MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Grade 12 History Unit 1-4 Questions

Name _____ _____ Roll No _____

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Exam 1:

Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which economic system is characterized by private ownership of the means of production?
   a) Feudalism
   b) Mercantilism
   c) Capitalism
   d) Socialism
2. The "putting out system" of production was replaced by what new system during the Industrial Revolution?
   a) Cottage industry
   b) Factory system
   c) Mercantilism
   d) Guild system
3. What concept refers to the idea that markets should operate without government intervention?
   a) Social Darwinism
   b) Mercantilism
   c) Laissez-faire
   d) Marxism
4. The idea that history is a struggle between states and nations for power, supremacy, and survival is called:
   a) Nationalism
   b) Mercantilism
   c) Social Darwinism
   d) Capitalism
5. Which was the only Italian state independent of Austria with a parliament and civil rights?
   a) Lombardy
   b) Tuscany

c) Naples
d) Piedmont

6. Which main figure was known for his "from above" unification strategy during Italian unification?
   a) Garibaldi
   b) Victor Emmanuel II
   c) Camillo Cavour
   d) Napoleon III
7. Who was the main architect of German unification?
   a) Otto von Roon
   b) Otto von Bismarck
   c) William I
   d) General Koniggratz
8. What war allowed Prussia to exclude long-time rival Austria when forming the North German Confederation?
   a) The Franco-Prussian War
   b) The Danish War
   c) The Austro-Prussian War
   d) The Crimean War
9. Which of the following was NOT a major cause of the American Civil War?
   a) States' Rights
   b) Slavery
   c) Tariffs
   d) Religious differences
10. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?
    a) A document declaring the Southern states independence.
    b) An order to free all slaves in the United States.
    c) An order to free all slaves in rebel-held territory.
    d) An appeal for peace to end the American Civil War.
11. What is the meaning of "The Eastern Question"?
    a) The issue of how to divide the American colonies
    b) The issue of how to resolve the slave trade
    c) The issue of what would happen to the Ottoman Empire as its power declined
    d) The issue of how to unite Italy
12. Which treaty revised the boundaries of new states in the Balkans, to the Ottoman Empire's favor?
    a) The Treaty of San Stefano
    b) The Treaty of Berlin

c) The Congress of Vienna
d) The Treaty of Bucharest

13. What was the "legitimate trade" in Africa that replaced the slave trade?
a) Trade in raw materials and manufactured goods
b) Trade in gold
c) Trade in ivory
d) Trade in spices

14. What meeting enabled European powers to divide Africa among themselves?
a) The Crimean War
b) The Treaty of Berlin
c) The Paris Peace Talks
d) The Congress of Vienna

15. Which African leader resisted French colonial rule in West Africa until 1898?
a) Usman dan Fodio
b) Urabi Pasha
c) Samori Toure
d) Muhammad Ahmad

16. The Maji Maji rebellion in German East Africa is known for
a) Its well-organized military strategies.
b) The use of "magic water" to turn bullets into water.
c) The role of religion in mobilizing troops.
d) The support from other African rulers.

17. Which colonial administration policy involved using existing traditional rulers to administer a colony?
a) Assimilation
b) Direct Rule
c) Indirect Rule
d) Protectionism

18. What was the stated purpose of the Berlin Conference?
a) The suppression of the slave trade
b) The partition of Africa
c) The settlement of Congo claims
d) The expansion of Christian missionary work

19. What was the impact of the "Legitimate Trade" on the majority of West Africans?
a) They became wealthy
b) They moved to cities
c) The benefits were not shared by the masses
d) It helped develop strong economies

