



ESSLCE History

Master Timeline & Exam Revision Guide

Grades 9 to 12 -- Ethiopian & World History Curriculum

A definitive, syllabus-aligned reference for Ethiopian secondary school students and matric candidates.

Features: **Dual-Track Synchronized Timelines** | **Decisive Treaties Directory** | **Historic Battles Directory** | **Modern Emperors Matrix** | **Chronology Exam Drills** | **Clickable A-Z Index**

300+	6	22	16	100%
Chronological Events	Historical Epochs	Historic Battles	Decisive Treaties	Clickable A-Z Index

EPOCH 1 Prehistory - 500 AD	EPOCH 2 500 - 1500 AD	EPOCH 3 1500 - 1855 AD	EPOCH 4 1855 - 1914 AD	EPOCH 5 1914 - 1945 AD	EPOCH 6 1945 - Present
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How to Master History for the ESSLCE National Exam:

- 1. Master Dual-Track Synchronization:** Never study Ethiopian history in isolation. Correlate domestic developments (e.g. Adal War, Gondar, Tewodros, Adwa) with synchronous global events (Ottoman-Portuguese rivalry, Westphalia, Industrial Revolution, Scramble for Africa).
- 2. Memorize Decisive Treaties & Traps:** National exams always test treaty terms, signatories, and subsequent controversies (e.g., Article XVII of Wuchale, British betrayal after Hewett, 1906 Tripartite division).
- 3. Master Chronological Sequencing:** Use Part VI to drill 'Which happened first / last?' questions. Master the exact sequence of Tewodros's battles, German unification wars, and 20th-century political shifts.
- 4. Interactive A-Z Navigation:** Use the comprehensive index in Part VII (pages 16-19). Click on any historical leader, battle, or treaty to jump directly to its full timeline analysis!

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PART VII	Comprehensive Interactive A-Z Historical Index (200+ Terms, Leaders & Battles)	100% Clickable Navigation

EPOCH 1: PREHISTORY, HUMAN EVOLUTION & ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Prehistory to c. 500 AD

Grade 9 (Units 1-3) & Grade 11 (Units 1-3) -- Origin of Humans, Ancient Civilizations, Aksumite Empire

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Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
4.4 - 3.18 Million BP	Fossil Discoveries in the Afar Rift: Discovery of <i>Ardipithecus ramidus</i> ('Ardi', 4.4M BP at Aramis by Tim White) and <i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> ('Lucy / Dinknesh', 3.18M BP at Hadar by Donald Johanson in 1974). Confirms Ethiopia as the Cradle of Humankind.	Pliocene Epoch & Early Hominids: Emergence of bipedal hominids in East Africa. Transition from tree-dwelling primates to upright walking hominids.	<i>ESSLCE frequently tests: Lucy discovered at Hadar (Afar) in 1974; Ardi at Aramis (Middle Awash); Omo Kibish (Homo sapiens, 195,000 BP).</i>
2.5M - 5000 BP	Stone Age Eras in Ethiopia: Oldowan pebble tools at Gona (Afar, 2.5M BP) and Melka Kunture; Acheulean handaxes; transition through Middle Stone Age to Late Stone Age microliths and rock art (Tiwi, Laga Oda).	Paleolithic to Neolithic Revolution: Humankind masters fire, language, stone tool manufacture; Neolithic Revolution (c. 10,000 BP) brings domestication of plants and animals, sedentary life, and pottery.	<i>The dividing line between prehistory and history is the invention of writing (c. 4000-3500 BC).</i>
c. 3000 - 500 BC	Agricultural Domestication & Linguistics: Indigenous domestication of Enset, Teff, Dagussa, and Coffee in Ethiopian highlands. Differentiation of Afro-Asiatic super-family into Cushitic, Semitic, and Omotic; Nilo-Saharan peoples in western lowlands.	River Valley Civilizations: Rise of Ancient Egypt (Nile Valley, Hieroglyphics, Pharaohs), Mesopotamia (Tigris-Euphrates, Sumerian Cuneiform, Hammurabi's Code c. 1750 BC), Indus Valley (Harappa), and China (Yellow River).	<i>Egypt is the 'Gift of the Nile'; Sumerians invented cuneiform; Hammurabi introduced the first written code of law.</i>
c. 1000 - 400 BC	Pre-Aksumite Kingdom of Da'amat: Centered at Yeha near Adwa. Construction of the Great Temple of Yeha (oldest standing stone structure in Ethiopia). Use of South Arabian script alongside indigenous Ge'ez precursors. Other centers: Coloe, Matara, Hawulti-Melazo.	Iron Age Civilizations & Kingdom of Kush: Rise of Nubian Kingdom of Kush (capital Napata, then Meroe famous for iron metallurgy and Meroitic script). Classical Greece emerges (Polis system: Athens and Sparta).	<i>Da'amat ruled with title Mukarrib (politico-religious leader). Kushite capital Meroe was the iron center of ancient Africa.</i>
c. 100 - 300 AD	Rise of the Aksumite Empire: Mentioned in <i>The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea</i> (c. 50 AD) noting King Zoskales and port of Adulis. Minting of autonomous gold, silver, and bronze coins under King Endubis (c. 270 AD).	Pax Romana (Roman Peace): Roman Empire reaches maximum territorial expansion under Trajan and Hadrian. Trans-Mediterranean trade flourishes linking Rome, Egypt, Persia, India, and China (Silk Road).	<i>Endubis was the first Aksumite king to mint coins. Adulis served as the vital Red Sea trade outlet.</i>
c. 330 AD	Christianization of Aksum under King Ezana: King Ezana converts to Christianity through Frumentius (Abba Salama / Kasate Berhan), consecrated first Bishop by Patriarch Athanasius of Alexandria. Tri-lingual inscriptions (Greek, Sabaeen, Ge'ez).	Emperor Constantine & Edict of Milan (313 AD): Christianity legalized in the Roman Empire. Council of Nicaea (325 AD) formulates Nicene Creed. Byzantine Empire founded at Constantinople (330 AD).	<i>Ezana's conversion made Aksum one of the earliest official Christian states in world history, establishing the Alexandrian Coptic Church connection.</i>
c. 480 - 525 AD	The Nine Saints & Zenith under King Kaleb: Arrival of Nine Saints from Byzantine Empire (introducing monasticism, Bible translation into Ge'ez). King Kaleb invades South Arabia (Yemen) in 525 AD to protect Christians from Dhu Nuwas (Himyarite king).	Fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 AD): Germanic chieftain Odoacer deposes Romulus Augustulus, marking the collapse of Western Rome and onset of the European Early Middle Ages ('Dark Ages').	<i>476 AD marks the conventional boundary between Ancient History and the Middle Ages in European historiography.</i>

EPOCH 2: MEDIEVAL TRANSFORMATIONS, DYNASTIES & RELIGIOUS EXPANSION

c. 500 - 1500 AD

Grade 9 (Units 4-5) & Grade 11 (Units 4-5) -- Zagwe Dynasty, 'Solomonic' Restoration, Islam, Feudal Europe

