

UNIT

1

THE PEOPLE, LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

Unit Outcomes

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Describe the relative location and name countries of the Horn;
- Name and locate early states in Ethiopia and the Horn and appreciate the main historical and political achievements of the Ethiopian states;
- List the ancient states in Ethiopia and their achievements;
- Appreciate the main achievements of modernization;
- Identify the main factors for the variation of settlement, culture and livelihood between highland and lowland areas of Ethiopia.

Competencies: At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe the location of the Horn of Africa.
- Use cardinal points that help explain location and write them correctly.
- Name the countries of the Horn of Africa.
- Demonstrate the location of Ethiopia in relation to its neighbours using the map of Africa.
- Describe the location of cities correctly using cardinal points.

Key Terms

- ↔ Relative location
- ↔ Horn of Africa

As you remember you have learnt about peoples of Ethiopia in grade four. Now you are going to learn about the people, location and settlement of Ethiopia in particular and the Horn of Africa in general.

◆ Relative Location of the Horn of Africa

Relative location is locating places and things in reference to other things such as mountains and rivers. In towns, you can use big buildings. In this manner, you can tell the location of a place or village.



Relative location represents the location of a country, region or continent in relation to land masses and water bodies or neighbouring countries. It is explained in terms of cardinal points such as North, East, South and West and/or their subdivisions. Reference point is very important to identify relative location. Reference point is a known thing such as land mass and/or water body.

- Where is the Horn of Africa located?
- Name the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia.
- List the neighbouring countries of the Horn of Africa.
- Where do you live in Africa?

The Horn of Africa got its name because of its shape. The shape of the region looks like a horn. That is why it is called the Horn of Africa (See Fig.1.1).

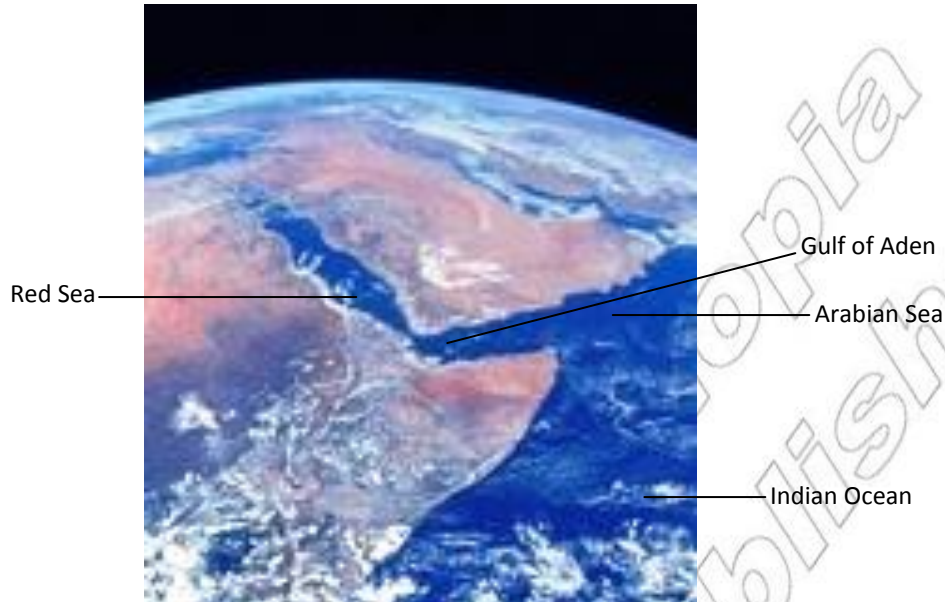


Fig.1.1 Satellite image of part of the Horn of Africa that is adjacent to the Indian Ocean

Where is the Horn located in Africa? The Horn of Africa is located in Eastern Africa. It is the Eastern most part of the continent. The Horn of Africa projects into the Arabian Sea (See Fig.1.1). It is bounded by the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea on the northeast and the Indian Ocean on the southeast.

Countries of the Horn of Africa are interconnected. The part where Somalia is located sticks out to the Indian Ocean. This part of Somalia separates the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea from the rest of the Indian Ocean. The protruding part is shaped like a horn (See Fig.1.1). Therefore, the name the Horn of Africa is derived from this shape.



◆ Countries of the Horn of Africa

- Mention the countries of the Horn of Africa?
- Study the following map carefully.

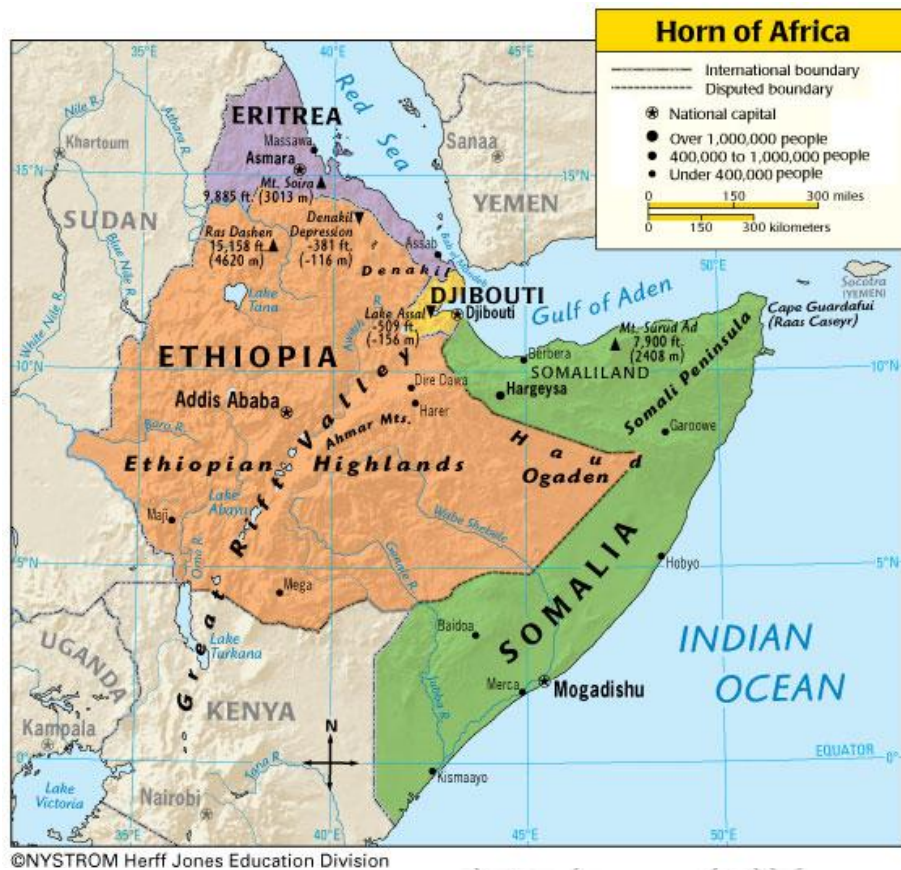


Fig. 1.2 Countries of the Horn with their capital cities

The Horn of Africa is made up of four countries. One of them is Ethiopia. The other three are Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia. Ethiopia is the largest country in the Horn followed by Somalia. There are two smaller countries in this sub-region, the smallest being Djibouti.