20. What was a central feature of the British approach to colonization in Africa?
    a) Emphasis on assimilation
    b) Dispersed governance with little structure
    c) Preservation of existing political structures
    d) Promotion of French culture
21. The main aim of the Transatlantic Slave Trade was to
    a) Transport goods and resources between Africa and Europe
    b) Obtain labour for European colonies in the Americas
    c) Promote trade between Africa and Asia
    d) Encourage economic activity in African states
22. What was the economic consequence of the Industrial Revolution?
    a) Limited demand for commodities
    b) Overproduction of goods
    c) Decreased agricultural production
    d) Lowered living standards for all
23. What were some consequences of the industrial revolution on society?
    a) Growth of a large working class and increased class consciousness
    b) Increase in land ownership by peasants
    c) Reduced class inequality
    d) Decline of urban populations
24. The process of Italian unification was completed with the inclusion of what regions?
    a) Lombardy and Tuscany
    b) Rome and Venetia
    c) Sicily and Naples
    d) Parma and Modena
25. What political philosophy was based on the ideas of Karl Marx?
    a) Capitalism
    b) Nationalism
    c) Socialism
    d) Liberalism
26. What was the name given to the conflict between Ethiopia and its various regional lords from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s?
    a) The Era of Princes
    b) The Woyane Rebellion
    c) The Italian Aggression
    d) The Era of the Generals
27. Which leader is credited with beginning the unification of Ethiopia by force?
    a) Emperor Yohannis IV
    b) Emperor Menelik II

c) Emperor Tewodros II
d) Ras Mengesha

28. What were the primary concerns of Emperor Tewodros in Ethiopia?
a) Political negotiation with the Europeans
b) Religious revival with an emphasis on Christianity
c) Social reform that aided the poor
d) Military training, military discipline, and proper firearms

29. The victory at Adwa ensured which of the following?
a) Italy would fully control the Ethiopian region
b) The continued division of Ethiopia between rival lords
c) Ethiopia became the only uncolonized African country
d) Ethiopia would join the British as an ally against Italy

30. What did Emperor Menelik II focus on during his reign?
a) A return to Ethiopia's past
b) The expansion of Ethiopia, centralization, and modernization
c) Political division and decline
d) Emphasis on religion and spirituality

31. What was the primary factor that sparked Italian interest in controlling parts of Ethiopia?
a) The discovery of valuable natural resources
b) Desire for revenge against their loss at Adwa
c) Strategic location for sea trade
d) Desire for territorial expansion

32. What was a result of the Battle of Adwa?
a) Italy gained control of Ethiopia
b) Ethiopia became a fully-fledged colony
c) Ethiopia was acknowledged as a sovereign nation
d) Italy gained the opportunity to negotiate with Ethiopia

33. The "Eastern Question" primarily related to the fate of what empire?
a) British Empire
b) Austro-Hungarian Empire
c) Ottoman Empire
d) Russian Empire

34. Which military alliance was created in 1879 by Germany and Austria-Hungary?
a) The Triple Alliance
b) The Triple Entente
c) The Dual Alliance
d) The Central Powers

35. The creation of a large standing army in Europe in the 19th century resulted in:

a) A decrease in international tension.
b) An arms race between European states.
c) Greater international cooperation.
d) Reduced international conflict

36. Which country did not belong to the Triple Alliance?
a) Germany
b) Austria-Hungary
c) Italy
d) Russia

37. What was the Schlieffen Plan?
a) A German naval strategy
b) A German plan to quickly defeat France before Russia
c) A German economic plan
d) An Austrian war plan

38. What was the result of the Battle of Metemma?
a) Russian victory
b) British victory
c) Ethiopian victory
d) Death of Emperor Yohannis IV

39. What was the main result of the Treaty of Versailles?
a) It brought an end to World War I.
b) It forced Germany to pay reparations.
c) It imposed the creation of new nations in Eastern Europe.
d) It created an international peacekeeping body.

40. The League of Nations was ultimately ineffective because it:
a) Was only for European nations.
b) Lacked sufficient funding.
c) Lacked its own armed forces.
d) Had no clear goals.

41. What was the main cause of the Russian Revolution?
a) Religious conflict
b) Internal opposition to the government and its economic and military failures
c) An alliance with the Entente forces
d) Successful military campaigns in Europe

42. The major goal of the Bolsheviks was to achieve what in Russia?
a) A constitutional monarchy
b) A capitalist economy
c) A Socialist society
d) A democratic society

