Time Allowed: 2 hours

Instruction: Select the Correct Answer from the Given Alternatives and Fill In the Separate Answer Sheet Provided

1. Which one of the following is the basic feature of capitalism? It is an economic system
   A. that benefits the working classes.
   B. dependent on the ownership of the vast land.
   C. runs by the corporations working for the common good of societies.
   D. that encourages free market with no government intervention.
2. According to Karl Marx, which one of the following is **INCORRECT** about capitalism?
   A. The objective of capitalism is to bring equality between the capitalists and the proletariat.
   B. The exploitation of the surplus value of the labour is the weakness of capitalism.
   C. The capitalists become rich at the expenses of the economic advantage of the proletariat.
   D. Capitalism results in the concentration of wealth in the hands of the more privileged class.
3. Which one of the following is the consequence of the Industrial Revolution?
   A. The dominance of agricultural sector and the urban to rural migration of the masses.
   B. The development of a new class of the proletariat with high level of political consciousness.
   C. The ever increment of national wealth with fair distribution of national resources.
   D. The more industrialization of the Western Europe the more it delayed imperialism.
4. Among the following factors which one played a vital role for the beginning of the Industrial Revolution?
   A. Changes and developments in the Medieval and early modern periods.
   B. The ever increasing number of the working class in the newly planted industries.
   C. The organizational and technological changes in the expanding industries.
   D. The further investments done by the capitalists to transform the life of the proletariat.

5. Which one of the following is **NOT** a factor for the prevalence of nationalism in the Western world since the middle of the 19th century?
   A. The promulgation of primary education and military service to strengthen patriotism.
   B. The role played by literatures in raising the national sentiments of citizens.
   C. Successful wars of unifications in Italy and Germany and national liberations in the Balkans.
   D. The outbreak WWI and the defeat of Germany and its allies and the aftermaths of the war.
6. Which statement accurately describes the nationalism of the Western Europe from the mid-19th century to the early part of the 20th century?
   A. It was limited only to less advanced states of Western Europe
   B. It had resulted in both constructive and destructive consequences
   C. It was not used by governments to deter the expansion of socialism
   D. It has nothing to do with movements of national minorities

7. Which one of the following served as the nucleus Italian unification?
   A. Lombardy and Venetia
   B. Parma and Modena
   C. Piedmont Sardinia
   D. The Papal States
8. Among the following which one shows the delaying and speeding factors in the long process of the unification of Italy, respectively?
   A. The presence of France and Austria in Italy, and the diplomatic role played by Camillo Cavour.
   B. The military role played by Garibaldi, and the Papal States stand against the unification.
   C. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, and the presence of Austria in Italy as a dominant power.
   D. The anti-government uprising in two Sicilies, and the role played by Piedmont Sardinia.

9. Which of these intertwined events significantly contributed to the unification of Germany?
   A. The Danish-Prussian War of 1864
   B. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866
   C. Insistence of German Provinces to maintain their cultural differences
   D. The appointment of Otto Von Bismarck as chief minister of Prussia
10. How did the unification of Germany become achievable despite the longstanding influence of both Austria and France in the internal political affairs of the divided German states for many years?
   A. By the military assistance provided by Russia
   B. Through the diplomatic and military skills of Otto Von Bismarck
   C. Through economic transformation of the entire states of Germany
   D. Through democratic principles originating from Prussia
11. Which one of the following mechanism was applied by Abraham Lincoln to emerge victorious and sustain the political and territorial unity of the USA?
   A. The declaration of the freedom of slaves in rebel controlled states.
   B. Compromising the issue of slavery both in the southern and northern states.
   C. Promising the northern states to remain economically dominant over the southern states.
   D. Promising constitutional amendment to grant secession rights for the dissatisfied states.
12. What was the basic cause for the American Civil War between 1861 and 1865? It was
   A. initiated by the issue of slavery and ended up with its constitutional recognition.
   B. started by the Southern states and was concluded by their military victory.
   C. initiated by the issue of slavery and ended up with the abolition of slavery.
   D. completed with little or no damage on the northern states.

