ARADA SUB CITY EDUCATION OFFICE

ADDIS ABABA

HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATIONS FOR GRADE 12

TAHSAS, 2018/JANUARY, 2026

TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 100 **TIME ALLOWED:2 HOURS**

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **HISTORY** EXAMINATION. THE EXAMINATION CONTAINS A TOTAL OF **100** MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.
- SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWERSHEET PROVIDED.
- YOU ARE ALLOWED TO USE **2 HOURS** TO COMPLETE THE EXAM. WHEN TIME IS UP, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PENCIL, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.
- ANY FORM OF EXMAM **CHEATING** WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAM HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORES.
- PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWERSHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

1. The landmark between pre-history and history was the
   - **A.** Beginning of modern education
   - **B.** Beginning of technique of writing
   - **C**. discovery of fire in history
   - **D**. Invention of Stone tools
2. In which of the following human species is Lucy/Dinknesh belonged?
   - **A.** Australopithecus ramidus
   - **B.** Australopithecus africanus
   - **C**. Australopithecus afarensis
   - **D**. Australopithecus anamensis
3. Theocratic states were states ruled by
   - **A.** Priests
   - **B.** kings
   - **C**. local chiefs
   - **D**. gods
4. The largests linguistic group spoken in Ethiopia and the Horn is believed to be
   - **A.** Cushtic
   - **B.** Semetic
   - **C**. Omotic
   - **D**. Nilotic
5. Which of the following was a major achievement common to most ancient world civilizations?
   - **A.** Development of writing system
   - **B.** System of democratic elections
   - **C**. use of modern machinery
   - **D**. development of Industy
6. Which factor best explains the initial persecutions of early Christians by the Roman Emperors? This was because
   - **A.** Christianity promoted vilolence
   - **B.** Christians supported Roman gods
   - **C**. Christians controlled the army
   - **D**. Christianity rejected emperor worship
7. The principal port of Aksum during its climax stage was that of
   - **A.** Zeila
   - **B.** Dahlak
   - **C**. Adulis
   - **D**. Yeha
8. The greatest architectural achievement of the Zagwe Kingdom was the
   - **A.** Construction of Palaces
   - **B.** Construction of Churches
   - **C**. erection of Stalaes
   - **D**. building of Castles
9. In medieval land tenure system of Ethiopia, the name '**Gult**' refers to the right to
   - **A.** Impose tribute on Rist land owners
   - **B.** Transfer the Rist land to one's desendants
   - **C**. be a hereditary ownership of land
   - **D**. have Rist land for family members
10. The major cause for the Muslim-Christian war in Medieval Ethiopia was
    - **A.** Religious rivalry
    - **B.** Political difference
    - **C**. Economic rivalry
    - **D**. Territorial expansion

11. Which one of the following has **no relation** with the features of Dark Age in Europe

A. Decline of Greco-Roman civilization
C. decline of Roman Catholic Church
B. Decline of cities and towns
D. decrease in population number

12. Which one of the following is belonged to **unprivilage class** in European feudal society?

A. Knights
C. The clergy
B. Merchants
D. Nobles

13. Socio-economic and political system that dominated Europe during the Middle Ages was

A. Capitalism
C. Communism
B. Imperialism
D. Feudalism

14. Which of the following was a characterstic feature of the Age of Renaissance?

A. Opposing all ancient teachings of Romans and Greeks
B. Accepting everything without reasoning
C. Applying logical reasoning to improve knowledge
D. Rejocting all types of religious practices

15. The two foreign powers involved in the conflicts of 16th c Medieval Ethiopia were

A. Spain and Portugal
C. Portugal and Ottoman Turkey
B. Britain and France
D. Egypt and Portugal

16. Which of the following was **NOT** the consequence of the Oromo population movement?

A. Formation of modern Ethopian borders
B. Cultural assimilation of the Oromo's with others
C. Appearance of ethnic and cultural intermiling
D. Expansion of Oromo settlements

17. Which of the following best explains the significance of History? It

A. Predicts future events with certainity
B. Replaces science in explaining society
C. Helps to understand past human experiencs
D. Helps to reject past human identities

