1. Which one of the following **is not** the founding members of union of Marxist –Leninist organization (Emalaedeh) ?
   A.All-Ethiopian socialist movement(Meison)
   B.Abyotaw Seded (Revolutionary flame)
   C.The workers League (Wezlig)
   D.Revolutionary Ethiopian youth Association (REYA)
2. Where did capitalism emerge as the dominant economic system since the breakup of feudalism?
   A.North America C. Asia
   B. Western Europe D.Africa
3. Which one of the following **is not** include under the major four Ethiopian melodies?
   A.Ambasel C.Anchioye
   B. Tizita D.Araray
4. What economic theory advocated social ownership of the means of production?
   A. Capitalism C. Socialism
   B. Mercantilism D. Feudalism
5. When was declared the construction of Ethiopian Renaissance Dam by prime minster Meles Zenawi?
   A.1991 B.1995 C.2005 D.2011
6. Who is credited with the book "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations"?
   A. Karl Marx C. Adam Smith
   B. Friedrich Engels D. John Locke
7. Which one of the following **not correctly** matched?
   A.Afar--Dagu C.Oromo—Gada system
   B.Konso-Tracing D.Gumuz---Waving skills
8. What was the main goal of Zionism?
   A. Establishment of an independent Jewish state
   B. Expansion of the Ottoman Empire
   C. Spread of communism in the Middle East
   D. Preservation of Arab nationalism
9. Which technological innovation was crucial to the rise Industrial Revolution in the 18th century?
   A. Steam power C. Solar power
   B. Wind power D.Hydraulic power
11. Which one of the following **clan not** included under Barentu confederacy?
   A.Karayu B. Akachu C. Guji D.Humbana
12. What concept, often associated with nationalism, was expressed through the idea of "Social Darwinism"?
   A.The survival of the fittest nations C.The equality of all cultures
   B. The importance of international cooperation D. The rejection of national identity
13. Which one of the following **correctly** order from earliest to recent served as capital of Ethiopia more than 100 years?
   A.Aksum—Lalibela---Gonder---Addis Ababa
   B.Addis Ababa—Gonder—Lalibela ---Aksum
   C.Gonder—Aksum---Addis Ababa-Lalibela
   D.Lalibela---Addis Ababa—Aksum---Gonder

14. Who is the father of modern Historiography?
    A. Jan Vansina C. Leopold Von Ranke
    B. Herodotus D. Thucydides
15. Who played a crucial role in the unification of Italy "from above"?
    A. Giuseppe Mazzini C. Camillo Cavour
    B. Giuseppe Garibaldi D.Victor Emmanuel II
16. What was the primary cause of the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)?
    A.Territorial disputes between France and Prussia Germany
    B. Economic rivalry between France and Prussia
    C. Austrian aggression towards France
    D. Italian intervention in French affairs
17. Which key factor contributed to the success of the Union army during the American Civil War?
    A. Superior military technology and officers from the beginning
    B. Support from European powers in slavery process
    C. Effective leadership of George Washington
    D. Strong defensive positions
18. The disagreement between Abba Ewostatewos and house of Teklehaymanot on the observance of Saturday as a Sabbath was solved by King Zara Yacob on 1450 at the council of_____
    A. Borumeda B.Aksum C.Gojjam D.Debre Metmaq
19. Which European powers were highly involved in the Balkan Question during the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
    A. France, Germany, and Italy C. Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom
    B. Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands D. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway
20. Which treaty revised the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano, reducing the advantages granted to Russia?
    A. Treaty of Versailles C.Treaty of London
    B. Treaty of Berlin D. Treaty of Bucharest
21. Among the following, one is wrong about sources of history. Which one?
    A. All sources are equally reliable
    B. Critical examinations are important for both primary and secondary sources
    C. Letters, diaries, films and photographs are examples of primary sources
    D. Secondary sources are historical reconstructions
22. How did the Balkan Wars contribute to the outbreak of World War I?
    A. They weakened Austria-Hungary, leading to its eventual collapse
    B. They strengthened Serbia, leading to tensions with Austria-Hungary
    C. They isolated Germany, leading to its aggressive foreign policy
    D. They unified the Balkan states, leading to conflict with Russia
23. Which trade is referred to as the "Illegitimate Trade"?
    A.Far East Trade C.Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
    B. Trade with European merchants D.Trade of goods like gum, groundnuts, and palm
24. The doctrine of Holy Trinity was confirmed by _____
    A. The council of Jerusalem C. The council of Nicaea
    B. The council of Constantinople D. The council of Antioch
25. Who led the Maji-Maji rebellion in Tanganyika(Tanzania)?
    A. Julius Neyrere B.Emperor Ashanti C.Prophet Kinjikitle Ngwale D. Samori Ture

