MILLENNIUM SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL 2012 E.C GRADE 12
HISTORY OPEN BOOK MODEL EXAM -ONE

1. Which of the following is the most reliable historical source?

   A. Historian's books B. Oral traditions C. Inscriptions D. All of the above

2. Chronicles are documents about _____.

   A. a list of kings B. codes of law C. carved writings D. the glory of kings

3. The founder of Ethiopian studies in Europe was _____.

   A. Herodotus B. Job Ludolf C. Richard Pankhurst D. Hakim Workneh

4. Which of the following is not true about the modern human beings?

   A. He has lived most of his life without developing language.

   B. He has depended on hunting and gathering for most of his lifetime.

   C. He has made and used stone tools in his lifetime.

   D. none of the above

5. The Paleolithic period was characterized by _____.

   A. Oldowan and Achaulean tool making technologies

   B. the longest and the earliest of all stone ages

   C. humans living in cave shelters D. all of the above

6. Which period of the Stone Age is characterized by the archaeological sites found in the deposits of caves and rock shelters?

   A. Neolithic stone age C. Middle stone age

   B. Early stone age D. Later stone age

7. Which of the following was the first civilization in the world?

   A. Egypt B. Greece C. China D. Mesopotamia

8. The place of origin of the Arabic numerals was _____.

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

9. Which of the following is not among the River Valley civilizations?

   A. Egypt B. India C. China D. Greece

10. Most people were attracted to Christianity mainly because of its teaching about _____.

   A. a belief in one God C. brotherly love

   B. eternal salvation D. the equality of all men

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

11. Successors of Prophet Mohammed were called _____.

A. Hejjira B. Jihad C. Caliphs D. Ummas

12. Which of the following events is false about the Medieval Europe (500 – 1500 A.D)?

A. The Roman Catholic Church was a unifying force.

B. Feudalism was a dominant feature of the period.

C. Greko – Roman culture declined.

D. Trade and towns were developed.

13. Which of the following is not among the Muslim dynasties?

A. Fatimid B. Muhammadun C. Ottoman D. Abasid

14. In medieval Europe, the relationship between the King and the Lords was known as _____.

A. Knights B. Manorial C. Serfdom D. Vassalage

15. The book "Christian Topography" gives us details about _____.

A. the decline of Aksum B. the expa nsion of Christianity in the region

C. how Aksumite coins were minted D. Aksumite gold trade with the Sasu people

16. The Monastry of Debredamo and the Cathedral of Aksum were the centers of opposition to the Zagwedynastry. This was because _____.