43. What was the “Great Depression”?
    a) A local financial crisis in the USA
    b) A worldwide economic downturn
    c) A period of prosperity in Europe
    d) An event unique to the Soviet Union
44. What does fascism promote?
    a) Individualism and freedom
    b) Internationalism
    c) Extreme nationalism and authoritarianism
    d) Equality and democracy
45. What was the “Anschluss”?
    a) The German invasion of Poland
    b) The German annexation of Austria
    c) The German plan to invade Britain
    d) The name of German war criminals.
46. Which event is considered the start of World War II in Europe?
    a) The attack on Pearl Harbor
    b) The German invasion of Poland
    c) The Battle of Britain
    d) The attack on Russia
47. What was the goal of Japan's war efforts in the 1930s?
    a) To expand democracy in Asia
    b) To establish its own dominance in Asia
    c) To support the colonial powers in Asia
    d) To expand trade with the Soviet Union
48. The initial strategy of the German army in WWII was called:
    a) Trench warfare
    b) Attrition
    c) Blitzkrieg
    d) Trench warfare
49. The "Big Three," who planned the end of WWII and post-war Europe, were
    a) Churchill, Hitler, and Stalin
    b) Wilson, Mussolini and Clemenceau
    c) Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin
    d) Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin
50. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the consequences of WWII?
    a) Europe remained the central power in the global scene.
    b) The world became a single-pole dominated by one superpower.

c) Colonial empires of the European states became powerful and larger.
d) The balance of power shifted away from Europe.

Answer Key

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. c
11. c
12. b
13. a
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. c
19. c
20. c
21. b
22. b
23. a
24. b
25. c
26. a
27. c
28. d
29. c
30. b
31. b
32. c
33. c
34. c
35. b

36. d
37. b
38. d
39. b
40. c
41. b
42. c
43. b
44. c
45. b
46. b
47. b
48. c
49. c
50. d

Exam 2:

Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What differentiated mercantilism from later forms of capitalism in its view on the world's wealth?
   a) Mercantilism embraced a globalized free market.
   b) Mercantilism assumed a fixed amount of world wealth, with one nation gaining at the expense of others.
   c) Mercantilism focused on industrial production while later capitalism emphasized merchant trade.
   d) Mercantilism prioritized fair distribution of profits, unlike later forms of capitalism.
2. Which technological advancement was NOT a primary driver of the Industrial Revolution in its early stages?
   a) The steam engine
   b) Improved textile machinery
   c) Electricity
   d) The application of coal for steam production
3. How did Adam Smith's concept of the "invisible hand" relate to his views on government intervention in the economy?
   a) He believed government intervention was necessary to guide the market
   b) He argued the market would naturally self-regulate for the best outcome

c) He supported government control of all productive forces.
d) He advocated for government regulation only in certain strategic industries.

4. According to Marx, what is the source of the "surplus value" that capitalists exploit?
   a) The value added by machines
   b) The value of capital investments
   c) The unpaid labor of the working class
   d) The skill of the entrepreneur
5. Beyond the influence of shared culture, language and religion, what other factor significantly contributed to the growth of nationalism in the 19th century?
   a) The weakening of nation states
   b) The rise of strong national media and education systems
   c) The decreased importance of military service
   d) The decline of state-sponsored education
6. The transformation of nationalism from a unifying force to one of fragmentation in the late 19th century was characterized by:
   a) Increased tolerance of minority languages.
   b) Emphasis on shared economic goals.
   c) Rise of minority nationality movements demanding rights.
   d) The focus on greater cooperation between multinational states.
7. Camillo Cavour's strategy for the unification of Italy is best described as:
   a) A popular revolution led by Garibaldi
   b) Military conquest of all Italian states by Piedmont
   c) Diplomatic maneuvering to gain foreign support
   d) Direct popular agitation and mobilization throughout the peninsula
8. What was the main significance of the Battle of Koniggratz for German unification?
   a) It forced Austria to cede Venetia to Italy.
   b) It led to French support for German unification
   c) It allowed Prussia to exclude Austria from forming the North German Confederation
   d) It demonstrated the power of the newly unified German military.
9. What was the primary underlying cause of secession by the Southern States that led to the American Civil War?
   a) Disputes over tariffs and taxes
   b) Disputes over economic policies
   c) The future of slavery and related issues
   d) Religious differences