- **What countries bound the Horn of Africa?**

There are two countries that share boundaries with the Horn of Africa. They are Sudan and Kenya. Sudan bounds the Horn on the west, while Kenya bounds it on the south.

◆ Relative Location of Ethiopia

- **Look at Fig 1.2 and state the location of Ethiopia in relation to its neighbours.**

Ethiopia is found to the south of Eritrea, to the north of Kenya, to the north west of Somalia, to the south west of the Red Sea, to the west of Djibouti and to the east of Sudan.



Cardinal points are points that show direction in general. They include North, East, South and West. These points have sub-divisions that include NE, SE, NW and SW.

As fig.1.2 shows capital cities of countries of the Horn of Africa are named as Asmara (Eritrea), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Djibouti (the republic of Djibouti), Mogadishu (Somalia).

Cardinal points help explain the location of capital cities of the countries of the Horn.

Example: Addis Ababa is found to the south of Asmara, to the west of Djibouti, and to the north west of Mogadishu.

Lesson

1.1

Review

Activity

A. Questions based on facts:

- What does relative location mean?
- What are the factors that determine relative location?
- What is the importance of knowing relative location?

B. Things to do:

- Draw a sketch map of Africa.
- Show the Horn of Africa on your map.
- Add the following on your sketch map:
 - Red Sea
 - Arabian Sea
 - Gulf of Aden
 - Indian Ocean

Rank the countries of the Horn of Africa on the basis of their size:

1st _____.

2nd _____.

3rd _____.

4th _____.

- Fill in the blank spaces with correct information:

Countries of the Horn	Capital Cities
	Asmara
Djibouti	
	Addis Ababa
Somalia	

- State the location of Asmara, Djibouti and Mogadishu in reference to Addis Ababa using cardinal points.



The History of the People and Settlement of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa

Competencies: At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify the archeological sites in Ethiopia and the Horn.
- Explain the chronology and significance of the archeological findings.
- Discuss the introduction of major religions in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa.
- Appreciate that the need for religious tolerance is not new.
- Express recognition that Ethiopia is a multi-faith country.

Key Terms

- ↪ Fossil
- ↪ Archeological site

◆ The Cradle of Human Beings: Archeological Sites of Ethiopia

The Emergence of Early Humans

Ethiopia is the home of early humans. This is known from many evidences. You are going to learn about these evidences gradually.



Fig. 1.3 Early humans

Look at Fig 1.3 and answer the questions given below:

- What does the early person in Fig 1.3 hold in his hand?
- What is the tool used for?

Case Study

Who are archeologists? Archeologists are persons who study the human society through recovering materials such as tools, animal and plant remains (fossils) and cultural landscape.

Dr. Yohannis Zersenay is an Ethiopian archeologist. He became famous because of the fossil finding he came across at the archeological site called Dikika. The fossil finding of Dr. Yohannis was named Selam



Fig. 1.4 Dr. Yohannis Zersenay

A. Archeological Sites

- What are archeological sites?
- What is done in archeological sites?

Archeological sites are places where fossils of early humans are dug out. Ardi, Lucy and Selam are fossils of early humans. All fossils have been dug out of archeological sites.



Fig. 1.5 Archeological site

B. Location of Archeological Sites in Ethiopia

- Where were Lucy and Selam found?

There are many archeological sites in Ethiopia. They are located in different parts of the country. The most important are found in eastern Ethiopia. They are located in Afar Regional State. Ardi, Lucy and Selam were all dug out from different sites in Afar. The ages of the fossils are also different. The sites and the ages of the fossils are given in table 1.1. Study it carefully.

Table 1.1 Archeological sites and the age of fossils

Name of the fossil	Archeological site	Age(years)
Ardi	Aramis	4,400,000
Idaltu	Herto	160,000
Lucy	Hadar	3,180,000
Selam	Dikika	3,300,000

All sites indicated in table 1.1 are located in Afar. There are also archeological sites in other parts of Ethiopia. In central Ethiopia, there is an archeological site called Melka Kunture. This site is found in the Oromiya Regional State. It is located 50 kilometers south of Addis Ababa. Other sites also exist in Southern Peoples Regional State. One of the sites is called Omo-Gardula. To the south of this area there are other archeological sites on the border with Kenya.

Archeological sites in the Horn of Africa are found in Ethiopia. This makes Ethiopia unique in the region. Early humans emerged only in Ethiopia. They lived in Ethiopia before they were dispersed to different parts of Africa. If archeological sites exist in a nearby village of yours, it is necessary that you try to visit and protect them.

◆ The Introduction of Christianity and Islam into the Horn

A. Christianity

- How was Christianity introduced to the Horn of Africa?
- Who were the agents for the introduction of Christianity?

The peoples of Ethiopia and the Horn are followers of two major religions. They are Christianity and Islam.

Christianity became state religion around 330 A.D. Fermentius(Fremnators) a religious person from Syria introduced the religion in Aksum. Ezana was the first king of Aksum who accepted Christianity. Later on, Fermentius became the first bishop in Ethiopia. He was named Abuna Selama. After this, in due course of time, Christianity spread to different parts of Ethiopia.



- The followers of Christianity are called Christians.

B. Islam

- Where was the birth place of Islam?
- Who founded Islam?
- How was Islam introduced to the Horn of Africa?