A. the Zagwe Kings were pagans B. the Church lands were confiscated by the Zagwes

C. the Zagwes were considered illegitimate rulers D. the Zagwes had strong relations with the Ottomans

17. The introduction of Christianity in Aksum, in the 4th century A.D, was the result of

A. Aksumite domination of the Red Sea trade

B. The advent of the "Nine Saints"

C. Aksumite foreign relations with the Egyptian Coptic Church

D. Aksumite's contact with the Greco – Roman world

18. The speakers of the Nilo – Saharan language are now largely found _____.

A. in the Omo river valley C. in the lowland areas of the Awash River

B. along the Ethio – Sudanese border D. along the Ethio – Kenya border

19. The Last Zagwe King, Yitbarek, was defeated by _____.

A. ZeraYacob B. DilNaod C. Mara T/Haymanot D. YekunoAmlak

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

20. The Aksumite coins and inscriptions can be our best evidence for _____.

A. expansion of Aksumite trade B. Aksumite territorial expansion

C. Aksumite military and technological strength D. the conversion of Aksumite rulers to Christianity

21. The followers of the Calvinist Church in Scotland were called

A. Puritans B. Huguenots C. Presbyterians D. Anglicans

22. Which one of the following is not a work of Willian Shakespeare?

A. Othello B. Macbeth C. Julius Ceasar D. The Prince

23. The Order of Monks established by Ignatius Loyla was called _____.

A. The Franciscans B. The Society of Jesus C. The Dominicans D. The Benedictans

24. The Anglican Church became a national church during the reign of _____.

A. Henry VIII B. Charles V C. Edward I D. Elizabeth I

25. Islam entered into the Ethiopian region through _____.

A. the ports of Somali C. the port of Adulis

B. the Island of Dahlak D. the port of Zeila

26. The main reason for the Muslim – Christian conflict in Medieval Ethiopia was

A. religious rivalry C. economic rivalry

B. political rivalry D. border conflict

27. The founder of the Kingdom of Walayta was

A. Ibn Ali Dawd B. KawoTona C. Amdetsion D. Motalami

28. Which of the following was among the Muslim states in the medieval period?

A. Dawro B. Yem C. Arbabani D. Hadya

29. All are states affected by the Oromo expansion except _____.

A. Damat B. Bizamo C. Enarya D. Kaffa

30. The town of Debra Birhan was founded by _____.

A. YekunoAmlak B. LibneDingel C. AmdaTsion D. ZeraYacob

31. The period between 1529 and 1543 in Ethiopian history is known as the period of _____.

A. the hegemony of the Christian Kingdom B. the domination of Catholics in Ethiopia

C. the hegemony of the Sultanate of Adal D. the revival of the long distance trade

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

32. The "Nine Saints" were Christian missionaries who came to Axum and did all of the following except…….
    A. They taught the bible among the ordinary people
    B. They build Churches and monasteries
    C. They converted king Ezana to Christianity
    D. They translated the Bible from Greek to Geez
33. For what purpose did the Phoenician Sea men originally found Carthage at about 814 B.C?
    A. to settle excess population from Phoenicia
    B. to use it as a trade and shipping outpost
    C. to grow crops for rapidly growing pollution
    D. to build strong military fortifications

34. The Roman Emperor who first made Christianity the official state religion of the empire was..
    A. Conistatine B. Octovia C. Theodusious D. Dioclation
35. In the mid of 12th century the dynasty that founded by Agaw speaking people was called------
    A. Solomonoc dynasty B. Zagwe dynasty C. Yajju dynasty D. None
36. The most expansionist king during medieval Christian highland king dome was------
    A. Menelik II B. Made Siyon C. Zarayacob D. LibneDingel
37. Zagwe dynasty was well known or renewed in Ethiopian history by---------
    A. Territorial expansion B. Civil war C. Architectural achievement D. All
38. To promote effective administration over vast teritoychiristian highland king doms introduced a feudal administration system known as ----------
    A. gebar system B. vasalage system C. gult system D. gult owner
39. What were the two important goals that Western Europe wants to achieve during the crusade war?
    A. To control land in the middle East B. To protect Byzantine empire
    C. To restore Holy land D. B and C
40. Which one of the following was main factor for the Europeans discovery of new sea route to India?
    A .because the old trade route to far east was closed by Ottoman Turkish
    B. European interest of geographical knowledge was increased
    C. Invention of better ship, map and compass
    D. All
41. The historical development which marked the beginning of the Dark Age in Europe was--
    A. Division within Catholic church B. the down fall of Byzantine empire
    C. the down fall of Western Roman empire D. all
42. Which one of the following class of the society did not support Protestant Movement?
    A. Kings of national states in western Europe C. Peasants
    B. German princes D. Catholic Popes
43. Which of the following social groups belonged to the ruling class of medieval west European?
    A. Knights B. Serfs C. Craftsmen D. Traders
44. What were the institutions of '' Moggasa & Guddifecha'' in the traditional oromo communities?
    A. religious institution B. means of mobilizing oromo warrios
    C. means of integrating non oromos into oromos communities D. economic instition

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

45. Which one of the following was the main cause for civil war between Christian highland kingdom and Muslim sultanates from 14th up to 16th century in Ethiopia?

A. To expand their religion C. Conflict on boundary
B. To control Zeila trade route D. All except B

46.The Renaissance schoolar who argued that the earth revolved around the sun was
A. Thomas More B. Dante Aligheri C. Nicholas Copernicus D. Leonardo da Vinchi

47. One was not the two historical events that dominate Ethiopian history in 16th century
A. Population expansion B. Inter - state conflict
C. Foreign invention D. none

48. The major cause of Oromo population movement was….
A. to control trade routes B. to expand their traditional religion
C. population growth and increase in the number of their cattle D. to collect tribute

49. Which one was the main cause for Reformation movement?
A. Power of Catholic popes on religious mater B. Immorality and corrupt nature of popes
C. practice of pardon of sins in return for money D. All