13. What happened with the decline of the military power of the Ottoman Turks over the Balkan states?
    A. The achievement of independence by states which had been under the Ottoman Empire.
    B. Russia emerged as the sole great power by controlling the entire region.
    C. Major Powers tried to materialize their interest through different mechanisms.
    D. The region failed under the economic dominance of Britain until the outbreak of World War I.
14. How did the Eastern question and the resultant the Balkan wars contributed to the outbreak of the World War I?
    A. The major actors of World War I had participated in the Balkan war directly or indirectly and it was an extension of the Balkan crises.
    B. Because of the already ignited war in the region, the major battle fields of World War I was in the Balkan area.
    C. The warring states of the Balkan crises continued to be the major actors of World War I.
    D. World War I was prolonged because of the resource supplied by the Balkan states and their factional support for the major powers.
15. Why did the Europeans call the trade between Africa and Europe during the first half of the 19th century as a "Legitimate Trade"? It was because
    A. both Africans and Europeans had legally limited their benefits from the trade.
    B. trading in commodities is legitimate as compared with the slave trade prior to it.
    C. the majority of Africans had benefited from the trade.
    D. the price of Africans received for their exports was almost the same with the price they paid for their imports.
16. By the middle of the 19th century, what was the primary export item from West Africa to Europe?
    A. Minerals
    B. Leather products
    C. Palm oil
    D. Groundnut

17. What made the New Imperialism of the post 1870s different from the old imperialism?
    A. The imperialists were different from the earlier ones
    B. The objective of the new imperialism was to restart the slave trade
    C. The coming of the imperialists with advanced technologies
    D. The involvement of USA and Russia in the race for colonies in Africa
18. Which of the following was **NOT** the motive of European powers to colonize Africa?
    A. To exploit the raw materials of the continent and feed the increasing appetite of their industries.
    B. To use Africa as a sustainable market and dumping ground for their manufactured goods.
    C. To withstand the economic crisis faced by the Europeans since the early 1870s.
    D. Introducing advanced European technologies for the sustainable betterment of the continent.
19. Which one of the following is correct about the Berlin Conference of 1884/85?
    A. African representatives were invited to reflect the continent's interest.
    B. Boundaries were demarcated considering the interests of Africans.
    C. Rules were indorsed to avoid future conflicts during partitioning on the ground.
    D. Non-colonial powers like USA and Russia were invited to have colonies.
20. Which of the following is unrelated to the Africans' failure to resist European colonial powers?
    A. Lack of interest to defend their sovereignty
    B. Lack of unity and organization among Africans
    C. Europeans military superiority both in ammunition and training
    D. The Berlin Conference and its resolutions
21. What do you understand from the prolonged resistance of Samori Toure of Mandinka, Urabi Pasha of Egypt, the Maji Maji rebellion in Tanganyika, and Ethiopians' remarkable victory at the battle of Adwa?
    A. Lack of commitment on the side the Europeans to break the unity Africans.
    B. The flexibility of the colonial powers in treating the Africans' resistance.
    C. The commitment of Africans to defend their sovereign existence.
    D. The lack of military capacity on the side of Europeans to crash African resistance.