Islam was founded in South Arabia. Prophet Mohammed was its founder. The Prophet took the holy message into the town of Mecca in the beginning of the seventh century A.D. But the rulers of Mecca opposed the religion. They treated the first Muslims cruelly. The Prophet sent some of the Muslims to Aksum. The Aksumite king gave them shelter and food. The rulers of Mecca tried to take back the

Muslims and punish them. They sent their messengers with a load of gold as a present to the Aksumite king. But, the Aksumite king did not accept the present nor did hand over the Muslims to the rulers of Mecca. The Muslims felt very happy with the decision of the king. They lived in happiness with Christians of Ethiopia until they returned to Mecca. From this time onwards, the religion of Islam spread in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is one of the countries where Muslims and Christians co-exist peacefully. This tradition has existed since the time of the introduction of Islam. The followers of the two religions respect each other. During religious holidays, Christians and Muslims invite one another. They share foods and exchange well-wishes. This is a good part of the customs of our people. You have to respect such customs and further strengthen them.



- **The followers of Islam are known as Muslims.**

Lesson

1.2

Review



Activity

A. Questions based on facts:

- What was the important result of the peaceful and friendly relationship between Christians and Muslims living together in Ethiopia?
- What is the importance of religious tolerance?
- What is your contribution to strengthen religious tolerance in Ethiopia?
- What are fossils?
- Discuss, in groups, about archeological findings in Ethiopia.

B. Things to do:

- Arrange the fossils in table 1.1 from the oldest to the youngest.
- Which of the fossils is closer to modern humans according to age?

Competency: At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Show appreciation for the early states of Ethiopia and the Horn.

Key Terms

- ↔ Obelisk
- ↔ State
- ↔ Castle

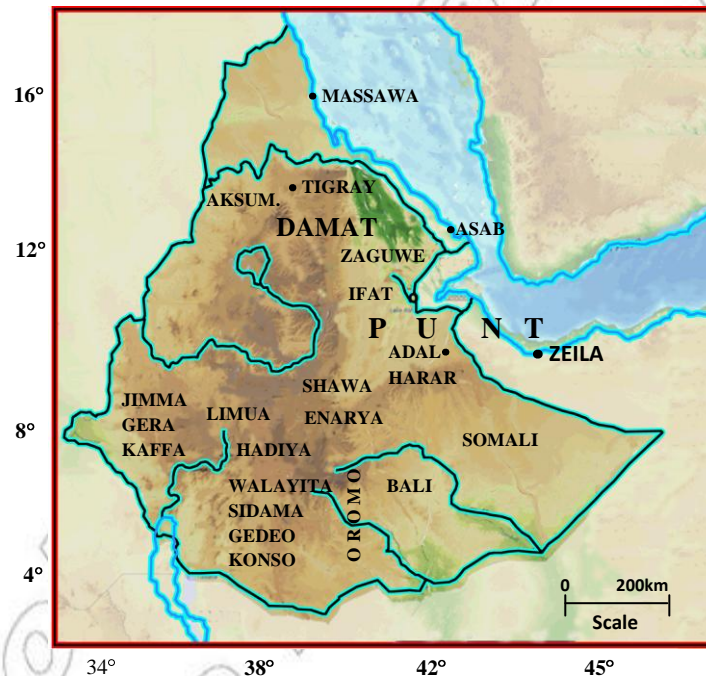


Fig. 1.6 Ancient states in Ethiopia

◆ Early States in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the few places in Africa where state formation took place very early. In ancient times, there were several states in Ethiopia.

Punt

- What was the oldest state in Ethiopia and the Horn?

Punt was the oldest state in Ethiopia and the Horn. It existed in the region four thousands years ago. The territory of the Punt includes almost all countries of the Horn of Africa.

Punt had trade relations with Ancient Egyptians. Merchant ships from Ancient Egypt visited the Land of Punt repeatedly. They bought incense and myrrh from Punt. Ancient Egyptians used these goods for religious purpose. They smoked them in their temples.

Damat

- What do you know about Damat?
- Where was this state located?
- What makes this state different from Punt?

Two thousand and five hundred years ago Damat existed as a state in northern part of Ethiopia. The center of Damat was located south of the present city of Aksum.

Damat had strong relations with South Arabians. The Damat kings used the title called **Mukarib**. It was a religious and political title. The rulers of South Arabia also used this title. This indicates that there was a strong relationship between the two regions two thousand and five hundred years ago.

Aksum

- Where is the town of Aksum located?
- What do you know about Aksum?



Fig 1.7 Aksumite obelisk

Aksum is one of the towns in the present Tigray Regional State. It was once the capital city of ancient Ethiopia and the Horn. Both the state and its capital city were called Aksum. The obelisk symbolizes the civilization of the Aksumite period. There are many obelisks of this type near the town of Aksum. But their sizes are different.

One of the Aksumite obelisks was recently brought and erected in its original place. Try to answer the following questions:

- From where was the obelisk brought ?
- Who took the obelisk to that country?
- Why was the obelisk taken away from its original place?
- Finally, how was the obelisk returned?

Aksum as a state emerged around 150 B.C. At one time its territory included the regional states of Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz and Southern Eritrea. Aksum also ruled over Yemen and South Arabia beyond the Red Sea.

Aksumite economy was based on agriculture. But later on, trade became the main source of income for the Aksumite rulers. The port of Adulis on the Red Sea was the main center of Aksumite trade.

The Aksumite society included peasants, landlords, merchants and slaves. They had high level of technology. They built ships. They also built palaces, temples and obelisks. Aksumite monuments were cut out of one solid big rock. Many of them are still standing. One of the obelisks was taken from Ethiopia by the Italians during their occupation of the country. But, through long period of negotiations it has been brought back to its homeland. Today these obelisks are important tourist attractions in Ethiopia.

In due course of time, the Aksumite state declined beginning from the eighth century A.D. It declined because of several reasons. One was the rise of the Muslim Arabs and their competition over the Red Sea trade. During the period of competition, the Muslim Arabs destroyed Adulis. This reduced the Askumite wealth and weakened their power. The other reason is that internally the Beja pastoralists invaded the Aksumite state. All these led to the decline of Aksum. But, the weak state continued until 1150 A.D. This was the time when the last Aksumite king Dil Naod was overthrown and the new dynasty came in to being.

Zagwe

- Where is the town of Lalibela located?
- What makes this town famous in Ethiopia?

The ruling class which overthrew the last Aksumite king belonged to the Agaw people. The new rulers set up a new state called Zagwe. The capital city of Zagwe was located at a place called Adefa which is found in Bugna district in northern Wollo. Near Adefa was found a village called Roha. It was the center of rock-hewn churches. Roha later became known as Lalibela. It took its name from the famous Zagwe king.