50. What was the major factor for the gradual shifted of the political center of the Christian kingdom from the Shawan highlands to the Lake Tana region in the16th century?
A. Caused by Adal's continued threat as well as the pressure of the Oromo population movement
B. The intervention of the Portuguese
C. The intervention of the Turks
D. Continuous fighting among the various regional lords

51. The three successive kings of Gondar from 1632-1706 were…..
A. Bakafa, Iyasu I and Ioas C. Michal Sehul, WldeLeul and Ras Ali
B. Fasiladas, Yohanes I and Iyasu I D. Gelawdows, Minas and Susenyos

52. Which one of the following is characteristics of the Renaissance movement?

A. Rejecting all types of Religious practices
B. Accepting any thing with out Reasoning
C. Opposing all ancient Roman teachings
D. Applying logical reasoning to Improve knowledge

53. One of the following was consequence of the crusades?

A. Facilitated the Exchange of new goods
B. led to the down fall of the Byzantine empire
C. Made Christians to end Muslim control of the holy land
D. strengthening the power of Nobility

54. Which countries were the leaders in voyage of exploration and discovery in 15th and 16th century?

A. Britain and France C. Spain and Portugal
B. Italy and Germany D. Rome and Belgium

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

55. Which of the following is not a consequence of Oromo population movement?

A. a decline in the traditional Gada System B. economic transformation from pastoralism to farming

C. assimilation and dislocation of people D. expansion of the Oromo traditional religion

56. Sultan Mahfuz was defeated and killed by the Christian King _____.

A. ZeraYacob B. Libnadengel C. Amdetsion D. YekunoAmlak

57. Ahmed Gragne was defeated at the battle of Weinadega by the forces of _____.

A. ZeraYacob B. LibnaDengel C. Amdetsion D. Gelawdewos

58. Which of the following belongs to the Borena Confederacy of the Oromos?

A. Karayu B. Ittu C. Humbana D. Guji

59. The war between the Christian Kingdom and The Sultanate of Adal got an international dimension because

A. the war was a religious war between Christians and Muslims.

B. the war was a part of the crusade war in the Middle East.

C. the European powers, the Portugese and the Ottomans had interfered in the war.

D. the Origin of the Adalites was outside the Ethiopian region.

60. The Zemenemesafint was largely dominated by the lords of _____.

A. Tigrean nobility B. Shoan nobility C. Amhara nobility D. Yejju Oromo nobility

61. The powerful lords of the Zemenamesafint competed for the highest post called the _____.

A. Negadras B. RasBitwadad C. NeguseNegest D. Merid Azmach

62. Who was the first Christian King to accept Catholicism?

A. Za Dengel B. Bakaffa C. Si'ele Kirstos D. Susenyos

63. Who was Christopher Da Gama?

A. He was the first to discover the sea route to India. B. He was the French envoy who came to Showa.

C. He was the first Portuguese envoy in Ethiopia. D. He was a commander of the Portuguese army in Ethiopia.

64. What was the third permanent capital city of Ethiopia?

A. Debra Tabor B. Ankober C. Gondar D. Lalibela

65. Who violated the closed – door policy of Fasiladas?

A. Gelawdewos B. Yohannes III C. Zedengel D. Iyasu I

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

66. A foreign, non – Chinese dynasty from Manchuria, who ruled China in the 16th century was called the _.

A. Ming Dynasty B. Ching Dynasty C. Tang Dynasty D. Han Dynasty

67. The American Declaration of Independence was drafted by _____.

A. Jefferson Davis B. George Washington C. Abraham Lincohn D. Thomas Jefferson

67. One of the major results of the American War of Independence was that _____.

A. it abolished slavery in the USA B. it facilitated the expansion of industries in the USA

C. it resulted in the abolition of the confederates D. it was one of the immediate causes of the French Revolution in 1789

69. The "Tennis Court Oath" of June 20, 1979, made by the members of the National Assembly in France, was aimed at _____.

A. creating the French Republic C. giving France a proper constitution

B. overthrowing the Monarchy D. storming the Bastialle, the royal prison

70. Napoleon Bonaparte, the First Consul and then Emperor of France, died at a place called the _____.

A. Island of Corsica B. Island of Elba C. City of Paris D. Island of St. Helena

71. Which of the following was not the result of the Industrial Revolution?

A. the development of cities and towns C. the growth of manufactories and industries

B. better living conditions for the workers D. the growing importance of the sources of power

72. Which of the following states was not among the victorious "Quadruple Alliance" nations at the Congress of Vienna in June, 1815?