10. How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect the course of the American Civil War?
    a) It immediately freed all slaves in the United States.
    b) It made the war primarily about abolishing slavery.
    c) It prompted greater European support for the South.
    d) It helped to recruit Black troops into the Union army.
11. The Berlin conference of 1884-1885 was primarily convened to discuss which issue?
    a) Ending the slave trade in Africa
    b) Dividing up the territories of the failing Ottoman Empire
    c) Establishing ground rules for European colonization in Africa
    d) Establishing trade routes through Africa.
12. Which of the following accurately characterizes the nature of 'Legitimate Trade' in West Africa?
    a) It was more beneficial to West African states than the slave trade.
    b) It primarily benefited European merchants and some African rulers.
    c) It resulted in the overall economic prosperity of the region.
    d) It was highly regulated and controlled by West African states
13. How did the application of technology impact European colonization efforts in Africa?
    a) It decreased the cost of transportation but did not improve military might
    b) It improved communication systems but not medical care
    c) It made it easier to conquer and control African territories
    d) It increased the vulnerability of European soldiers
14. The concept of "effective occupation," established by the Berlin Conference, meant that:
    a) European powers had to demonstrate clear control over a territory to claim it.
    b) All European nations had to participate in occupation of Africa
    c) African rulers had to agree to the occupation of territory
    d) Indigenous groups had to be completely removed from territories.
15. What was a key component of Samori Toure's resistance strategy against the French?
    a) reliance on purely spiritual means
    b) alliances with other European powers
    c) adoption of European military techniques
    d) reliance on traditional forms of warfare
16. The Urabi Revolt in Egypt in 1881 was primarily driven by
    a) religious fanaticism against the Christian minority
    b) anti-imperialistic sentiments and calls for social justice

c) a desire to restore the old Mameluke military order
d) anti-modernization efforts

17. Which of the following best describes the difference in education policy between British and French colonies in Africa?
a) The British preferred state-run schools, while the French supported religious missions.
b) The British used the local languages, while the French only used French.
c) The British relied on local schools, while the French aimed to assimilate Africans into French culture.
d) The British education system focused on technical skills; the French on liberal arts.
18. What was the "colonial trinity" in the Congo during Belgian rule?
a) The king, the church, and the army.
b) The state, the missionaries, and the private companies.
c) The political, economic, and social administration.
d) The indigenous rulers, the military, and government officials.
19. The political economy of colonial agriculture in Africa was primarily based on
a) The establishment of free trade between Europe and Africa
b) The promotion of cash crop production for European industries
c) Self-sufficiency of African peasants
d) Equal partnership between Africans and Europeans
20. A major difference between the 'New Imperialism' and earlier colonial practices is
a) a focus on spreading the Christian faith
b) a reliance on African rulers to achieve control of a colony
c) a rapid and far-reaching technological advancement in colonizing strategies
d) the emphasis on mutual benefit for the colonists and the colonized
21. The "Scramble for Africa" was triggered by a combination of what factors?
a) Religious zeal and the desire to spread Christianity
b) Political idealism and the desire to abolish the slave trade
c) Economic competition, nationalist rivalries, and technological advances.
d) The decline of the Ottoman Empire and rising Russian influence.
22. How did the Industrial Revolution contribute to imperialism?
a) By reducing the demand for raw materials
b) By leading to cheaper and less complex military technologies
c) By creating new markets for manufactured goods and need for raw materials
d) By reducing competition among European states
23. The main objective of the Italian war in Ethiopia in the 1930's was to:
a) avenge their loss at Adwa
b) prevent the spread of communism

c) gain new markets and raw materials
d) establish a puppet regime

24. What was the nature of long distance trade during the 19th century in Ethiopia?
a) It was mostly controlled by foreign traders.
b) It was primarily conducted by state-sponsored merchants.
c) It played a minor role in local economies
d) It connected different regions of Ethiopia and facilitated trade

25. During the Zemene Mesafint, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church was particularly affected by which internal conflict?
a) A power struggle with the government.
b) The impact of European missionary activity.
c) Doctrinal disagreements and regional divisions.
d) The loss of its land holdings and financial power.

26. The main source of power for the Yejju Rases was:
a) The support of the European powers.
b) Their control of regional trade networks
c) The spiritual legitimacy of their rule
d) Their military power and the weakness of the Solomonic Dynasty.

27. What was the immediate cause of Emperor Tewodros's downfall?
a) His loss of the Battle of Deresge
b) His conflicts with the Orthodox Church
c) The British military expedition of 1868
d) The rise of his rivals to power

28. What was the main goal of Emperor Yohannis IV's administrative policy?
a) To destroy the traditional land tenure system.
b) To consolidate all political power in his own hands.
c) To maintain regional autonomy while preserving the empire.
d) To secularize the Ethiopian state.