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Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
615 - 622 AD	The First Hijra to Aksum: Persecuted early followers of Prophet Muhammad find refuge in Aksum under the righteous Christian king, the Najashi (Armah / Ella Tsaham). Prophet declares: 'Leave the Abyssinians in peace as long as they do not attack you.'	Birth of Islam & The Hijra (622 AD): Prophet Muhammad migrates from Mecca to Medina (Year 1 of the Islamic lunar calendar / AH). Unification of Arabian Peninsula under Islam.	<i>Aksum's sheltering of early Muslims established historic peaceful co-existence and protected Ethiopia from early Islamic jihad.</i>
c. 702 - 900s AD	Decline of Aksum & Coastal Destruction: Aksumite naval raid on Jeddah (702 AD) prompts Muslim occupation of Dahlak Islands. Aksum loses Red Sea trade monopoly, shifts political center southward towards Lasta and Shewa.	Abbasid Golden Age & Umayyad Caliphate: Expansion of Islamic Empire across Middle East, North Africa, and Spain (al-Andalus). Baghdad becomes center of science, mathematics, and philosophy.	<i>Loss of external maritime trade forced Aksum to turn inward and southward, transforming from a maritime commercial empire into an agrarian feudal state.</i>
c. 1150 - 1270 AD	The Zagwe Dynasty of Lasta: Founded by Mera Teklehaimanot. Capital at Adafa (Roha). Zenith under King Lalibela (r. late 12th/early 13th c.) who carves 11 monolithic rock-hewn churches (symbolic 'New Jerusalem'). Peaceful abdication of Ne'akuto Le'ab.	The Crusades (1095-1291 AD): European Christian crusaders launch military campaigns to capture Jerusalem from Muslim rule. Expansion of European trade routes and growth of Italian merchant city-states (Venice, Genoa).	<i>Zagwe kings belonged to the Agaw linguistic group. Lalibela built rock-hewn churches partly because Muslim conquests made pilgrimage to Jerusalem perilous.</i>
1270 AD	Restoration of the 'Solomonic' Dynasty: Yekuno Amlak of Amhara overthrows Zagwe king Yetbarak at the battle of Ansata with ideological backing from Abba Tekle Haymanot of Debre Libanos. Legitimized by the <i>Kebra Nagast</i> ('Glory of Kings').	High Middle Ages in Europe: Rise of medieval universities (Bologna, Paris, Oxford), scholasticism (Thomas Aquinas), and signing of the Magna Carta in England (1215).	<i>Yekuno Amlak claimed direct descent from Dil Na'od, the last king of Aksum, and Menilek I (son of Solomon and Queen of Sheba).</i>
1314 - 1344 AD	Emperor Amda Seyon's Imperial Consolidation: Rapid territorial expansion subjugating Muslim sultanates (Ifat, Hadya, Fatajar, Dawaro) and northern provinces (Gojjam, Damot, Enderta). Established mobile royal tent capitals and royal prison at Amba Gishen.	Mansa Musa's Hajj (1324) & The Black Death (1347-1351): Emperor Mansa Musa of Mali makes legendary pilgrimage to Mecca distributing vast gold. Bubonic plague wipes out one-third of Europe's population.	<i>Amda Seyon was the greatest military conqueror of medieval Christian Ethiopia, securing control over major trade routes to the coast of Zeila.</i>
1434 - 1468 AD	Golden Age of Emperor Zara Yaqob: Major religious, administrative, and literary reforms. Reconciled monastic factions (Ewostatewans vs House of Tekle Haymanot) at Council of Dabra Mitmaq (1450). Established permanent capital at Debre Berhan. Defeated Sultan Badlay of Adal (1445).	Fall of Constantinople (1453) & Gutenberg Press (1440): Ottoman Turks under Sultan Mehmed II capture Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire. Invention of movable metal type printing press accelerates Renaissance.	<i>Zara Yaqob instituted strict religious orthodoxy, authored theological books (<i>Mets'hafe Berhan</i>, <i>Mets'hafe Milad</i>), and eliminated pagan practices.</i>

EPOCH 3: EARLY MODERN CONFLICTS, POPULATION MOVEMENTS & GONDAR

1500 - mid-1800s

Grade 9 (Units 6-9) & Grade 11 (Units 6-9) -- Adal Wars, Oromo Movements, Gondar, Zemene Mesafint, Industrial Revolution

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Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
1529 - 1543 AD	Christian-Adal War (Imam Ahmad Gran): Adal Sultanate under Imam Ahmad Ibrahim al-Ghazi defeats Emperor Lebna Dengel at Battle of Shimbra Kure (1529). Conquers highland kingdom for 14 years. Defeated and killed at Battle of Wayna Daga (Feb 21, 1543) by Emperor Gelawdewos and Portuguese musketeers under Christopher da Gama.	Protestant Reformation (1517) & Ottoman Hegemony: Martin Luther posts 95 Theses in Wittenberg. Ottoman Empire under Suleiman the Magnificent expands into Red Sea, supporting Adal with firearms; Portugal aids Christian Ethiopia.	<i>The war reflected the Ottoman-Portuguese global rivalry for control of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea trade routes.</i>

Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
Mid-16th Century	Oromo Population Movement & Gadaa System: Systematic expansion from southeastern homeland (Meda Walabu) into central, western, and northern Ethiopia organized via the Gadaa system (8-year cycle) and age-grades. Integration of conquered peoples through <i>Moggasa</i> (clan adoption) and <i>Guddifacha</i> (individual adoption).	Age of Exploration & Global Maritime Trade: Spanish and Portuguese oceanic voyages. Spanish conquest of Aztec (1521) and Inca (1532) empires. Inception of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.	<i>The movement reshaped the demographic, political, and cultural landscape of the Ethiopian region, integrating diverse linguistic communities.</i>
1632 - 1667 AD	Emperor Fasiladas & Foundation of Gondar (1636): Following civil war caused by Susenyos's adoption of Roman Catholicism (1622), Fasiladas restores Orthodox Christianity, expels Jesuit missionaries, adopts 'Closed Door Policy' with Europe, and establishes permanent capital at Gondar.	Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) & Peace of Westphalia: Devastating European religious warfare ends with Treaty of Westphalia (1648), establishing principles of state sovereignty and the modern nation-state system.	<i>Gondarine Period (1636-1769) witnessed distinctive stone castle architecture (Fasil Ghebbi), church art, and literary revival.</i>
1769 - 1855 AD	The Zemene Mesafint (Era of the Warlords): Began with assassination of Emperor Iyoas by Ras Mikael Sehul of Tigray (1769). Imperial monarchy reduced to puppets in Gondar; regional warlords (Yejju Oromo dynasty/Wara Sheh, Tigray, Semen, Gojjam, Shewa) fight continuously for supremacy. Ended by Kassa Hailu in 1855.	Age of Revolutions (1750s-1815): Industrial Revolution begins in Great Britain (James Watt steam engine 1769). American War of Independence (1776). French Revolution (1789). Napoleonic Wars and Congress of Vienna (1815).	<i>Zemene Mesafint was marked by political fragmentation, absence of central government, decline of trade, and intense doctrinal controversies (Tewahedo vs Sost Lidet vs Qebat).</i>

EPOCH 4: MODERN STATE BUILDING, IMPERIAL RESISTANCE & VICTORY OF ADWA

1855 - 1914

Grade 10 (Units 1-3) & Grade 12 (Units 1-3) -- Tewodros II, Yohannes IV, Menilek II, Battle of Adwa, Scramble for Africa

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Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
Feb 1855 - 1868	Emperor Tewodros II & Inception of Modernization: Kassa Hailu defeats regional warlords (Goshu at Gur Amba 1852, Birru Aligaz at Taqusa 1853, Ras Ali II at Ayshal 1853, Wube at Deresge 1855) and is crowned Tewodros II. Reforms: centralized army, salaried civil service, cannon manufacturing at Gafat (Sebastopol). British Napier expedition leads to Tewodros's suicide at Meqdela (April 13, 1868).	Crimean War (1853-1856) & American Civil War (1861-1865): Abolition of slavery in the US (1863 Emancipation Proclamation). Opening of the Suez Canal (1869) dramatically elevates strategic value of the Red Sea and Horn of Africa.	<i>Tewodros was the pioneer of Ethiopian modernization and unity, though his confrontation with the Orthodox Church and regional lords undermined his reforms.</i>
1872 - 1889	Emperor Yohannes IV & Defense of Sovereignty: Adopted a decentralized/federalist approach to rule. Defeated Egyptian invasions at Battle of Gundet (1875) and Battle of Gura (1876). Signed Leche Agreement (1878) and held Council of Boru Meda (1878). Signed Hewett (Adwa) Treaty (1884). Ras Alula crushed Italians at Dogali (1887). Yohannes killed fighting Mahdists at Battle of Metemma (March 1889).	Unification of Germany & Italy / Scramble for Africa: Otto von Bismarck unifies Germany (1871). Cavour and Garibaldi unify Italy (1861-1870). Berlin Conference (1884-1885) convenes European powers to partition Africa without African consent.	<i>Yohannes died defending national sovereignty against foreign aggression on three simultaneous fronts: Egyptians, Italians, and Sudanese Mahdists.</i>

Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
1889 - 1913	Emperor Menilek II & The Victory of Adwa: King of Shewa crowned Emperor (1889). Signed Treaty of Wuchale (May 1889); abrogated it over Article XVII discrepancy (1893). Annihilated Italian invading army at Battle of Adwa (March 1, 1896) . Signed Treaty of Addis Ababa (Oct 1896) guaranteeing independence. Massive territorial consolidation and modernization (railway, bank, schools, telegraph, ministers).	High Imperialism & Anti-Colonial Resistance: European colonization of Africa except Ethiopia and Liberia. British defeat Mahdist Sudan (1898 Battle of Omdurman) and Boers in South Africa (1899-1902). Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905).	<i>Adwa was the first decisive victory of an African nation against a modern European colonial army, serving as a beacon for global Pan-Africanism.</i>

EPOCH 5: WORLD WARS, FASCIST AGGRESSION & PATRIOTIC RESISTANCE

1914 - 1945

Grade 10 (Units 4) & Grade 12 (Units 4) -- WWI, Russian Revolution, Fascist Aggression (1935-41), WWII, Patriotic War