A. Russia B. Austria C. Prussia D. France

73. The basic factor that led to the end of the Trans Atlantic slave trade in the 19th C was _____.

A. the abolition of slavery in the United States of America

B. the decline in demand for African slaves in America

C. the opposition of African rulers to the slave trade

D. the development of industrial capitalism in Europe

74. Which of the following is false information?

A. Taxes were was directly paid to the King in the Kingdom of Sheika.

B. The King had absolute power over the life and property of the people in the Kingdom of Walayta.

C. "Astesor" was a council of officials in the Kingdom of Yem.

D. The Kingdom of Kaffa was known for its efficient system of frontier defense.

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

75. In the 19th century, the Kingdom of Yem was ruled by a dynasty called _____.

A. Waso B. Mowa C. Gena D. Ano

76. Maria Thresa Taler (coins) were introduced into the Ethiopian region _____.

A. at the beginning of the 18th century C. at the end of the 18th century

B. at the beginning of the 19th century D. at the end of the 19th century

77. The British envoy who succeeded in securing a formal treaty between the British and Shawa in 1841 was led by _____.

A. James Bruce B. Isenberg and Krapf C. Rochet d'Hericourt D. W.C. Harris

78. The Egyptian military expedition to occupy Harar in 1875 was led by _____.

A. Warner Munzinger B. Khedieve Ismaeli C. Mohammed Ali D. Mohammed Rauf Pasha

79. In 1859, following the defeat of Austria at the battles of Magenta and Solferino, Italy could gain _____.

A. Nice and Savoy C. Lombardy and Ventia

B. Piedmont and Sardinia D. Trentino and Treste

80. Who assassinated president Abraham Lincoln in 1865?

A. Jefferson Devis B. J.Wilkes Booth C. Gavrilo Princip D. William T. Sherman

81. Which of the following was not among the peace terms to terminate the Crimean War by a congress of diplomats in Paris?

A. Five Balkan states to be independent of Ottoman Turkey

B. The Black Sea to be free from great powers warships

C. Russia to evacuate from Moldavia and Walachia

D. The Danube River to be open to all trading nations

82. Who was employed by King Leopold II to explore the Congo Basin?

A. Albert Sarrout B. Henry Salt C. Frederick Lugard D. H. Molten Stanley

83. The Maji-Maji rebellion of 1905 – 1907 was against the _____.

A. British B. French C. Portuguese D. Germans

84. All were characteristics of the Zemana Mesafint except _____.

A. growing power of the regional lords B. frequent wars and political instability

C. territorial integrity and religious unity D. a decline in productivity and the absence of law and order

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

85. In 1871, Kasa Mircha of Tigray (Yohannes IV) defeated Atse Takle – Glorgis (Waqshum Gobeze G/M) at the battle of _____.

A. Anchim B. Embabo C. Assam D. Sagalle

86. Which of the following battles of Tewodros comes first?

A. The Battle of Ayshal C. The Battle of Deressge

B. The Battle of Guramba D. The Battle of Gorgora Bishen

87. The first victory over Egyptian aggression was at the Battle of _____.

A. Dogali B. Gundet C. Sa'ati D. Gura

88. The first stronghold of the Italians in Ethiopia was _____.

A. Asseb B. Massawa C. Dogali D. Asmara

89. Ras Gobena was to Menelik as Ras Deressu was to _____.

A. Negus Tekla Haymanot C. Emperor Tewodros II

B. Atse Yohannes IV D. Negus Sahle Selasie

90. Article III of the Wuchale Treaty, signed between Menelik II and the Italians, was about a _____.

A. boundary issue B. economic issue C. foreign relations issue D. political issue

91. A "double agent" who provided false information to the Italians and misled General Barateri at the Battle of Adowa was _____.