18. Which statement is **TRUE** about Pre-history? It

A. Is more detailed and more interpretive
B. Studied throgh historical methods and written evedences
C. Begins with written records and continues to the present
D. Studied mainly through archaeology and anthropology

19. The division of history into ancient, medieval and modern eras is an example of

A. Periodization
C. Calendar
B. Civilization
D. Dating

20. The person closey associated with the theory of Evolution is

A. Herodotus
C. Charles Darwin
B. Charles de Guale
D. Leopold von Ranke

21. Which one of the following combinations is **CORRECT**?

A. Homo habilis → walk upright human being
B. Homo erectus → handy human being
C. Homo sapiens → wise human being
D. Australopithicus → discovered fire

22. Which of the following truly describes how economic activities led to the emergence of early states?

A. Surplus production allowed population growth and specialization of labor
B. Hunting and gathering encouraged nomadic lifestyles that led to state formation
C. Lack of trade networks prevented social hierarchies and administrative systems
D. Cultural rituals replace the needs for economic organization in early societies

23. Which one of the following was a major cultural achievement of Ancient Egypt?

A. Development of iron smelting technology
C. Introduction of paper manufacturing
B. Construction of great tomps and temples
D. Logographic writing and alphabet

24. The two major cities of Indus Valley Civilizations were

A. Athens and Sparta
C. Harappa and Mohenjo Daro
B. Hinduism and Buddhism
D. Tikal and Calakmul

25. Which one of the following civilizations was **NOT** truly a river valley civilization?

A. Egypt and Sumeria
C. Mesopotamia and Rome
B. India and China
D. Persia and Greek

26. Which of the following ancient civilizations strongly influenced the legal system of the Western World?

A. Greek
C. Persia
B. Rome
D. India

27. The Roman Emperor who declared Christianity as official religion of his Empire was

A. Constantine the Great
C. Justinian I
B. Julius Casar
D. Theodosius I

28. Which language family is **NOT** commonly spoken in Ethiopia and the Horn

A. Chadic
C. Omotic
B. Semetic
D. Nilotic

29. The most diversified and the largest Cushtic branch in Ethiopia is believed to be

A. North Cushtic
C. Central Cushtic
B. Eastern Cushtic
D. Southern Cushtic

30. Punt and Damat were pre-Axumite states in Ethiopia. Which one best describes the former

A. It had used the politico-religious title of South Arabians
B. It was the oldest known state in Ethiopia and the Horn
C. Its leaders had sent series of naval expeditions to Egyptian Pharoahs.
D. It was the first locally known state in Ethiopia region

31. Which of the following was a major external factor for the decline of the Aksumite State?

A. Expansion of the Red Sea
C. Rise of Islamic power in Arabia
B. Rise of local rebellions
D. Environmental degradation

32. Which factor led to the rise of the Zagwe dynasty?

A. The integration of the Zagwe ruling class with the Axumite states
B. The internal power struggle within the Axumite ruling family
C. The Agaw's control of the long-distance trade routes
D. The extensive dependence of the Agaw's economy on agriculture

33. Bete Israel/Falasha were best described as a

A. Pagan group in southern Ethiopia
B. Christian group in northern Ethiopia
C. Jewish community in northern Ethiopia
D. Muslim community in eastern Ethiopia

34. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about the medieval kingdom of Damot? It

A. Became tributary state to the Zadwe dynasty
B. Continued as independent entity until the 17th c
C. Forced the Sultanate of Shewa to pay tribute
D. Never be influenced by the Solomonic dynasty

35. The period of European history from the year 500AD- 1000 A.D specifically indicates the

A. Early Capitalism
C. Dark Age
B. Declne feudalism
D. Middle Age

36. The reason why the Eastern Roman Empire survived after the decline of the West Roman Empire was

A. because it was so poor
B. because there was no interest from invaders
C. because it had no towns and cities
D. because it was not open to Barbarian's attack

37. Which of the following was a major political achievement shared by both the Tang and Song dynasties in China?

A. Complete separation of religion from the state
B. Ruled by hereditary aristocrats alone
C. Expansion through constant military conquest
D. Use of civil service examination to recruit officials

38. Which of the following development had no any contribution for the emergence of early capitalist relations in Europe?