22. What was the source of Ethiopians' triumph against the Italians at the battle of Adwa?
    A. Ethiopians' military superiority both in training and modern weapons.
    B. Italians' less consideration about the importance of colonizing Ethiopia.
    C. Wholeheartedness of the Ethiopians to defend their independence.
    D. The support provided by other major colonial powers to Ethiopia.
23. Which of the following was the dominant colonial power in the West and Equatorial Africa?
    A. France C. German
    B. Great Britain D. Portugal
24. What was the reason behind Great Britain's preference for an "indirect rule" rather than "direct rule" in its African colonies? Because it believed that
    A. Africans are mature enough to administer their internal affairs.
    B. direct rule would affect the political interest of the colonies.
    C. the system is less costly and convenient for administration.
    D. the system would prepare Africans for self-governance.
25. What was the basic similarity of the French and the British colonial administration in their treatment of the African local chiefs? The chiefs under both the British and French received
    A. better respect and more powers.
    B. were expected to be traditional chiefs.
    C. had the same level of financial subsidy for education.
    D. were expected to be loyal and reliant on their colonial masters.
26. In which one of the following African resistances a unique, unprecedented, and short-lived unity of the people was observed to stager the colonial power using their belief in the power of the spirit world?
    A. Ashanti in the present day Ghana
    B. The Mahadist in the present day the Sudan
    C. The Maji–Maji in the present day Tanzania
    D. The Urabi Pasha's in the present day Egypt

27. Which one of the following reflects the economic impact of colonialism in Africa?
    A. It resulted in the replacement of food crops by cash crops meant that African farmers became prosperous than before.
    B. African farmers were made to replace food crops by export crops but receive little for what they export and pay a lot for what they import.
    C. The expansion of cash crops had resulted in the expansion of social service institutions.
    D. Capital accumulation was possible from the money gained from the mining industries.
28. Which one of the following did **NOT** speed up the scramble of Africa among the colonial powers?
    A. The coming of Germany as a new global and continental power and its interest to join the race for colonies in Africa.
    B. The advancement of medical technology against malaria and other related diseases.
    C. The advancement of maritime technology which enabled Europeans to sail over African rivers to go deep into the interior of the continent.
    D. Europeans were able to access the raw materials in the amount they desired through the "Legitimate Trade".
29. All of the following factors forced the Europeans to be limited only to the coastal parts of much of Africa prior to 1870s, **EXCEPT**:
    A. Fear of tsetse fly and mosquito.
    B. Fear of possible Africans' resistance.
    C. Lack of appropriate means of communication.
    D. Absence of the resources needed by their industries.
30. What factor enabled Smamori Toure of the Mandinka Empire in resisting French colonial power from early 1880s to the late 1890s?
    A. The support gained from the competing colonial powers in West Africa.
    B. The strong military power he established before his fighting against the French.
    C. The military support provided from North Africa and the Muslim Arab world.
    D. Lack of commitment on the side of the French to control the Mandinka Empire.

31. Which of the following is correct about the Mahadist movement in the Sudan? It was a
    A. religious and political movement against the British colonial administration.
    B. religious reformist movement in Sudan started with the primary objective of making Islamic puritanism.
    C. religious reformist movement in the Sudan started with the objective of invading the territory of Southern Egypt.
    D. political movement started under the leadership of Al Mahadi with the objective of controlling Western part of Ethiopia.

32. Which one of the following was able to get recognition by the participants of the Berlin Conference to have private colony in Africa?
    A. Fredric Lugar of Great Britain
    B. Albert Sarraut of France
    C. King Leopold of Belgium
    D. Otto Von Bismarck of Germany

33. In which region in Africa did the colonial powers had established a widespread mining industry?
    A. Northern Africa
    B. Eastern Africa
    C. Western Africa
    D. Southern Africa

34. Which of the trade items listed below emerged as the most prominent export commodities from Ethiopia in the last quarter of the 19th century?
    A. Ivory
    B. Coffee
    C. Gold
    D. Slaves

35. What was the major cause for the allegation against *Lej* Iyasu made by his internal opponents as an irresponsible leader?
    A. His lack of regard for the old and corrupt Shewan nobility
    B. The elimination of the *Qurangna* and *Lebashay* systems
    C. Establishment of the municipal police forces called *Terenbulle*
    D. His foreign policy of aligning with the Ottoman Turks

35. Which of the following statements accurately describes the Italian control over the port of Assab?

A. In 1876, Emperor Menilek II granted the port of Assab to the Italians as *Let Marefya*.

B. In 1885, the British officially transferred control of the port of Assab to the Italians.

C. The Italian Rubatino Company acquired Assab from the Afar Sultan in the second half of the 19th century.

D. Through the Hewett Treaty in 1884, Emperor Yohannes IV relinquished Assab to the Italians.

37. Which of the market centres in the 19th century served as a significant gathering spot for merchants of both Christian and Muslim backgrounds came from various regions within Ethiopia?

