9. Which one of the following entities established a manufacturing industry in Ethiopia in the 1950s?
   A. CADU
   B. Point Four
   C. MIDROC
   D. HVA

10. Why did Girmame and Mengistu Neway organize a coup against the Emperor in 1960?
   A. To create a modern army that would withstand the eminent threat from Somalia.
   B. To establish a constitutional monarchy that would speed up Ethiopia's development
   C. To radically transform Ethiopia's society by adopting an Ethiopian form of Socialism.
   D. To punish the Emperor for confiscating their family's lands in the south

11. Who were the founders of Great Zimbabwe?
   A. South African Boers
   B. Shona-speaking peoples
   C. Shirazi Arabs from Persia
   D. Traders from Phoenicia

12. What was the basis of the economic prosperity for the Hausa states of West Africa? Their
   A. strategic location between the Sahel and tropical forests
   B. success in creating a unified empire
   C. adherence to a moderate form of Islam
   D. political alliance with the neighboring state of Kanem-Bornu

13. What is the label given by scholars to the phase of the Trans-Atlantic Slave in which it was dominated by individual merchants and adventurers?
   A. Mercantilist
   B. Triangular
   C. Piratic
   D. Monopolistic

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14. What did the term "triangular" refer to in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?
    A. The imbalance that existed in the value of the commodities exchanged between Africa, Europe and the Americas.
    B. The linkage between the three continents involved in the trade of the times.
    C. The sitting arrangements used inside the ships that carried slaves to the Americas.
    D. The design of the ships that transported slaves from Africa to the Americas.

15. What was the major objective of the Portuguese explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries?
    A. The desire to enrich the state by locating new sources of commodities and markets.
    B. The desire to secure sources of iron and coal for building the Portuguese navy
    C. The desire to establish buffer zones against the aggressively expanding Ottoman empire
    D. The desire to expand the teachings of the reformed Catholic Church globally.

16. Which one of the following was a factor behind the establishment of the Non-Aligned movement?
    A. The failure of the UN to resolve international conflicts especially in East Asia
    B. The refusal of the UN to grant a permanent position at the Security Council to developing countries
    C. The desire to receive assistance both from the Communist and Capitalist countries
    D. The desire to unify the world through a non-ideological organization

17. Why the 1945 Manchester Conference is considered an important landmark in the history of Pan-Africanism?Because it
A. called for the end of colonial rule in Africa.
B. approved a plan for the political union of African countries.
C. was the first time that such a conference was held in Europe.
D. rejected the use of violent means in achieving independence.

18. Which of the following countries achieved independence through armed struggle?
A. Tunisia
B. Kenya
C. Ghana
D. Liberia

19. Which of the following crisis was the OAU able to mediate successfully?
A. The Morocco-Western Saharan Conflict
B. The Ethio-Somalian War
C. The Biafran War
D. The Congo Crisis

20. Which of the following is the biggest contemporary threat to African economic development?
A. State failure
B. The HIV pandemic
C. Environmental degradation
D. The debt crisis

21. Which of the following Medieval Islamic scholars contributed to the development of the field of medicine?
A. IbnIshaq
B. Ibn-Sina
C. Al-Bakri
D. Ibn-Khaldun

22. What can the TajMahal tell us about Medieval Indian civilization? That it
A. had advanced knowledge of the construction of canals.
B. was secular despite its claim of being ardently Muslim.
C. borrowed its building traditions from Persia.
D. had major achievements in the field of architecture.

23. Which one of the following can be a primary source for writing Ethiopia's economic history during the imperial period?
    A. The various documents of the Five-Year Development Plans
    B. A PhD dissertation on the history of The Bank of Abyssinia
    C. Reports on *Addis Zemen* on the appointment & dismissal of officials
    D. The memoir of the prominent patriot *Ras* Abebe Aregay

24. Which one of the following is correct about the linguistic diversity and unity of the Ethiopian Region?
    A. The presence of a wide variety of languages spoken in the region indicates that the area was a favorite destination for migrants from Asia.
    B. The relatively small number of languages within the Omotic family suggests that this was the most recent language to develop in the region.
    C. Despite their wide variety, a large number of the languages share common elements due to people's interactions.
    D. The languages of the region except the Semitic languages originate from one common language Proto-family.

25. Which of the following areas appears to have been included within the territorial limits of the state of Punt?
    A. Parts of northern Somalia
    B. Ethiopia's Omo Valley
    C. The southern part of the Aksum state
    D. The delta region of Egypt

26. Which of the following is a correct comparison of the achievements of the civilizations of Rome and Persia?
    A. Both established forest reserves to reduce environmental degradation.
    B. Both developed decentralized state systems that respected local autonomy.
    C. Both developed religious systems in which the emperors were descendants of gods.
    D. Both built extensive road networks to control their populations.

