

# **REMEDIAL TRICKS FIRST ROUND PRE-UNIVERSITY REMEDIAL MODEL EXAMINATION HISTORY, MEGABIT 2017/ APRIL 2025**

REMEDIAL TRICKS FIRST ROUND PRE-UNIVERSITY REMEDIAL MODEL EXAMINATION HISTORY,  
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**BOOKLET CODE: 06**

**SUBJECT CODE: 06**

**Time Allowed: 02:30 HOURS**

## **GENERAL DIRECTIONS**

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS HISTORY EXAMINATION. THE CODE FOR THIS EXAMINATION IS **06** AND THE CODE FOR THIS PARTICULAR BOOKLET IS **06**.

IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 **QUESTIONS** .EACH SECTION CONTAINS **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS** CONSISTING OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER. YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 02:30 **HOURS**.BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,YOU MUST SUBMIT YOUR RESPONSES.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE NEXT SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

**DO NOT FORGET SUBMIT YOUR ANSWERS BEFORE THE GIVEN TIME IS FINISHED**

1. How does history contribute to critical thinking?
  - a) By encouraging memorization
  - b) By not having any perspectives
  - c) By analyzing evidence and different perspectives
  - d) By providing only one view point
2. Traditional Ethiopian historiography was often centered on:
  - a) Economic history
  - b) Social history
  - c) Monarchical and religious narratives
  - d) Cultural diversity
3. Who is a key figure in modern Ethiopian historiography?
  - a) Emperor Menelik II
  - b) Queen Taytu Betul
  - c) Bahru Zewde
  - d) Haile Selassie I
4. How many major language families are represented in Ethiopia?
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) Four
5. Which of the language family includes languages spoken in the South West?
  - a) Cushitic
  - b) Semitic
  - c) Omotic
  - d) Nilo-Saharan
6. Which of the following is not a language family spoken in Ethiopia?
  - a) Afro-Asiatic
  - b) Niger-Congo
  - c) Nilo-Saharan
  - d) Cushitic
7. What are "Royal Chronicles" in Ethiopian history?
  - a) Daily news articles
  - b) Official writings about the rulers
  - c) Stories from past eras
  - d) Writings of ancient religions
8. What is the role of interpretation in historical narratives?
  - a) To change the facts of history
  - b) To give different meaning to sources
  - c) To create a specific view point
  - d) To put historical sources in context
9. Which of these is an example of a secondary source?

- a) A photograph from the past
  - b) A scholarly article based on past event
  - c) An ancient manuscript
  - d) A first hand written account
10. What is periodization in history?
- a) The study of artifacts
  - b) The process of dividing time into specific periods
  - c) The analysis of oral traditions
  - d) The collection of historical sources
11. The terms "Ancient," "Medieval," and "Modern" refer to a common system of:
- a) Geographical regions
  - b) Periodization
  - c) Historical sources
  - d) Archaeological sites
12. Which hominid species is known for their use of fire?
- a) Australopithecus afarensis
  - b) Homo habilis
  - c) Homo erectus
  - d) Homo neanderthalensis
13. What is the significance of the discovery of "Lucy?"
- a) She is the first hominid species
  - b) She is an early Homo sapiens
  - c) She is a well-preserved Australopithecus fossil
  - d) She represents a later species of hominid
14. Which period saw the development of complex agriculture and large settlements?
- a) Paleolithic period
  - b) Mesolithic period
  - c) Neolithic period
  - d) Iron age
15. What was the capital of the Kingdom of Kush during its peak?
- (a) Aksum (b) Napata (c) Meroe (d) Kerma
16. Which of the Punic Wars was the most decisive in Roman victory over Carthage?
- (a) First Punic War (b) Second Punic War (c) Third Punic War (d) Fourth Punic War
17. Which Roman leader is known for his military successes in Gaul?
- (a) Augustus
  - (b) Julius Caesar
  - (c) Hannibal
  - (d) Scipio Africanus
18. Which kingdom was considered a contemporary of Egypt?
- (a) Great Zimbabwe
  - (b) Kingdom of Kush