A. Warner Munzinger C. Shewareged Gedle

B. Basha Awalom D. Dej. Haileselassie Gugsa

92. Which of the following was not a consequence of the Hewett Treaty of 1884?

A. The years old conflict between Ethiopia and Egypt was resolved.

B. Ethiopia earned the enmity of the Italians and the Mahdists.

C. Boges and Massawa were given to Egypt.

D. Ethiopia got access to the Red Sea through Port Massawa.

93. The "Dual Alliance" is to WWI, as The _____ is to WWII.

A. Tripple Alliance B. Warso Pact C. Axis powers D. Rome – Berlin Axis

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

94. What was a diplomatic "Blank Cheque"?

A. the amount of money that was granted by the USA to rebuild Europe

B. a promise that the USSR made to assist the socialist states

C. economic policy that was adopted by the Austria – Hungary Empire

D. a statement of assurance that Germany gave to Austria in her war against Serbia

95. In the course of WWI, in 1918, the first unified Allied command was created under _____.

A. General Dwight Eisenhower C. Marshal Foch

B. General Bernand Montgomery D. Marshal Georgi Zhukov

96. The council of elected delegates made up of factory workers of Petrograd and soldiers in the Soviet Union was called _____.

A. The Duma B. The Soviets C. The Bolsheviks D. The Kulaks

97. The first engagement with the Italian fascists was at the battle of _____.

A. Temben B. Genale Dorya C. Shire D. Amba Aredom

98. Which of the following Ethiopian Patriots had confronted the Italians twice, during the Battle of Adwa in 1896 and during the Fascist invasion in 1935?

A. Ras Mulugeta Yegezu C. Ras Imiru Haile Selassie

B. Ras Kassa Hailu D. Dejaz Mach Balcha Safo

99. All were centers of the regions in the Italian East African Empire except _____.

A. Jimma B. Gondar C. Harar D. Hawasa

100. Which of the following patriots did not belong to the second phase of Guerilla resistance against the Fascist Italians?

A. Bekele Woya B. Takele W/Hawaryat C. Mokonnen Endalkachew D. Amoraw Wubneh

101. Which of the following British commanders was the first to enter Addis Ababa on April 6, 1941?

A. General Wingate B. General Platt C. General Cunningham D. General Sanford

102. Negus Mikael of Wallo was defeated by the forces of the Showan nobility at the Battle of _____

A. Me'iso B. Sagalle C. May Aslamay D. Assem

103. Benito Mussolini is to "Il Duce" as Adolf Hitler is to _____.

A. Mein Kampf B. Fuhrer C. Putsch D. Nazi

104. Which state was the first to violate the principles and regulations of the League of Nations?

A. Japan B. Germany C. Italy D. Russia

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

105. A puppet government formed by Germany in Southern France was called _____.

A. Vichy B. Manchukuo C. Slovakia D. Weimar

106. Adolf Hitler's annexation of Austria in 1938 is known as the _____.

A. Anschluss B. Blitzkrieg C. Reichstag D. Putsch

107. Which of the following leaders was not attendant at the Munich Agreement?

A. Chamberlain of Britain C. Mussolini of Italy

B. Roosevelt of the USA D. Daladier of France

108. Which of the following is not true about the second phase of the Battle of Britain in early October, 1940?

A. It was staged on night bombing. B. It intended to bomb London and industrial centers.

C. Britain had used the new detection instrument called Radar. D. Germany had lost the battle.

109. Why did the USA join WWII in 1941?

A. Japan invaded the US territories in South East Asia.

B. Germany sank her merchant ships in the Atlantic Ocean.

C. The three Fascist states allied as the Berlin – Rome – Tokyo Triangle" aimed at disturbing world peace. D. None of the above

110. The major issue of the Allied powers plan and strategy at the Tehran, Iran conference of 1943 was about

A. how to attack Japan and end the war B. how to defend the spread of communism

C. how to manage the division of Germany into East and West

D. how to maintain world peace and form a new international organization

111. The United Nations Organization took its final shape and was founded in April 1945, at _____.

A. The Yalta Conference C. The San Francisco Conference

B. Dumbarton Oaks, The Washington Conference D. The Moscow Conference

112. All are the main features of the cold war except _____.

A. economic conflict B. ideological conflict C. territorial (boundary) conflict D. the weapons race

113. The United States "Marshal Plan" of June, 1947 was intended to contain the spread of communism through a strategy designed to _____.

