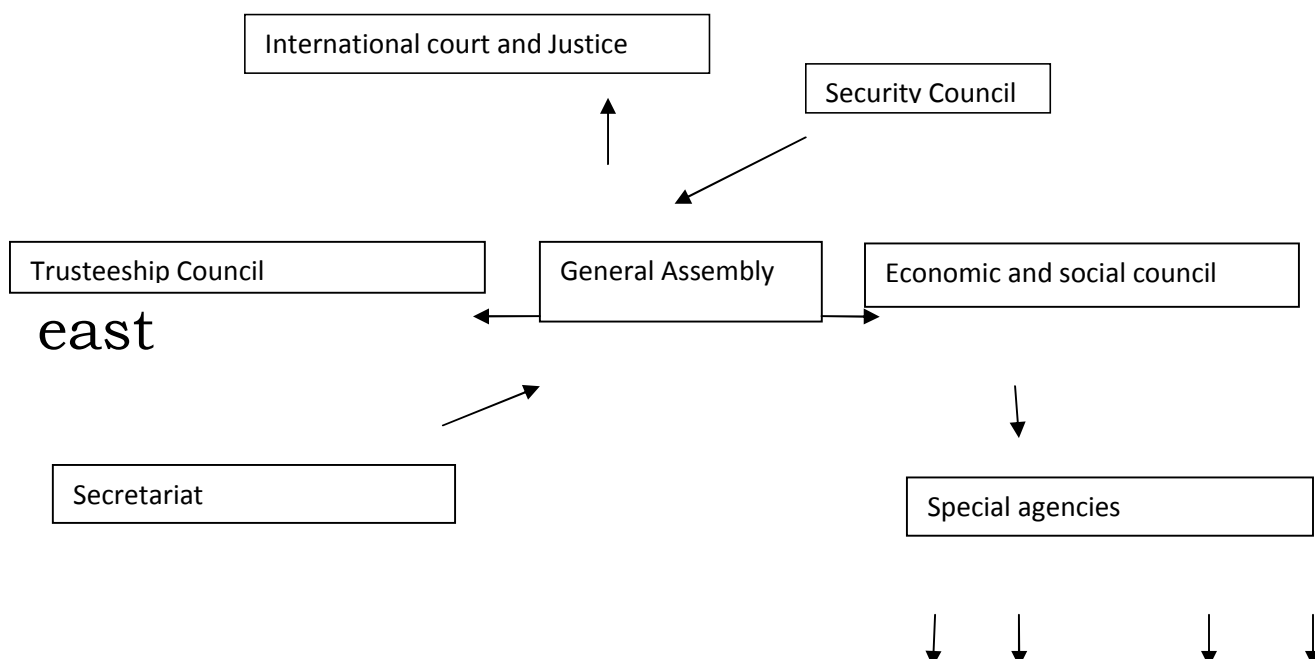
Atlantic Charter: was declared by Weston Churchill (prime minister of Britain) and Roosevelt (US president) at Atlantic coast in Canada.

N.B Atlantic Charter served a base for the foundation of UNO.

What were the major objectives of UNO?

- ✓ To maintain international peace and security
- ✓ To respect human right
- ✓ To increase cooperation among nation of the world in solving international humanitarian problem.
- ✓ To develop among nation friendly relationships.

Structure of UNO



The function of branches of UNO

General Assembly: All members of the UNO are the members of general Assembly.

Function of General Assembly

- ✓ It elects non-permanent members of Security Council and Economic and Social Council.
- ✓ It appoints the Secretary General

Security Council: It is the leading organ of UNO. It has 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. The 5-permanent members of Security Council are Britain, France, USA, Russia and China. The five permanent members of Security Council are called **Veto Powers**. The ten non-permanent members of Security Council are elected per two years.

Function of the Security Council

- ✓ It imposes economic sanction and arms embargo against offending nations.
- ✓ It control the election of Secretary General
- ✓ It contro9l the admission of new members to the organization
- ✓ It has the power to investigate problems areas of conflicts or crisis

Secretariat

Its headquarter is New York

Duties of Secretariat

- ✓ Implement the decision of the Assembly and Council.
- ✓ Bring issues to general Assembly
- ✓ Draw annual report to the organization
- ✓ Coordinate activities and direct funds for the special agencies.

The Secretary General: Secretary General is elected by the general Assembly based on the recommendation of Security Council for the period of five years. The UNO secretary General were

- ✓ Trygve Lie of Norway- the first Secretary General of UN.
- ✓ Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden- was died crushed in plane crash while trying to mediate the Congo Crisis in 1960.
- ✓ U-Thant of Burma
- ✓ Kurt Waldheim of Austria
- ✓ Perez de Cuellar of Peru
- ✓ Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt: The first UN Secretary General from Africa.
- ✓ Kofi Annan of Ghana

The Economic and Social Council

It is assigned by the General Assembly for three years term. It is responsible to handle related with economic and social affairs. It has special agencies like FAO, WFP, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, and others.

The success and limitation of the UNO

Success:

- ✓ It stopped civil war in Greece and Korea.
- ✓ It halted bloodshed religious war b/n India and Pakistan.
- ✓ It mediate Arab Israeli war
- ✓ It adopted Declaration of Human Right and Genocide Convention in 1948.

Limitation

- ✓ The UNO failed to establish permanent international armed force
- ✓ Lack of unity within the members.

6.2 COLD WAR

Cold War was refers to the post World War II struggle b/n Western block and Eastern Block

Western Block- was headed by USA. They were capitalist states.

Eastern Block: was headed by USSR. They were socialist countries.

What was the cause for the Cold War?

- ✓ The economic and political goals b/n the super powers of the world.

What were the features of the Cold War?

- ✓ There was no direct armed clash (war) among the super powers
- ✓ It was war of propaganda (war of words) and arms race competition
- ✓ Development of nuclear weapons

Russian Satellite: During the Cold War the communist countries of Eastern Europe were called Russian satellite. These were Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany.

N.B. Yugoslavia was the only communist states free from the domination of USSR under the leadership of Marshal Tito.

The Western Reaction

a. ***Containment***: It was planned to end the communist expansion in the world. It was also called ***Truman Doctrine***.

N.B. Truman Doctrine was made military and financial assistance to any nation under communist pressure. This was direct intervention in Greece, Turk, Korea, and Indo-China countries.