- (c) Carthage
  - (d) Axum
19. The concept of "checks and balances" is most directly associated with which republic?
- (a) Ancient Greece
  - (b) Roman Republic
  - (c) Ancient Egypt
  - (d) The Kingdom of Kush
20. The Great Wall of China was primarily built for which purpose?
- (a) Irrigation (b) Trade (c) Defense (d) Agriculture
21. Which civilization built the city of Tenochtitlan?
- (a) Maya (b) Inca (c) Aztec (d) Olmec
22. Which Chinese dynasty is associated with the construction of the Terracotta Army?
- (a) Han (b) Shang (c) Qin (d) Zhou
23. Which river was most important to the development of Mesopotamia?
- (a) Yellow River
  - (b) Ganges River
  - (c) Nile River
  - (d) Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
24. The Sumerians are credited with developing:
- (a) The wheel
  - (b) The compass
  - (c) Paper
  - (d) Gunpowder
25. The concept of "karma" is most associated with which religion?
- (a) Buddhism
  - (b) Jainism
  - (c) Hinduism
  - (d) Daoism
26. The concept of "city-state" is most closely associated with which civilization?
- (a) Egypt (b) Rome (c) Greece (d) Kush
27. What was the main agricultural product of ancient Egypt?
- (a) Olive oil
  - (b) Wheat and barley
  - (c) Grapes
  - (d) Silk
28. What is the general focus of this historical period in the Horn of Africa?
- a) European colonization.
  - b) The rise and fall of early states and population shifts.
  - c) The Industrial Revolution.
  - d) World War I.
29. Which kingdom ruled after the decline of the Aksumite kingdom?

- a) Ottoman Empire
  - b) Zagwe Dynasty
  - c) Adal Sultanate
  - d) Ayyubid Dynasty
30. Where did the Zagwe dynasty move the capital of their kingdom?
- a) Aksum
  - b) Lalibela
  - c) Gondar
  - d) Adwa
31. Gafat was known for what skill?
- a) Weaving
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Metalworking
  - d) Pottery
32. The spread of which religion played a key role in shaping the political landscape of the Horn of Africa?
- a) Buddhism
  - b) Christianity and Islam
  - c) Hinduism
  - d) Confucianism
33. What led to the decline of Da'amet?
- a) European colonization
  - b) Over expansion
  - c) Internal strife
  - d) Drought
34. Bizamo was a kingdom located near what geographical feature?
- a) Red Sea
  - b) Lake Tana
  - c) Nile River
  - d) Sahara Desert
35. The source of Aksum's power and wealth were mainly from?
- a) Industry
  - b) agriculture
  - c) trade
  - d) plundering
36. What was the primary reason for the decline of the Aksumite Kingdom?
- a) Invasion by European powers
  - b) Environmental degradation and shifts in trade routes
  - c) Conversion to Islam
  - d) Internal political stability
37. What is the main reason Zagwe dynasty come to end?
- a) War
  - b) Poor leadership
  - c) Famine

- d) Decline
38. The region which is located in the southern and south western regions are what characteristics:
- a) Small and localised kingdoms
  - b) Industrial kingdoms
  - c) Monolithic religious kingdom
  - d) Large empires
39. Where was the Sultanate of Ifat primarily located?
- a) Southern Ethiopia
  - b) Central Ethiopia
  - c) Eastern Ethiopia and parts of present-day Djibouti and Somalia
  - d) Western Ethiopia
40. Which of the following Sultanates was known for its conflict with the Christian Kingdom of Abyssinia?
- a) Bali
  - b) Dawaro
  - c) Ifat
  - d) Hadya
41. Who was a prominent leader in the Adal Sultanate known for leading campaigns against Abyssinia?
- a) Menelik I
  - b) Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Ahmed Gurey)
  - c) Zara Yaqob
  - d) Tewodros II
42. The Oromo people originated from:
- a) The northern highlands of Ethiopia.
  - b) The southern parts of Ethiopia.
  - c) The coastal regions of Somalia.
  - d) The deserts of Eritrea.
43. What is the Gada system?
- a) A form of Islamic law.
  - b) A system of writing.
  - c) A traditional Oromo system of governance and social organization.
  - d) A type of farming technique.
44. What are the six Muslim sultanate?
- a) Punt, Da'amet, Aksum, and Zagwe
  - b) Shoa, Hadya, Fatagar, Bali, Ifat, and Dawaro
  - c) Bizamo, Damot, Enarya and Gafat
  - d) mali, songhai, Ghana
45. In geda system the transition of power happen in what years?
- a) 8
  - b) 6
  - c) 1
  - d) 2

