ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION BUREAU
ADDIS ABEBA
GRADE 12 HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATIONS
TAHASAS 2015/JANUARY 2023

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

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **EXAMINATION FOR HISTORY.** IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF **100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND **BLACKEN** ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY **PENCIL** TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE **HEAVY** AND **DARK**, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR **2 HOURS**. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAMINATION WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE (S).

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

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

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1. Who wrote the first modern history of Ethiopia?

   A. Tekle-Tsadik Mekuriya.
   C. Aleqa Taye.
   B. Job Ludolf.
   D. Aba Gregory.

2. What served as a dividing line between pre-Historic time and Historic time?

   A. The introduction of writing technique .
   C. "A" and "B"
   B. 6000 BP.
   D. Periodization

3. What was the technique used to produce the first stone tools in Africa that came to be known as Oldowan?

   A. Direct percussion.
   C. Soft hammer .
   B. Pressure flaking.
   D. Coble Stone.

4. Among the Genus Homo, which one was the earliest human species to migrate out of Africa into Asia and Europe?

   A. Archaic Homo Sapian.
   C. Homo Sapian.
   B. Homo Habilis.
   D. Homo Erectus.

5. In an evolutionary theory, which one appeared in Africa 6 million years ago with important traits of small canine teeth and bipedalism?

   A. The Genus Homo.
   C. Australopithecine
   B. Pongidae
   D. None of the above.

6. Which one of the following does not constitute the characteristics of earliest states?

   A. Large group of people.
   C. Definite territory.
   B. Strong economy.
   D. Government

7. Which one of the following is True about "Divine right theory"?

A. Empire states are institutions created by God.

B. Emperors are representatives of God on earth.

C. The social order in which the position of the individual is determined hierarchically on the basis of birth is God created and immutable.

D. All of the above.

8. Among the Nile valley civilizations, which one existed from 2000 B.C. to 350 A.D.?

A. Kush
C. Zimbabwe
B. Egypt
D. Kongo

9. Who destroyed the Meroitic civilization?

A. Kushites
C. King Ezana
B. Egyptians
D. Assyrians

10. What was the writing system of the Sumerians?

A. Hieroglyphics
C. Logography
B. Cunnei form
D. Cyrillic

11. What was the religion of ancient Persians?

A. Islam
C. Buddhism
B. Judaism
D. Zoroastrianism

12. Who worshiped their King as all powerful and an incarnate god?

A. Mesopotamians
C. Indians
B. Egyptians
D. Chinese

13. Which one of the following is **NOT** the achievements of ancient Chinese civilizations?

A. The use of coal.
C. Paper
B. Porcelain
D. Silk industry.

14. Which one of the following is not True about the Roman government?

A. The Roman government persecuted Christians for three centuries.

B. The last Roman emperor lost power in 476 AD.

C. During the Middle Ages Christianity replaced the Roman empire as a unifying force.

D. None of the above.

15. Who was the best known King of the Old Babylonian Empire that won fame for developing a wise and fair code of low?

A. Sumuabum
C. Hamurabi
B. Hatshepsut
D. Thutmos III

16. In the history of Western Europe in the Dark Age, who served as a unifying force?

A. The Roman Catholic Church.
C. The Byzantine Empire.
B. The Holly Roman Empire.
D. The Carolingian Empire.

17. In World History, which Empire was the most powerful in the 16th and the 17th century?

A. The Carolingian Empire.
C. The Holly Roman Empire.
B. The Persian Empire.
D. The Ottoman Empire.

18. Who was the first caliph of the Muslim Arabs?

A. Ali
C. Abu Baker
B. Umar
D. Uthman

19. What was the name of the regular professional Ottoman army?

A. Jannissaries
C. Timars
B. Knights
D. Sultanate

20. Which one of the following is **NOT** correct about the crusade?

A. It was organized mainly to recapture Palestine.
B. It was organized to reopen the trade route blocked by Ottoman Turky.
C. It was originally called armed pilgrimage.
D. It organized eight major expeditions.