On April 14, 1949 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed with the initiative of USA. Originally, the headquarter of NATO was Paris, later moved to Brussels.

What was the objective of NATO established in 1949?

✓ To defend the communist expansion in the world.

b. ***Marshal plan***: This was announced by George C. Marshal of US secretary state.

What was officially declared of Marshal Plan?

✓ To strength or rebuild European economy from the ruins of the war.

What was the objective Marshal Plan declared by USA in 1947?

✓ To block the expansion of communist in Europe

c. strengthening non-European economic defense

Under the Truman's doctrine of Point Four Program USA and its allies were provided financial and technical assistance to improve their natural resource and agriculture. This was denoted to Africa and Asian countries.

6.3 The Chinese Revolution

The last Chinese dynasty was called Manchu (Ching) dynasty ruled China from 1644-1911.

What were the causes for the Chinese revolution?

- ✓ The despotic and exploitative feudal economy of Manchu dynasty
- ✓ The ineffective Manchu dynasty to defend Chinese interest in the world.

The Kuomintang (KMT) or Nationalist Party

KMT was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. In 1911 the nationalist party was overthrow the last ruler of Manchu called Pu Yi. In 1925, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was died and replaced by Chiang Kai-Shek.

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP): it was established by Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong).

Long March: In 1931, Chiang Kai-Shek was decided to destroy the CCP in their base Kiangsi region. Mao and his

follower were made an epic retreatment to escape from the Chiang kai-Shek attack known as Long March.

What was the result of the Long March?

- ✓ Three quarter of the Red Army of CCP party was lost in the long march
- ✓ Mao set up Yenan Soviet in northwest China.

B/n 1945-1949 blood civil war fought b/n the KMT and the Communist Red Army.

What was the result of the Chinese civil war fought b/n 1945-1949?

- a. Chiang Kai-Shek's army was defeated.
- b. Chian kai-Shek and his nationalist party were fled to Formosa (Taiwan).
- c. Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist party were formed nationalist government in Taiwan with the support of USA.
- d. China becomes communist country under the leadership of Mao in Beijing.

Reforms of CCP

- ✓ Land was distributed to the peasants.
- ✓ Industries and business enterprise (commune) were put under state control.
- ✓ Anti corruption was carried out.

The Great Proletariat Cultural Revolution (1966)

What was the objective of Great Proletariat Cultural Revolution introduced by Mao in China in 1966?

- ✓ To fight against reactionary idea and to transfer Chinese culture
- ✓ To fight against corrupt party state authority

The major objective of Great Proletariat Cultural Revolution was to eliminate Mao's opponent and "revisionists". Revisionists was refers to those who going back to capitalist trend and pro USSR.

What was the cause for the Sino-Russo conflict in the 1960s?

- ✓ Both were computed for the leadership of communist world.

6.4 The Korean War (1950-1953)

From 1910 to the end of World War II in 1945, Korea was under the control of Japan.

What was the decision of major power of USA, Britain and China in Cairo in November 1943?

- ✓ Korea to become free and independent state.

At the end of World War II, Northern Korea was liberated by USSR while southern was liberated by USA.

What happen Korea after the end of World War II?

- ✓ Korea was divided in capitalist government southern and communist government northern

In 1950, Northern Korean troops invaded Southern Korea crossing the 38⁰ parallel.

Which country was directly involved in the Korean War on the side of Northern Korea?

- ✓ China. Why? The UN peacekeeping force advanced closer to Chinese border.

In 1953, armistice (ceasefire) was signed b/n the two Koreas and 38⁰ parallel become dividing line b/n Northern and Southern Korea.

N.B. Ethiopia was send peacekeeping mission for the first time to Korea.

6.5 The Vietnam War

Indo-China was under French colony since 1880s until the outbreak of WWII. Indo-China was made up of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

What was the policy of France after the end of WWII?

- ✓ France was wanted to regain her ex-colonies of Indo-China

Ho Chi Minh: was the leader of national liberation movement started in 1941. He established Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the 17th parallel (17⁰ North Latitude). This state was recognized by USSR and China in 1950.

The battle Dien Bien Phu (1954): the French army was crushed.

What was the result of the battle of Dien Ben Phu fought in 1954?

- a. It led the end of French colonial rule in Indo-China
- b. The independence of Indo-China countries from French colonial rule.

Geneva Agreement (1954): was agreed b/n France and Vietnams. According this agreement:

- a. French colonial rule in Indo-China was come to an end.
- b. temporary division of Vietnam in communist Northern and Capitalist Southern

In 1955, capitalist government was set up under the leadership of Ngo Dinh Diem as a president.

National Liberation Front (NLF): was the opposing communist force of Southern Vietnam. It was assisted by Northern Vietnam. The Military wing of NLF was called **Viet Cong**.

What was the objective of NLF of Vietnam?

- a. NLF was aimed to unite the two Vietnams
- b. NLF was worked for the evacuation of foreign troops.

Vietnamization: It was a policy introduced by the President Nixon of USA.

What was the objective of Vietnamization introduced by President Nixon of USA in 1969?

- ✓ The plan was to enable the Southern Vietnam to defend their state with out much external support.

In 1969, Ho Chi Minh was died. USA was bombed Northern Vietnam.

Which country was served as abase by the Viet Cong to attack Southern Vietnam and the foreign power?

- ✓ Cambodia

Why did USA fought in the Vietnam War and Korean War?

- ✓ To defend the communist expansion in Indo-China and Korea.

Finally, Vietnamese were emerged victorious and the two Vietnam were united under communist state.

6.6 The Arab-Israeli War

Palestine was a part Ottoman Turk until the end of WWI.

What happen the Arab countries after the end of WWI?

They were divided b/n Allied Power mainly France and Britain as a mandate territory.

- ✓ Palestine, Iraq and Trans-Jordan were given to Britain as a mandate territory
- ✓ Lebanon and Syria were given to France as a mandate territory.

Balfour Declaration: It was declared by British which paved the way for the establishment for Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

Zionism: was an organization established by the international Jewish to establish national homeland in Palestine. The first Zionism Congress was held in Switzerland led by Theodore Herzl.

What was the cause for the establishment of Jewish organization called Zionism?

- ✓ The growth of Jewish national feeling and anti-Semitism in Europe

In 1947, British was presented the case of Palestine to the General Assembly of UNO.