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27. What was the distinctive feature of politics during the "Dark Ages"?
    A. Temporary alliance between the nobility and the bourgeoisie against kings
    B. Persistence of peasant rebellions against absolute monarchs
    C. Decentralization of power and authority among various elites
    D. Concentration of power in the hands of autocratic emperors

28. What was the key feature of politics in the Byzantine Empire?
    A. The extreme fragmentation of royal authority
    B. The division of political authority between the Patriarchs & emperors
    C. The existence of two political capitals in Constantinople & Rome
    D. The absolute nature of the power of the emperors

29. Which one of the following was important in the development of early capitalism in Europe?
    A. The Chemical industry
    B. Long distance trade
    C. Slave plantations
    D. Railways

30. What was the most important invention of the Early Modern period that was behind the global spread of knowledge?
    A. The imposition of English as a global *lingua franca*
    B. The adaptation of the Arabic numerals for everyday use
    C. The invention of the moveable printing press
    D. The discovery of paper and ink

31. What do archaeological findings tell us about the distribution of Neolithic cultures in the Ethiopian region?
    A. That they originated in the north and then spread to the south
    B. That they were found across extensive areas of the region
    C. That they were first developed in the south and then spread to the north
    D. That they were limited to the border areas between Ethiopia and Eritrea

32. Which one of the following best characterizes early states?
    A. They tended to confer political rights to limited sections of society
    B. They were the main agents for spreading democratic principles
    C. They were primarily the creations of a priestly class
    D. They tended to be guided by egalitarian principles than later states

33. What was the main achievement of the civilization of Meroe?
    A. Invention of the plough
    B. Building canals on the Nile
    C. Smelting of iron ore
    D. Domestication of the camel

34. What aspect of the ancient Harappan civilization indicates that they sought to protect the health of their urban populations?
    A. The introduction of monthly solid waste clearing programs
    B. The registration of all mobile traders and craftsmen
    C. The introduction of quarantine to fight epidemic disease
    D. The provision of better sewerssystem

35. Which one of the following is a correct contrast of the Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations?
    A. Egyptian *pharaohs* were semi-divine emperors while Sumerian *lugals* were representatives of a city's god.
    B. Egyptian civilization was a literate civilization while Sumerian was a civilization of illiterate bureaucrats.
    C. Egyptian civilization was built on the back of peasants while Sumerian was dependent on its craftsmen and traders.
    D. Egyptian political institutions were autocratic while Sumerian ones were democratic.

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36. Which one of the following was a major consequence of the 1974 Revolution?
    A. The transformation of class relations from an aristocratic-dominated to a working-class dominated system.
    B. The re-orientation of Ethiopia's foreign policy from a pro-Western to a non-aligned position.
    C. The transformation of Ethiopia's economy from a command to a free-market economy.
    D. The transfer of power from a civilian to a military regime.

37. Which one of the following states was **NOT** part of the Eastern Bloc?
    A. Greece
    B. Albania
    C. North Korea
    D. East Germany

38. What strategy did the Indian National Congress Party adopt in securing India's independence?
    A. The establishment of a military alliance with the Muslim League
    B. The use of both violent and non-violent forms of struggle
    C. The deployment of non-violent forms of resistance
    D. The organization of guerrilla insurgency in the cities

39. Which one of the following was a result of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War?
    A. The shift of Gamal Abdel Nasser's policy from Arab Nationalism to Arab Socialism
    B. Israeli occupation of strategic lands from Egypt and Syria
    C. Divisions within the Arab states on the question of recognizing Israel
    D. Egyptian recognition of Israel and abandonment of hostility towards it

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40. Why did the United States go to war against the Northern Vietnamese? Because it
    A. disliked the non-aligned path that Vietnam has adopted after its independence from France.
    B. feared that the Communist government of Vietnam was going to nationalize US companies in the region.
    C. believed that the Vietnamese have to be punished for defeating the French.
    D. feared that Vietnam would become Communist and hence a threat to US interest in South East Asia

41. Why did Susenyos accept Catholicism as a state religion?
    A. Because he feared Spanish alliance with his rivals if he did not accept the new religion.
    B. Because he hoped to demonstrate to the West how civilized his country was by adopting a modern religion.
    C. Because he truly believed that the teachings of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church were backward.
    D. Because he wanted to consolidate royal power with the help of Catholic countries.