29. The battle of Ayshal was significant because
a) it brought an end to the Worashe rule
b) it forced emperor Tewodros to seek foreign assistance.
c) it was the biggest battle during the Zemene Mesafint
d) it brought the rise of Ras Gugsa

30. Which is true about the social conditions of the peasants during the Zemene Mesafint period?
a) They enjoyed a period of relative peace and economic prosperity.
b) They were spared from feudal wars by the local rulers.
c) They were forced to provide labor services and hand over their produces.
d) They gained power by serving in regional armies.

31. The main reason for Russian involvement in the "Eastern Question" was:
    a) A desire to protect the Ottoman Empire
    b) To protect Russian Christians in the Balkans
    c) The desire to establish its dominance in the Black Sea region and the Balkans
    d) The desire to support Austria against the Ottomans
32. The Anglo-Russian Entente of 1907 was mainly formed:
    a) To cooperate in colonizing Africa.
    b) To ally Russia with Britain against the German power
    c) To control the rise of nationalism in Europe
    d) To settle colonial disputes in Asia.
33. What was the main reason why the Balkan League was formed?
    a) To defend against the rising power of Austria-Hungary
    b) To support the expansion of the Ottoman Empire
    c) To take Macedonia away from Turkey
    d) To establish a balance of power in the region
34. What was the main motivation behind Russia's actions that ultimately led to the war against the Ottomans in 1877?
    a) Defending the holy cities of Islam from European influence
    b) Protecting the rights of Orthodox Christians
    c) Expanding the Russian territory into the Balkans and Black Sea.
    d) Reducing French control over Europe
35. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) resulted in what action during WWI?
    a) It brought the USA into the war
    b) It established a united front for the Allies
    c) It established the League of Nations
    d) It saw Russia withdraw from the war
36. Which treaty was the first to formally end WWI?
    a) Treaty of San Stefano
    b) Treaty of Versailles
    c) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
    d) Treaty of Trianon
37. The treaty of Versailles imposed which of the following on Germany?
    a) the restriction of its trade with neighboring countries
    b) reduction of their army, paying massive reparations
    c) the removal of their colonies in Africa
    d) all of the above
38. The "Big Three" who shaped the peace settlement after World War I were the leaders of:
    a) France, Germany and Russia
    b) Britain, Germany and the USA

c) The USA, Great Britain and France
d) France, Russia and Austria-Hungary

39. What was the main reason that made USA not a member state of the League of Nations?
a) the US senate failed to approve it
b) the US president had no interest
c) the league did not accept it
d) the congress did not want to join

40. The Russian Revolution of 1917, was composed of two distinct phases which were:
a) The "White Terror" and "Red Terror"
b) The "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution"
c) The February Revolution and the October Revolution
d) The "Brest-Litovsk revolution" and the "Treaty of Berlin revolution"

41. What was Lenin's main idea after he returned from exile?
a) To unite all political parties in Russia
b) To support the provisional government
c) To call for an immediate social revolution
d) To seek an alliance with Germany

42. What was the main effect of the 'Great Depression" in the inter-war period?
a) Reduced reliance on exports
b) Increase in industrial output
c) It encouraged the rise of nationalist and extremist movements
d) A global rise in living standards

43. The Black Shirts were used by:
a) The Russian communists
b) The German Nazis
c) The Japanese militarists
d) The Italian Fascists

44. Hitler gained power in Germany by what main method?
a) Through popular revolution led by the working classes.
b) Military conquest and force.
c) Through a legal and constitutional process.
d) By defeating the Weimar republic on the battle field.

45. Which action by Hitler directly led to WWII?
a) His annexation of Austria
b) His invasion of Poland
c) His occupation of Czechoslovakia
d) His remilitarization of the Rhineland

46. Which of the following best describes the British policy of appeasement?
    a) A strong military alliance against German aggression
    b) A policy of making concessions to Germany to maintain peace
    c) An economic policy designed to undermine German industries
    d) A policy to encourage Soviet aggression against Nazi Germany
47. Which event prompted the US to enter WWII?
    a) The German invasion of the Soviet Union
    b) The attack on Pearl Harbor
    c) The Battle of Britain
    d) The German invasion of France
48. What were the Allied powers in WWII?
    a) Germany, Italy, Japan
    b) The United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union
    c) France, Britain, and China
    d) Germany, Italy and Austria
49. The main turning point of WWII in the Eastern front was at:
    a) Moscow
    b) Leningrad
    c) Stalingrad
    d) Murmansk
50. What was the main outcome of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences?
    a) The creation of an atomic bomb
    b) The partition of Europe into capitalist and socialist blocks
    c) The decision to divide Germany into four zones
    d) The establishment of the League of Nations.