What was the decision of UN General Assembly on Palestine in 1948?

- a. The partition of Palestine into two independent Arab and Jewish states
- b. Jerusalem was recognized as an international city.

On 14 May, 1948 David Ben-Gurion (the first prime minister of Israel) declared the state of Israel. And on 15 May, British troops were evacuated from Palestine

The First Arab-Israeli War (1948-1949)

It was started by the offensive Arab forces of Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Trans-Jordan who declared war on Israel.

What was the result of the First Arab-Israeli war breakout in 1948?

- ✓ Arab countries were crushed.
- ✓ Israel controlled new territories i.e. half of Jerusalem and Northwest coast of Mediterranean Sea
- ✓ Trans-Jordan controlled West Bank

The Second Arab-Israeli War (1956)

It was called the Suez Canal Crisis (Suez War).

What was the cause for the Second Arab-Israeli war called the Suez Canal Crisis breakout in 1956?

- ✓ President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.

Israel then began an offensive attack on Egypt.

N.B Britain and France also involved in the war on the side of Israel.

The second Arab-Israeli war was stopped by the UNO, USSR and USA pressure.

The Third Arab-Israeli War (The Six-Day War) in 1967

The Third Arab-Israeli war was fought b/n 5-10 June 1967
b/n Israel and Syria, Iraq, Trans-Jordan and Egypt.

- ✓ USA, Britain and West Germany was assisted Israel
- ✓ USSR was assisted Arab countries

What was the result of the Third Arab-Israeli War of 1967?

- ✓ Arab countries were defeated
- ✓ Israel was occupied much territories:
 - *Golan Height from Syria
 - *West Bank from Jordan
 - *Sinai Desert and Gaza from Egypt

N.B The new occupied territories were used as a **buffer zone** (military camp) by Israel.

The Four Arab-Israeli War (The Yom Kippur War)

The Arab countries began war of offensive on the Jewish religious celebration called Yom Kippur in 1973. Once again Arab counties were defeated.

In 1967 the Palestine Liberation Movement (PLO) continued their struggle against Israel through the Fedayeen (guerrilla fighters).

Camp David Agreement (1978): It was signed b/n Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat and Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David at Washington D.C. It was prepared by American President Jimmy Carter. According to this agreement

- a. Egypt gave recognition for the state of Israel
- b. Israel restored the Sinai Desert to Egypt

Non-Alignment Movement

Non-Alignment is referred to as neutralism in international relations.

Who started the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War?

- ✓ The Third World countries (the developing countries)

Why did the Third World countries (the developing countries) follow the policy of Non-Aligned Movement in the Cold War?

- ✓ To avoid the possible devastation (destruction) by the super powers

- ✓ To get military and financial aid from both military blocks

N.B. i. The Policy of Non-Aligned Movement was started by Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Josef Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

II. The first conference of Non-Aligned Movement was held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955.

What was the common outlook of Non-Aligned movement during the Cold War?

- ✓ Anti-colonialism

Why the Non-Aligned Movement was lost its significance and influence in the 1980s?

- ✓ The end of Cold war and relaxation tension b/n the two world blocks.

Unit six

14. Which of the following is correct about Non-Aligned Movement?

A. They were supported neo-liberalism of western ideologically

B. They were supported all sorts of colonialism as a principle

C. They were first held their conference in Bandung and Malaysia

D. They were stand against imperialism and communism

13. Which of the following was true about The Third Arab-Israeli War called Six Day War in 1967?

A. Israel was assisted by Britain, France and USA C. Arab countries were emerged victories

B. Arab countries were supported by USSR

D. Jordan was took control Jerusalem

12. What was the decision of Geneva Agreement of 1954 regarding French colony of Vietnam & Indo-China?

A. The establishment united independence of Vietnam and end of French colony in Indo-China

B. Temporary Division of Vietnam in to North and South in 17⁰ parallel

C. Restoration of French colonial rule in Indo-China countries

D. Establishment of capitalist government and communist government

10. Which of the following correct about Vietnam's war?

- A. USA was successfully defeated the National Libration Front using extensive air force
- B. Vietnamese succeeded to defeat US using Cambodia and Laos as a base to attack the US force
- C. The policy of Vietnamization was intended to unit the two Vietnams
- D. The objective of National Liberation Front was to establish capitalist government in Northern Vietnam

16. Which one of the following is correct about Korea after the end of World War II?

- A. It was set up an independent united state under communist government after the end of the war
- B. The country become UN Trusteeship territory until the 1950
- C. It was divided in to communist government northern and capitalist government southern
- D. It was continued under the colony of Japan in the post war

17. Which of the following correct about the peasant rebellion in Bale in 1963?

19. In 1947, American President Harry Truman issued the policy of **Containment**. What was its aim?

A. Assisting members of European Union to rebuild their economy

B. Providing financial assistance to eastern European communist countries

C. Protecting the further expansion communism in the world

D. Providing military assistance to Asian countries only

30. According to Camp David Agreement in Washington D.C:

A. Egypt become the first Arab country to recognized to the state of Israel

B. Israel was restored all the occupied territories from Arab states

C. Both agreed the station UN peace keeping force along their border

D. Israel agreed that Jerusalem should restore West bank Palestine

42. ***In 1945, UNO was established in:***

A. Washington

C. San Francisco

B. New York

D. Los Angeles

50. ***According to Nixon's policy of Vietnamization, It:***

A. was aimed to enable South Vietnam defend themselves with little external support

B. Proposed the unification of Northern and Southern Vietnam

C. Required American to adopt Vietnam's culture

D. Involved an increase the numbers of American troops in South Vietnam

54. ***What was the major goal of Truman's Doctrine announced in 1948?***

- A. Providing financial aid to rebuild European economy
- B. Bringing an a end of colonialism
- C. Facilitating financial aid for the growth of industrialization in Africa
- D. Contain the expansion of communism in the world

56. ***Which of the following was correct about the Chinese civil war from 1945-1949?***

A. After the end of the civil war, the Nationalist party was took control the main land of

China

A. The Communist led by Mao Ze-Dong established capitalist government in Beijing

with the support of Soviet Union

B. Chiang Kai-Shek and his nationalist party were fled to Formosa and established Capitalist government with the support of USA