Fig. 1.8 Rock-Hewn Church of Lalibela

The Zagwe economy depended on agriculture. The society of Agaw mostly included landlords and peasants. In terms of religion there were Christians, Muslims and followers of Judaism and traditional religions.

The Zagwe rulers had friendly relations with both Christian and Muslim states of the world. But the Zagwe period was the time when Muslims and Christians were at war. However, the Zagwe rulers did not take part in the war. They had good relations with both sides. At that time a Muslim ruler at

- What do you know about the photograph on the left?
- Is there any similarity between this building and the Aksumite obelisk?

Jerusalem gave a piece of land to the Ethiopian Christians so that they could build a Church. This is another indication that Muslims and Christians in Ethiopia co-existed in peace at that time.

The Zagwe rulers gave more time to religious services. They built wonderful churches which are still standing in Lalibela. Like the Aksumite obelisks, the Zagwe churches were also carved from a single solid rock. That is why people call them rock-hewn churches (See Fig. 1.8). Today, they are one of the most important tourist attractions in Ethiopia.

The Zagwe kings lost their power in 1270A.D. At the time power passed over to the Amhara ruling class. This ruling class belonged to the Semitic peoples of Ethiopia. The new rulers called their dynasty Solomonic dynasty. The state was commonly known as the Christian Kingdom. At first the center of the new state was located in Southern Wollo. But later on the center was shifted to Shewa which is located in central Ethiopia.

In medieval Ethiopia, there was long years of war between the Christian Kingdom and Muslim states. The causes of the conflict were competition over control of trade and political power in Ethiopia.

Consequently, the Christian Kingdom became very weak. It changed its center to north of the Abbay River. Then Gondar became the capital city. The Christian Kingdom itself became known as the Gonderine state. Many of the Gonderine kings built castles. Today, the castles of Gondar are the most important attractions of tourists in Ethiopia (See Fig. 1.9).



Fig 1.9 The Castle of Gondar

- Where does this building stand today?
- Who built it?

Muslim Sultanates

- Where do we find the Jegol Ghinb?

You remember that you have learnt how Islam was introduced to Ethiopia. Before the 8th century, Islam was introduced in Ethiopia through the port of Adulis. But later on, Zeila became the main gate. This port still exists on the Gulf of Aden (See Fig 1.6). However, once upon a time it was the chief center of trade for Ethiopia. On top of that, it facilitated the spread of Islam in Ethiopia.

Since the tenth century A.D., Muslim states emerged in Ethiopia along the trade routes to the interior of the country. Rulers of these states were called Sultan. Hence, the newly formed states were called

Muslim Sultanates. Between the 9th and 16th centuries, there were many Muslim Sultanates in Ethiopia. The most important were Hadya, Ifat, Bali, Dewaro, Dera, Adal and Shewa. Among them, Ifat was the most powerful. The founder of this Muslim state was Umar Walasma. He established the Walasma dynasty. After the fourteenth century, the Walasma rulers changed their center to eastern Ethiopia. In the new area, they became rulers of the famous Sultanate of Adal. Harar which is located in the Eastern part of Ethiopia became the center of Walasma rulers of Adal (See Fig 1.6).

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim Al Ghazi (Giragn Mohammed) took power in Adal. He made Harar his center. Between 1529 and 1543, Imam Ahmed became the ruler of Ethiopia and the Horn. During his reign Harar became a famous center of Islam in Ethiopia. In the 1560s, a stone wall was built around Harar. It was built by Emir Nur Mujahid to defend the city from enemies. Still the wall is found around the old city. It is called the Jegol Ghinb.

In the seventeenth century, a new state emerged in the town of Harar. It was called the Emirate of Harar. Emir Ali Ibn Dawud was its founder. He belonged to the ruling class of the Harari people, who are now one of the Semitic peoples of Ethiopia. The last ruler of Harar was Emir Abdullahi. In 1887 the Emirate of Harar became part of modern Ethiopia.



Fig.1.10 Emir Abdullahi

Lesson

1.3

Review



Activity A

A. Questions based on facts:

- Identify similarities and differences between Aksumite obelisks and Zagwe churches.
- List all benefits which Ethiopians get from the Aksumite obelisks, the Jegol Ghinb and the Zagwe churches at present.
- Who built the Jegol Ghinb?
- Why was the Jegol Ghinb built?
- Discuss the factors that led to the decline of the Aksumite state.
- Why are the Muslim states in Ethiopia called sultanates?

B. Things to do:

- Draw sketch map of Ethiopia and show the following ancient states.

- Punt	- Aksum
- Damat	- Zagwe

Damot State

- Do you know where Damot was located in Ethiopia?
- Can you mention some areas which bear the name Damot at present?

Damot was one of the oldest states in Ethiopia. It existed since the time of the Aksumite state. Damot was located south of the Abay River. In the thirteenth century, Motalami was a famous ruler of Damot. Today, in Walayita zone there is a district called Damot Dale. In the same area, there is also a small mountain known as Damot. This area was part of the ancient territory of Damot. In the 14th century, ancient Damot declined by the conquest and occupation of the Christian Kingdom.

Walayita State

- Who was Tona?
- Where do the Walayita people live today?

Walayita state emerged after ancient Damot. Motalami was the leader of Damot and the founder of the Walayita state. The rulers of Walayita belonged to two dynasties. The first was called Walayita Malla. In the fifteenth century, a new dynasty called Tigre took over. The founders of this dynasty were settlers from northern Ethiopia. The rulers of Walayita had a prestigious title called Kawo. It meant king.

The economy of the Walayita state was based on agriculture. The most important crops raised were enset, maize, wheat, barley, coffee, tobacco and cotton. Walayita also had trade relations with the neighbouring states and peoples. In 1894, the Walayita state was conquered and made part of modern Ethiopia. The last ruler of Walayita was Kawo Tona.



Fig. 1.11 Kawo Tona

Enarya State

- What do you know about Limu?
- Have you ever heard of Enarya or Limu Enarya?

Enarya was one of the states in medieval Ethiopia. This state was located in the northeast of Gojeb River. Enarya was the famous center of gold trade in medieval Ethiopia. In the eighteenth century, the Oromo clan called Limu occupied Enarya. This clan established the Oromo state known as Limu Enarya. Its capital was Seqa. In the nineteenth century, Seqa became the center of long distance trade in Ethiopia. Still, Limu Seqa is one of the towns in Oromiya Regional State.