42. Which of the following developments illustrates the cultural achievements of the Gonderine period?
    A. The building of roads that connected Gonder with Metemma
    B. The building of several castles inside the palace complex
    C. The establishment of an everyday market near the palace
    D. The establishment of separate living quarters for the Bete Israel

43. Which one of the following best describes the conditions during The *Zemene Mesafint*?
    A. It was a time when power was dominated by the Yejju lords
    B. It was a time when peasants enjoyed relief from heavy taxation
    C. It was a time when urban centers disappeared from the country
    D. It was a time when there was no king in the country

47. What was the major factor behind the involvement of the Portuguese and Ottoman Turks in the conflict in the Ethiopian region?
   A. The desire to enhance their global images by supporting the causes of their religious allies
   B. The desire to secure better rights for their subjects in the lucrative markets of the region
   C. The desire to expand their respective influence through their co-religionists
   D. The desire to expand their respective religions through their local supporters

48. What was the *Abba Muda* in the traditional Oromo socio-political system?
   A. Chief anointer
   B. Chief Judge
   C. War leader
   D. *Gada* grade leader

49. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Oromo population movement?
   A. The introduction of a centralized *gada* center for all Oromo groups
   B. The end of the foreign relations of the Christian state with Europe
   C. The transformation of the socio-political system of some Oromo groups
   D. The disappearance of Islam and Islamic states from across the region

50. Why did Minas relocate his political center from Shewa to Gojjam? Because he
   A. wanted to monitor closely the emerging lucrative trade that connected the Ethiopian region with the Sudan.
   B. believed that he would be unable to withstand the march of the victorious armies of Adal in Shewa.
   C. wanted to crush the threat to the throne that came from the alliance of Bahr Negash Yishaq and the Ottomans.
   D. believed that Gojjam offered better resources to consolidate the weakened Christian state.

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51. Which one of the following was a characteristic feature of Ethiopia's Muslim states of the medieval period?
   A. They were limited to the narrow coastal areas of Eastern Ethiopia
   B. Their rulers had both secular and religious authority
   C. Their economy was dependent on raiding slaves from the highlands
   D. They were established by Islamic conquerors from Arabia

52. How was Islam introduced to the Ethiopian region?
   A. Through the activities of missionaries from the Sudan
   B. Through conquest by pastoralists from Arabia
   C. Through the agency of Islamic traders and clerics
   D. Through the activities of refugees from Mecca

53. Which of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Enarya?
   A. The major export of the state was gold
   B. The rulers were immigrants that came from northern Ethiopia
   C. Its power declined following the consolidation of the Kaffan state
   D. Its origin can be traced to the early years of the Aksumite kingdom

54. Why was the Kingdom of Damot important both for the Christian kingdom and the Muslim states during the medieval period? Because
   A. it was a major source of the *amole* which served as a medium of exchange across the region.
   B. it offered an important service of helping them expand.
   C. it served as an important counter balance to them.
   D. it was the source of export items for their traders.

55. Which one of the following was **NOT** a motive behind the expansion of the Christian Kingdom in the period 13^{th}-16^{th} centuries?
   A. The acquisition of territories to settle its surplus population
   B. The expansion of its revenue base
   C. The control of sources of export trade items
   D. The control of new lucrative trade routes

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56. What was the key feature of the "Blitzkrieg" strategy Germany used against Poland during WWII?
   A. The imposition of a blockade against Poland's ports like Danzing
   B. The rapid and coordinated deployment of the *Luftwaffe* and ground forces
   C. The weakening of the Polish army by bombarding its supply lines
   D. The weakening of the Polish army's morale through intensive propaganda

57. Which of the following was **NOT** a consequence of WWII?
   A. The emergence of Europe as a major global super power
   B. The spread of anti-colonial movements across the world
   C. The destruction of European cities and their infrastructure
   D. The death of over 50 million people across the globe

58. What was the central objective behind the establishment of the UN?
   A. Creating an organization that would punish the Axis Powers
   B. Facilitating the transition of colonized countries to independent statehood
   C. Consolidating the political gains the Allied Powers made during the war
   D. Avoiding war by resolving conflicts through diplomacy

59. Which of the following suggests that Italy had plans to invade Ethiopia despite signing a Treaty of Friendship in 1928?
   A. Its signing of a secret treaty with the other neighboring colonial powers that divided the country into spheres of influence
   B. Its strategy of creating disaffection among some of the prominent provincial lords
   C. Its subtle opposition to Ethiopia becoming a member of the League of Nations
   D. Its refusal to allow Ethiopia builds a major road from Dessie to the

68. What was the fundamental principle that lay behind the establishment of The League of Nations?
   A. Avoid destructive wars using peaceful means
   B. Help Third World countries modernize rapidly
   C. Prevent the emergence of a hegemonic superpower
   D. Facilitate decolonization through the Mandate System

69. Which one of the following is correct about the consequences of the October 1917 Revolution in Russia?
   A. It encouraged the Bolsheviks to regain legitimacy by restraining their more radical policies.
   B. It gained the Soviet regime international recognition and thus the end of foreign intervention.
   C. It pushed the Mensheviks to reconcile their differences with the Bolsheviks and rule the country.
   D. It brought to power a government that took radical measures on issues of land and war.