C. The China entered into long protracted war with Soviet Union because of border conflict in 1950s

57. ***Which of the following is correct about the features of Cold War?***

A. It was caused by ideological and political difference between Eastern and Western blocks

B. Hostile military camps were avoid fearing of devastating war

C. Disarmaments of nuclear weapons by the two super powers

D. Direct armed clash among the super powers of the world

65. *The Egyptian government's measure which led Britain and France to fight on the side of Israel in the Second Arab Israeli of 1956 was:*

A. Nationalization of big industries of Western states

B. Closure of British and French embassy in Egypt

C. Nationalization of Suez Canal Company

D. Closure of Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli ships

1. Which one of the following is correct about the UNO?

A. It was established in 1945 in New York, USA

C. The UN secretary is appointed by the Assembly

B. the Veto has 15 permanent members D. Security Council is the leading organ of the organization

2. The program that launched by USA to weaken and stop the communist expansion in Europe was

A. Truman's Doctrine B. Marshal Plan C. Point four Program D. Peace Corp Program

3. What was the objective of NATO established in 1948?

A. To contain the communist expansion in Europe

B. To spread liberal democracy in the world

C. To reduce the influence of Soviet Union in the communist world

D. To cooperate European countries for economic union

4. Who was the founder of Kuomintang Party of China?

A. Mao Ze-dong B. Sun Yat-Sen C.
Chang Kai-Shek D. Pu Yi

5. Which one of the following is correct about the battle of Dien Bien Phu and Geneva Agreement?

A. The French force was scored victory over Vietnam force

B. It led the end of French colonialism in Indo-China and the independence Vietnam

C. It led the unification of both Northern and Southern Vietnam

D. The establishment of communist government

6. Which of the following correct about the decision of UN General Assembly on Palestine in 1948?

A. It was unable to reach an agreement the boundary demarcation b/n Arab and Jewish state

B. Jerusalem was given to Israel to rule as mandate territory

C. The partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish independent states

D. Palestine was to remain to stay under British mandate while Israel achieved its independence

7. Which of the following is correct about the Suez Canal Crises in 1956?

A. It started b/c of Egypt blocked Israel ships in the Gulf of Aqaba

B. It was caused by the by the nationalization of Suez Canal Company by Egyptian government

C. Br, Fr and USA fought in the war on the side of Israel.

D. Arabs were began to stop oil exportation to Western countries

UNIT SEVEN

AFRICA SINCE 1945

7.1 National Independence Movement

What were the factors contributed for the national Independence Movement of Africa after the end of WWII?

- ✓ The spread of liberal thinking and the idea of liberalism in the colonial countries
- ✓ The active participation of African in the Second World War. This created on African how the European pay great scarification for their independence emergence
- ✓ The independence of Asian countries gave lesson for the African countries
- ✓ The foreign educated African gave leadership for African in their struggle against colonialism.
- ✓ USA and USSR as super powers of the world. They were anti-colonialism
- ✓ The colonial power of Europe were exhausted by the war
- ✓ The emergence of pan-African movement and UNO.

Italian colonies

- a. Libya: After the defeat of fascist Italy, Libya was stayed under the control of Allied power. In 1952, with the USSR to the UN General Assembly, Libya was won its independence.

French colonies

- a. Morocco: Under the leadership of Sultan Mohammed V, Morocco achieved its independence in 1956
- b. Tunisia: won its independence in 1956 under the leadership of Habib Bourgiba.
- c. Algeria: won its independence after bloodshed and protracted armed struggle. The armed struggle was led by the National Liberation Front for Algeria under the leadership of Ahmed Ben Bella. In 1962, after referendum conducted and Algeria achieved its independence.
- d. In 1958 French president Charles de Gaulle was prepared referendum for her colonies of in west and Equatorial Africa. Only Guinea (Conakry) voted “yes” for its independence.
- e. The year of 1960 was called the “year of African”. Why? B/c many African countries were achieved their independence.
- f. French Somaliland: won its independence in 1975 and named Djibouti.

British colonies

- a. Gold Coast: won its independence in 1957 under the first president of Kwame Nkrumah. It was renamed to Ghana after its independence.
- b. Egypt: was won its independence in 1922.

The independence of Egypt in 1922 was not considered as a full independence. Why?

*B/c British troops were stationed in Suez canal.

- c. Zanzibar and Tanganyika: won their independence in 1961 and 1963 respectively. The two states were formed federation by the name of Tanzania in 1963 under the leadership of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere.
- d. Kenya: It was started by the peasant nationalist movement called **Mau Mau Movement** b/n 1952-1955. Finally in 1960 Kenya won its independence under the leadership of **Jomo Kenyatta**
- e. South Rhodesia: In 1965, racist white settler declared unilateral **Declaration of Independence** under the leadership of Ian Smith. This delayed the independence of Rhodesia from colonialism.
Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU): was led by Robert Mugabe fought against Rhodesia with the support of China
Zimbabwe National People's Union (ZAPU): led by Joshua Nkomo fought against Rhodesia with the support of USSR.
Finally in 1980 South Rhodesia won its independence and named Zimbabwe.

Belgian Colonies

- a. Congo: In 1960 Belgium Congo was achieved under the leadership of Congolese Nationalist party led by Patrice Lumumba. But civil war was breakout in Congo b/n the central government and the mineral rich provinces of Katanga and Kasai under the leadership of Moise Tshombe and Kalonji. The UNO peacekeeping troops were sending to Congo including from Ethiopia to normalize the situation.
- b. Rwanda and Burundi: won their independence by the decision of UN in 1962.

Portuguese colonies

The Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde were won their independence after bitter and long guerrilla war.

- a. Mozambique: Won its independence under the leadership of “Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Mozambique” (FRELIMO) in 1975.
- b. Angola: won its independence in 1975 having two conflicting parties i.e. National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Southwest Africa: After the defeat of Germany in the WWI, German Southwest Africa was given to South Africa. Southwest Africa was won its independence after bitter

and long war against the Apartheid South Africa. Finally, Southwest Africa was won its independence in 1990 led by Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and renamed Namibia.

Apartheid in South Africa

In 1910, South Africa was freed from British colonial rule. Two years later African national Congress (ANC) aimed to respect the right of blacks.

In 1948, general election was brought ***Afrikaner Nationalist Party*** (ANP) to power. The ANP was racist party. It promoted the policy of discrimination called ***Apartheid***.

N.B Apartheid means separate race i.e. white domination over the majority blacks.