Kaffa State

- Do you know where coffee was first found?
- What is the importance of coffee for Ethiopia's economy?
- Where was the Kaffa state located?

Kaffa was one of the medieval states in Ethiopia. It was located south of the Gojeb River. The people of this state were the present Kafitcho people. They used to live in southwestern Ethiopia. The Kafitcho belong to the Omotic speaking peoples of Ethiopia.

The economy of Kaffa was based on agriculture. It was also the source of most of the goods for long distance trade of medieval Ethiopia. The trade goods included gold, coffee and civet.

Moreover, Kaffa was a powerful medieval state in Ethiopia. It was famous for its military defense. The rulers of Kaffa used the title Tato. Tato Gaki Shrecho was the last ruler of Kaffa to have this title. In 1897, Kaffa was subjugated and became part of modern Ethiopia.



Fig 1.12 Tato Gaki Shrecho

Lesson

1.3

Review



Activity B

A. Questions based on facts:

- What is the crop named after Kaffa?
- Where was Enarya Located?
- Why was Enarya called Lemu Enarya?
- Tell the names of the last rulers of Kaffa, Walayita and the Emirate of Harar.
- Discuss the dominant economic activities in medieval states of Kaffa and Walayita.

B. Things to do:

- Draw a sketch map of Ethiopia and show the following states.
 - Enarya
 - Damot
 - Walayita
 - Kaffa
 - Emirate of Harar

Competency: At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Distinguish the main historical and political achievements of early states of Ethiopia.

Key Terms

- ↪ Achievement
- ↪ Castle
- ↪ Palace
- ↪ Temple
- ↪ Territory

You remember that in the preceding lessons you have learnt about early states in Ethiopia and the Horn. Each of them had achieved important things. In this lesson, you are going to learn the historical and political achievements of ancient peoples and states in Ethiopia.

In the above discussion, you have already identified some of the achievements of ancient peoples and states in Ethiopia. In addition, the following were important achievements of ancient peoples and states in Ethiopia.

Aksumites

- Had powerful kings. For example, in the fourth century, the Aksumite king called Ezana destroyed a strong neighbouring state called Meroe;
- Accepted Christianity;
- Had relations with ancient Greeks and Romans;
- Produced coins of gold, silver and bronze;
- Built palaces, temples and obelisks; and
- Expanded their territory up to the present Sudan and also ruled over South Arabia.



Fig 1.13 Ruins of Aksumite Civilization

Zagwe

- Had peaceful relations with Christian and Muslim states of the time; and
- Constructed rock hewn churches.

Gonderine state

- Built castles; and
- Established a fixed capital at Gonder.

Harari

- Constructed a stone wall around the city of Harar; and
- Famous center for Muslim culture in medieval Ethiopia.

Oromo and Sidama

- Developed administration based on Gada and Luwa system respectively.

Konso

- Used terracing technique in agriculture. This technique was introduced in order to check soil erosion.

Lesson**1.4****Review****Activity****A. Questions based on facts:**

- What are the surviving heritages of the following four states of Ethiopia?
 - Aksum
 - Gonderine State
 - Zagwe
 - Emirate of Harar
- Describe the present conditions of the given heritages.
 - Are they registered as world heritages? If so, what does this mean?

B. Things to do:

- Collect post cards or pictures showing the heritages of Ethiopia.
- Set up a mini-exhibition in a corner of your classroom.
- Present a report to your classmates on the following:
 - The importance of the heritages of Ethiopia.
 - The role of young people in keeping the safety of heritages.
- Report, to your class, important achievements of peoples, such as Konso, Sidama and Oromo.

Competencies: At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain the significance of unity for the victory of Adwa.
- Discuss the impact of introducing modernization in Ethiopia

Key Terms

↔ Victory

↔ Foreign

↔ Institution

↔ Modernization

↔ Unity

◆ The Significance of Unity for the Victory of Adwa

- Discuss the contribution of Ethiopian peoples unity for the victory of Adwa.
- What was the importance of Ethiopia's unity for its Sovereignty?

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries had important contributions to the history of the peoples of Ethiopia. During these times, three main events took place in Ethiopia. Study the information below.

A. Unification of Ethiopia: This was achieved in the nineteenth century. The different peoples and states of Ethiopia were united under one central government. This unity helped the Ethiopians to achieve victory over foreign invaders.

B. Victory over Foreign Invasion: This was the time when the peoples of Africa fell under European colonial rule. However, Ethiopians were the only people to keep their independence. This happened because of the victory of Adwa over the Italian colonizers. The fighting between Ethiopia and Italy took place on March 1, 1896 near the town of Adwa. Peoples from different parts of Ethiopia took part in the fighting against the Italian invaders.

The unity of Ethiopians against the invaders was one of the reasons for the victory of Adwa. The victory of Adwa was the first success of the black over the white people. It had increased the prestige of Ethiopia in the eyes of the black peoples. Therefore, many Africans saw Ethiopia as a symbol of their independence. This is the reason why the offices of African Union and other organizations were placed in Ethiopia.

As an Ethiopian in particular and African in general you have to be proud of the achievements of your ancestors. Moreover, you have to prepare yourself to defend your country from foreign aggressors and their supporters.

◆ The Introduction of Modernization

- What is modernization?
- What kind of modern institution exists in your village?

In the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, many modern institutions were introduced into Ethiopia. These institutions led to modernization.

Modernization of Ethiopia was a long process. It began in the late nineteenth century and continued through out the twentieth century.

Modernization means changes in a society. Such changes occurred in different ways due to the introduction of modern institutions. The institutions were mostly introduced to the capital city. There were strong oppositions to such changes. But, gradually the Ethiopian society began to adopt them. Some of the changes were:

- Growth of towns and cities;
- Expansion of education and schooling;
- Expansion of communication and transportation services;
- Expansion of hygiene and health care;



Some of the modern institutions introduced into Ethiopia included:

National currency and banking

Currency is money used as a medium of exchange. It is the base for business activities and payments. Currency is also a symbol of sovereignty. Menelik II issued the first national currency of Ethiopia in 1894. The national currency introduced was similar to Maria Theresa i.e. silver dollar. It was first minted in Italy. But, during the conflict with Italy it shifted to Paris.