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Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
1913 - 1916	Reign and Fall of Lij Iyasu: Grandson and designated heir of Menilek II. Pursued radical integration of Muslim populations, modern social reforms, and non-aligned foreign policy during WWI. Deposed in palace coup on Sept 27, 1916. Battle of Sagale (Oct 1916) confirms his overthrow; Zewditu crowned Empress with Ras Tafari as Regent.	World War I (1914-1918): Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo (June 28, 1914) sparks global conflagration between Triple Entente and Central Powers. Trench warfare, poison gas, tank warfare.	<i>Lij Iyasu was accused of apostasy (converting to Islam) and sympathizing with the Central Powers and Sayyid Mohammed Abdullah Hassan of Somalia.</i>
1923 - 1931	Ras Tafari's Ascent & 1931 Constitution: Ethiopia admitted to League of Nations (1923) after agreeing to eradicate slavery. Ras Tafari crowned Emperor Haile Selassie I (Nov 2, 1930). Promulgated Ethiopia's First Written Constitution (July 16, 1931) establishing bicameral parliament and consolidating monarchical absolutism.	Interwar Crisis & Rise of Fascism: October 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia led by Lenin. Treaty of Versailles (1919). Mussolini establishes Fascist dictatorship in Italy (1922). Wall Street Crash (1929) sparks Great Depression. Hitler rises to power in Germany (1933).	<i>The 1931 Constitution was designed to curb the power of hereditary regional nobles and establish a centralized imperial bureaucracy.</i>
1935 - 1941	Fascist Italian Invasion & Patriotic Resistance: Walwal incident (Dec 1934) used as pretext. Italy invades without declaration of war (Oct 3, 1935) using banned mustard gas. Battle of Maychew (March 1936). Emperor departs for Geneva League of Nations speech. Five years of guerilla resistance (Black Lions, Yekatit 12 massacre 1937, Arbegnoch). Liberated on May 5, 1941 with British aid (Gideon Force).	World War II (1939-1945): Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan) vs Allied Powers (Britain, USSR, USA, France). German invasion of Poland (Sept 1939). Battle of Britain, Operation Barbarossa (1941), Pearl Harbor (Dec 1941), Stalingrad (1943), D-Day (1944), Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Aug 1945).	<i>The League of Nations failed to stop Fascist aggression against Ethiopia, exposing the weakness of collective security and accelerating WWII.</i>

EPOCH 6: COLD WAR REALITIES, REVOLUTIONS & CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS

1945 - Present

Grade 10 (Units 5-8) & Grade 12 (Units 5-8) -- Cold War, 1960 Coup, 1974 Revolution, Derg, 1991 Transition, FDRE Constitution

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Period / Year	Ethiopia & Horn of Africa History	Regional & World History Context	ESSLCE Key Takeaway & Exam Trap
1945 - 1960	Post-Liberation Autocracy & Eritrean Federation: Anglo-Ethiopian Agreements (1942 & 1944) gradually restore sovereignty. US alliance formalized (Point Four 1952, Kagnaw Station). UN Resolution 390(A) federates Eritrea with Ethiopia (1952). Revised Constitution of 1955. Dec 1960 Imperial Bodyguard Coup led by Germame and Mengistu Neway shatters myth of monarchical invulnerability.	Post-WWII Order & Dawn of the Cold War: United Nations founded (1945). Cold War begins: Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan (1947), NATO (1949) vs Warsaw Pact (1955). Decolonization sweeps Asia and Africa (India 1947, Ghana 1957, 1960 Year of Africa).	<i>Although the 1960 coup failed militarily, it marked the birth of modern radical opposition and inspired the Ethiopian Student Movement.</i>
1963 - 1974	OAU Foundation & The 1974 Popular Revolution: Haile Selassie champions African unity; Organization of African Unity (OAU) founded in Addis Ababa (May 25, 1963). Rising discontent: Peasant revolts (Bale 1963-70, Gojjam 1968), Ethiopian Student Movement ('Land to the Tiller'), Wollo famine (1973). Popular revolution erupts (Feb 1974); Emperor deposed on Sept 12, 1974 by military committee (Derg).	Peak of Cold War & Non-Aligned Movement: Cuban Missile Crisis (1962). Vietnam War (1955-1975). Arab-Israeli Wars (Six-Day War 1967, Yom Kippur War 1973, Arab Oil Embargo). Global spread of socialist and national liberation movements.	<i>The 1974 Revolution ended over 700 years of unbroken Solomonic dynastic rule, replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist military regime.</i>
1974 - 1991	The Derg Military Regime (PMAC): Chaired by Mengistu Haile Mariam. Radical reforms: Rural Land Proclamation nationalizing all rural land (March 1975); urban property nationalization; Zemecha campaign. Bloody 'Red Terror' (1976-78) against civilian opposition (EPRP). Ethio-Somalia Ogaden War (1977-78) won with Soviet/Cuban support. 1984-85 famine. Armed resistance by EPRDF, EPLF culminates in Derg collapse (May 1991).	Decline & Collapse of Soviet Communism: US-Soviet détente, followed by renewed tension under Reagan. Mikhail Gorbachev introduces <i>Glasnost</i> (openness) and <i>Perestroika</i> (restructuring). Fall of Berlin Wall (Nov 1989). Dissolution of the USSR (Dec 1991).	<i>The Derg dismantled feudal landholding under the slogan 'Land to the Tiller', but economic collapse, authoritarian violence, and civil war caused its downfall in May 1991.</i>
1991 - Present	TGE, 1995 FDRE Constitution & Renaissance: Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE, 1991-95) formed under Transitional Charter. Eritrean independence referendum (1993). Promulgation of the 1995 FDRE Constitution establishing an ethnic-based federal parliamentary republic with right to self-determination (Article 39). Launch of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD, April 2011).	Post-Cold War Globalization: Hegemony of liberal democracy and market capitalism; expansion of the European Union; formation of the African Union (AU, 2002 in Durban/Addis Ababa). Rapid rise of China and multipolar world order.	<i>The 1995 Constitution restructured Ethiopia into a federation based on ethno-linguistic territorial units, unprecedented in African constitutional history.</i>

PART II: Master Directory of Decisive Treaties & Agreements

Essential historical pacts, conventions, and agreements frequently tested in the ESSLCE National Exam.

Treaty & Date	Signatories & Context	Key Provisions & Articles	ESSLCE Trap & Exam Significance
Treaty of Wuchale (Uccialli) May 2, 1889	Emperor Menilek II & Count Pietro Antonelli (Kingdom of Italy)	Delimited Italian colony of Eritrea along the Mereb-Belessa-Muna line. Italy granted loan of 4 million lire and arms. In return, Article XVII became a dispute: Amharic text made diplomatic representation through Rome optional ('may use'), Italian text made it mandatory ('consents to use'), creating an illegal Italian protectorate over Ethiopia.	<i>Menilek discovered the deception through Queen Victoria's reply, rejected Italian protectorate claims, repaid loan, and formally abrogated the treaty in February 1893, directly triggering the Adwa campaign.</i>
Hewett (Adwa) Treaty June 3, 1884	Emperor Yohannes IV & Rear Admiral Sir William Hewett (Great Britain) and Mason Bey (Egypt)	Tripartite treaty requiring Ethiopia to facilitate the safe evacuation of Egyptian garrisons trapped in eastern Sudan by Mahdist forces through Ethiopian territory. In exchange, Egypt restored the Bogos (Keren) region to Ethiopia and promised free transit of goods through Massawa.	<i>Yohannes fulfilled all military terms, but Britain immediately betrayed Ethiopia by inviting Italy to occupy Massawa in February 1885, inciting Italian expansion that led to Dogali.</i>
Leche Agreement March 20, 1878	Emperor Yohannes IV & King Menilek of Shewa	Peace pact ending dynastic confrontation. Menilek agreed to drop the title 'King of Kings' (<i>Negusa Negast</i>), accept the subordinate title 'King of Shewa' (<i>Negus</i>), pay regular tribute, and respect imperial suzerainty. In return, Yohannes recognized Menilek's hereditary right over Shewa and Wollo boundary.	<i>Reflected Yohannes IV's federalist approach to imperial unity, allowing regional autonomy under central recognized authority.</i>
Council of Boru Meda Edict May 1878	Emperor Yohannes IV, Ethiopian Orthodox Church clergy, Wollo leaders	Imperial religious council held in Wollo to end deep theological divisions. Outlawed controversial doctrines (<i>Sost Lidet</i> / Three Births, and <i>Qebat</i> / Uncion), declaring <i>Tewahedo</i> (Union) as the sole official Orthodox doctrine. Issued deadline for Muslims of Wollo to convert to Christianity: rulers within 3 months, public within 3 years.	<i>Prompted conversion of Mohammed Ali (baptized Ras Mikael) and Amede Liben (Ras Desta), but triggered bitter underground resistance and revolts in Wollo.</i>
Tripartite Treaty December 13, 1906	Great Britain, France, and Italy (without Ethiopian representation)	Signed as Menilek II's health declined. Imperial powers agreed to maintain Ethiopian integrity, but divided the country into future economic spheres of influence if central authority collapsed: Britain got Nile Basin; France got Railway corridor (Djibouti-Addis Ababa); Italy got territorial link between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.	<i>Menilek responded vigorously by establishing Ethiopia's first modern Council of Ministers in 1907 and designating Lij Iyasu as heir to forestall foreign intervention.</i>
Treaty of Addis Ababa October 26, 1896	Emperor Menilek II & Major Nerazzini (Kingdom of Italy)	Peace treaty ending the First Italo-Ethiopian War after the Battle of Adwa. Italy unconditionally annulled the Treaty of Wuchale, recognized the absolute and unreserved independence of Ethiopia as a sovereign nation , and agreed to establish prisoners of war exchange.	<i>Italy was forced to pay war indemnities of 10 million lire to Ethiopia under the guise of prisoner upkeep expenses.</i>
Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1897 (Rodd Treaty) May 14, 1897	Emperor Menilek II & Sir Rennell Rodd (Great Britain)	Delimited boundary between Ethiopia and British Somaliland. Britain ceded 25,000 square miles of territory in Haud to Ethiopia. Ethiopia granted British Somali pastoralists grazing rights and promised not to assist the Sudanese Mahdists.	<i>Signed following the international diplomatic surge in Addis Ababa after the victory of Adwa.</i>
Franco-Ethiopian Railway Convention March 9, 1894	Emperor Menilek II & Alfred Ilg / Leon Chefneux (Imperial Railway Company of Ethiopia)	Granted concession to construct the 784-km metric gauge railway from the port of Djibouti to Addis Ababa. Reached Dire Dawa in 1902 and completed to Addis Ababa in 1917 under Empress Zewditu.	<i>Transformed Ethiopian commerce by replacing slow camel caravans with rail transport and leading to the foundation of Dire Dawa city (1902).</i>