Sharpeville Massacre: In March 1960, the police force of Apartheid was fired on the peaceful demonstrators. 72 peoples were killed and 186 were wounded. This event is known as Sharpeville Massacre.

What was the measure of the UNO and world community after the Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa in 1960?

- ✓ It aroused world wide condemnation.
- ✓ Economic sanction against the racist government of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela: the leader of the ANC was jailed at Robben Island for the next 27 years until 1990.

In 1990 Apartheid government was collapsed and “one man one vote” was introduced in South Africa.

In 1994, in the first democratic election, Mandela won and become the first black president of South Africa.

What was the legacy of Mandela in South Africa?

- ✓ Mandela was left rich legacy of democratic government in South Africa.

7.2 Pan-Africanism

The word Pan African means “All African”.

What was the objective of Pan-African Movement at its early history?

- ✓ Its concern was to respect the right of African descendant in America and Caribbean Islands.

N.B. The Pan-African movement was started in America by the Afro-American intellectuals. **Edward Hlimot Blyden** and **Dr. Du Bois** were propagated the idea of Pan Africanism in Africa.

Pan African congress was held six conferences in different place and time. These were:

1)The first Pan-African Congress: it was held in London in 1900.

What was the demand of the first Pan-African Congress held in London in 1900?

❖ The congress was protested against the racial discrimination in South Africa and South Rhodesia to Britain's Queen Victoria.

2)The second Pan-African Congress: It was held in Paris in 1919.

3)The Third Pan-African Congress: It was held in London and Brussels in 1921.

4)The Fourth pan African Congress: It was held in London and Lisbon in 1923.

5)The Fifth Pan-African Congress: It was held in New York in 1927.

6)The Six Pan-African Congress: It was held in Manchester in 1945. In this Conference Dr. Du Bois, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Nnamdi Azihwe of Nigeria and peter Abraham (South Africa writer) were attended.

What was demanded of the Six pan-African Congress held in Manchester in 1945?

- ❖ They were demanded the total independence of Africa from colonialism and the end of colonialism.

N.B. For the first time young educated African were attended in the Six Pan-African Congress held in Manchester in 1945.

In April 1958, The first Pan African Conference was held in African land in Accra, Ghana. The second Conference also held in December at the same place.

Who were the African countries attended in the second Pan African Conference held in Accra, Ghana in 1958?

- ✓ United Arab Republic (Egypt), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya and Morocco.

What was demanded of Pan African leaders held in Accra, Ghana in 1958?

- ❖ They were demanded the total independence of Africa from colonialism and the end of colonialism.

In the mean time regional groups were merged within the members. These were:

- a. Brazzaville Group: They were the ex-French colonies. They were supported close relation with France.

b. Casablanca Group: were composed of Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, and Mali.

- *they were anti-western and anti neo-colonialism.

- *They were proposed continental union and creation of “United State of Africa”.

- *They were supported political integration among African.

The idea of “United State of Africa” was proposed by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

c. Monrovia Group: were composed of Ethiopian and Liberia, later the Brazzaville Groups were joined to this idea.

- *They were supported economic cooperation rather than political integration.

- *They were supported internal problem should be solved before political cooperation.

7.3 The Formation of OAU

OAU was founded by 31 independent countries of Africa on 25 May, 1963 in Addis Ababa. Hence, the head quarter of OAU is Addis Ababa.

Why African countries did were agreed to establish the OAU?

- ✓ The need to preserve their independence.

- ✓ To ensure cooperation among themselves for economic and social development.
- ✓ To bring the independence of the rest of African continent.

What were the major objectives of OAU established 1963 among African countries?

- a. Promotion of unity and solidarity among African countries
- b. Elimination of colonialism from Africa.
- c. Retaining the existing boundaries among African countries.
- d. Neutrality in the cold war

Principal Organ of OAU include:

- a. The Assembly: Composed of the head of States and Governments.
 - *It is the supreme organ and meet once a year.
- b. B. The Council of Ministers: It consists of foreign ministers and meet twice or when required.
- c. The General Secretariat: It has administrative Secretary General elected by the Assembly.

Success and limitation of OAU

Success of OAU

- ✓ It liberated its entire member from colonialism.

- ✓ It mediated conflict among member countries. E.g. B/n Ethiopia and Somalia, Morocco and Nigeria, etc.
- ✓ It supported against the Apartheid in South Africa and for the liberation of Namibia.
- ✓ It brings regional cooperation for economic development and regional organization.

Limitation of OAU

- ✓ Most international issues and African problems were beyond the scope of OAU
- ✓ OAU lacked financial and military power to solve interstate conflict.

N.B. In 2004, OAU was replaced by African Union.

What was the objective of African Union established in 2004 on the place of OAU?

- ✓ To facilitate the political integration among African countries.

7.4 Problems of independent African states

a. Border conflict among member states.

What was the cause for the border conflict among African countries after their independence?

- ❖ The existence the same ethnic groups along the border or they shared the same ethnic group among their border.

b. Frequent civil war

What was the cause for the frequent civil war in African countries in the post liberation?

- ❖ Ethnic oppression i.e. socio-economic and political injustices.

c. Frequent military coup d'état

d. Single party regime

What was the impact of single party system after the independence of African countries?

- ❖ This hindered the development of participatory government and democracy.

Legacy of Colonialism in Africa

a. Economic dependency of African countries on the industrial countries or in their former colonizers.

b. Unemployment and high level of brain drain refugees.

c. Absence of economic integration and political instability

d. Racial discrimination and border conflict

Unit seven

72. *The peasant national liberation movement for the independence of Kenya was called*

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| A. Mau Mau movement | C. Mahdist |
| Movement | |
| B. Maji Maji rebellion | D. Bataka |
| Association | |

22. Which of the following correct about the OAU?

- A. It was successfully liberated its members from colonialism
- B. It failed to support the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa
- C. It supported the re-demarcation of African borders
- D. It was unable to establish regional organization for economic development

23. In 2004, OAU was replaced by African Union (AU). What was the major objective of AU?

- A. to end colonialism entirely from the continent
- B. Strength the influence of the Organization at international level
- C. facilitate political integration among African countries
- D. maintain peace and stability in the continent