A. Basso
C. Soddo
B. Assendabo
D. Ancharo

38. What was the major consequence of the people's interactions in the Gibe region resulting from the long-distance trade of the 19th century?

A. The Oromo Gibe monarchies effectively preserved the Gadaa system

B. The expansion of Islam among the Oromo Gibe states

C. Decline in the interactions with the people of the north

D. The expansion of Christianity in the Oromo Gibe states

39. Who was the major challenge to *Lej* Iyasu's assumption of full political power?

A. Empress Taytu
C. *Ras Bitwoded* Tesema Nadew
B. Abune Mathewos
D. *Ras* Abate Buayalew

40. Among the following prominent contenders, which one emerged victorious as the initial successor to Tewodros II?

A. *Dejazmach* Kassa Mircha of Tigray

B. *Ras* Adal Tesema of Gojjam

C. *Negus* Menilek Haile Melekot of Shewa

D. *Wagshum* Gobezie Gebre Medhin of Lasta

41. Why Emperor Yohannes IV faced a triangular tension in the late 1880s? This was because Yohannes IV
    A. engaged in diplomatic deadlock with Britain, France and Italy.
    B. encountered external aggressions and internal coalition of his vassals.
    C. attempted to resolve the religious doctrinal controversy in the Church.
    D. internally faced power competition from his two regional governors.
42. Which of the following event was the major factor that enabled the Italians to establish their colony over Eritrea in 1890?
    A. Yohannes IV's defeat at Dogali incident
    B. The success of Italian policy of subversion
    C. Friendly Treaty agreements with Menilek
    D. Menilek ceded the region to the Italians
43. What was the major cause for the power struggle between 1906 and 1930 in Ethiopia?
    A. The illness of Menilek and the death of *Ras* Mekonnen in 1906
    B. The designation of *Lej* Iyasu as Menilek's successor in 1909
    C. The establishment of the first Council of Ministers in 1907
    D. The elimination of Empress Taytu from imperial court in 1910
44. Which of the following market centres located in Wallo along the routes that connect the south-western Ethiopian region to the northern Ethiopia?
    A. Soddo and Ankober
    B. Assendabo and Basso
    C. Darita and Warra Illu
    D. Ancharo and Bati
45. Where was the regional base of the Qibat (Unction) supporters amidst the religious controversies within the Ethiopian Orthodox Church?
    A. Lasta
    B. Gojjam
    C. Tigray
    D. Shewa
46. Which one of the following places epitomized Tewodros's effort to produce modern firearms in Ethiopia?
    A. Dabra Tabor
    B. Gondar
    C. Gafat
    D. Meqdela

47. Why did Emperor Yohannes IV decline to offer an official apology to the Italians for the Dogali incident? This was because of

A. the Italians' unjust control over Massawa, with the assistance of the British.

B. Yohannes's desire to seek revenge against the Italians for the Dogali incident.

C. the peace terms proposed by the Portal Mission was deemed unacceptable by Ethiopia.

D. Yohannes felt confident on British military aid to expel Italians from the Mereb Mellash.

48. What was the enduring lesson the victory of Adwa communicate to the Africans and peoples of African descent?

A. Ethiopia is the only independent African state

B. The racial equality of Black people with the Whites

C. Stoke flames of anti-colonial struggles in different parts of Africa

D. The Black peoples learned that the Whites are superior

49. What was the primary objective that Menilek endeavoured to attain through his amicable relations with the Italians in the late 19th century?