(a) *Bank of Abyssinia*



(b) *Maria Theresa*

Fig.1.14 Earliest Bank and Currency

The circulation of money as well as the running of business activities required modern banking system. In order to facilitate these activities, a banking institution was first introduced in Ethiopia in 1905. The

first bank of Ethiopia, known as the Bank of Abyssinia, was established. Later on, this bank began to issue Ethiopia's currency including paper money. The first paper money was introduced around 1914 and 1915.

Railway

Railway is a modern means of transportation. It was first introduced in Ethiopia in 1894. A contract was signed with a French company to connect Addis Ababa with Djibouti. Then, the construction of the railway began in 1897. But it reached Addis Ababa in 1917.



Fig 1.15 Railway Line

Telephone and Telegraph

The introduction of telephone and telegraph in Ethiopia was the result of the construction of the railway line between Addis Ababa and Djibouti. Both telephone and telegraph lines were installed by technicians working in the railway line.

Postal service

In 1894, Menelik ordered the printing of postage stamps. They were printed in Paris. Then, Ethiopia was allowed to join the International Postal Union in 1908. This was the real beginning of modern postal services in Ethiopia.

Modern School

Menelik II School was the first modern school in Ethiopia. At present, it is located at Arat Kilo, i.e. in Addis Ababa. Menelik II School was established in 1908.



Fig 1.16 Menelik II School

Hospital

Menelik II Hospital was the first hospital. It was located in Addis Ababa and established in 1910.

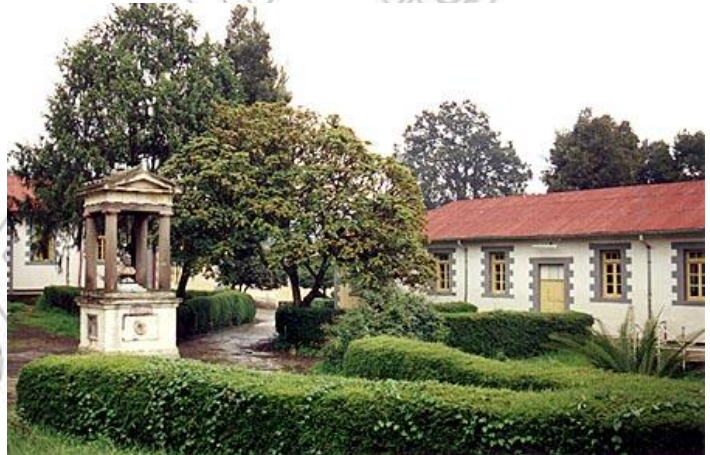


Fig 1.17 Menelik II Hospital

Printing Press

The first printing press is Birhanena Selam printing press and it was established in 1911. It used to print the first news paper called Aemiro. The printing of newspaper was another element of modernization.

Hotel

In 1907, Empress Taytu established the first hotel in Ethiopia. It was called Itege Hotel which is located near Piazza. Nowadays, it is called Itege Taytu Hotel.



Fig 1.18 Itege Taytu Hotel

Water Pipe

Urban centers require permanent clean and fresh water supply. Such water supply used to run from Entoto mountains to Menelik's palace at Arat Kilo.

Use of Time

In the 1905, a large clock was erected on one of the palace buildings located around Arat Kilo. The clock was visible from far away places. It was expected that citizens could conduct their works based on time. This was another element of modernization.

Electricity

The first electrical service in Ethiopia began in 1930. First the palace was electrified during the coronation ceremony of Emperor Haile Selassie I.

Modern Military

Modern military was established during Emperor Haile Selassie. In 1930, army training began by foreigners. They first started training with palace bodyguards. In 1934, a modern military training school was established at Holeta.

The previous pages show the first modern institutions introduced in Ethiopia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, this process continued throughout the twentieth century.

Lesson

1.5

Review



Activity

A. Questions based on facts:

- Why is Adwa's victory celebrated in Ethiopia every year?
- Why did Italy invade Ethiopia?
- What helped the Ethiopians to achieve victory over the Italian aggression?
- What was the significance of the victory of Adwa for Ethiopia in particular and Africa in general?

B. Things to do:

- Collect information to verify when modern institutions such as School, Hospital or Health Care, Water Pipe, Hotel, Printing Press, Banking, Telephone, and Post-office were introduced to your village or town or rural area. Present your findings for classroom discussion.
- Collect proverbs told in your village about the importance of unity and present them for class discussion.

Competencies: At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify key factors responsible for the variation in settlement.
- Relate settlement factors to livelihood within Ethiopia and the Horn.
- Compare and contrast the livelihood and culture of highlanders and lowlanders, urban and rural dwellers in Ethiopia.

Key Terms


- ↔ Variation
- ↔ Settlement
- ↔ Culture

◆ Variation of Settlement

- What is settlement?
- List factors for the variation in settlement.

As you well know from observation, settlement of people differs from place to place. In some areas, you find large number of people settled. In some other areas, you find a small number of people settled. As indicated above, there are many detailed factors that determine variation in settlement. The following are key factors that determine variation in settlement.

- Climate
- Availability of resources
- Water Supply
- Defense possibilities



Settlement: refers to the pattern of human occupation of land. Settlement varies from place to place. The variation is caused by the type of economic activity prevalent in that part of the earth. Thus, in areas where the economy is largely agricultural, the settlement type is known as rural. On the other hand, in areas where the economy is non-agricultural, the settlement type is called urban.

Climate

Climate is one of the factors that bring about differences in variation of settlement. People are found well settled in areas where there are mild temperatures, and dependable rainfall. For example in Ethiopia

and the Horn plateau lands satisfy such requirements. Thus, you find a large number of people settled on plateau lands. On the other hand, where temperatures are high and rainfall is scanty, you find a small number of people settled. Places that have extreme hot or extreme cold temperatures are not preferable for settlement.

Water Supply

Water supply is the second factor that determines the variation in settlement. Usually in areas where there is clean water for drinking and home consumption, people are found settled. For example, when we study early human settlements, we realize that availability of water had a leading role for a place to be settled. Even today newly settled areas are highly connected with the availability of either surface water or ground water or both.

Availability of Resources

People usually settle in areas where resources are available. Such resources include fertile soils, tillable land, building materials, vegetation cover, etc.