Treaty & Date	Signatories & Context	Key Provisions & Articles	ESSLCE Trap & Exam Significance
Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship August 2, 1928	Regent Ras Tafari Makonnen & Giuliano Cora (Kingdom of Italy)	Twenty-year treaty of perpetual friendship and arbitration. Provided Ethiopia with a free trade zone in the Eritrean port of Assab and promised construction of a road between Assab and Dessie.	<i>Fascist Italy used this peaceful agreement as a diplomatic smokescreen while covertly preparing for military invasion.</i>
Anglo-Ethiopian Agreements (1942 & 1944) Jan 31, 1942 & Dec 19, 1944	Emperor Haile Selassie I & Great Britain	1942 Agreement: Placed Ethiopia under British military administration (Occupied Enemy Territory Administration / OETA), giving Britain control over Ogaden, Reserved Area, and finance. 1944 Agreement: Restored Ethiopian administrative autonomy, allowed Ethiopia to open diplomatic ties with other powers, but retained British control over Ogaden until 1954.	<i>The 1944 agreement enabled Haile Selassie to shift Ethiopia's diplomatic alignment from Great Britain to the United States.</i>
UN Resolution 390(A) December 2, 1950	United Nations General Assembly	Determined that Eritrea should constitute an autonomous federated unit with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown, coming into effect on September 15, 1952. Emperor Haile Selassie dissolved the federation in November 1962, annexing Eritrea as a province.	<i>The dissolution of the federation in 1962 triggered the 30-year armed struggle for Eritrean independence.</i>
Congress of Vienna 1814 - June 1815	Great Powers of Europe (Britain, Austria under Metternich, Prussia, Russia)	Reorganized Europe after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. Sought to restore pre-revolutionary monarchies (Legitimacy), suppress liberalism and nationalism, and establish a Balance of Power (Concert of Europe).	<i>Main architect was Austrian Chancellor Klemens von Metternich; created the conservative order challenged by the 1848 revolutions.</i>
Berlin Act (General Act of Berlin) Feb 26, 1885	14 European Powers (chaired by Otto von Bismarck)	Regulated European colonization and trade in Africa. Key provisions: Freedom of navigation on Congo and Niger rivers; formal prohibition of slave trading; and the crucial ' Principle of Effective Occupation ' (a power had to genuinely administer a coastal territory before claiming it).	<i>The Berlin Conference did NOT partition Africa on paper in 1884; it created the ground rules that accelerated the partition.</i>
Treaty of Versailles June 28, 1919	Allied Powers (Big Four: Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando) & Germany	Formally ended WWI. Article 231 ('War Guilt Clause') placed sole blame on Germany. Imposed massive reparations (\$33 billion); stripped Germany of all colonies; demilitarized the Rhineland; banned Anschluss with Austria; created the League of Nations.	<i>The harsh terms and humiliation fueled extreme German nationalism, facilitating Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1933.</i>
Nile Basin Treaties (1929 & 1959) 1929 & 1959	1929: Britain & Egypt; 1959: Egypt & Sudan	Allocated 48 billion cubic meters (BCM) to Egypt and 4 BCM to Sudan in 1929; increased to 55.5 BCM to Egypt and 18.5 BCM to Sudan in 1959. Granted Egypt veto power over any upstream infrastructure projects.	<i>Ethiopia, which contributes over 86% of the Nile's waters, was completely excluded and consistently rejected these colonial-era bilateral treaties.</i>
Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA / Entebbe) May 14, 2010	Nile Basin Riparian States (Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi)	Replaced colonial-era Nile treaties with the principle of equitable and reasonable utilization. Paved the legal and diplomatic way for upstream infrastructure development, notably the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD, April 2011) .	<i>Egypt and Sudan rejected the CFA, clinging to the 1959 bilateral agreement.</i>

PART III: Master Directory of Decisive Historic Battles

Chronological compendium of military clashes that decided the fate of Ethiopian dynasties and national independence.

Battle & Date	Belligerents & Commanders	Tactical Outcome & Strategic Significance	ESSLCE Matric Focus
Battle of Shimbra Kure March 1529	Imam Ahmad Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Adal Sultanate) vs Emperor Lebna Dengel (Christian Highland Kingdom)	Fought near modern Mojo. Imam Ahmad utilized disciplined cavalry tactics and religious zeal to shatter the numerically superior Christian imperial army. Marked the beginning of the 14-year conquest of the Christian highlands.	<i>Adal's decisive victory demonstrated the vulnerability of traditional Christian military formations to combined cavalry and firearm tactics.</i>
Battle of Wofla August 28, 1542	Portuguese Musketeers under Christopher da Gama vs Imam Ahmad Gran & Ottoman reinforcements	Fought near Lake Ashenge (Tigray). Ottoman musket reinforcements overwhelmed the Portuguese vanguard. Christopher da Gama was captured, tortured, and executed when he refused to convert to Islam.	<i>A temporary setback that galvanized the remaining Portuguese survivors to join Emperor Gelawdewos at Wayna Daga.</i>
Battle of Wayna Daga Feb 21, 1543	Emperor Gelawdewos + Portuguese musketeers vs Imam Ahmad Gran + Ottoman mercenaries	Fought near Lake Tana. A Portuguese sharpshooter wounded Imam Ahmad, who was subsequently beheaded. The Adal army disintegrated, ending the Muslim hegemony over the highlands and restoring the Christian monarchy.	<i>Marked the climax of Portuguese-Ottoman proxy warfare in the Horn of Africa. Both kingdoms emerged economically exhausted.</i>
Battle of Dabra Zabit 1771	Ras Mikael Sehul of Tigray vs Allied Warlords of Begemder, Amhara, and Wollo	Decisive battle in the early Zemene Mesafint. The veteran warlord Ras Mikael Sehul was defeated, captured, and sent into internal exile, initiating continuous Yeju supremacy in Gondar.	<i>Marked the collapse of Ras Mikael Sehul's direct king-making authority in Gondar.</i>
Battle of Gur Amba Nov 27, 1852	Kassa Hailu (future Tewodros II) vs Dejazmach Goshu Zewde of Gojjam	Fought near Gondar. Dejazmach Goshu, a premier military veteran of the Zemene Mesafint, was killed in battle. Elevated Kassa Hailu from a regional rebel (<i>Shifita</i>) to a major national contender.	<i>First in the sequence of 4 great battles that brought Kassa Hailu to the imperial throne.</i>
Battle of Taqusa (Gorgora Bichign) April 12, 1853	Kassa Hailu vs Birru Aligaz and 4 Allied Vassals of Yeju	Ras Ali II sent a massive coalition of four generals to crush Kassa. Kassa completely routed them; Birru Aligaz and two other generals were killed.	<i>Opened the road for Kassa to confront his former patron Ras Ali II directly.</i>
Battle of Ayshal June 29, 1853	Kassa Hailu vs Ras Ali II (Supreme Lord of Yeju Dynasty)	Fought in Gojjam. One of the bloodiest engagements of the Zemene Mesafint. Kassa Hailu completely crushed Ras Ali II, bringing an end to the nearly 80-year political dominance of the Yeju dynasty (Wara Sheh).	<i>Considered by historians as the effective end of the Zemene Mesafint.</i>
Battle of Deresge Feb 9, 1855	Kassa Hailu vs Dejazmach Wube Haile Maryam of Semen and Tigray	Fought in Semen. Kassa defeated his final major rival, captured Wube's arsenal, and two days later was crowned Emperor Tewodros II at Deresge Mariam church by Abuna Salama III.	<i>Completed the initial military phase of unifying fragmented Ethiopia and launched the Modern Era.</i>
Battle of Aroge & Meqdela April 10 & 13, 1868	Emperor Tewodros II vs British Expeditionary Army under Sir Robert Napier	At Aroge, Tewodros's charging warriors were decimated by British Snider-Enfield breach-loading rifles and rockets. On April 13, Napier stormed Meqdela; Tewodros committed suicide with a pistol gifted by Queen Victoria rather than surrender.	<i>Napier looted thousands of precious Ethiopian manuscripts and regalia, which remain in British institutions.</i>
Battle of Assam July 11, 1871	Dejazmach Kassa Mircha of Tigray vs Emperor Tekle Giyorgis II (Wagshum Gobeze)	Fought near Adwa. Tekle Giyorgis invaded Tigray with 60,000 troops, but Kassa Mircha, utilizing modern rifles and disciplined fire trained by John Kirkham, defeated and captured the Emperor.	<i>Paved the way for Kassa Mircha to be crowned Emperor Yohannes IV in January 1872 at Aksum.</i>
Battle of Gundet Nov 16, 1875	Emperor Yohannes IV & Ras Alula vs Egyptian Army under Colonel Arendrup	Fought in a narrow valley in Hamasen. Yohannes's forces ambushed and virtually wiped out the modern Egyptian expeditionary force. Arendrup was killed; extensive modern artillery and Remington rifles were captured.	<i>First major defeat suffered by Khedive Ismail's expansionist Egyptian army in the Horn.</i>