A. He aspired to maintain a neutral stance in the dispute between Italians and Emperor Yohannes IV.

B. He sought to unequivocally endorse the Italian colonial aspirations in Ethiopia.

C. He aimed to secure access to modern firearms, which were vital for his pursuit of the imperial throne.

D. Aimed at building a strong commercial and military friendship with the Italians.

50. Which one of the following is a major challenge to the gradual rise to power of *Ras* Teferi between 1916 and 1930?

A. Empress Zewditu
B. Foreign powers
C. The progressive intellectuals
D. The traditionalists

51. In the first phase of territorial expansion to south, south-west and south-eastern Ethiopia, Menilek faced a stiff resistance from:

A. Gurage
B. Wollega
C. Jimma
D. Arsi

52. What was the most likely factor for the revival of long-distance in the 19th century Ethiopia?
    A. The emergence of the five Oromo monarchies in the Gibe region
    B. The process of Menilek's territorial expansion to southern regions
    C. Increased demand for the Ethiopian commodities in the Arabia
    D. The construction of the Ethio-Djibouti railway in late 19th century

53. Which one of the following is true about the Italian aggression and occupation of Ethiopia (1936-1941)?
    A. League of Nations put an embargo both on Italy and Ethiopia to stop the aggression.
    B. Italian aggression was aimed to redress the humiliating Italians defeat at Adwa and to colonize Ethiopia.
    C. The stiff patriotic resistance in Ethiopia forced the Italians to shift their capital of Italian East Africa to Asmara.
    D. Italians left Ethiopia after five years occupation with British led peace negotiation at League of Nations.

54. Which one of the following treaties brought the enmity of Mahdists against Ethiopia?
    A. Treaty of Wuchalle
    B. Hewett (Adwa) Treaty
    C. Treaty of Neutrality
    D. Liche Agreement

55. Which one of the following is considered as a limitation of the victory of Adwa?
    A. The birth of Pan-Africanism movement
    B. The downfall of the Crispi government in Italy
    C. The Italians control over the Eritrea
    D. Recognition of Ethiopian independence

56. What was the distinctive characteristic of the diarchy period (1916-1930) in the history of Ethiopia?
    A. The division and conflict among the proponents of Zewditu and Teferi
    B. The simultaneous appointment of Empress and the heir to the throne
    C. The overthrow of *Lej* Iyasu through *coup d'etat*
    D. Restoration of the political hegemony of the Shewans

57. What is the correct assessment of Empress Taytu's role in the Imperial politics following Emperor Menilek's illness?
    A. She honoured the designated successor, *Lej* Iyasu to peacefully succeed Menilek.
    B. She accused *Lej* Iyasu for promoting Islam in Ethiopia at the expense of Orthodox Christianity.
    C. Taytu arranged a political marriage between her nephew *Ras* Gugsa and Zewditu to remove her from power struggle.
    D. Exercised a considerable political power through the policy of appointment and dismissal of the Shewan nobility.
58. Why the Italians were successful in defeating Ethiopia in the Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935/36?
    A. The Italians military and numerical superiority over the Ethiopians
    B. Italians received a military support from Britain and France
    C. Emperor Haile Selassie's underestimation of the Italians power
    D. The success of the Italians subversion policy in Ethiopia
59. What was the reason behind Emperor Tewodros II's dispute with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church?
    A. The Emperor detained Abune Selama for his cooperation with the Egyptians.
    B. The Emperor sought to seize additional land owned by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.
    C. His revenge against the clergy for their opposition to his rise to power.
    D. The Church accused the Emperor of failing to resolve the doctrinal dispute.
60. What was the reason behind the south-western Ethiopian region becoming a bone of contention between *Negus* Menilek of Shewa and *Negus* Tekle Haimanot of Gojjam?
    A. They were attracted by the rich natural resources of the region.
    B. Both were inclined to distance themselves from Emperor Yohannes's influence.
    C. Their objective was to find fertile land in order to accommodate their growing population.
    D. They sought to attain access to contemporary firearms through the Sudan.