A. The rise of feudal system
C. Rise of towns and urbanization
B. Growth of trade and commerce
D. Accumulation of captal

39. The great Renaissance painter who painted "The Last Super" and 'Mona Lisa' was

A. Leonardo da Vinci
C.Michael Angelo
B. Dante Aligheri
D. Christopher da Gama

40. The religious movement of 16th c against the Protestantism refers to

A. Reformation
C. Renaissance
B. Counter Reformation
D. Enlightenment

41. Which of the following developments most directly encouraged Enlightenment thinkers to believe that reason and natural laws could explain human society? The

A. Feudal system
C. Scientific Revolution
B. Wars of Crusades
D. Industrial Revolution

42. The largest linguistic super family spoken in the continent of Africa is believed to be

A. Nilo Saharan
C. Afro-Asiatic
B. Koisan
D. Niger Congo

43. Which of the following was a major military reason for the end of Mamluk rule in Egypt?

A. Use of mercenary atmies from Europe

B. Reliance on cavalry instead of firearms

C. Construction of heavily fortified naval bases

D. Formation of strong alliances with Ottomans

44. The founder of the Almohad religious movement in the Maghreb region was

A. Ibn Tumart **C**. Abdul Mumin

B. Abdallah ibn Yasin **D**. Abu Bakr

45. Which of the following factors most contributed to the rise of pre-colonial West African States?

A. Control of Trans Atlantic Slave tarde

B. Control of Trans-Saharan trade routes

C. Adoption of European political system

D. Dependence on slave labour from the coast

46. Which of the following was a major economic activity in Kano during the pre-colonial era?

A. Fishing along the Niger River **C**. Weaving,dyeing and trade in textile

B. Mining gold and silver **D**. Building naval ships for Red Sea trade

47. Which of the following best explains the positive role of nationalist movements in nation building during the 19th century? They

A. Strengthened absolute monarchies across Europe

B. Truly encouraged regional divisions and local loyalties

C. Discouraged political participation of the masses in Europe

D. Promoted unity, common identity and political integration

48. Which of the following was a major factor contributing to the rise of nationalist movements in the 19th century?

A. The decline of modern education

B. Industrialization and the growth of middle class

C. The increasing power of the Catholic Church

D. The spread and expansion of feudalism in Europe

49. The major economic motive for European colonization of Africa in the late 19th c was

A. Need to spread Christianity **C**. Desire to expand education

B. Need for raw materials **D**. Desire to civilize Africans

50. Which political and strategic factor played a key role in the process of German unification?

A. The military support from the French government

B. The role played by Piedmont Sardina as a catalyst

C. The leadership of Prussia under Otto von Bismark

D. The religious uniformity of all German states

51. Which event helped European powers to reduce conflicts among themselves in the Scramble for Africa?

A. Treaty of Versailles

B. Treaty of Paris

C. Vienna Conference

D. Berlin Conference

52. The major feature of the British kind of colonial administration policy was that

A. African chiefs governed with guidance from British officials

B. Colonies were ruled entirely from London with strict order

C. African chiefs and laws were completely abolished

D. All traditional leaders were replaced by Europeans

53. The traders who dominated the long distance trade of Northern Ethiopian region in 19th c

A. Jabarti

B. Afkala

C. Jallaba

D. Saffare

54. Which action shows Tewodros II's effort to modernize the Ethiopian army?

A. Avoiding the use of firearms locally

B. Manufacturing modern weapons locally

C. Abolishing national army

D. Avoidance of foreign aids

55. The commander of the Biritish military expedition to Ethiopia in 1867/68 was

A. General Kitchner

B. General Gordon

C. General Napier

D. General Barateri

56. Who was the main architect of the Egyptian aggression against Ethiopia during the 1870s?

A. Emperor Yohannis IV

B. Mohammed Rauf Pasha

C. Colonel Arendrup

D. Werner Muzinger

57. Which of the following step of modernization was introduced by Emperor Menelik II?

A. Written Constitution

B. Imperial Bodyguard

C. Municipal Police Force

D. Council of Ministers

58. Which of the following actions strongly helped Emperor Haile Selassie I to consolidate his absolute power?

A. Granting full autonomy to provinces
C. Establishing a multi-party system
B. Promulgating the 1931 Constitution
D. Abolishing monarchical system

59. Which one of the following can be take as a pretext for the Second Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935/36? The