21. Where was the rule of the Shogun?

A. China
C. India
B. Japan
D. Korea

22. Who was the Philosopher of the Arabs?
    A. Aristotle
    B. Ibn Yishaq
    C. Al-Kindi
    D. Ibn-Sina

23. All of the following statements are the results of the crusade, except?
    A. The crusaders succeeded in achieving their main goals.
    B. Stimulated economic growth.
    C. Western Europeans learned how to build better ships.
    D. Contributed to the expansion of early capitalism.

24. Where was the location of Mogul empire?
    A. China
    B. Mongolia
    C. India
    D. Arabia

25. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the Zagwe dynasty?
    A. It was expansionist.
    B. Christianity continued to be the state and official religion of the kingdom.
    C. Geeze was maintained as the language of church and writing.
    D. Foreign relation with Muslim Egypt and the Holly Land of Jerusalem continued.

26. Which one of the following Super- family of languages of Africa has the largest speakers?
    A. Afro-Asiatic
    B. Kho-khoi
    C. Niger - Congo
    D. Nilo-Saharan

27. One of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the Aksumite state structure, society and economy?
    A. It was a well organized society.
    B. Agriculture and trade were the dominant economic activities.
    C. It monopolized the Red Sea trade.
    D. It followed Islamic religion.

28. There had been similarity and continuity in the Aksumite, Zagwe and Solomonic dynasties in all respects, except?
    A. Territorial expansion.
    B. Geeze language.
    C. Orthodox Christianity.
    D. Political system.

29. All are correct about the Renaissance, except?
    A. It was first started in Italy.
    B. It was the rediscovery of the ancient Greco-Roman civilization.
    C. Humanism was a movement that typified the renaissance spirit.
    D. None of the above.

30. What made the Renaissance painters and sculptors different from the painters and sculptors of the Middle Ages?
    A. They give their works a spiritual quality.
    B. They portray people and nature realistically.
    C. They designed cathedrals to emphasize the majesty of God.
    D. Were not concerned with natural or lifelike.
31. What was counter-Reformation?
    A. It was a Catholic Reformation.
    B. It was the Catholics' defensive reaction against the Reformation.
    C. "A" and "B".
    D. It was an intellectual movement.
32. Among the following statements, which one contributed for the beginning of the Reformation in 1517?
    A. Nationalist minded figures considered the Roman Pope a foreign ruler.
    B. There were also oppositions against church taxes and church's tax exemption.
    C. Some of the educated challenged the church teachings on astronomy, history and bible interpretation.
    D. All of the above.
33. What was the legal document of 1215 England, with which the group of barons and church leaders placed the king under English law and limited his power?
    A. Bill of Rights.
    B. Magna Carta.
    C. Petition of Rights.
    D. Directives
34. What enabled the 16th and 17th centuries exploration and discoveries?
    A. The development of more efficient sailing ships.
    B. Availability of navigational instruments.
    C. The discovery that the winds of the globe blow in a regular pattern across the world ocean enabled oceanic voyages possible.
    D. All of the above.
35. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the Hundred Years War of 1337 to 1453?
    A. It was fought for control of France during the reigns of five English and five French kings.
    B. The English loss of Normandy in France in 1204 developed as the basic cause of the war.
    C. It was fought in North America between England and France.
    D. During the war, although the English won most of the battles, the final victory went to the French.

36. Which one of the following was the predominant feature of Ethiopian Feudalism?
   A. Rest Right.
   B. Gult System .
   C. Vassalage System.
   D. Feudal System.

37. Which one the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about the spread of Islam in the Horn of Africa?
   A. Islam spread in the Horn of Africa through Jihad.
   B. Islam spread in the Horn of Africa peacefully.
   C. Islam spread in the Horn of Africa through merchants and Muslim clerics.
   D. "A" and "C"

38. Who was the restorer of the Solomonic Dynasty in 1270?
   A. Zera Yaekob.
   B. Amde Tseyon .
   C. Mera Tekle Haymanot.
   D. Yekunno Amlak.

39 . Among the Muslim Sultanate which one was the first in emergence in Ethiopia and the Horn?
   A. Sultanate of Dahlak.
   B. Sultanate of Shewa.
   C. Sultanate of Adal.
   D. Sultanate of Ifat.