61. What was the underlying motive behind Emperor Yohannes IV's decision to delay his campaign to Shewa after the devastative punishment of Gojjam in 1880s?
    A. Yohannes IV feared defeat in the hands of *Negus* Menilek
    B. He decided first to deal with the Mahdist and Italian aggressions
    C. He thought to resolve the problem with Menilek through diplomacy
    D. Menilek was already submitted to the Emperor to avoid bloodshed

62. Which one of the following agreements signifies the triumph of the Italian policy of subversion?
    A. Treaty of Neutrality
    B. Wuchalle Treaty
    C. Hewett Treaty
    D. Mereb Convention

63. Who was the spirit behind the Ethiopian offensive against the Italians in the first phase of patriotic resistance and martyr of the resistance?
    A. Emperor Haile Selassie
    B. Abune Selama
    C. *Dejjach* Balcha Safo
    D. Abune Petros

64. The people's reaction to the 19^{th} century Menilek's policy of centralization was appropriately summarized in terms of:
    A. Peaceful submission and resistance
    B. Uprising and collaboration
    C. Defection and migration
    D. Passive resistance and alliance

65. Which among the subsequent options most accurately characterizes the religious policy of *Lej* Iyasu?
    A. Favouritism towards Islam
    B. Beneficence to Orthodox Church
    C. Controversy over his religious policy
    D. Religious intolerance towards Muslims

66. What was the name of the military alliance formed by Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy in the year 1882?
    A. Triple Entente
    B. Dual Alliance
    C. Allied Powers
    D. Triple Alliance

67. Which one of the following served as the milestone in the consolidation of Emperor Haile Selassie I's absolutist rule in Ethiopia?
    A. The death of Empress Zewditu in 1930
    B. The promulgation of the 1931 constitution
    C. The removal of regional hereditary rulers from their power
    D. Modernization of Ethiopian army to crush any resistance
68. Which program did the United States introduced during the interwar period to tackle the Great Depression?
    A. New Economic Program
    B. European Economic Recovery Program
    C. The New Deal
    D. The Marshall Plan
69. Which one of the following region is outside the theatre of the World War I?
    A. America C. Africa
    B. Europe D. Pacific Region
70. Which of the following events signified the Russian withdrawal from World War I?
    A. The outbreak of the Russian Revolution
    B. The return of Lenin from Switzerland to Russia
    C. The USA entry to the war on the side of the Allied powers
    D. Russia's complete defeat in the war by the Central powers
71. Which of the following military techniques was extensively used in the course of the World War I?
    A. Aerial bombardment C. U-boats or submarines warfare
    B. Trench warfare D. Chemical warfare
72. Which political party in Russia emerged as a faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party during the course of World War I?
    A. Mensheviks C. Bolsheviks
    B. Constitutional Democrats D. Social Revolutionaries

73. During the interwar period, which of the following exemplifies an aggressive nationalism?

A. Capitalism C. Socialism

B. Fascism D. Liberalism

74. Which of the following event led to an outbreak of the World War II in Europe? Hitler's

A. annexation of the Sudetenland from the Czechoslovakia.

B. formation of alliance with fascist Italy and militarist Japan.

C. invasion of Poland on 01 September 1939.

D. declaration of a blitzkrieg war on Britain and France.

75. What was the reason behind Italy's decision to align with the Triple Entente and enter World War I in 1915? Because Italy wanted to