46. Which area mainly Hadya were located?
- a) Near the Awash river
  - b) Near the Red Sea
  - c) Near the great rift valley
  - d) None
47. What does the "Jihad" means?
- a) Struggle
  - b) Fight
  - c) War
  - d) Movement
48. What is a major contribution to the Ethiopian region from 17th to 19th century?
- a) Oromo Expansion
  - b) The expansion of Islam
  - c) War
  - d) Construction
49. Before Ahmed al ghazi, who were leading Ethiopia?
- a) Zagwe
  - b) Aksum
  - c) Solomonic
  - d) Ottomans
50. What does the term "Renaissance" mean?
- a) Revolution
  - b) Reformation
  - c) Rebirth
  - d) Enlightenment
51. Which of the following figures is NOT associated with the Renaissance?
- a) Leonardo da Vinci
  - b) Michelangelo
  - c) Martin Luther
  - d) Raphael
52. Which Enlightenment thinker advocated for the separation of powers in government?
- a) John Locke
  - b) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
  - c) Baron de Montesquieu
  - d) Thomas Hobbes
53. The Age of Exploration was driven by:
- a) A desire for religious conversion.
  - b) A search for new trade routes and resources.
  - c) Scientific curiosity.
  - d) Political stability.
54. The Columbian Exchange refers to:
- a) The exchange of goods, ideas, and diseases between the Old World and the New World.
  - b) The exchange of ambassadors between Spain and Portugal.
  - c) The agreement to divide the New World between Spain and Portugal.

- d) The trade of slaves between Africa and the Americas.
55. What was a major consequence of the Industrial Revolution?
- a) Decreased urbanization.
  - b) Increased agricultural production.
  - c) Rise of factory systems and urbanization.
  - d) Decline in international trade.
56. What does the concept of "humanism" emphasize during the Renaissance?
- a) Divine power
  - b) Military Strength
  - c) Human potential and achievement
  - d) Strict obedience to the Church
57. The Protestant Reformation challenged the authority of the:
- a) Holy Roman Emperor
  - b) King of England
  - c) Catholic Church
  - d) Scientific community
58. The "Triangular Trade" involved the exchange of goods between:
- a) Europe, Asia, and the Americas
  - b) Europe, Africa, and Asia
  - c) Europe, Africa, and the Americas
  - d) North America, South America, and Africa
59. What was a key source of energy that powered the Industrial Revolution?
- a) Solar Power
  - b) Wind Power
  - c) Coal
  - d) Nuclear Power
60. The factory system led to a:
- a) Decline in agricultural production
  - b) Rise in artisan craftsmanship
  - c) Increase in the demand for skilled labor
  - d) Concentration of workers in urban centers
61. Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations" argued in favor of:
- a) Mercantilism
  - b) Communism
  - c) Socialism
  - d) Free market capitalism
62. What was the main goal of the Counter-Reformation?
- a) To spread Protestantism
  - b) To reform the Catholic Church and stop the spread of Protestantism
  - c) To promote scientific research
  - d) To establish colonies in the New World
63. What does renaissance era emphasize on human?
- a) Achievement
  - b) Political power

- c) Military power
  - d) None
64. A key cause of the English Bourgeois Revolution was conflict between:
- a) The monarchy and the aristocracy.
  - b) The monarchy and Parliament.
  - c) The Church and the state.
  - d) The peasants and the landowners.
65. What document limited the power of the English monarch after the Glorious Revolution?
- a) The Magna Carta
  - b) The Declaration of Independence
  - c) The Bill of Rights
  - d) The Napoleonic Code
66. What was a major cause of the French Revolution?
- a) Economic inequality and social unrest.
  - b) Religious uniformity.
  - c) Strong and benevolent leadership.
  - d) Political stability.
67. Who was the leader during the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution?
- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
  - b) Louis XVI
  - c) Maximilien Robespierre
  - d) Marie Antoinette
68. The Napoleonic Code was a:
- a) Set of military tactics.
  - b) System of laws.
  - c) Type of artillery.
  - d) Form of government.
69. Napoleon's final defeat occurred at the Battle of:
- a) Trafalgar
  - b) Austerlitz
  - c) Waterloo
  - d) Gettysburg
70. A key cause of the American War of Independence was:
- a) Religious conflict.
  - b) Economic grievances against British policies.
  - c) A desire to establish a monarchy.
  - d) The abolition of slavery.
71. In the British, what happened in the 17th century?
- a) Limited the power of the monarchy
  - b) No importance to Parliament
  - c) The Bill of Rights
  - d) The Napoleonic Code
72. Who lead the French Revolution?
- a) George Washington