26. What contributed significantly to the revival of long-distance trade in Ethiopia in the 19th century?
    A. Introduction of a democratic system
    B. Establishment of a monarchical system in the Gibe region
    C.Decline of political stability along the Red Sea coast
    D.Increase in religious conflicts
27. Which market served as a meeting place for merchants from different parts of Ethiopia, including Tigray, Gondar, Wollo, and Shewa?
    A.Assendabo market B. Basso market C.Soddo market D. Derita market
28. What was the period from 1769 to 1855 commonly known as in Ethiopian history?
    A.The Era of Peace C.The Zemene Mesafint
    B. The Golden Age D.Restoration of Solomonic line
29. Which Emperor attempted to introduce centralized administration and modernization in Ethiopia?
    A.Yohannis IV B.Menilek II C.Tewodros II D. Tekle Giorgis
30. Who led the British military expedition against Ethiopia in 1867?
    A. General Robert Napier B. Emperor Henery II C.General Wingate IV D.General Cungham
31. How did Emperor Tewodros II meet his end?
    A. Assassination B.Suicide C. Natural death D. Exile
32. Which Emperor was known for large-scale territorial expansion and defending Ethiopia against colonial aggression?
    A. Yohannis IV B. Menilek II C.Tekle Giorgis D. Tewodros II
33. Which Ethiopian Emperor designated Ras Adal Tesema as Negus of Gojjam and Kafa?
    A.Yohannis IV B.Menilek II C. Tekle Giorgis D.Tewodros II
34. Which treaty facilitated the safe evacuation of Egyptian troops trapped in eastern Sudan via Ethiopia?
    A. Treaty of Embabo B. Treaty of Metemma C. Hewett Treaty D. Dogali Treaty
35. The battle of Gundet in 1875 resulted in the defeat of:
    A. Egyptians B. Italians C.British D. Ethiopians
36. Which of the following **was NOT** a factor for the Ethiopian victory at Adwa?
    A. Strong unity C. Strong morale & commitment
    B. Inefficient coordination D. Proper knowledge of topography
37. What treaty was signed between Britain, France, and Italy in December 1906?
    A. Treaty of Adwa B. Treaty of Addis Ababa C. Tripartite Treaty d. Treaty of Versailles
38. Who was designated as the heir by Emperor Menelik II ?
    A. Ras Mekonnen B. Ras Alula C. Lij Iyasu Micael D. Zewditu Menelik
39. What was the major factor that led to a power struggle in the Ethiopian palace in 1906?
    A. Illness of Emperor Menelik II C. Death of Ras Mekonnen
    B.External threats from neighboring colonies D. Invasion by Italian forces
40. Where was Lij Iyasu Micael imprisoned after his removal from power?
    A. Addis Ababa B. Fitche C. Entoto D. Jijiga
41. What factor led to the selection of Zewditu Menlik II and Ras Teferi Mekonnen as Empress and heir to the throne?
    A. Their military prowess C. The desire for political conservatism
    B. Previous experience in governing D.The need for stability after political crises

42. What was the main reason for Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935?
A. To restore power and glory to ancient Rome and revenge
B.To support Ethiopia's membership in the League of Nations
C. To establish peaceful relations with African nations
D.To gain control over Ethiopian trade routes

43. Who was the over all commander of Ethiopian force in the north?
A.Ras Imiru B. Ras Mulugeta Yigezu C. Ras Kassa Hailu D.Ras Desta Damtew

44. What was the outcome of the Graziani Massacre in February 1937?
A. Victory for the Ethiopian patriots
B.Surrender of the Ethiopian resistance
C. Widespread anti-fascist sentiment
D. Reinforcement of Italian occupation

45. What event is considered the immediate cause of World War I?
A.The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
B. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina
C .The invasion of Belgium by Germany
D. The signing of the Triple Entente

46. Which event marked the official beginning of World War I?
A. Germany's invasion of Belgium C. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
B. Britain's declaration of war on Germany D. Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia

47. The capital city of Funji sultanate was_____
A.Dongola B.Sennar C.Khartum D.Kordofan

48. What event led to the United States' entry into World War II?
A. The invasion of Poland C. The bombing of Pearl Harbor
B. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles D. The battle of Midway Island

49. Operation of Barbarossa Germany invasion of_____
A.Britain B.France C.Belgium D.Soviet Union

50. What was the main purpose of the Marshall Plan?
A.To allocate funds for the reconstruction of Asia
B.To establish military dominance over Europe
C. To provide financial aid for the reconstruction of Europe
D. To support the expansion of communism in Eastern Europe