A. re–build Europe after WWII B. provide financial aid to weaker countries

C. provoke war against the Soviet Union D. build strong military power in the West

114. Which of the following states was not a member of the Non – Aligned Movement?

A. India B. Yogoslavia C. Indonesia D. Soviet Union

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

115. The Third Arab – Israeli War of 1967 is also called _____.

A. The Al Fatah War C. The Suez War

B. The Yom Kippur War D. The Six Days War

116. Who was the communist leader of the Vietnamese?

A. Mao Tsetung B. Sukarno C. Ho Chi Minh D. Mahtma Gandhi

117. Which of the following was not among the anti – Haile Selassie rebellions?

A. The Raya and Azebo revolt C. The Wollega Peasants revolt

B. The Bale Peasants revolt D. The Gojjam Peasants revolt

118. Who was the leader of the Weyane Rebellion of 1942 / 43?

A. Mengistu H/Mariam C. General Waqo Gutu

B. Blata H/Mariam Radda D. Mengestu Neway

119. Which European country gave guaranty to Austria Hungary to take any measure against Serbia in 1914?

A. Britain B. France C. Germany D. USA

120. Which one of the following was true about second phase of battle of British againest German force?

A. Britain used Rader against German B. German air force attacked Britain at day light

C. German become victorious D. German changed their strategy from day light attack to night

121. All were cause of WWI, exept;

A. Imperialism B. Nationalism C. Armed race D. Liberalism

122. One of the following General was the supreme commander of the Italian troops during the firist invention of Italy over Ethiopia?

A. Albertony B. Arimondi C. Daburmeda D. Baratery

123.The most aggressive nationalism in Balkan region was

A. Greece Nationalism B. Bulgarian Nationalism C. Serbian Nationalism D. Rumanian Nationalism

124. During the Italo – Ethiopian war of 1935 – 1936, the northern front of the Italian army at the beginning of the war was led by

A. Marshal Emilio Debono B. pietro Badoglio C. Rudolf Graziani D. Benito Mussolini

125. On Italo – Ethiopian war of 1935 – 1936 the overall commander of Ethiopian force in northern front was

A. Ras Mulgeta Yegazu B. Ras Kassa C. Ras seyoum Mngesha D. Ras Imiru Haile sillasie

14. On 31 March 1936, Emperor Haille silasie lost the battle of

A. Tembein B. Shire C. Maichew D. Ambaradom

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

126. One of the following Ethiopian fighter did not participate in the southern front against Rudolf Grazziani

A. Dejazmach Nssibu B. Dejazmach Destaw Damtew

C. Dejazmach Mekonnen Endalkachew D. Ras Imiru Haile Sillaseie

127. The last Italian viceroy in Ethiopia was known as

A. Amadeo Umberto Dosta B. Rudolf Grazziani C. Emilio De bono D. Petro Bedglio

128. When Emperor Haile selassie went to exile in 1936, Ras Imiri was set up his capital at

A. Nekemte B. Gore C. Addis Ababa D. Jimma

129. The patriotic element formed in 1936 at Nekemte by graduates of Holleta military academy was

A. Yewust arbegnoch B. Black lion organization C. libration front D. all

130. un successful attempt to assassinate Grazziani on February 19, 1936 was carried out by two young Ethiopians called

A. Moges Aagedom and Abreham Deboch B. Aberan and asfawossen kassa

C. Balcha safo and Destaw damtew D. Imiru and Abune petros

131. Ras Mulgeta Yigazu fought the Italians at the battle of

A. Shire B. Amba Aradom C. Amba Alage D. Tembain

132. One of the uniting figures of the attack against Italian who was caught and excuted in Addis Ababa by the Italians was

A. Belay Zeleke B. Haile Mariam Mamo C. Abune Petros D. abune Matheos

133. One of the following women was the prominent examples of women in the patriotic resistance movement against the fascist Italy

A. Shewareged Gedle B. shewanesh Abara C. Kebedach Seyoum D. all of the Abave

134. The Italian East Africa Empire consist all, except

A. Ethiopia B. Italo Somale land C. Djibuti D. Eritrea

135. A famous patriot who was killed by emperor Haile sillasie after libration was

A. Abeba Aragy B. Belay Zaleke C. Bekele Waya D. Garasu Duki

136. Walwal incident of 1934 was

A. the basic cause of the Italo – Ethiopian war of 1935 – 1936

B. a frontier conflict without any significance

C. a result of Ethiopian raids of Italian position

D. Italy used as a pretext to invade Ethiopia

MILLENNIUM SCHOOL OPEN BOOK EXAM - ONE

137. One of the basic cause for Italo – Ethiopian war of 1935 – 1937 was

A. the raise of Mussolini to power B. the Italian desire to build large empire on the Horn of Africa
C. Ethiopian attack of 30 Italian solders at Walwal D. A and B