A. Dogali Incident
C. Adwa Complex
B. Walwal Incident
D. Wuchale Treaty

60. The immediate caues of the First World War was the

A. Alliances formation
C. Sarajevo Assassination
B. Imperialism & Economic rivarlies
D. Election of Fransis Feredinand

61. One of the major political effects of the October 1917 Russian Revolution was

A. Establishment of Bolshevik Communist rule
B. Removal of despotic regime of Romanov Dynasty
C. Establishment of Provisional Government
D. Formation of Russian Parliament

62. The worst global economic downturn in the inter-war period was that of the

A. Political capitalism
C. Fascism
B. Great Depression
D. Great War

63. The event that marked for the official beginning of the Second World War was the

A. Assassination of Austro-Hungarian Prince
C. Violation of Versailles Treaty
B. Invasion of Poland by Germany
D. failure of League of Nations

64. Which one of the following was **NOT** among the strategies of the Cold War?

A. Propaganda
C.Foreign aid programs
B. Arms race
D. Direct military clash

65. The two super-powers of the world in post Second World War era were

A. Britain and France
C. UK and USA
B. Germany and Italy
D. USSA and USSR

66. The two Asian countries which were divided into pro-western and pro-communist spheres were

A. USA and USSR
C. Korea and Vietnam
B. China and Japan
D. West and East Germany

67. The reason behind the First Arab - Israeli War of 1948 was the

A. Defeat of the Arab states
C. creation of Israel as a State
B. Nationalization of the Suez Canal
D. formation of PLO

68. Which one of the following is **NOT** among the key features of capitalism?

A. Public ownership
C. Free market system
B. Profit motive
D. Capital accumulation

69. Which of the following can be taken as a political result of Industrial Revolution

A. Colonization
C. high production
B. Urbanization
D. Consumption

70. Who was Count Camillo Benso de Cavour? He was the

A. leader of 'Red Shirts' to unite Italy
B. architect of Italian unification
C. leading personality in the unification of Germany
D. soul of unification and founder of Young Italy movement

71. Which one of the following was a consequence of the American Civil War? The

A. end of racial oppression in the USA
B. end of the institution of slavery in the USA
C. acquisition of parts of the US by France
D. economic prosperity of the south

72. Which one of the following was the Cause of the Second Balkan War?

A. Russian interference
C. Treaty of Bucharest
B. Ottoman attack
D. Macedonia dispute

73. One of the following alternatives is **WRONG** about the motives of Europeans to colonize Africa?

A. European needed new areas for investment
B. Industrial Europe needed new source of raw material
C. Because of Cheap labour in Africa
D. Europeans desire to dominate the slave trade in Africa

74. A key political and strategic motive for European powers to colonize Africa was to

A. Explore the known territories
C. compete for national prestige
B. Increase African political unity
D.promote African self rule

75. One of the major political impact of European colonialism in Africa was

A. Loss of sovereignty and creation of artificial borders

B. Promotion of ethnic unity and self rule in Africa

C. Over production and industrialization of some African states

D. Strengthen tradional leadership and sovereignty for Africans

76. Which one of the following African resistance movements was against the German colonial expansion? The

A. Mahdist Movement

B. Maji Maji rebellion

C. resistance of Samouri Toure

D. resistance of the Ashanti

77. Which colonial administration policy was in association with the French

A. Indirect rule

B. Divide and Rule policy

C. Assimilation policy

D. Colonial Trinity

78. The most profitable sector for Europian capital in colonial Africa was

A. Agriculture

B. Trade

C. Fishing

D. Mining

79. Which one of the following can be taken as economic factor behind the European colonization of Africa?

A. The need to keep balance of power and prestige

B. The need to facilitate missionary activities

C. The need to civilize the people of Africa

D. The need to have raw materials ad markets

80. How did the long distance trade facilitate interaction among Ethiopia's populations? By

A. making use of the common media of exchange

B. helping introduce Orthodox to different parts of the region.

C. spreading democratic institutions such as Gada to new areas.

D. giving rise to markets that served as centers of cultural interaction.

81. Which of the following Battle marked the end of the Era of Princes in Ethiopian history?

A. Battle of Meqdela

B. Battle of Derasge

C. Battle of Ayshal

D. Battle of Gur Amba

82. Which of the following region was inccorporated under Menelik **in peacefull means**?

A. Wolayta

B. Wollega

C. Harar

D. Kaffa

83. Which of the following is **CORRECT** about the consequences of Menelik's incorporation of different peoples. Those who