51. The Nuremberg Trials were primarily focused on prosecuting individuals for:
A. Economic crimes C. War crimes and crimes against humanity
B. Violations of international trade agreements D. Espionage

52. Which organ of UNO very strong?
A. General assembly C. Security council
B. Trust sheep council D. Secretariat

53. The term "Third World" during the Cold War referred to:
A. Countries aligned with NATO
B. Countries aligned with the Soviet Union
C. Non-aligned countries with either NATO or the Warsaw Pact
D. Developed Western countries

54. Which event marked the beginning of the period that led to the end of the Cold War?
A.Chernobyl Accident in 1986 C. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989
B. The Soviet coup attempt of 1991 D. Gorbachev's Policy of Perestroika and Glasnost

55. How many sovereign states emerged from the collapse of the USSR in 1991?
A.Ten B.Twelve C.Fifteen D.Twenty

56. Which two countries were **not parts of NATO's** original twelve member states?
A. Greece and Turkey C. Iceland and Portugal
B. Luxembourg and Italy D. Belgium and Denmark

57. Who were the main actors in the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement?
A. Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt
B. Mao Zedong and Nikita Khrushchev
C.Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru
D.Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini

58. Who was the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan after World War II?

A.General Dwight D. Eisenhower C. General George S. Patton
B.General Douglas MacArthur D.Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

59. Which Indian movement leader advocated for non-violence and civil disobedience in the struggle for independence from British rule?
A. Subhas Chandra Bose C. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Mohammed Ali Jinnah D. Mahatma Gandhi

60. Which major plan introduced by Mao Zedong in China resulted in a terrible famine during 1958-1962?
A.Great Leap Forward C. Cultural Revolution
B. Hundred Flowers Campaign D.Five-Year Plan

61. Who was the leader of Vietnam during its fight against French and Japanese forces?
A.Ho Chi Minh C.Mao Zedong
B.Ngo Dieh Diem D.Kim Il Sung

62. What was the outcome of the 1954 Geneva Conference regarding Vietnam?
A.France formally accepted the end of its rule over Indochina
B.Vietnam was divided into North and South at the 38th parallel
C.Both North and South Vietnam gained independence
D.China intervened in the conflict

63. What led to the end of the Korean War?
A. A peace treaty was signed at Panmunjom that ended the Korean War.
B. Intervention of China
C.Sino-Soviet relations reaching a low point
D.The division of Korea along the 38th parallel

64. Which country provided assistance to Ethiopian patriots in defeating Italian forces?
A. France C. Britain
B. United States D. Italy

65. After restoration Haile Selassie's power was initially limited by which foreign administration in Ethiopia?
A. Italian C. British
B. French D. Germany

66. Which agreement confirmed Ethiopia's status as a sovereign state but restricted its sovereignty in various ways?
    A. 1941 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement
    B. 1942 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement
    C. 1944 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement
    D. 1945 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement

67. Which organization did Ethiopia become a founding member of in 1945?
    A. African Union
    B. League of Nations
    C. United Nations
    D. Arab league

68. What was the title given to Belay Zeleke Lakew when he was appointed governor of a small district in Gojjam?
    A. Ras
    B. Bitwodded
    C. Dajjach
    D. Blatta

69. Which patriot leader in Gojjam was a grandson of Negus Tekle-Haimanot?
    A. Belay Zeleke Lakew
    B. Negash Bezabih
    C. Takele Wolde-Hawaryat
    D. Dajjach Geressu Duki

70. Who was the mastermind behind the attempted coup in 1960?
    A. Brigadier General Mengistu Neway
    B. Germame Neway
    C. Colonel Worqneh Gebeyehu
    D. Brigadier General Tsege Dibu

71. Which country supported the Bale Peasant Rebellion between 1963 and 1970?
    A. Sudan
    B. Kenya
    C. Somalia
    D. Djibout

72. Who was the president of Mecha-Tulama Self-Help Association established in 1963?
    A. Mamo Mezemir
    B. Dema Negao
    C. Baro Tumisa
    D. Taddesse Birru

73. Who was 1st the head of PMAC after the collapse of Emperor Haileselassie in 1974?
    A. General Aman Andom
    B. Brigadier General Tafari Banti
    C. Major Mengistu Haile Mariam
    D. Colonel Alem Zewd Tessema

74. In which year did the Gold Coast adopt the new name Ghana, becoming the first West African state to achieve independence?
    A. 1954
    B. 1957
    C. 1960
    D. 1962

75. Which French President introduced reforms aimed at transforming the French Union into a French Community?
    A. Charles de Gaulle
    B. Francois Mitterrand
    C. Georges Pompidou
    D. Jacques Chirac