40. Among the rulers of Kingdom of Damot who was the strongest and famous of all?
   A. Motalomi
   B. Gaki Sercho
   C. Qawo Tona
   D. Kumsa Moroda

41. For how long the hegemony of the Christian Kingdom lasted?
   A. From 1636 to 1769.
   B. From 1150 to 1636.
   C. From 1270 1769.
   D. From 1270 to 1529.

42. Which of the following statements was **NOT** among the major events of the 16th Century?
   A. The expansion of Christianity.
   B. The conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Muslim states.
   C. Oromo Population movement and expansion.
   D. None of the above.

43. From the 14th Century onwards, what enabled the revival of the foreign relations of Ethiopia with Christian Europe?

A. The legend of Queen Sheba and King Solomon.

B. The legend of the Priester John of the Indies.

C. The export trade items.

D. Territorial expansion.

44. What event enabled the traditional conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Muslim state to embrace international dimension?

A] The involvement of Portugal on the side of the Christians.

B] The involvement of Ottoman Turkey on the side of the Muslim states.

C] The neutrality of the Christian kingdom during the Crusade war.

D] "A" and "B".

45. Who was the ruler of Adal that was killed by King Zera Yaeqob in 1445?

A. Sultan Ahmed Badlay.

C. Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim.

B. Imam Mahfuz .

D. Sultan Mohammod.

46. What historical event marked the end of the hegemony of the Christian Kingdom and the beginning of the hegemony of the Muslim state of Adal in Ethiopia and the Horn?

A. The battle of Weyne Dega.

B. The battle of Fatagar.

C. The battle of Shimbra Qore.

D. The Muslims were armed with canons and Muskets.

47. Who was the man that was sent by King Libne Dingil in 1535 to bring Portuguese military assistance, and then, he brought 400 Portuguese soldiers in 1541?

A. Mathew the Armenian.

C. Andre de Ovido.

B. John Bermudez.

D. Pedro Paez.

48. Which one of the following populations **did not** involve in Population movements?

A. Afar
C. Oromo
B. Somali
D. Kefficho

49. Which one of the following statements **WAS NOT** among the consequences of the Oromo population movement and expansion?

A. Gada system was established in Ethiopia and the Horn
B. The Christian Kingdom was confined to the region beyond Abay
C. Sultanate of Adal was restricted within a walled city
D. The region south and east of river Abay was freely occupied by the Oromos

50. Among the Christian Kings who was the one that declared Catholicism the official religion of the Christian Kingdom?

A. Zedingil
C. Susneyos
B. Yaekob
D. Fasiledes

51. All of the following were characteristics of the Zemene Mesafint, **except**?

A. Regionalism
C. Foreign threat .
B. Frequent civil war.
D. Political stability.

52. For how long the Gondar period lasted?

A. From 1632 to 1855.
C. From 1603 to 1632.
B. From 1636 to 1769.
D. From 1632 to 1769.

53. Who killed King Gelawdewos in 1559?

A. Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim.
C. Emir Nur ibn Mujahid.
B. Imam Mahfuz.
D. Imam Ahmed Badlay.

54. Who was the leader of the 400 Portuguese soldiers brought by Bermudez?

A. An Armenian Mathew.
C. Captain Haris.
B. John Bermudez.
D. Vasco de Gama.

55. Who was the man that had been the leader of the New Model Army, and lately became the ruler of England, Ireland and Scotland?

A. Thomas Fair Fax.
C. George Washington.
B. Oliver Cromwell.
D. Charles I.

56. What is scientific Socialism?

A. The Ideology of the working class .
B. The ideology of the bourgeois.
C. Marx and Engels were its founders.
D. "A" and "C" .

57. Which one of the following statements is chronologically the first?

A. The American Revolution.
C. The English Revolution.
B. The French Revolution.
D. The Russian Revolution.

58. Identify the Chinese Dynasty in the 15th and 16th century that sent out great voyages of exploration that reached as far as East Africa?

A. The Ming Dynasty.
C. The Han Dynasty.
B. The Ching Dyasty .
D. The Manchu Dynasty.

59. During the 17th century English Revolution, who were the groups that engaged in a civil war?

A. King Charles and members of parliament.
B. The Royalists and Parliamentarians.
C. "A" and "B"
D. The Royal Navy and the Ground Force.