- b) Benjamin Franklin
  - c) Thomas Jefferson
  - d) None
73. Which states were fighting in US civil war?
- a) United States and Great Britain
  - b) North (Union) and the South (Confederacy).
  - c) United States and France.
  - d) The East and the West.
74. What was the main reason for war between British and America?
- a) Resources
  - b) Freedom
  - c) Taxes
  - d) Politics
75. In US civil war what was the south states called?
- a) Great Britain
  - b) Union
  - c) The confederacy
  - d) French
76. Who wrote the declaration of independence?
- a) George Washington
  - b) Benjamin Franklin
  - c) Thomas Jefferson
  - d) John Adams
77. Which was the most important factor to the US to become one powerful state?
- a) War
  - b) Land
  - c) Natural resource
  - d) Agriculture
78. Which of the following is an example of positive nationalism?
- a) Xenophobia and discrimination against immigrants.
  - b) Promoting national unity and cultural pride.
  - c) Aggressive expansionism and conquest.
  - d) Oppression of minority groups within a nation.
79. The unification of Italy was completed in:
- a) 1789
  - b) 1815
  - c) 1871
  - d) 1914
80. A key figure in the unification of Germany was:
- a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
  - b) Otto von Bismarck
  - c) Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour
  - d) Tsar Alexander II
81. Otto von Bismarck was the:

- a) King of Italy.
  - b) Chancellor of Prussia.
  - c) President of the United States.
  - d) Emperor of Austria.
82. The Crimean War (1853-1856) involved:
- a) Only Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
  - b) Russia against an alliance of Britain, France, and the Ottoman Empire.
  - c) Only European powers fighting each other.
  - d) The United States against Spain.
83. Which state played a leading role in the unification of Germany?
- a) Austria
  - b) Prussia
  - c) Bavaria
  - d) Saxony
84. Germany and Italy was not known before nationalism because of
- a) People are mixed
  - b) Lack of understanding
  - c) Division
  - d) Political leader
85. To what countries did Russian wanted to go?
- a) America
  - b) Ocean
  - c) To Mediterranean Sea
  - d) Nothing
86. What was the name of the area in Gonder were royal family are located?
- a) Gonderi Gebbi
  - b) Fasil Gebbi
  - c) Gonder Area
  - d) Fasil Area
87. Who played a significant role in facilitating trade in the Gibe region
- a) Arabs
  - b) Portuguese
  - c) Indians
  - d) Chinese
88. Shoa politics were which type?
- a) Monarchy
  - b) Sheikdom
  - c) Kings
  - d) None of the above
89. Which European religious order arrived in Ethiopia during the Gondorian period seeking to convert the population?
- a) Dominicans
  - b) Franciscans

- c) Jesuits
  - d) Benedictines
90. Which doctrine of the Catholic Church caused significant controversy and resistance among the Ethiopian Orthodox clergy and population?
- a) The Trinity
  - b) The nature of Christ (Christology)
  - c) The role of the Pope
  - d) The use of Latin in religious services
91. Emperor Susenyos eventually:
- a) Successfully converted the entire Ethiopian population to Catholicism.
  - b) Expelled all Jesuit missionaries.
  - c) Abdicated in favor of his son Fasilides due to widespread unrest caused by his Catholic leanings.
  - d) Formed a lasting alliance with the Papal States.
92. What was the main economic activity in Gondar during its peak?
- a) Mining
  - b) Agriculture and trade
  - c) Fishing
  - d) Manufacturing
93. The Yejju dynasty is associated with which historical period?
- a) Aksumite period
  - b) Zagwe dynasty
  - c) Gondorian period
  - d) Solomonic Dynasty
94. What is Zemene Mesafint?
- a) The name of a Gondorian palace
  - b) A period of decentralized power in Ethiopian history characterized by the rule of regional warlords ("Era of the Princes").
  - c) The name of a Jesuit missionary
  - d) A type of Ethiopian Orthodox chant
95. The Emirate of Harar was:
- a) A Christian kingdom
  - b) An independent Muslim city-state and center of Islamic learning and trade
  - c) A region controlled by the Yejju dynasty
  - d) A territory controlled by the Portuguese
96. The Sheikdoms of Assosa were primarily influenced by:
- a) Christianity
  - b) Islam and Sudanese culture
  - c) Judaism
  - d) European colonialism
97. The major reason to shift from other region to gondar?