76. Who was the first president of Guinea, which voted "No" to becoming part of the French Community and opted for immediate independence?
    A. Kwame Nkrumah
    B. Nnamdi Azikwe
    C. Sekou Toure
    D. Ferhat Abbas

77. Which African country achieved independence on July 1, 1962, after concluding the Evian Agreement with France?
    A. Nigeria
    B. Algeria
    C. Ghana
    D. Kenya
78. Which African leader was responsible for the overthrow of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana due to corruption and extravagant spending?
    A. Jerry Rawlings
    B. Idi Amin
    C. Mobutu Sese Seko
    D. Robert Mugabe
79. Who organized the first Pan-African conference held in London in 1900?
    A. Kwame Nkrumah
    B. Marcus Garvey
    C. H. Sylvester Williams
    D. W.E.B. Du Bois
80. What was the primary focus of the 1945 Pan-African conference held in Manchester?
    A. Economic development
    B. Political independence
    C. Cultural exchange
    D. Religious freedom
81. Which one of the following declaration led to the formation of African Union?
    A. Algers Declaration C.Monoriva Declaration
    B. Sirte declaration D.Casablanca declaration
82. When was the military regime (DERG) officially overthrown in Ethiopia?
    A. May 28, 1991
    B. April 4, 1993
    C. June 12, 1992
    D. September 7, 1990
83. Who painted Mona Lisa?
    A. Raphael B.Da Vinci C.Donatello D. Angelo
84. Which Ethiopian Prime Minister facilitated the establishment of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE)?
    A. Tamirat Layne
    B. Meles Zenawi
    C. Abiy Ahmed
    D. Hailemariam Desalegn
85. Which article of the 1995 constitution is considered controversial because it grants nations, nationalities, and peoples the right to self-determination, including independence?
    A. Article 39
    B. Article 15
    C. Article 50
    D. Article 22
86. Who became the first Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia?
    A. Tamirat Layne
    B. Meles Zenawi
    C. Abiy Ahmed
    D. Hailemariam Desalegn
87. What was the name of the peace agreement signed between Ethiopia and Eritrea on June 18, 2000?
    A. Algiers Agreement
    B. Addis Ababa Accord
    C. Nairobi Declaration
    D. Asmara Agreement
88. How is indigenous knowledge transmitted through generations?
    A. Written manuscripts
    B. Cultural rituals and ceremonies
    C. Modern educational institutions
    D. International conferences

89. Which of the following is NOT a unique feature of indigenous knowledge?
    A. Cumulative
    B. Irreplaceable
    C. Standardized
    D. Responsible
90. Which Ethiopian king established a palace in Jimma during the 19th century?
    A. Emperor Menelik II
    B. King Abba Jifar II
    C. Emperor Haile Selassie
    D. King Kumsa Moreda
91. When the daughter of Prophet Mohammed Rukiya and Othman came to Ethiopia\Aksum?
    A. 5th century AD
    B. 7th century AD
    C. 10th century AD
    D. 15th century AD
92. What **was not** the main reason behind the establishment of the Halala Kella walls of Dawuro?
    A. To protect against neighboring kingdoms
    B. To defend against Oromo population expansion
    C. To resist pastoralist pressure
    D. To show the rulers supremacy
93. Which Ethiopian festival commemorates the heavenly ascension of the Virgin Mary and involves girls' celebrations with music, dancing, and door-to-door visits?
    A. Timket
    B. Meskel
    C. Irrecha
    D. Solel|Ashenda\Shadey
94. Which Ethiopian city is known as "the fourth city of Islam" and was registered as a World Heritage Site for its fortified historic town?
    A. Gondar
    B. Harar
    C. Jimma
    D. Lalibela
95. Which Ethiopian region is home to the Bale Mountains National Park, known for its diverse ecosystems and endemic species?
    A. Amhara
    B. Tigray
    C. Oromia
    D. Afar
96. Which one of the following Election of Ethiopia challenged the central governments by the coalition for unity and democracy party was?
    A.2000 B.2005 C.2010 D.2015
97. The old Babylonian empire leader who got fame for his code of law was
    A. Nabopolassar
    B. Nebuchadnezzar II
    C. Sumuabum
    D. Hamurabi
98. Under which Ottoman Sultan did the empire reach the height of its power in the 16th century?
    A. Osman I
    B. Mehmet II
    C. Suleiman I
    D. Genghis Khan
99. Which one of the following language families spoken in Ethiopia only?
    A. Semitic B. Cushitic C. Omotic D. Nilotic
100. Which Ethiopian festival involves the building of a bonfire adorned with green grass and flowers, followed by dancing and prayers around the pyre?
    A. Meskel
    B. Timket
    C. Irrecha
    D. Fichee-Chambalaalla