60. What was the Enlightenment?

A. It was an intellectual movement in Europe and North America.

B. It was the Age of reason.

C. It was the Age of rationalism.

D. All of the above.

61. On July 4, 1776, who issued the Declaration of independence in America?

A. George Washington.

C. The Second Continental Congress.

B. The Red Indians.

D. The Liberation Army.

62. Which one of the following is true about the pre-revolutionary France?

A. It was known as the Old Regime.

B. The Society had been divided into three Estates..

C. It was an Absolute Monarchy

D. All of the above.

63. What was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the French Revolution?

A. The climatic change which brought an economic collapse.

B. The emergence of active political parties.

C. The French participation in the American war of independence.

D. The uprising of the people of Paris.

64 .In the face of the invasion of Napoleonic Army, which country implemented a "scorched earth tactic" as a defensive strategy?

A. Russia

B. Ottoman Turky

C. Poland

D. Prussia

65. Which one of the following statements appropriately explains the outcome of the industrial revolution?

A. It brought the use of machine for production.

B. Transportation was transformed.

C. Sources of energy transformed in to the use of steam power.

D. All of the above.

66. What was the issue of concern of the Congress of Vienna of 1814 to 1815?

A. Settling issues that arose during Napoleonic wars.

B. Redrawing the map of Europe as it was before Napoleonic wars.

C. "A" and "B".

D. Colonial empire building.

67. Who borrowed the religion Islam and the administrative system from Kanum Bornu?

A. Ghana

B. Hausa City States.

C. Songhai

D. Mali

68. Who was Mansa Musa?

A. The ruler of Ghana.

B. The ruler of Hausa City states .

C. The famous ruler of Mali.

D. The ruler of Kanum Bornu.

69. Identify the Muslim revivalist movements in North Africa?

A. Berber

B. Almoravid

C. Almohad

D. "B" and "C"

70. What enabled the emergence of the states in Western Sudan?

A. Trans-Saharan Trade.

B. The development of Cottage industries.

C. The development of Agricultural economy.

D. Piracy

71. Who were the people that built the Great Zimbabwe Civilization?

A. The Khoi-Khoi .

B. The Rozwi.

C. The Shona.

D. The San.

72. Which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the Trans Atlantic Slave Trade?

A. It passed through three phases called Piratic, Triangular and Free Trade.

B. Britain abolished the Slave Trade in her empires in 1807, due to the shift of her interest to the African cheap labor.

C. The Trans- Atlantic Slave Trade had exported more than 15 million young Africans.

D. None of the above.

73. Where was the starting market of the long distance trade of the 19th century Ethiopia?

A. Ankober

B. Bonga

C. Aliyu Amba

D. Seqa

74. Who was the founder of Welayita Kingdom?

A. Motolami

B. Kawo Tona

C. Gaki Sericho

D. Aba Jifar

75. Which one of the following was **NOT** among the consequences of the Oromo population movement and expansion?

A. The Oromo settled in new areas both within and out of the Ethiopian region.

B. Ethnic and cultural inter- mixing took place between the Oromo and other peoples of the region.

C. The Christian Kingdom shifted its center to the region beyond Abay.

D. None of the above.

76. Who was King Sahle Sellasie?

A. King of Shewa .

B. King of Gojjam.

C. King of Damot.

D. King of the Zagwe dynasty.

77. What were the major factors that brought the growth of the desire for the colonization of Africa in the middle of 1880s?

A. The British take over of Egypt.

B. The involvement of Germany and Belgium in the colonization of Africa.

C. The opening of the Suez canal.

D. "A" and "B".

78. Who was the architect of the British colonial policy of ***Indirect rule***?

A. Lord Fredrick Lugard .

B. Hennery Stanley.

C. Albert Sarrout.

D. None of the above.

79. In the American Civil War, who introduced the Emancipation Proclamation and the Home Stead Law to shift the balance of power?