Defense Possibilities

In former times security from attack by hostile neighbours, robbers who invaded settled areas and pirates was often a very necessary condition with regard to selecting a site. Thus, human population preferred defensible sites such as hilltops, river loops, peninsulas, rocky out crop, islands, plateau lands, mountain fots, etc. For example Dessie, Yirgalem, Entoto, Goba, Ghinir etc. in Ethiopia are typical cities built on up lands for the purpose of defense.

◆ Settlement

Types of settlement

- What types of settlement are there in your area?
- Relate the largely common economic activity, in your area, to the type of human settlement?

The types of settlement are determined according to function or the type of economic activity commonly observed in a given area. Generally, there are two types of settlements. They are rural and urban settlements.

Rural settlements: are mainly occupied by people who follow agricultural life style. Thus, people are largely engaged in crop production and animal rearing.

Urban settlements: are largely occupied by people who pursue non-agricultural style of life. Here people are mainly engaged in industry, commerce and various administrative functions.



Rural: is a type of settlement where small number of buildings, agricultural activities, low population density (number of people per unit area) and small number of services prevail.

Urban: is another type of settlement where continuous built up area, non-agricultural activities, high population density and a variety of services predominate.

Settlement types in Ethiopia and the Horn

- Mention the two types of settlements you studied earlier.
- What is the difference between rural and urban settlements?

There are two types of settlement in Ethiopia and the Horn. They are rural and urban settlements.

Rural settlement

In the rural areas of Ethiopia and the Horn, several villages are observed. These villages are composed of congested farm steads or isolated tukuls with grass thatched roofs (See Fig. 1.19)



Fig.1.19 Typical Ethiopian rural settlement

There are two types of rural settlements in Ethiopia. They are temporary and permanent settlements. Temporary settlement is well observed in areas where pastoralism is common. In such areas, pastoralists stay quite for a while and move to another area. The movements are usually caused by harsh climate, the search for pasture and water for their livestock. Permanent settlement is well observed in areas where the climate is mild, the soil is fertile, water is dependably available and other resources are yielding. In such a settlement mixed farming is predominant. Thus, people are well settled.

Urban Settlement

This type of settlement is observed in Ethiopia and other countries of the Horn where non-agricultural activities prevail. These activities include commerce, administrative functions and informal job opportunities which are exemplified by street side transaction, barbering, hair dressing, shoe shining etc. In urban areas, institutions like schools, police stations, hospitals and courts are well observed.



Fig. 1.20 Typical Urban Settlement in Addis Ababa

Case Study

Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa is the biggest city in Ethiopia. It is the seat of the government and international organizations. It is also known as a city administration. Its area is 530.14 square kilometers. It is built at an altitude ranging between 2000 and 3000 meters. Thus, Addis enjoys a mild climate with an average temperature of 16°C. The hottest and driest months are usually April and May. According to 2007 population census, Addis has a population of 3,384,569. Its economy is based on non-agricultural activities. These activities include industrial, commercial and service rendering ways of life. The city is characterized by closely built up houses and buildings of multipurpose. Its transport facilities are better than other cities of the country.

Lesson

1.6

Review

**Activity A****A. Questions based on facts:**

- How does climate determine variation in settlement?
- Why does settlement vary from place to place?
- Compare and contrast rural and urban settlements.

B. Things to do:**Group work:**

- Enumerate the factors that determine the variation in settlement and then, discuss their effects.

Livelihood and culture in urban and rural areas of Ethiopia

Urban and rural areas are differentiated because of their functions. The livelihood of people in the urban areas depends on non-agricultural activities. These non-agricultural activities show various functions, such as manufacturing, commerce, service giving, construction, etc. Thus, the livelihood of people in the urban areas depends on different types of activities which develop into urban culture.



Culture: refers to the ways of life learned and shared by people in a social group.

The livelihood of people in the rural areas depends on land tillage and animal rearing. Thus, the life style of people in the rural area is entirely different from that of the urban areas. Their culture is, thus, varied from urban dwellers and could be more socialized than urban areas.

Urban dwellers live in closely built up houses while people in the rural areas live in dispersed or clustered houses on various plots of land.

Livelihood and culture in the highlands and lowlands of Ethiopia

As the highlanders and lowlanders inhabit different landscapes, their lifestyles are a bit different. Highlanders depend on land cultivation and animal rearing. Most of the time they lead settled way of life.

The lowlanders are much concerned with rearing animals. Their life style is closely attached to their animals. They may not be permanently settled. Thus, they move from place to place in search of forage and water for their cattle. This is well observed in arid and semi arid areas.

Though both share rural culture, their life styles are a bit different because of their focused activities and the way they dress themselves, the types of clothes used, the staple food items they consume and the types of houses they live in.

From the explanation given up to now, we can conclude that the types of settlement in other countries of the Horn of Africa are the same. There are people who live in the rural and urban areas. Thus, the settlement types in the Horn could be generalized as rural and urban.

Lesson

1.6

Review

**Activity B****A. Questions based on facts:**

- Mention the main reasons why the life styles of lowlanders and highlanders vary from one another.
- Compare and contrast the variation in livelihood and culture between rural and urban dwellers in Ethiopia.
- Mention the most important activities in Ethiopia and the Horn.
- Where do merchants mostly live? Why?
- Why do settlements and livelihood vary within a region?
- Why do cultures vary from place to place?

B. Things to do:

- Select any one of the following settlement areas and make a group discussion on the basis of the instruction given below:
 - Highland Rural - Highland Urban
 - Lowland Rural - Lowland Urban

Instructions:

- Collect information on the following issues:
 - Main crops grown in the area.
 - Main animals reared in the area.
 - Most important industrial, agricultural and livestock products traded.
 - Materials used for the construction of houses.
- Finally write a report based on the information gathered and present it for class discussion.