138. The libration struggle Italian occupation was waged by

A. primarily by the feudal lords B. all peoples in the country C. Emperor D. all

139. During their occupation of Ethiopia, Italians built a networks of roads in order to

A. link isolated villages with urban centers B. exploit the resource of the country

C. facilitate the movement of Italian troops D. all except A

140. One of the well known patriot was not consist under shewan patriots

A. Geresu Duki B. Amorew Wubneh C. Abebe Aregay d. Hailemariam Mamo

141. Which one of the following personalities lost his life fighting for his country in northern front?

A. Ras Hailu B. Ras Mulgeta Yigazu C. Dejazmach Balcha Safo C. Geresu Duki

142. The 16th century Oromo population was initiated by all, except

A. Borena C. Tullama C. Mecha D. all

143. During the 1612 religious controversy between Catholic and Orthodox Church of serous public debates Catholics were represented by;

A. Galawdios B. Minas C. Susenios D. Faslidus

144. England and Scotland did not becomes politically united except during the reign of;

A. James VI B. Charles I C. Oliver Cromwell D. Queen Elizabeth I

145. Deism of the Enlightenment rejected all dogmas and makes their religion mainly a matter of

A. God B. Ethics C. religious teaching D. Sculptured stone

146. The second state of France old region(1650 – 1789) was

A. Nobility state B. Nobility state C. Bourgious state D. A and B

147. Which one of the following was true about the National Assembly of France at the end of old region?

A. They abolish the old privileges B. They abolish payment of church tithes

C. They abolish tax exemption of the privilege classes D. All of the above

148. Which one of the following countries was deprived of all the territory conquered at the Vienna congruence of 1815?

A. Britain B. France C. Russia D. Spain

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149. The king of Kaffa was assisted by state councilors called?

A. Shoricho B.Kaficho C. Mikricho D. Tato – kisho

150. Who was the first European traveler that visited the territory of Harar emirates?

A. Richard Burton B. William Kraft C. W. C. Haris D. Hereart

151. Which one of the following is true about American civil war?

A. The election of Abreham Linclon become the main factor for the outbreak of the war

B. Homisted law had nothing to weaken the Southern America

C. Emanicipation proclamation strongly support the southern

D. None

152. The Crimean war of 1854 – 1856 was fought between

A. France and Australia B. France and British C. Russia and Ottoman D. British and Ottoman

153. What were the factors that intensified the colonialism of Africa in 19th century?

A. Involvement of King Liopold of Belgium B. Opening of Suez anal

C. Involvement of German and France in colonial struggle D. All

154. Among the following which regions are considered as the area for the beginning of agricultureon the World and in Ethiopia resectevely?

A. Latin America and Kaffa B. Eastern Europe and Malka Kunture

C. Midle East and Lalibala Caves D. North America and Sofumar Cave

155. Which one of the following factor contribute for the emergence of state?

A. war leadership B. controle over trade routes C. religion D. all

156. Byzantine empire reached its greatest size under emperor

A. Conistantine B. Heraclius C. Justianian D. Alexuys

157. The Mecca emigrants were known as

A. Ansars B. Hijra C. Muhajirum D. Caliphates

158. The rapid success of Muslims over Byzantine Empire was because of

A. Byzantine were hated by their subjects by of heavy taxation

B. military and financial exhaustation of Byzantine

C. Muslim Arabs were motivated by economic and political objectives to won the war over Byzantine

D. all

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159. Which of the following factors contribute both for the rice and decline of Aksumite dynasty?

A. Trade B. Military power C. Agriculture D. all

160. What were the major languages of Renaissance scholars?

A. English and French B. Italian and Greece C. Spanish and Italian D. French and Latin

GOOD LUCK!

Seat by Demsis Girma

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MILLENNIUM SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL 2012 E.C GRADE 12
HISTORY OPEN BOOK MODEL EXAM -ONE

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