- a) Strategic location and fertile lands
  - b) Jesuit missionaries location
  - c) Located on coastline
  - d) Ties with new countries
98. Gonder dynasty falls, What did followed?
- a) Political instability
  - b) Strong leader
  - c) Wealth
  - d) Expansion
99. Why did Emperor Susenyos give up on his Catholic religion?
- a) Resistance from his people
  - b) Scared from being dethroned
  - c) Sickness
  - d) Did not like Catholicism
100. What city in Ethiopia replaced the great city of Gonder as the greatest after it falls?
- a) Addis Ababa
  - b) Mekelle
  - c) Lalibela
  - d) Shashamene

## THE END

### Answer Key:

- 1. c) By analyzing evidence and different perspectives
- 2. c) Monarchical and religious narratives
- 3. c) Bahru Zewde
- 4. d) Four
- 5. c) Omotic
- 6. b) Niger-Congo
- 7. b) Official writings about the rulers
- 8. d) To put historical sources in context
- 9. b) A scholarly article based on past event
- 10. b) The process of dividing time into specific periods
- 11. b) Periodization
- 12. c) Homo erectus
- 13. c) She is a well-preserved Australopithecus fossil
- 14. c) Neolithic period
- 15. c) Meroe
- 16. c) Third Punic War
- 17. b) Julius Caesar
- 18. b) Kingdom of Kush

19. b) Roman Republic
20. c) Defense
21. c) Aztec
22. c) Qin
23. d) Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
24. a) The wheel
25. c) Hinduism
26. c) Greece
27. b) Wheat and barley
28. b) The rise and fall of early states and population shifts
29. b) Zagwe Dynasty
30. b) Lalibela
31. c) Metalworking
32. b) Christianity and Islam
33. c) Internal strife
34. b) Lake Tana
35. c) trade
36. b) Environmental degradation and shifts in trade routes
37. a) War
38. a) Small and localised kingdoms
39. c) Eastern Ethiopia and parts of present-day Djibouti and Somalia
40. c) Ifat
41. b) Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Ahmed Gurey)
42. b) The southern parts of Ethiopia
43. c) A traditional Oromo system of governance and social organization
44. b) Shoa, Hadya, Fatagar, Bali, Ifat, and Dawaro
45. a) 8
46. a) Near the Awash river
47. a) Struggle
48. a) Oromo Expansion
49. c) Solomonic
50. c) Rebirth
51. c) Martin Luther
52. c) Baron de Montesquieu
53. b) A search for new trade routes and resources
54. a) The exchange of goods, ideas, and diseases between the Old World and the New World
55. c) Rise of factory systems and urbanization
56. c) Human potential and achievement
57. c) Catholic Church
58. c) Europe, Africa, and the Americas
59. c) Coal
60. d) Concentration of workers in urban centers
61. d) Free market capitalism
62. b) To reform the Catholic Church and stop the spread of Protestantism

- 63. a) Achievement
- 64. b) The monarchy and Parliament
- 65. c) The Bill of Rights
- 66. a) Economic inequality and social unrest
- 67. c) Maximilien Robespierre
- 68. b) System of laws
- 69. c) Waterloo
- 70. b) Economic grievances against British policies
- 71. c) The Bill of Rights
- 72. d) None
- 73. b) North (Union) and the South (Confederacy)
- 74. c) Taxes
- 75. c) The confederacy
- 76. c) Thomas Jefferson
- 77. c) Natural resource
- 78. b) Promoting national unity and cultural pride
- 79. c) 1871
- 80. b) Otto von Bismarck
- 81. b) Chancellor of Prussia
- 82. b) Russia against an alliance of Britain, France, and the Ottoman Empire
- 83. b) Prussia
- 84. c) Division
- 85. c) To Mediterranean Sea
- 86. b) Fasil Gebbi
- 87. a) Arabs
- 88. a) Monarchy
- 89. c) Jesuits
- 90. b) The nature of Christ (Christology)
- 91. c) Abdicated in favor of his son Fasilides due to widespread unrest caused by his Catholic leanings
- 92. b) Agriculture and trade
- 93. c) Gondorian period
- 94. b) A period of decentralized power in Ethiopian history characterized by the rule of regional warlords ("Era of the Princes")
- 95. b) An independent Muslim city-state and center of Islamic learning and trade
- 96. b) Islam and Sudanese culture
- 97. a) Strategic location and fertile lands
- 98. a) Political instability
- 99. a) Resistance from his people
- 100. a) Addis Ababa