A. restore her lost colonies in Africa.

B. support its ally, Germany.

C. maintain balance of power in Europe.

D. recover her territories occupied by Austria.

76. Why the Germans referred the Versailles Treaty as "Slave Treaty"? Because it was

A. imposed by the Allied powers on the Germany.

B. put a fair and reasonable sanction on Germany.

C. allowed Germany to join the League of Nations.

D. prohibited any military alliance with Germany.

77. Why the League of Nations Collective Security failed in the 1930s? This was mainly due to

A. economic problems caused by the Great Depressions.

B. its inability to stop military aggressions on the member states.

C. the rise of a new military blocs like the time of World War I.

D. the domination of the League of Nations by the Allied powers.

78. During the course of World War II, the term "phoney war" refers to:

A. Germany's Blitzkrieg warfare strategy

B. Russia's offensive actions against Germany

C. The absence of genuine warfare

D. The dawn of the U.S. entry in the war

79. Which one of the following chronologically comes first in the event of the World War I?
    A. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo
    B. Italy joined the World War I on the side of Triple Entente
    C. The outbreak of the Russian Revolution
    D. Austro-Hungary annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina

80. Which of the following was common to both fascist leaders in Italy and Germany?
    A. Liberalism
    B. Propaganda
    C. Socialism
    D. Holocaust

81. Why did the United States of America fail to become a member state of the League of Nations?
    A. President Woodrow Wilson demonstrated a lack of interest in the collective security efforts of the League.
    B. The United States of America expressed a reluctance to join the League of Nations alongside the Central powers.
    C. President Woodrow Wilson was unsuccessful in obtaining the approval of the United States Senate for admission into the League.
    D. The United States of America actively pursued the establishment of a new international organization that replace the League of Nations.

82. During World War II, which event is regarded by some historians as a landmark in the Allies' war against Germany?
    A. The Phoney war
    B. The Pearl Harbour attack
    C. The Operation of Barbarossa
    D. The Battle of Britain

83. Which one of the following countries became the dominant bipolar power in the post-World War II?
    A. China and Soviet Union
    B. Britain and France
    C. United States and Soviet Union
    D. Japan and Germany

84. During the series of conferences organized towards the establishment of the United Nations, which specific conference marked the official announcement of the UN's formation?

A. The Yalta Conference
B. The San Francisco Conference
C. The Potsdam Conference
D. The Tehran Conference

85. What kinds of measures were taken against those involved in the crimes against humanity at individual and country level during World War II?

A. The war provokers of WWII were forced to pay war reparation to the victors.
B. Economic sanctions were imposed over the members of Axis powers.
C. War crimes trials were conducted particularly in German and Japan.
D. Members of the Axis powers were band from any international tournaments.

86. Out of the six fundamental organs of the United Nations, which serves as the administrative body of the organization?

A. The General Assembly
B. The Trusteeship Council
C. The Secretariat
D. The Security Council

87. Why the Security Council is considered as the most powerful organ of the UN?

A. The organizations' annual budget is covered by the members of the council.
B. The members of the council are the victors of WWII.
C. The council is responsible for international peace and security.
D. Permanent members of the council have the right to veto any decision.

88. Why did the leaders of major powers decide to replace the League of Nations by United Nations? Because the

A. League of Nations was dominated by the Axis Powers.
B. League of Nations could not bring the desired peace and security.
C. USA and Soviet Union were not members of the League of Nations.
D. League did not have army to intervene in the internal affairs of member states.

89. Which one of the following was **NOT** among the reasons for US's decision to aid Western European nations through the Marshal Plan?

A. US's interest to see Europe recover from the damage inflicted by WWII and continues to be sustainable market for US's goods.

B. US's national interest to curtain Western Europe from the influence of the Soviet Union.

C. To help Germany be integrated into larger Europe and use it as a defense against the expansion of Soviet Union.

D. To strengthen its relation with Western Europe in her preparation for the future WWIII.

90. How did the Soviet Union respond to US's Marshal Plan?

A. Attacked Western Europe and controlled some important border areas.

B. Withdrew herself from the UN and urged Eastern European countries to do the same.

C. Created the Molotov Plan to provide economic aid to the countries of Eastern Europe that aligned themselves with the Soviet.