70. Which one of the following resistance movements did **NOT** have had a religious dimension?
   A. Urabi Pasha's Revolt
   B. John Chilembwe's Revolt
   C. The Maji-Maji Rebellion
   D. The Mahdists Rebellion

71. What was the fundamental factor that led to the downfall of Tewodros II?
   A. The defection of most of his able men to the side of his opponents
   B. Failure to gain support for his policies from Europeans
   C. The attempt to highly centralize power in the hands of the monarch
   D. The revenue shortfall that resulted from recurrent wars and epidemics

72. Which of the following is correct about Yohannes' administrative policies?
   A. He sought to gain loyalty in exchange for administrative autonomy
   B. He worked hard to replace secular administrators with religious leaders
   C. He increased administrative efficiency by building road networks
   D. He increased the state's revenue by introducing the *asrat* system

73. What was the outcome of The Battle of Embabo for *Negus* Menelik?
   A. It marked the end of Menelik's expansion to the Gibe region
   B. It marked the end of the use of force to conquer territories in the south
   C. It opened up the door for his expansion to the southwest
   D. It re-directed his expansion from the east to the west

74. What did the Italians seek to achieve in the Convention of Neutrality which they signed with Menelik in 1887?
   A. Assure Menelik of their neutrality in the event of war between Menelik and Yohannes.
   B. Prevent Menelik from coming to the aid of Yohannes in the event of war with the Italians.
   C. Transfer control of the port of Massawa to Menelik if and when they decided to abandon it
   D. To provide military help to Menelik in the event of attack by Yohannes.

75. Which of the following was a consequence of the Battle of Adwa?
   A. It encouraged an anti-colonial resistance in East Africa.
   B. It gave birth to a strong pro Ethiopian movement among Europeans.
   C. It stimulated British conquest of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
   D. It brought General Barateri great respect and honor in Italy.

76. Which of the following combinations of a European colonizer and its African possession is correct?
   A. The Cape Peninsula---Germany
   B. The Sahel---Spain
   C. The Nile Valley---France
   D. The Congo Basin---Belgium

77. Which one of the following was a factor for the revival of trade in Ethiopia in the 19th century?
   A. The opening of new ports in northern and eastern Ethiopia
   B. The introduction of the Maria Theresa thaler as a new medium of exchange
   C. The political stability in the Red Sea basin and Arabia
   D. The competition among various Ethiopian lords over control of trade

83. Which of the following is an essential principle of historical methodology?
A. Establishing the authenticity of historical documents
B. Corroborating primary sources with secondary sources
C. Disregarding all sources that have bias in them
D. Giving primacy to secondary than primary sources

84. In which of the following does a date correctly correspond with a century?
A. 630 A.H----1st century AD
B. 20 BC----2nd century BC
C. 1517----The 15th century
D. 1999----20th century

85. Which one of the following species of *Homo* developed earliest?
A. *Homo africanus*
B. *Homo sapiens*
C. *Homo habilis*
D. *Homo erectus*

86. Which one of the following was **NOT** a factor in the unification of Italy?
A. The diplomatic skills of Count Cavour
B. The rivalry among the great powers
C. The support of the Austrian government
D. The support of Napoleon III

87. Which one of the following events removed the last obstacle to the German Unification?
A. The dismissal of Otto Von Bismarck as Chancellor
B. The Annexation of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia
C. The establishment of The *Zollverein* (Customs Union)
D. The decisive Prussian victory over France at Sedan

98. What makes the historic churches of Lalibela a major cultural achievement?
A. Their construction by experts from Egypt and Syria
B. The fact that each of them is hewn out of a single rock
C. Their distinctive architectural style different from the Aksumites
D. Their construction over a relatively short of period of time

99. What was the factor that helped the "restoration" of the Solomonic Dynasty under YekunoAmlak"?
A. The growing decline in the legitimacy of the Zagwe rulers with the spread of the ideas of the *Kibre Negest*
B. The inability of the Zagwe rulers to protect the highland populations from attack by lowland migratory pastoralists
C. The decline in agricultural productivity and state revenue from recurrent drought and locust invasions
D. The success of a military coalition formed by the opponents of the Zagwe

100. What strategy did the medieval "Solomonic" rulers use in addressing the problem of succession?
A. Setting an age limit for possible claimants to the throne
B. Strengthening the office of the Queen Mother
C. Building a royal prison at Amba Gishen
D. Establishing the principle of *primogeniture*

THE END