24. What was the historic significance of the Six Pan African conference held in Manchester in 1946?

- A. It was demanded the total independence of African and end of colonialism from the Africa
- B. It protested to Queen Victoria against the racist government in South Africa and South Rhodesia
- C. Its was demanded the formation continental organization for African people
- D. It was attended by the Young African educated peoples only

25. Which of the following is correct about the idea Casablanca group?

- A. Its members were composed of Egypt, Mali, Ghana, Guinea and Ethiopia

B. They were proposed continental union and political integration among Africa countries

C. They were supported economic cooperation first than political integration

D. They were pro-Western and pro neo-liberalism

26. One of the following is the legacy of colonialism that inherited by the Africans in the post liberation?

A. Single party system that deteriorated the development of participatory government in African countries

B. Coup de'tat that removed the civilian government from their power

C. Economic dependency on the western former colonizers

D. Frequent civil war b/c of ethnic oppression and racial discrimination

27. As SWAPO is struggled for the independence South West Africa (Namibia); FRELIMO also fought against Portugal for the liberation of:

A. Angola B. Cape Verd C. Zambezi D. Mozambique

28. The Egyptian independence of 1922 is not considering full independence of Egypt b/c:

- A. Egypt was ruled by the descendants of Turkish origin
- B. British troops were stationed in Suez Canal
- C. European power did not recognized the independence of Egypt
- D. Egypt was not become the member of the UN

18. At its independence in 1957, The British Gold Coast was took the name

- A. Guinea B. Ghana C. Gambia D. Gabon

UNIT EIGHT

ETHIOPIA FROM 1941-1990

8.1 The restoration of monarch to power

Crown Council: was an advisory group set up in 1941 by the emperor.

The 1955 Constitution (Revised Constitution)

Why the emperor was revised the 1931 constitution in 1955?

➤ The federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia.

What were the difference b/n the 1931 and 1955 constitution of Ethiopia?

➤ The 1931 constitution was abolished property qualification for the election of Chamber of Deputies.

➤ The 1955 was introduced universal suffrage for the election of Chamber of Deputies (representative of people).

➤ The 1931 constitution was introduced included human and democratic rights.

What were the major concern and contents of the 1955 constitution?

a. The issue of imperial succession

What was the major objective of the 1955 constitution?

- b. To consolidate (strengthen) his autocratic power.

The socio-economic and military reforms of Ethiopia in the post liberation

A. Military reforms

Imperial Bodyguard: was re-established with Swedish support in 1942.

Police Force and Army: set up by the British assistance.

B. Economic Reforms

Tenants: were the landless peasants in newly conquered territories or southern part of Ethiopia. They were rented in their former land.

What were the causes for the expansion of tenants in the southern territories of Ethiopia?

- a. The process of purchasing land
- b. The expansion of land privatization and commercial farming

What were the difference b/n peasants of Ethiopia and Serfs of medieval Europe?

- a. Tenants can be evicted (ሞላቅቅ) from their land.
- b. Serfs can not be evicted from their land.
- c. Serfs have their own plot of land.

American Era in Ethiopia (1950-1970s)

Why Ethiopia take to initiate in establishing friendly relation with USA in the 1950s?

- To fight against the British domination in Ethiopia.

In 1953, Ethiopia and America was signed an agreement. According to this agreement:

1. Ethiopia allowed the USA to use KAGNEW station in Asmara
2. USA agreed to give military assistance to Ethiopia.

*The military aid program of America to Ethiopia was called Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG).

- ❖ In 1945, Ethiopian air line was established by USA.

- ❖ In 1951, Imperial Highway Authority was established.

The Peace Corp Program was part of American assistance to Ethiopia.

8.2 The Opposition against the Imperial Rule

A. The 1960 Coup De'tat

Before the 1960 the opposition against H/Sillassie was took in the form of plots by individuals.

- The coup de'tat was led by two brothers called Brigadier General Mengstu and Girmame Neway.
 - *Mengstu was the commander of Imperial Bodyguard.
 - *Girmame was USA educated served as an administrator of Wolayta and Jijiga until his return.
- The coup makers were anted to establish ***constitutional monarch*** in Ethiopia.
- Asfa Wosen, the Crown Prince (ሰከሰ) made head of state and Ras Imru H/Silassie selected as a prime minister.

N.B. General Tsige Debu (commander of Police) was the ally (supporter) of the coup makers.

But the attempt of coup was failed b/c of the following factors:

- a. Lack of proper organization
- b. It was failed to involve the army.

Finally Germame was killed and Mengstu was in Addis Ababa in March 1961.

The Ethiopian Student movement

What were the causes for the Ethiopian students' movement against the monarch?

- a. The miserable (የተጎሳቆሰ ግድ) life of the peasants and urban dwellers
- b. The exploitative and oppressive system of the government.

What were the factors that led the Ethiopian students to be radical?

- a. The role of foreign educated Ethiopians
- b. The attempt of coup of 1960
- c. The introduction of Marxist-Leninist idea

N.B a. the Ethiopian student movement was started in Addis Ababa University.

b. The students were come to street with the slogan “**Land to the Tiller**”.

Peasant Rebellions

What were the conditions of Ethiopian peasants to led miserable life in the post liberation decade?

- a. The increasing land tax, the process of land privatization and land sale.
- b. The expansion of commercial farming.

A. Peasant Rebellion in Tigray/ First Weyane Rebellion of 1941-1943

What were the causes for the peasant rebellion in Tigray commonly know as First Weyane Rebellion in Tigray in 1941?

- ❖ The corrupt and unpopularity of new appointed officials.

N.B a. Blata H/Mariam Reda was the leader of peasant rebellion of in Tigray. b. finally the rebellion was crushed by the Imperial army and British air strike.

B. Gojam Peasant Rebellion

What was the immediate cause for the outbreak of Gojam peasant rebellion in 1968?

- ❖ The introduction of new agricultural income tax

N.B The rebellion was started at the district of **Mota and Dega Damot**.

What did the government do after the peasant rebellion was crushed by the imperial army in Gojjam?

- ❖ The emperor was visited Gojjam and removed the unpopular government officials, postponed the new tax and exempted from back payment of the tax.

C. Peasant rebellion in Bale

Bale peasant rebellion was supported by Somali republic.

Why the Republic of Somalia was supported to the Bale peasant rebellion against the central government of Ethiopia?

- ❖ To incorporate the Ethiopian Somali and to create Greater Somali.