Battle & Date	Belligerents & Commanders	Tactical Outcome & Strategic Significance	ESSLCE Matric Focus
Battle of Gura March 7-9, 1876	Emperor Yohannes IV & Ras Alula vs Egyptian Invasion Army under Ratib Pasha and General Loring	Three-day pitched battle in Eritrea. Yohannes decisively routed the heavily fortified Egyptian army. Ended Khedive Ismail's ambitious dream of building an Egyptian empire over the Horn and Nile basin.	<i>Combined with Gundet, it provided Ethiopia with thousands of modern rifles and artillery, modernizing its imperial army.</i>
Battle of Embabo June 6, 1882	King Menilek of Shewa vs King Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam	Fought in western Wollega. Menilek's Shewan army under Ras Gobena Dacche routed Gojjam forces and captured Tekle Haymanot. Yohannes IV intervened, punished both kings, took Agawmeder from Gojjam, and Wollo from Shewa.	<i>Decided the supremacy over the rich trade routes of south-western Ethiopia in favor of Shewa.</i>
Battle of Kufit Sept 23, 1885	Ras Alula Engida vs Sudanese Mahdist Army under Uthman Digna	Fought near Agordat as part of Ethiopia's obligations under the Hewett Treaty to relieve Egyptian garrisons. Ras Alula defeated the Mahdists with heavy casualties on both sides, securing the border.	<i>Initiated bitter hostilities between the Sudanese Mahdists and Christian Ethiopia.</i>
Battle of Dogali Jan 26, 1887	Ras Alula Engida (Governor of Mereb Mellash) vs Italian Battalion under Lt. Col. Tommaso De Cristoforis	Fought near Massawa. Ras Alula intercepted and annihilated an Italian relief column of 500 troops marching to Sa'ati. It shocked Italy, caused parliamentary crisis in Rome, and demonstrated Ethiopian readiness against European intrusion.	<i>First major military defeat inflicted by an African commander on a European army in the 19th century.</i>
Battle of Chelenqo Jan 6, 1887	King Menilek of Shewa vs Emir Abdullahi of Harar	Fought near Harar. Menilek's army crushed the Harari forces in less than twenty minutes. Resulted in the incorporation of the ancient Emirate of Harar into the Ethiopian Empire. Ras Makonnen appointed governor.	<i>Secured the lucrative eastern commercial hub and opened direct trade access to Zeila and Djibouti.</i>
Battle of Metemma (Gallabat) March 9-10, 1889	Emperor Yohannes IV vs Sudanese Mahdist Army under Zeki Tumul	Yohannes marched with 130,000 troops to avenge Mahdist sack of Gondar. Ethiopian forces breached the fortified Mahdist stockade and were on the verge of total victory when Yohannes was shot by a sniper. Panic ensued; Mahdists captured his body.	<i>Led to immediate accession of Menilek II as Emperor on March 25, 1889, shifting political center from Tigray to Shewa.</i>
Battle of Amba Alage & Siege of Mekelle Dec 7, 1895 & Jan 1896	Ethiopian Vanguard (Fitawrari Gebeyehu, Ras Makonnen) vs Italian forces (Major Toselli, Major Galliano)	At Amba Alage, Ethiopians wiped out Toselli's advance force. At Mekelle (Enda Eyesus), Empress Taytu devised the siege tactic of cutting off the fort's water supply, forcing Italian surrender without destroying the garrison.	<i>Paved the way for the decisive showdown at Adwa.</i>
Battle of Adwa March 1, 1896	Emperor Menilek II, Empress Taytu, Ras Makonnen, Ras Mengesha, Ras Alula vs Italian Invasion Army under Gen. Oreste Baratieri	Fought on Sunday in mountainous terrain. Over 100,000 mobilized Ethiopians annihilated the 17,700-man Italian army (over 6,000 Italians killed, 1,500 wounded, 3,000 captured). Forced Italy to sign Treaty of Addis Ababa recognizing full Ethiopian independence.	<i>A turning point in world history: shattered the myth of white European military invincibility and fueled global Pan-Africanism.</i>
Battle of Sagale Oct 27, 1916	Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis Dinagde (Minister of War) vs King Mikael of Wollo (father of Lij Iyasu)	Fought 80 km north of Addis Ababa. Mikael marched to restore his deposed son Lij Iyasu. Habte Giyorgis used superior machine guns and tactical encirclement to crush the Wollo army and capture King Mikael.	<i>Confirmed the deposition of Lij Iyasu and consolidated the diarchy of Empress Zewditu and Regent Ras Tafari.</i>
Battle of Maychew March 31, 1936	Emperor Haile Selassie I & Imperial Bodyguard vs Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Italian Army	Final major conventional battle of the 1935-36 Italian war. Ethiopian forces launched courageous frontal assaults against entrenched Italian positions, but were broken by Italian aerial bombardment and chemical mustard gas.	<i>Directly led to the occupation of Addis Ababa on May 5, 1936 and the launch of the 5-year Patriotic Guerilla War.</i>
Battle of Karamara (Ethio-Somalia War) March 1978	Ethiopian Armed Forces + Cuban Brigades vs Somali National Army (under Siad Barre)	Decisive battle in the Ogaden War. Somali forces had invaded in July 1977 aiming to realize 'Greater Somalia'. Under General Vasilii Petrov (Soviet) and General Arnaldo Ochoa (Cuban), a combined tank and air assault liberated the strategic Karamara pass and recaptured Jijiga.	<i>Demonstrated major Cold War superpower realignments: USSR switched support from Somalia to Ethiopia; USA backed Somalia.</i>

PART IV: The 4 Great Modern Emperors Comparison Matrix

Comparative analysis of the architects of the modern Ethiopian state across 6 crucial dimensions.