A. General Ulysses S. Grant

B. Abraham Lincoln

C. William T. Sherman

D. Robert E. Lee

80. Which one of the following states of Europe DID NOT involve in the Eastern Question?

A. Russia

B. Britain

C. Austria

D. Germany

81. Who served as a nucleus in the process of Unification of Germany?

A. Piedmont Sardinia
B. Russia
C. Prussia
D. Austria

81. What was the consequence of the battle of Sedan of September 2, 1870?

A. Napoleon and his 100,000 troops surrendered.
B. France lost Alsace and Loraine
C. The process of Unification of Germany was completed.
D. All of the above

83. Which one of the following statements did NOT characterize the Zemene Messafint?

A. It was a period of Civil war and anarchy.

B. During that period Ethiopia was prosperous.

C. It was a period when trade and agriculture collapsed.

D. It was a period of the collapse of central power and authority of the Christian monarchy.

84. Among the following regional lords and power contenders of Emperor Tewodros II, which one WAS NOT among those who survived him after his suicidal death?

A. Dejach Wube of Semien.
B. Kassa Mercha of Tigray.
C. Wagshum Gobeze of Lasta.
D. Menelik of Shewa.

85. In the policy of Emperor Yohannis IV, what is the evidence in support of the fact that he never applied the flexibility and liberalism he showed in the field of politics over religious issue?

A. He banned the Karra Haymanot (Two birth).

B. His expulsion of catholic missionaries.

C. His forceful conversion of the Muslims of Wello to christianity.

D. All of the above.

86. In what ways Emporer Menelik was different than his predecessors?

A. His victory against the external aggressors.

B. He completed the process of the modern Ethiopian Empire building.

C. He had external relations with Europe.

D. All of the above.

87. Among the following, which one was NOT included in Lij Iyasu's reforms?

A. Modified the traditional Methods of tithe.

B. Outlawed the tradition of Quaregna system.

C. Established modern municipal police.

D. None of the above.

88. Which one of the following statements is chronologically the first?

A. Wuchale Treary.

B. The battle of Embabo.

C. Liche Agreement.

D. The battle of Chelenqo.

89. Which of the following events had facilitated the success of Menelik's expansion to the south east, south and south west?

A. The Liche agreement.

B. The battle of Embabo .

C. Menelik's commercial relation with the Italians.

D. All of the above.

90. What was the basic means of surplus appropriation in feudal Ethiopia?

A. Gebbar System.

B. Riste-Gult.

C. Rist System.

D. Qallad.

91. In the course of the battle of Adwa, which one of the following battle was chronologically the first?

A. The battle of Maqelle.
C. The battle of Mayichew.
B. The battle of Ambalage.
D. The battle Saati.

92. Which one of the following statements contains facts of history that are properly matched together?

A. Yohannis IV – 10 March 1889.
B. Colonel Arendrup – 16 November 1875.
C. Tewodros II – 13 April 1868.
D. All of the above.

93. What event solved the problem of shortage of fire wood that became a challenge against the continuity of Addis Ababa as the capital city of the Ethiopian Empire?

A. The issue of land charter.
B. The Addis Ababa – Jibouti railway.
C. The introduction of eucalyptus tree imported from Australia.
D. All of the above.

94. Which one of the following was not among the basic causes of the First World War?

A. Imperialism and rivalry for colonies.
B. Militarism and the arms race .
C. Nationalism.
D. None of the above.

95. Where was more than any part of Europe, nationalism and national discontent was very high?

A. Balkan region.
C. France
B. Germany
D. Italy

96. Why did Italy join WWI on the side of the Allied powers since 1915?
   A. Because, she came under attack from Central Powers.
   B. Because, the Allied powers promised to Italy after their victory to help her regain her lost territory from Austria.
   C. To have full control over Europe.
   D. None of the above.

97. Which one of the following was among the shortcomings of the League of Nations that was helpful to its collapse?
   A. USA was not a member.
   B. The League was dominated by Britain and France.
   C. The General Assembly had no effective power.
   D. All of the above.

98. What was the immediate cause for the outbreak of WWI?
   A. The assassination of Ark Duck Francis Ferdinand .
   B. Russia's mobilization order in defense of Serbia.
   C. Germany's annexation of Austria.
   D. The existence of two military alliances.

99. Who were the founding members of the Dual Alliance?
   A. Germany and Italy .
   B. Germany and Austro-Hungary.
   C. Britain and France.
   D. France and Germany.

100. Which one of the following events marked the official beginning of WWI?
   A. German declaration of war on France.
   B. German declaration of war on Russia.
   C. Russia's declaration of war on Austro-Hungary.
   D. British declaration of war on Germany.