

- Maintain diplomatic relations to counter external threats.

#### **Menelik II (1889-1893):**

- **Short Range:**
  - Consolidate power after Yohannes' death.
  - Address Italy's influence in the North.
- **Medium Range:**
  - Define and demarcate boundaries with neighboring countries.
  - Strategically expand influence towards the South and East.
- **Long Range:**
  - Ensure territorial integrity and sovereignty.
  - Successfully confront Italy and secure international recognition.

#### **Emperor Haile Selassie I (1916-1974):**

- **Short Range:**
  - Secure Ethiopia's independence from Italian invasion.
  - Build diplomatic alliances for protection.
- **Medium Range:**
  - Maintain diplomatic relations with Britain and later the U.S.
  - Regain control over Eritrea through diplomatic means.
- **Long Range:**
  - Utilize foreign assistance to strengthen internal power.
  - Play a role in African affairs and decolonization.

### **Foreign Policy Changes and Continuities**

- **Changes:**
  - Shift from European alliances to the U.S. during Haile Selassie's era.
  - Embrace of socialism and alignment with the Soviet Union during the military regime.
  - Focus on domestic issues and a shift from dependency in the post-1991 period.
- **Continuities:**
  - Territorial integrity and sovereignty remain consistent objectives.
  - Emphasis on diplomacy to address external threats.
  - Strategic considerations related to geographic location persist.

### **Emperor Haile Selassie's Diplomacy**

- **Diplomatic Measures:**
  - League of Nations membership to resist Italian invasion.
  - Plea for aid from the League of Nations (though unsuccessful).
  - Effective use of diplomacy to regain control over Eritrea.
- **Exposing Colonial Interests:**
  - Highlighting Italian aggression and seeking international support.
  - Leveraging diplomatic skills to counter external threats.