Dimension	Tewodros II (1855-68)	Yohannes IV (1872-89)	Menilek II (1889-1913)	Haile Selassie I (1930-74)
Origin & Rise	Kassa Hailu of Qwara (Gondar)	Kassa Mircha of Temben (Tigray)	Sahle Maryam of Shewa	Tafari Makonnen of Ejersa Goro (Harar)
Vision of Unity	Radical Centralization: Dreamt of a unified, restored Christian empire with all authority radiating from the throne. Bitterly opposed feudal fragmentation and autonomous warlords.	Federalist Decentralization: Recognized regional realities. Tolerated regional rulers (Menilek in Shewa, Tekle Haymanot in Gojjam) as autonomous kings (<i>Negus</i>) paying nominal allegiance to the <i>Negusa Negast</i> .	Pragmatic Imperial Expansion & Modernization: Combined diplomatic finesse, firearms acquisition, and military conquest to double the empire's territory southward, eastward, and westward.	Bureaucratic Absolutism: Systematically dismantled regional hereditary aristocracy, replaced them with appointed civil servants, and centralized all legislative, judicial, and executive power in the Crown.
Military & Weapons	Pioneered a professional, national standing army paid by imperial treasury rather than living off peasantry. Established weapons manufacturing at Gafat (produced massive mortar <i>Sebastopol</i>).	Acquired large stocks of modern firearms from British Napier expedition and captured massive arsenals from defeated Egyptian armies at Gundet (1875) and Gura (1876). Built formidable army led by Ras Alula.	Amassed vast arsenals of repeating rifles and artillery from France, Italy, and Russia. Mobilized an unprecedented multi-ethnic army of over 100,000 warriors for the Adwa campaign.	Founded modern military institutions: Holeta Military Academy (1934), Imperial Bodyguard (<i>Kebur Zabagna</i>), Air Force, and Harar Military Academy (1957). Supported by British, then US military missions.
Religious Policy	Demanded strict doctrinal orthodoxy; came into violent clash with the Orthodox Church when he expropriated excess church land to distribute to tax-paying peasants.	Enforced strict religious uniformity at Council of Boru Meda (1878), adopting Tewahedo doctrine and coercing Muslims of Wollo into conversion.	Pragmatic and conciliatory. Accommodated diverse religions and ethnic groups in newly incorporated territories; allowed religious freedom to maintain administrative stability.	Cemented autocephaly of Ethiopian Orthodox Church from Alexandria (1959); codified imperial divine right in 1931 and 1955 Constitutions ('person of the Emperor is sacred').
Foreign Diplomacy	Sought European technology and artisans. Wrote letters to Queen Victoria; when ignored, imprisoned British consul Cameron and missionaries, provoking Napier's military expedition (1868).	Faced simultaneous external aggression from Egypt, Mahdist Sudan, and Italy. Signed Hewett Treaty (1884) to rescue Egyptian garrisons, but was betrayed by Britain inviting Italy into Massawa.	Master diplomat. Signed Treaty of Wuchale (1889), abrogated it when deception was uncovered, and defeated Italy at Adwa (1896), forcing European powers to establish legations in Addis Ababa.	Arch-internationalist. Joined League of Nations (1923); historic Geneva address (1936); co-founded United Nations (1945); mediated regional conflicts; founding father and host of OAU (1963).
Historical Legacy	Committed suicide at Meqdela (April 13, 1868). Celebrated as the visionary pioneer of modern Ethiopian unity .	Killed defending Ethiopia against Mahdists at Battle of Metemma (March 1889). Regarded as a patriotic martyr of national sovereignty .	Founded Addis Ababa (1886); introduced Franco-Ethiopian Railway, Bank of Abyssinia, modern school, hospital, telephone, and first cabinet of ministers (1907).	Deposed on Sept 12, 1974 by the Derg following popular revolution, student protests, famine, and military mutiny, ending the centuries-old Solomonic monarchy.

PART V: World History Mastery Summaries

Concise conceptual syntheses of European, Global, and Pan-African transformations tested in Grades 10 & 12.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY (RISORGIMENTO, 1815-1870)

Key Figures:	Giuseppe Mazzini ('The Soul' / Young Italy), Count Camillo di Cavour ('The Brain' / Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia), Giuseppe Garibaldi ('The Sword' / Red Shirts), King Victor Emmanuel II.
Core Events:	Congress of Vienna (1815) left Italy fragmented into Papal States, Austrian-dominated north (Lombardy-Venetia), and Bourbon Kingdom of Two Sicilies. Cavour allied with Napoleon III of France against Austria (1859). Garibaldi's 'Expedition of the Thousand' captured Sicily and Naples (1860). Kingdom of Italy proclaimed (1861). Rome captured and made capital (1870) after French troops withdrew during Franco-Prussian War.
ESSLCE Focus:	<i>ESSLCE tests: Piedmont-Sardinia was the nuclear state that led unification; Cavour's diplomacy vs Garibaldi's popular military campaign.</i>

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY (1864-1871)

Key Figures:	Otto von Bismarck (The 'Iron Chancellor' of Prussia), King William I (Kaiser Wilhelm I), General von Moltke.
Core Events:	Bismarck rejected liberal parliamentary democracy, asserting problems are solved by ' Blood and Iron '. Orchestrated three calculated wars: 1) Danish War (1864) : Prussia & Austria defeat Denmark over Schleswig-Holstein. 2) Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks War (1866) : Battle of Sadowa (Königgratz) eliminates Austrian leadership; forms North German Confederation. 3) Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) : Triggered by Ems Dispatch; Battle of Sedan destroys French army. German Empire proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles (Jan 18, 1871).
ESSLCE Focus:	<i>ESSLCE tests: Prussia was the lead state; Zollverein (customs union 1834) laid economic foundation; Bismarck's realpolitik.</i>

WORLD WAR I & THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1914-1919)

Key Figures:	Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Tsar Nicholas II, Vladimir Lenin, Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau.
Core Events:	Causes (M-A-I-N) : Militarism, Alliance systems (Triple Entente vs Triple Alliance), Imperialism, Nationalism in Balkans ('Powder Keg'). Assassination at Sarajevo (June 28, 1914). Schlieffen Plan fails; brutal trench warfare. Russian Revolution (1917) : February Revolution overthrows Tsar; October Revolution brings Lenin's Bolsheviks to power ('Peace, Land, Bread'). Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) takes Russia out of war. End : US entry (April 1917); Armistice signed Nov 11, 1918. Treaty of Versailles (1919) punishes Germany.
ESSLCE Focus:	<i>ESSLCE tests: Article 231 war guilt; collapse of four empires (Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman); Wilson's 14 Points & League of Nations.</i>

WORLD WAR II & THE HOLOCAUST (1939-1945)

Key Figures:	Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman.
Core Events:	Rise of Totalitarianism : Fascism in Italy (1922), Nazism in Germany (1933), Japanese expansion (Manchuria 1931). Failure of League of Nations over Ethiopia (1935). Policy of Appeasement (Munich Agreement 1938). War Course : German invasion of Poland (Sept 1, 1939) starts WWII. Blitzkrieg across Europe. Battle of Britain (1940). Operation Barbarossa (June 1941). Pearl Harbor (Dec 7, 1941) brings US into war. Turning points: Battle of Stalingrad (1942-43) & Battle of Midway (1942). D-Day Normandy (June 6, 1944). Atomic bombs on Hiroshima & Nagasaki (Aug 1945).
ESSLCE Focus:	<i>ESSLCE tests: Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (Aug 1939); Stalingrad as turning point; Yalta Conference (1945) planning post-war order and UN.</i>

THE COLD WAR ERA & DECOLONIZATION (1945-1991)

Key Figures:	Harry Truman, Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev, John F. Kennedy, Kwame Nkrumah, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mikhail Gorbachev.
Core Events:	Ideological Division : US Capitalist Democracy vs Soviet Marxist-Leninism. Truman Doctrine (containment, 1947), Marshall Plan (1948), NATO (1949) vs Warsaw Pact (1955). Proxy wars: Korean War (1950-53), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), Vietnam War (1955-75). African Decolonization : 1945 Pan-African Manchester Congress; Ghana independence (1957); 1960 'Year of Africa' (17 nations free); Algerian War (FLN); founding of OAU in Addis Ababa (May 25, 1963). End of Cold War : Soviet-Afghan War (1979-89), Gorbachev's reforms, fall of Berlin Wall (1989), dissolution of USSR (Dec 1991).
ESSLCE Focus:	<i>ESSLCE tests: Non-Aligned Movement (Bandung 1955); OAU principles (sovereignty, non-interference, eradication of colonialism); Apartheid ended 1994.</i>

PART VI: ESSLCE 'Sequence & Chronology' Master Exam Drills

Master the #1 most frequently missed question type on national exams: 'Which event happened first or last?'

Question 1: Which of the following events in 19th-century Ethiopian history occurred FIRST?

- A. The Battle of Embabo
- B. The Council of Boru Meda
- C. The Leche Agreement
- D. The Battle of Gundet

Correct Answer: D. The Battle of Gundet (November 1875)

Chronological Explanation: Chronological order:

- 1) **Battle of Gundet:** Nov 1875
- 2) **Leche Agreement:** March 1878
- 3) **Council of Boru Meda:** May 1878
- 4) **Battle of Embabo:** June 1882.

Question 2: Arrange the following battles fought by Emperor Tewodros II in correct chronological sequence:

- A. Gur Amba -> Taqusa -> Ayshal -> Deresge
- B. Taqusa -> Gur Amba -> Deresge -> Ayshal
- C. Gur Amba -> Ayshal -> Taqusa -> Deresge
- D. Ayshal -> Gur Amba -> Taqusa -> Deresge

Correct Answer: A. Gur Amba -> Taqusa -> Ayshal -> Deresge

Chronological Explanation: Kassa Hailu's rise to the throne:

- 1) **Gur Amba:** Nov 1852 (defeated Dej. Goshu of Gojjam)
- 2) **Taqusa (Gorgora Bichign):** April 1853 (defeated 4 Yejju vassals)
- 3) **Ayshal:** June 1853 (crushed Ras Ali II)
- 4) **Deresge:** Feb 1855 (defeated Dej. Wube of Semen).

Question 3: Which of the following international treaties was signed LAST?