Summary

- The Horn of Africa is located in Eastern Africa. It is bounded by the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea on the north east and the Indian Ocean on the south east.
- There are four countries in the Horn of Africa. They are Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia.
- Horn of Africa is the cradle of human beings. There are archeological sites in Ethiopia that prove the emergence of early humans in the Horn.
- Early history of the Horn indicates that Christianity and Islam were introduced to the region one after the other.
- There were early states in northern, southern, eastern and western Ethiopia and in the other countries of the Horn. These early states included Punt, Damat, Aksum, Zagwe, Muslim Sultanates, Damot, Walayita, Enarya and Kaffa.
- Ancient peoples and states in Ethiopia had historical and political achievements. Many of them had trade relations with other lands of the world. They had their own leaders known as kings. Some of the kings had their own titles. For example, Damat kings used to be called Mukarib. The early states had built palaces, temples, obelisks, castles, churches, stone walls and introduced terracing technique in agriculture.
- Ethiopia, as part of the Horn of Africa, had achieved unity and modernization in the nineteenth century. The different peoples and states of Ethiopia were united under one central government. Though the peoples of other countries of Africa were under colonial rule, Ethiopia remained an independent state because of the victory she gained over the Italian colonizers in the nineteenth century.
- In Ethiopia, modern institutions were introduced in the nineteenth century. Modern institutions had many functions which included telephone and telegraph, postal service, banking, modern school, hospital, printing press, electricity, water pipe, etc.
- Variation in settlement is usually caused by certain factors, like climate, water supply, availability of resources, and defence possibilities.
- The settlement patterns in Ethiopia and the Horn are rural and urban settlements. Rural settlements may be permanent and temporary.
- Livelihood and culture are different in the rural and urban areas of Ethiopia.
- Livelihood and culture also differ in settled highlands and lowlands of Ethiopia.

Glossary

- **Achievement:** a thing done successfully.
- **Archeological site:** is a place where heritages are found.
- **Castle:** a large strong building built in the past by kings or queens.
- **Culture:** is ways of life learned and shared by people in a social group.
- **Foreign:** of or from a country or an area other than one's own.
- **Fossil:** the remains of an animal or plant.
- **Horn of Africa:** part of Africa in the east which has protruded to the Indian Ocean. It looks like a horn.
- **Institution:** an organization established for social, educational, religious, etc purposes.
- **Modernization:** is the process of change of style of life.
- **Palace:** the official home of a ruler.
- **Relative location:** Position determined in relation to other things.
- **Settlement:** is a process by which people come to a place to live.
- **State:** a country controlled by one government, it may also mean the power of the rulers over the ruled.
- **Territory:** an area of land under the control of a country or ruler.
- **Unity:** means oneness.
- **Variation:** difference.
- **Victory:** success in a war, contest, game, etc.

UNIT

1

Review Questions

I. True-False Item

Write true for correct statements or write false for incorrect statements.

- _____ 1. Kenya is located south of the Horn of Africa.
 _____ 2. Aksum is the oldest state in Ethiopia and the Horn.
 _____ 3. Zagwe state was well known for the rock hewn churches.
 _____ 4. Kaffa was the successor state of ancient Damot.

II. Matching Item

Match the expressions under 'B' with the corresponding terms under 'A'.

- | Item A | Item B |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ 5. Town | A. Rural |
| _____ 6. Cause of settlement variation | B. Climate |
| _____ 7. Agricultural settlement | C. Urban |
| _____ 8. Title used by rulers of Walayita | D. Itege Taytu |
| _____ 9. Developed the Gada System | E. Tato |
| _____ 10. The first modern hotel in Ethiopia | F. Sultanates |
| _____ 11. A common name for Muslim states of medieval Ethiopia | G. Kawo |
| _____ 12. The title used by rulers of Kaffa | H. Oromo |
| | I. Mukarib |
| | J. Walayita |
| | K. King |
| | L. Sheraton Addis |
| | M. Kaffa |

III. Choose the correct Answer Item

Choose the correct answer and write the letter of your choice on the space provided:

- _____ 13. The smallest country in the Horn is:
 a) Somalia b) Eritrea c) Ethiopia d) Djibouti
- _____ 14. The youngest fossil remains of early humans is:
 a) Selam b) Idaltu c) Ardi d) Lucy
- _____ 15. The powerful Muslim sultanate in Ethiopia was:
 a) Ifat b) Dewaro c) Bali d) Dera
- _____ 16. Which state included the territories of all countries of the Horn?
 a) Damot b) Damat c) Punt d) Zagwe

- _____ 17. The main gate for the spread of Islam in Ethiopia after the eighth century A.D. was:
 a) Zeila b) Berbera c) Adulis d) Dahlak
- _____ 18. The title TATO was used by the rulers of:
 a) Walayita b) Konso c) Kaffa d) Jimma
- _____ 19. Jegol is a stone wall built around the city of:
 a) Gondar b) Aksum c) Seqa d) Harar
- _____ 20. In the eighteenth century, the Limu Oromo occupied the medieval state known as:
 a) Damot b) Enarya c) Bali d) Adal
- _____ 21. Which state had a ruling dynasty called Tigre?
 a) Walayita b) Kaffa c) Gera d) Goma
- _____ 22. Which people practiced terracing in agriculture?
 a) Burji b) Konso c) Gedeo d) Sidama

IV. Fill in the Blank Item

Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate words or phrases.

23. Variation in settlement is caused by _____, _____ and _____.
24. The settlement in Ethiopia and the Horn could be categorized into _____ and _____ settlements.
25. Urban settlements are the results of _____ economic activities.

V. Short Answer Item

Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What is Mukarib?
2. What is modernization?
3. Identify the following personalities:
 - Emir Abdullahi
 - Emir Nur Majahid
 - Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim Al Ghazi
 - Umar Walasma
 - Tona
 - Gaki Shrecho
4. Explain how Islam was first introduced into Ethiopia?
5. What are archeological sites?
6. How could heritages of Ethiopia be preserved?

Check List

Put a tick (✓) mark in each of the boxes for activities you can perform

I can:

1. Describe the location of the Horn of Africa.
2. Use cardinal points to determine location and write the points correctly.
3. Name the countries of the Horn of Africa.
4. Demonstrate the location of Ethiopia in relation to its neighbours using the map of Africa.
5. Describe the location of cities correctly using cardinal Points.
6. Identify the archeological sites in Ethiopia and the Horn.
7. Explain the chronology and significance of archeological findings.
8. Discuss the introduction of major religions in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa at large.
9. Appreciate that the need for religious tolerance is not new.
10. Express recognition that Ethiopia is a multi-faith country.
11. Show appreciation for the early states of Ethiopia and the Horn.
12. Distinguish the main historical and political achievements of early states of Ethiopia.
13. Explain the significance of unity for the victory of Adwa.
14. Discuss the impact of introducing modernization in Ethiopia.
15. Identify key factors responsible for the variation in settlement.
16. Relate settlement factors to the livelihood within Ethiopia and the Horn.
17. Compare and contrast the livelihood and culture of highlanders and lowlanders, urban and rural dwellers in Ethiopia.