N.B a. The peasant rebellion in Bale was started at district of **Elkere**. b.

Waqo Gotu was the leader of peasant rebellion of Bale.

Finally the rebellion was stopped when an Oromo general **Jagema Kello** was appointed as a governor of Bale.

The outbreak of Famines

What was the factor the hindered the peasants to produce the surplus of production in Ethiopia in the 1960s and 1970s?

- ❖ The exploitative feudal system of the government
- Famine in Tigray in 1958/59, Famine in Wag-Lasta in 1956/57, and Wollo in 1972/73.

What did the government do after the outbreak of famine in different part of Ethiopia?

- ❖ The government was tried to hide the famine.

Who was exposed the Wollo famine to the international communities?

- ❖ The Ethiopian students and a documentary film produced by the British Journalist Jonathan Dimbilby.

The Eritrean Problem

After the liberation of Ethiopia from the Fascist rule in 1941, the British government was took control the Eritrea and Ogaden.

What was the objective of British government on Ogaden and Eritrea?

- a. Britain wanted to unit Ogaden with Somaliland.
- b. Lowland of Eritrea, to unit with Sudan.
- c. The Christian highland to unit with Tigray and to form independent state of Tigrigna speakers.

In 1954, Ogaden was restored to Ethiopia.

Later many political parties were emerged in Eritrea.

- A. **Unionist Party:** was supported union with Ethiopia.
- B. **Muslim League:** supported separate independence of Eritrea. They were formed Independence Block.

- C. **Liberal Progressive Party:** supported for the independence of Eritrea united with Tigray.
- D. **Pro-Italian Group:** supported separate independence of Eritrea. They were consists of Italian settlers and ex-askaris(former Italian officer).

In 1948, UN General Assembly was appointed five commissions from Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa to investigate the wishes of Eritrean people.

In 1950, the UN General Assembly was decided the Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia. **And in 1952, Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia.**

The internal affair was given to the local Assembly. The port, finance and foreign affair given to Federal government. But the government of Ethiopia did not want the federation wanted to unit with as one regional state. Both Unionist and Separations were not supported the Federation. The government was interfered in the internal affair of Eritrea.

In 1962, The Eritrean Assembly was dissolved itself and Eritrea was united with Ethiopia. This led the armed struggle in Eritrea against Ethiopian government.

- A. Eritrean Liberation Front (Jabaha):
was Muslim dominant force in the lowland areas.
- B. Eritrean People's Liberation Front (Sha'abya):

Why the Muslim Arab countries were supported the Eritrean armed struggle (Jabaha and Sha'abya) against the Ethiopian government?

- ❖ Ethiopia was sympathy (supporter) of Israel.

But both Jabaha and Sha'abya were fought each other.

8.3 The Popular Revolution of 1974

A. The Army

The opposition of the army was started at Negele-Boron mutinied.

What was the cause for the opposition of the army of Negele-Borona against the monarch of H/Silassie in 1974?

- ❖ The poor living condition.

B. Ethiopian Workers

What were the causes for the opposition of the workers against the autocratic government of H/Silassie in the 1960s?

- ❖ Long working hours, little pay, poor working condition and corrupt management.

N.B a. the earliest workers movement was started among the workers of railway, Wonji Sugar Factory and Akaki textile Factory.

b. In 1962 the workers were formed national organization called Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Union (CELU). የኢትዮጵያ ስራተኞች ግንባር

C. Ethiopian Teachers Association (ETA)

The ETA was opposed the newly introduced educational reform program called Educational Sector Review.

What was the objective of the newly introduced educational reform program called Educational Sector Review of 1971-1972?

- ❖ To balance male-female in the rural-urban area

The ETA was opposed b/c of it was not fair towards the poor.

D. Tax-Drivers

What was the cause for the opposition of the Tax-drivers in 1973?

- ❖ The rise of petrol price following the Middle East Energy crisis

The Tax-drivers were demanded the increasing transport fees ()

E. Muslim people

The Muslim people were demanded religious equality, separation of church and state, and official observance of Muslim holydays.

On 28 June 1974 representative of representative of the various units' Armed force, Police Force and Territorial army formed coordinating committee called **Derg**.

Members of the Derg were lowest rank, non-commissioned officers and low-rank officers.

To reduce the opposition the emperor was replaced Prime Minister Aklilu Habtewold by Endalkachew on February 28 1974.

On 12 September 1974, Emperor H/Silassie was deposed and imprisoned.

What was the result of the deposition of the Emperor H/Silassie from his power on 12 September in 1974?

- a. The end of Solomonic Dynasty rule and 44 years rule of H/Silassie
- b. The beginning of dictatorial military rule in Ethiopia.

8.4 The Military Rule in Ethiopia (1974-1991)

After he was deposed, the emperor was died in prison. Michael Imru was become new prime minister. The Derg also established Provisional Military Administrative Council (POMA). The POMA was taking the power under the chairman of Lieutenant General Aman Michael.

Red Terror (Key Shibr): was a ruthless elimination of the Derg to its opposing force.

Aman Michael was killed himself in November 1974.

Reforms of the Derg regime

a. Development Through Cooperation Campaign

*This was aimed to eliminate the illiteracy from the rural areas carried out by the high school and university students and teachers.

b. In 1975, industries banks and insurance companies were nationalized.

c. In March 1975, rural land was nationalized and redistributed to the peasants.

***N.B**the nationalization of rural land led the end of tenants (landless peasants) and the end of landlordism in Ethiopia.

d. The Derg was established Agricultural Marketing Corporation (**Ersha Sebil Gebeya Dirijit**) **was** established. Peasants were forced to sell their produce with fixed price.

e. In July 1975, urban lands and extra houses were nationalized. The Derg also established **Urban Dweller's Association (qebeles)**. The associations were used by the Derg to

control and eliminate opposition force in the towns.

f. In April 1976, the Derg regime established the Provisional Officers for Mass Organization and Affairs (POMOA). This was created by the members of All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement (Meison).

- What was the objective of POMOA established by the Meison in 1976?
*To disseminate the Marxist- Socialist among the masses.

N.B. The Derg was established training center for its official called **Yekatit 66 Political School**.

In 1984, the Derg was established one single political party of workers called **Workers Party of Ethiopia**.

In 1987, **socialist constitution** was adopted and the Peoples Democratic republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) was set up.