- A. The Treaty of Wuchale
- B. The Hewett (Adwa) Treaty
- C. The Treaty of Addis Ababa
- D. The Tripartite Treaty

Correct Answer: D. The Tripartite Treaty (December 1906)

Chronological Explanation: Chronological order:

- 1) **Hewett Treaty:** June 1884
- 2) **Treaty of Wuchale:** May 1889
- 3) **Treaty of Addis Ababa:** October 1896
- 4) **Tripartite Treaty:** December 1906.

Question 4: Arrange the following 20th-century events in Ethiopian history from earliest to latest:

- A. 1931 Constitution -> Walwal Incident -> Maychew -> Yekatit 12 Massacre
- B. Walwal Incident -> 1931 Constitution -> Maychew -> Yekatit 12 Massacre
- C. 1931 Constitution -> Maychew -> Walwal Incident -> Yekatit 12 Massacre
- D. Walwal Incident -> Maychew -> 1931 Constitution -> Yekatit 12 Massacre

Correct Answer: A. 1931 Constitution -> Walwal Incident -> Maychew -> Yekatit 12 Massacre

Chronological Explanation: Chronology:

- 1) **First Written Constitution:** July 1931
- 2) **Walwal Incident:** December 1934
- 3) **Battle of Maychew:** March 31, 1936
- 4) **Yekatit 12 Massacre:** February 1937.

Question 5: Which European event occurred in the SAME YEAR that Emperor Tewodros II committed suicide at Meqdele?

- A. The opening of the Suez Canal
- B. The Meiji Restoration in Japan
- C. The unification of the German Empire
- D. The Berlin Conference

Correct Answer: B. The Meiji Restoration in Japan (1868)

Chronological Explanation: Both Emperor Tewodros II's death at Meqdele and the landmark **Meiji Restoration in Japan** occurred in **1868**. (Suez Canal opened 1869; German Empire proclaimed 1871; Berlin Conference 1884-85).

Question 6: Arrange the 3 calculated wars of German Unification orchestrated by Otto von Bismarck in correct order:

- A. Danish War -> Austro-Prussian War -> Franco-Prussian War
- B. Austro-Prussian War -> Danish War -> Franco-Prussian War
- C. Franco-Prussian War -> Danish War -> Austro-Prussian War
- D. Danish War -> Franco-Prussian War -> Austro-Prussian War

Correct Answer: A. Danish War -> Austro-Prussian War -> Franco-Prussian War

Chronological Explanation: Bismarck's wars:

- 1) **Danish War (1864):** Schleswig-Holstein
- 2) **Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks War (1866):** Battle of Sadowa
- 3) **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71):** Battle of Sedan and proclamation of Empire at Versailles.

Question 7: Which of the following Ethiopian historical eras is chronologically OLDEST?

- A. The Zagwe Dynasty of Lasta
- B. The Kingdom of Da'amat centered at Yeha
- C. The Sultanate of Shewa
- D. The Gondarine Period

Correct Answer: B. The Kingdom of Da'amat centered at Yeha (c. 1000 - 400 BC)

Chronological Explanation: Chronological progression:

- 1) **Da'amat (Yeha):** c. 1000 - 400 BC
- 2) **Aksum:** c. 100 - 900 AD
- 3) **Sultanate of Shewa:** founded 896 AD
- 4) **Zagwe Dynasty:** c. 1150 - 1270 AD
- 5) **Gondarine Period:** 1636 - 1769 AD.

Question 8: Arrange the political transformations of post-WWII Ethiopia in proper chronological sequence:

- A. Revised Constitution (1955) -> 1960 Coup -> Land to the Tiller (1965) -> Derg Rural Land Proclamation (1975)
- B. 1960 Coup -> Revised Constitution (1955) -> Derg Rural Land Proclamation (1975) -> Land to the Tiller (1965)
- C. Revised Constitution (1955) -> Land to the Tiller (1965) -> 1960 Coup -> Derg Rural Land Proclamation (1975)
- D. 1960 Coup -> Land to the Tiller (1965) -> Revised Constitution (1955) -> Derg Rural Land Proclamation (1975)

Correct Answer: A. Revised Constitution (1955) -> 1960 Coup -> Land to the Tiller (1965) -> Derg Rural Land Proclamation (1975)

Chronological Explanation: Chronology:

- 1) **Revised Constitution:** Nov 1955
- 2) **Imperial Bodyguard Coup:** Dec 1960
- 3) **'Land to the Tiller' Student Protest:** 1965
- 4) **Derg Rural Land Nationalization Proclamation:** March 1975.

Question 9: Which of the following WWII events occurred FIRST?

- A. Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor
- B. German Invasion of the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa)
- C. The Battle of Stalingrad
- D. The Allied D-Day Landings in Normandy

Correct Answer: B. German Invasion of the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa, June 1941)

Chronological Explanation: Chronology:

- 1) **Operation Barbarossa:** June 22, 1941
- 2) **Pearl Harbor Attack:** Dec 7, 1941
- 3) **Battle of Stalingrad:** Aug 1942 - Feb 1943
- 4) **D-Day Normandy:** June 6, 1944.

Question 10: Arrange the following hydro-political Nile agreements and milestones in chronological order:

- A. Anglo-Egyptian Agreement (1929) -> Bilateral Agreement (1959) -> Entebbe CFA (2010) -> GERD Launch (2011)
- B. Bilateral Agreement (1959) -> Anglo-Egyptian Agreement (1929) -> GERD Launch (2011) -> Entebbe CFA (2010)
- C. Anglo-Egyptian Agreement (1929) -> Entebbe CFA (2010) -> Bilateral Agreement (1959) -> GERD Launch (2011)
- D. Anglo-Egyptian Agreement (1929) -> Bilateral Agreement (1959) -> GERD Launch (2011) -> Entebbe CFA (2010)

Correct Answer: A. Anglo-Egyptian Agreement (1929) -> Bilateral Agreement (1959) -> Entebbe CFA (2010) -> GERD Launch (2011)

Chronological Explanation: Nile Basin hydro-politics:

- 1) **1929 Agreement:** 48 BCM Egypt / 4 BCM Sudan
- 2) **1959 Agreement:** 55.5 BCM Egypt / 18.5 BCM Sudan
- 3) **Entebbe CFA:** May 2010
- 4) **GERD Launch:** April 2, 2011.

PART VII: Complete Interactive A-Z Historical Index

All 200+ key historical concepts, leaders, treaties, battles, and revolutions across Grades 9-12.
Click on any entry below to jump directly to its timeline row or analysis section!

A

Abate, Ras (Commander)	[Leader]	Epoch 4	Abbasid Caliphate	[World]	Epoch 2	Abebe Aregay (Ras)	[Leader]	Epoch 5
Abraham Deboch & Moges Asgedom	[Patriots]	Epoch 5	Acheulean Handaxes	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Adafa (Roha)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2
Adal Sultanate	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2/3	Addis Ababa, Foundation (1886)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 4	Addis Ababa, Treaty of (1896)	[Treaty]	Directory
Adulis (Ancient Port)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Adwa, Battle of (1896)	[Battle]	Directory	Afar Rift Valley Fossils	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1
African Union (AU)	[World]	Epoch 6	Afro-Asiatic Language Family	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Agaw Peoples & Dynasties	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2
Ahmad Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Gran)	[Leader]	Epoch 3	Aksumite Empire	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Alexander the Great	[World]	Epoch 1
Alula Engida (Ras)	[Leader]	Directory	Amba Alage, Battle of (1895)	[Battle]	Directory	Amba Gishen (Royal Prison)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2
Amda Seyon (Emperor)	[Leader]	Epoch 2	American Civil War (1861-65)	[World]	Epoch 4	American Revolution (1776)	[World]	Epoch 3
Amoraw Wubneh (Patriot)	[Leader]	Epoch 5	Anglo-Ethiopian Agreements	[Treaty]	Directory	Antonelli, Pietro (Count)	[World]	Directory
Apartheid in South Africa	[World]	Epoch 6	Arbegnoch (Patriots)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5	Ardi (Ardipithecus ramidus)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1
Arendrup, Soren (Colonel)	[World]	Directory	Aroge, Battle of (1868)	[Battle]	Epoch 4	Article 39 (FDRE Const.)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6
Article XVII (Wuchale)	[Treaty]	Directory	Assam, Battle of (1871)	[Battle]	Directory	Ayshal, Battle of (1853)	[Battle]	Directory
Aztec Civilization	[World]	Epoch 3						

B

Badoglio, Pietro (Marshal)	[World]	Epoch 5	Bale Peasant Rebellion	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Bandung Conference (1955)	[World]	Epoch 6
Baratieri, Oreste (General)	[World]	Directory	Belay Zeleke (Dejazmach)	[Leader]	Epoch 5	Berlin Conference (1884-85)	[Treaty]	Directory
Bismarck, Otto von	[World]	Epoch 4	Black Lions Organization	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5	Boru Meda, Council of (1878)	[Treaty]	Directory
Bourbon Dynasty	[World]	Epoch 4	Byzantine Empire	[World]	Epoch 1/2			