D. Strengthened its relation with the US to get benefit from the Marshal Plan like the Western European countries.

91. The diversion of the Marshal Plan into military expenditure, the iron curtain between West and East Europe, the creation of the Molotov Plan, the post-war East and West divisions, the creation of NATO and Warsaw Pact were the results of

A. the establishment of the UN and the prevalence of global peace and security.

B. the end of the WWII and economic development that followed.

C. the development of mutual trust among countries of the world.

D. unhealthy competition and ideological conflict between the US and Soviet Union.

92. Why the prolonged competition, misunderstanding, and mistrust between the USA and USSR were commonly called "The Cold War"? Because

A. these super powers did not have direct or indirect involvement in any forms of the war.

B. these super powers did not directly fight each other but worked hard to establish their influence and national interests.

C. these super powers opted diplomatic and friendly solutions for each and every sorts of conflict of interest.

D. there was no wars in the post WWII period that required the involvement of the two super powers.

93. The major feature of the Cold War was the arms race between member states of the NATO and Warsaw Pact and as a result of this

A. mass destructive weapons were used by the US and USSR in their direct engagement between 1940s to late 1980s.

B. the US and USSR provided every facility to the respective member states to produce mass destructive weapons.

C. great deals of scientific discoveries in technological and military fields were achieved.

D. peace and security prevailed because super powers feared this arms race would result in the outbreak of WWIII.

94. Which one of the following statements reflects the Non Alignment Movement during the Cold War?

A. Practically seen, many members of the movement had aligned with either of the block.

B. Had no reflection of non-alignment measures when the two super powers invaded other nations.

C. The movement remained free from the influence of the two super powers throughout its existence.

D. Membership was not allowed for countries with low level of economic development.

95. Which of the following was **NOT** among the factors for the Japan's rapid economic development in the Post WWII?

A. Its entry into the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

B. The government's economic policy that encouraged investment and saving.

C. Sustainable economic aid from China and USSR.

D. Great deal of economic aid from USA and New education system that encouraged the advancement of technologies.

96. What mechanism did the British used to weaken the Indians' struggle for independence?

A. Limiting educational attainment to the elementary level

B. Banning all the political movements in the country

C. Denying any sort of economic rights the country

D. Aggravating differences between Muslims and Hindus

97. Which one of the following was the characterizing feature of the Republic of China after the victory of the Chinese Communist Party against the Kuomintang in the civil war between 1945 and 1949?

A. The country was divided into many regions with high level of autonomy and the right to secede whenever they want.

B. Freedom of expression was exercised by the intellectuals without government restriction.

C. The country went through economic hardships, Cultural Revolution, short-lived better press and media in the post-Mau era.

D. The communist government strengthened its relation both with the Western powers and Soviet Union.

98. What was the basic cause for the destructive war between the South and North Vietnam from 1959 until 1975?

A. Ideological difference between the two and the interference of the super powers and their allies in the internal affairs of the Vietnamese.

B. Cultural difference between the two and the economic development of South Vietnam at the expense of North Vietnam.

C. The re-unification effort made by South Vietnam without considering the interest of the people of North Vietnam.

D. The excessive economic support provided by the Chinese and USSR to South Vietnam.

99. Which of the following is correct about the aftermaths of the proclamation of Israel as an independent state on 14, May 1948 based on the UN resolution of 29, November 1947?

A. The neighbouring Arab states are accepted the resolution and recognized independent Israel.

B. Series of wars between Israel and the neighbouring Arab states and continuing Palestinian opposition against Israel.

C. Fruitful peace-making efforts that resulted in sustainable peace between Israel and the entire Islamic World

D. The super powers provided fair support for both Israel and the Palestinian refugees dispersed due to the continuing conflicts.

100. Which one of the following was the major factor for the dissolution of the Communist Bloc in the early 1990s?

A. The pressure from President Ronald Regan of the USA

B. The military defeat the Soviet Union faced in Afghanistan

C. Michael Gorbachev's major economic and political reforms

D. The East European countries' decision to join the Capitalist Bloc