A. Resisted maintained their local rulers
C.Resisted enjoyed self-administration
B. Submitted were saved from military raids
D. Submitted suffered from devastation

84. Which of the following best describes the response of Ethiopians to foreign aggression in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

A. Total submission to foreign rule after brilliant victory
B. Excessive reliance on diplomatic support and negotiations
C. United armed resistance supported by popular participation
D. Ethiopian independence was secured by support of colonial powers

85. One was **NOT** among the prominent war commanders at Adwa in 1896?

A. Fitawrari Gebreye
C. Negus Tekele Haimanot
B. Fitawrari Gebeyehu
D. Ras Mengesha Yohannes

86. The main cause behind the Battle of Adwa was

A. Wuchale Treaty of 1889
C. Italy's colonial ambition to Ethiopia
B. defeat of Italy at Dogali
D. Italy's entry to Triple Alliance in 1882

87. What was the tactic used by the Ethiopians to eject the Italians out of Mekelle in 1896?

A. Misleading them through false movements of troops.
B. Spreading propaganda against their Eritrean askaris.
C. Inciting rebellion against them in Eritrea
D. Denying them access to sources of water

88. Why did the Shewan nobility oppose Lij Iyasu? Because he:

A. threatened the Orthodox Church by converting to Islam.
B. threatened their political position in the Empire.
C. worked to reorganize Ethiopia's foreign policy.
D. sought to introduce a modern system of administration.

89. The event that marked the beginning of Italian occupation of Ethiopia in 1936 was the

A. Exile of the Emperor to Europe
C. entry of Fascist forces to Addis Ababa
B. Italians' victory at Battle of Maichew
D. appeal of Ethiopia to the League Nations

90. The objective of the 1906 Tripartite Treaty was to

A. Delimit Ethiopia's boundary lines

B. Partition Ethiopia into their sphare of influence

C. Recognize Italy's protectorate right over Ethiopia

D. Protect Ethiopia from Egyptian expansion

91. The immediate result of the 1917 February/March Revolution of Russia was the

A. coming to power of Bolsheviks

B. overthrew of the Provisional Government

C. withdrawal of Russia from WWI

D. end of Romanov dynasty

92. Why did USA declare war on Japan in the Second World War? It was because

A. Japan criticized US support for the Allies power in the Pacific

B. Japan attacked US bases on the Pacific at Pearl Harbour.

C. USA wanted to take over Japan's colonies in the Far East.

D. USA disliked the prospect of a modernizating Japan.

93. Which of the following nation was the member of the Central power in the course of WWI?

A. Russia

B. Britain

C. Germany

D. Japan

94. Identify the event that was **NOT** happened in the Inter -War Period?

A. Great Depression

B. Fascism

C. Nazism

D. Cold War

95. Which one of the following is a political consequence of World War II?

A. The peace Treaty of Versailles

B. Establishent of League of Nations

C. The rise of Fascist governments in Europe

D. Establishment of United Nations Organization

96. Which organ of the UN was responsible for facilitating the independence of former mandated territories? The

A. International Court of Justice

B. Trusteeship Council

C. General Assembly

D. Security Council

97. Which one of the following is **WRONG** about the basic principles of UN?

A. Universal membership

B. Peaceful settlement of disputes

C. prohibition of the use of force

D. intervention in domestic affairs

98. Which military alliance was formed in 1949 to counter the influence of the Soviet Union?

A. NATO
C. Warsaw
B. UNO
D. SEATO

99. Which group of countries were known as the **First World** during the Cold War?

A. Socialist states led by the Soviet Union
B. Capitalist and democratic states led by the USA
C. Countries under the control of European powers
D. Newly independent developing countries

100. Which of the following was a consequence of the Marshall Plan? The

A. Containment of Communism from spreading to Asia and Africa
B. Economic recovery of Western European countries after WWII.
C. Division of Germany between the Capitalist West and Communist East.
D. Extension of American political influence to Latin American countries.

THE END!!!