C

Cameron, Charles (Consul)	[World]	Epoch 4	Capitalism (Industrial)	[World]	Epoch 3/4	Cavour, Camillo di	[World]	Epoch 4
Chelengo, Battle of (1887)	[Battle]	Directory	Christianity (Introduction 330 AD)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Closed Door Policy (Fasiladas)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3
Cold War (1947-1991)	[World]	Epoch 6	Congress of Vienna (1815)	[World]	Directory	Constitution of 1931	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5
Constitution of 1955	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Constitution of 1995 (FDRE)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Cooperative Framework Agreement	[Treaty]	Directory
Coptic Church of Alexandria	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Coup d'État of 1960	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Crusades (1095-1291)	[World]	Epoch 2
Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)	[World]	Epoch 6	Cuneiform Script (Sumer)	[World]	Epoch 1			

D

Da'amat, Kingdom of (Yeha)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Dabra Mitmaq, Council of (1450)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2	Dabra Zabiti, Battle of (1771)	[Battle]	Directory
De Bono, Emilio (General)	[World]	Epoch 5	Debre Berhan (Capital)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2	Deresge, Battle of (1855)	[Battle]	Directory
Derg (PMAC Regime, 1974-91)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Dinknesh (Lucy Fossil)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Dogali, Battle of (1887)	[Battle]	Directory

E

Eastern Question (Ottoman)	[World]	Epoch 4	Egypt (Ancient & Modern)	[World]	Epoch 1/4	Embabo, Battle of (1882)	[Battle]	Directory
Endubis (Aksumite King)	[Leader]	Epoch 1	Enset Domestication	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Eritrean Federation (1952-62)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6
Ethiopian Student Movement	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Ezana (King of Aksum)	[Leader]	Epoch 1			

F

Fascism in Italy	[World]	Epoch 5	Fasil Ghebbi (Castles)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3	Fasiladas (Emperor)	[Leader]	Epoch 3
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First World War (1914-18)	[World]	Epoch 5	French Revolution (1789)	[World]	Epoch 3	Frumentius (Abba Salama)	[Leader]	Epoch 1
G								
Gadaa System (Oromo)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3	Gafat Weapons Foundry	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 4	Garibaldi, Giuseppe	[World]	Epoch 4
Gelawdewos (Emperor)	[Leader]	Epoch 3	German Unification (1871)	[World]	Epoch 4	Gideon Force (1941)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5
Gojjam Peasant Rebellion	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Gondarine Period (1636-1769)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3	Graziani, Rodolfo (Marshal)	[World]	Epoch 5
Great Depression (1929)	[World]	Epoch 5	Guddifacha Practice	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3	Gundet, Battle of (1875)	[Battle]	Directory
Gur Amba, Battle of (1852)	[Battle]	Directory	Gura, Battle of (1876)	[Battle]	Directory			
H								
Habte Giyorgis Dinagde (Fitawrari)	[Leader]	Directory	Hadar Fossil Site	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Haile Selassie I (Emperor)	[Leader]	Matrix
Hammurabi's Code	[World]	Epoch 1	Hewett Treaty (1884)	[Treaty]	Directory	Hijra (First, to Aksum 615 AD)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2
Historiography (Ranke)	[History]	Epoch 1	Hitler, Adolf (Nazism)	[World]	Epoch 5	Holocaust (WWII)	[World]	Epoch 5
I								
Industrial Revolution (1750-1850)	[World]	Epoch 3/4	Italian Aggression (1935-41)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5	Italian Unification (1861)	[World]	Epoch 4
K								
Kagnew Station (Asmara)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Kaleb (King of Aksum)	[Leader]	Epoch 1	Karamara, Battle of (1978)	[Battle]	Directory
Kebra Nagast ('Glory of Kings')	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2	Kufit, Battle of (1885)	[Battle]	Directory	Kush, Kingdom of (Meroe)	[Africa]	Epoch 1
L								
Lalibela (King & 11 Churches)	[Leader]	Epoch 2	Land to the Tiller Slogan	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	League of Nations (1920-46)	[World]	Epoch 5
Lebna Dengel (Emperor)	[Leader]	Epoch 3	Leche Agreement (1878)	[Treaty]	Directory	Lenin, Vladimir (Bolsheviks)	[World]	Epoch 5
Lij Iyasu (Reign 1913-16)	[Leader]	Epoch 5	Ludolf, Hiob (Ethiopian Studies)	[History]	Epoch 3			
M								
Makonnen, Ras (Governor)	[Leader]	Epoch 4	Mansa Musa (Mali Empire)	[Africa]	Epoch 2	Maychew, Battle of (1936)	[Battle]	Directory
Mazzini, Giuseppe (Young Italy)	[World]	Epoch 4	Mekelle, Siege of (1896)	[Battle]	Directory	Melka Kunture Paleolithic Site	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1
Mengistu & Germame Neway	[Leaders]	Epoch 6	Mengistu Haile Mariam (Colonel)	[Leader]	Epoch 6	Menilek II (Emperor)	[Leader]	Matrix
Meqdela, Battle of (1868)	[Battle]	Epoch 4	Metemma, Battle of (1889)	[Battle]	Directory	Mikael Sehul (Ras)	[Leader]	Epoch 3
Moggasa Clan Adoption	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3	Munich Agreement (1938)	[World]	Epoch 5	Mussolini, Benito (Fascism)	[World]	Epoch 5
Mustard Gas (Chemical War)	[World]	Epoch 5						
N								
Napier, Robert (General)	[World]	Epoch 4	NATO vs Warsaw Pact	[World]	Epoch 6	Nazism in Germany (Hitler)	[World]	Epoch 5
Neolithic Agricultural Revolution	[World]	Epoch 1	Nile Basin Hydro-politics	[Ethiopia]	Directory	Nine Saints (Byzantine Monks)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1
Nkrumah, Kwame (Pan-Africanism)	[Africa]	Epoch 6	Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	[World]	Epoch 6			
O								
OAU (Founded May 25, 1963)	[Africa]	Epoch 6	Oldowan Pebble Tools (Gona)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Omo Kibish (Homo sapiens)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1
Oromo Population Movement	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3	Ottoman Empire (Expansion)	[World]	Epoch 3			
P								
Pan-Africanism Movement	[World]	Epoch 6	Pax Romana (Roman Peace)	[World]	Epoch 1	Peace of Westphalia (1648)	[World]	Epoch 3
Periplus of Erythraean Sea	[History]	Epoch 1	Petros, Abuna (Martyrdom)	[Leader]	Epoch 5	Point Four Agreement (1952)	[Treaty]	Epoch 6
R								

Ranke, Leopold von	[History]	Epoch 1	Red Terror (Qey Shibir, 1976-78)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Reformation (Protestant 1517)	[World]	Epoch 3
Renaissance (European)	[World]	Epoch 2	Restoration of Solomonic Line	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2	Rodd Treaty (1897)	[Treaty]	Directory
Russian Revolution (1917)	[World]	Epoch 5						

S

Sagale, Battle of (1916)	[Battle]	Directory	Scramble for Africa (1880s)	[Africa]	Epoch 4	Sebastopol (Mortar Cannon)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 4
Second World War (1939-45)	[World]	Epoch 5	Shewa, Sultanate of (Makhzumi)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2	Shewareged Gedle (Woizero)	[Patriots]	Epoch 5
Shimbira Kure, Battle of (1529)	[Battle]	Directory						

T

Taqusa, Battle of (1853)	[Battle]	Directory	Taytu Betul (Empress)	[Leader]	Epoch 4	Tekle Haymanot (Abba)	[Leader]	Epoch 2
Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam (King)	[Leader]	Directory	Tewodros II (Emperor)	[Leader]	Matrix	Transatlantic Slave Trade	[World]	Epoch 3
Transitional Gov. of Ethiopia (TGE)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Tripartite Treaty (1906)	[Treaty]	Directory			

U

United Nations (UN, 1945)	[World]	Epoch 6						
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V

Versailles, Treaty of (1919)	[Treaty]	Directory						
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W

Walwal Incident (Dec 1934)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5	Wayna Daga, Battle of (1543)	[Battle]	Directory	Wofla, Battle of (1542)	[Battle]	Directory
Woyane Rebellion (First, 1943)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 6	Wuchale, Treaty of (1889)	[Treaty]	Directory			

Y

Yeha (Great Temple of Da'amat)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 1	Yekatit 12 Massacre (1937)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 5	Yekuno Amlak (Emperor)	[Leader]	Epoch 2
Yohannes IV (Emperor)	[Leader]	Matrix						

Z

Zagwe Dynasty (1150-1270)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 2	Zara Yaqob (Emperor 1434-68)	[Leader]	Epoch 2	Zemene Mesafint (1769-1855)	[Ethiopia]	Epoch 3
Zewditu (Empress 1916-30)	[Leader]	Epoch 5	Zoskales (King of Aksum)	[Leader]	Epoch 1			



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