The Somali Republic's Invasion of Ethiopia

Somali was invaded Ethiopia through Ogaden area and reached near Dire-Dawa

and Harar. But it was repulsed by Ethiopia counter offensive.

USSR, Cuba and Democratic Republic of Yemen were supported to Ethiopia.

Why Soviet Union was abandoned its former ally of Said Barih of Somalia and supported to Ethiopia?

- ❖ Ethiopia was strategic state in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea.

Decline and fall of the Military Regime

Causes:

- a. The famine of 1984/5
- b. The forced mass resettlement and villagization(ጠግደር ምስረታ). The resettlement programs in Western and SW Ethiopia was failed b/c of:
 - Lack of preparation
 - Absence of good will of people
- c. The protracted war in the Northern of the country. The TPLF popularly known as Weyane and EPLF defeated the army of the Derg.
- d. The collapse of Soviet Union and end of cold war.

- In 1985, Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the restructuring program called **Perestroika and Glasnost**. These programs led the decline of communist system in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Thus the Derg lost its support.

On May 28, 1991, the Derg was collapsed and the EPRDF was took the power.

Transitional Government (1991-1994)

From 1-5 July 1991, Peace and Democratic Transitional Conference was held in Addis Ababa. The conference was approved the **Charter**.

Objective of the Transitional government

- a. Dismantling (ሃዘን) the organ of the Derg regime.
- b. Restoration of law and order.
- c. Rehabilitate (ጠቅላይነት ማመላከት) the areas affected by war.
- d. Creating favorable condition for the formation EDRE

Reformation of the Transitional Government

- a. New administration regional government was **made based on national and linguistic setting**.
- b. **Centralized economic** system is abolished.
 - **Free market** economic system was introduced.
- c. Constitutional commission was set to draft a constitution.
 - In 1994, new constitution was drafted. According to this constitution new **federal arrangement with ethnically defined regions** was set up.

Unit eight

51. *Which of the following is true about British's plan of Eritrea after its liberation from the Fascist rule in 1941?*

A. Uniting with its mother country of Ethiopia

B. merging with its colony of Sudan

C. Establish separate independence of Eritrea

D. Independence highland of Eritrea united with Tigray

52. ***Who exposed the devastated famine of Northern Ethiopia and Wollo to the international community in the mid of 1970s?***

A. Ethiopian lived in abroad C. Foreign merchants

B. Ethiopian students D. African scholar in Addis Ababa University

53. ***The center of peasant rebellion in Gojjam in 1968 was started in the district of:***

A. Dega Damot B. Bichena C. SAwi Zone D. Debre Markos

66. *The major objective of Young Kikuyu Association between two world wars in Kenya*

was to:

- A. Put an end to religious activities of Christian missionaries
- B. Return the expropriated land by the white settlers
- C. Extend universal suffrage to the majority of Kenyans
- D. Bring the political independence of Kenya

67. *Which of the following was involved in the 1960 attempt of coup d'état?*

- A. Air force
- C. Ground force
- B. Imperial bodyguard
- D. Special ground force

68. *What measure did Emperor H/Silassie I take after the peasant rebellion was*

crushed in Gojjam 1968?

- A. Exempted the peasants from the previous unpaid tax
- B. Imposed new tax on the unpopular government officials of the regional lords
- C. Made fifty percent tax reduction in the region
- D. Imprisoned the top officials of the rebels

69. Which of the following is true about the peasant's rebellion of Bale breakout in 1963?

- A. The rebel has had their base in Kenya
- B. The leader of the rebels was General Jagema kello
- C. The rebels were secured support from Somalia
- D. The rebellion was lacked proper organization

70. Among the different political groups in Eritrea the one which aimed at establishing an independent state of Eritrea uniting with Tigray was

A. Unionist Party

C. Liberal

Progressive Party

B. Muslim League

D. Pro-Italian

Party

d

73. Which of the following is true about the response of Ethiopian government to the famine hit Ethiopia between 1958-1974? It:

A. Called the support of international community

B. Forced the victim areas to settle in the south

C. Tries to hid the disaster from the international community

D. Began massive resettlement program in the less affected areas

76. *The Ethiopian student's movement comes to the street with the slogan called*

A. Land to the Tiller
Union

C. Freedom of

B. Freedom of Press
Tikdem

D. Ethiopia

77. *Which of the following was responsible for the radicalization of Ethiopian student movement?*

A. African scholarship in Addis Ababa
University

B. The Ethiopian service program

C. The establishment of OAU

D. The introduction of printing press

8. What was the cause for the peasant rebellion in Gojjam in 1968?

A. The introduction of new agricultural income tax C. Corrupt newly appointed officials

B. Ethnic and religious oppressive D. introduction of new educational tax

9. Which of the following was **not true** about the Derg regime and its reforms?

A. It was established *Yekatit 66 School* to train its officials

B. The Red Terror was established mainly to eliminate members of All Ethiopian Socialist Movement.

C. The nationalization of rural lands was led the end of landlordism and tenants in Ethiopia

D. The illiteracy campaign was carried out by the University and high school teachers and students

11. Which of the following is correct about the Eritrean armed struggle during the imperial period?

A. It was caused b/c of Ethnic and religious oppression by the Shewan nobilities

B. ELF and EPLF were united together to fight against the Ethiopian imperial army

C. The armed struggle was started when Eritrea Federation come to an a end in 1960s

D. Eritrean federation was come an a end with the decision of Local assembly

15. Which of the following factors discouraged the peasants to produce surplus of production during the imperial government?

A. Feudal exploitation and backward land tenure

C. Low level use of fertilizers

B. Frequent and savor drought
back ward tracing system

D.

20. Which of the following was not true about the 1960 the attempt of coup d'état on Ethiopia?

A. Its objective was to establish constitutional monarch

B. Imru H/Silassie was selected to become prime minister by the coup makers

C. Crown Prince Asfa Wossen became head of the state after the unsuccessful coup making

D. General Tsige Debu police force of Addis Ababa sided with the coup makers

21. Who spread the idea of Marxist-Leninist to the Ethiopian students?

A. Western printing news papers C. Communist Russian influence

B. Ethiopian foreign educated D. African scholarship in Addis Ababa University

29. The Peasants rebellion in Gojjam was started in the district of

A. Mota B. Bichena C. Dangla D. Fnote-Selam