Answer Key

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. d
11. c
12. b

13. c
14. a
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. b
19. b
20. c
21. c
22. c
23. b
24. d
25. c
26. d
27. c
28. d
29. a
30. c
31. c
32. b
33. c
34. b
35. d
36. b
37. d
38. c
39. a
40. c
41. c
42. c
43. d
44. c
45. b
46. b
47. b
48. b
49. c
50. c

Exam 3:

Model and National Exam-Style Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which statement best encapsulates the primary contradiction of early capitalism?
   a) The rise of private industry despite the need for state regulation.
   b) The existence of extreme wealth alongside the creation of large scale poverty.
   c) The use of new technology alongside traditional farming practices.
   d) The rise of individual freedom alongside the development of communalist ideologies.
2. Which of the following is the most accurate characterization of the role of steam power in the industrial revolution?
   a) It facilitated large-scale water power systems.
   b) It enabled production to become less dependent on geography.
   c) It increased industrial output, particularly in the textile industries.
   d) It increased the ability to transport goods over land with ease.
3. What is the critical difference between the economic philosophies of Adam Smith and Karl Marx?
   a) Smith believed in state control of the economy, while Marx advocated for free markets.
   b) Smith argued that social classes were natural; Marx advocated for the abolition of social classes.
   c) Smith believed in the benefits of profits for society, while Marx viewed them as exploitation.
   d) Both believed in the importance of the working class, but disagreed on the ownership of means of production.
4. The rise of nationalism in the 19th century is best understood as:
   a) A purely political phenomenon that had little influence on society.
   b) A rejection of regional identity and loyalty in favor of the nation.
   c) A complex phenomenon shaped by culture, class, and political movements.
   d) A movement that primarily served the interests of the peasantry.
5. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the shift in the nature of nationalism in the late 19th century?
   a) A move toward unification of large territories based on language and religion
   b) The formation of multiple new nation-states with increased national unity
   c) A move toward fragmentation and national conflicts based on language and

ethnicity
d) A decrease in internal conflicts due to greater emphasis on patriotism

6. What was a major obstacle to the unification of Italy, beyond the power of Austria?
   a) A strong desire for democracy over constitutional monarchy.
   b) The lack of a shared national identity amongst the Italian populace.
   c) The reluctance of regional rulers to give up their independence
   d) The intervention of the Papal State in politics.
7. What is meant by Bismarck's policy of “Realpolitik”?
   a) A foreign policy solely based on moral principles.
   b) A foreign policy determined by ethical standards
   c) A foreign policy based on pragmatic national interests
   d) A foreign policy based on democratic principals
8. What significant consequence did the Austro-Prussian War have on the formation of a unified Germany?
   a) It caused the dissolution of the German Confederation.
   b) It demonstrated the power of the Austrian military.
   c) It excluded Austria from German affairs
   d) It gave leadership for German unification to Italy.
9. Which social and economic factor was the major cause of the American Civil War?
   a) Differences in industrial output between the north and south
   b) Conflict over economic tariffs
   c) Different interpretations of states' rights.
   d) The system of slavery
10. The Union's victory in the Civil War was primarily attributed to:
    a) Superior military leadership
    b) More determined and disciplined soldiers
    c) A more organized economy and industrial capacity
    d) The lack of foreign support for the south.
11. The "Eastern Question" was mainly a point of conflict among which groups?
    a) The US, Britain and France
    b) The Ottoman Empire and the growing power of Japan
    c) The Ottoman Empire, Russia, Austria and the great European powers
    d) The African countries struggling for independence
12. The Treaty of San Stefano, signed in 1878, favored:
    a) The Ottoman Empire
    b) Austria-Hungary
    c) Great Britain
    d) Imperial Russia

13. How did "legitimate trade" lead to increased European control in West Africa?
    a) By promoting a balance of trade between Europeans and West Africans.
    b) By increasing dependence on European goods and trade routes.
    c) By decreasing the financial power of the African merchant classes.
    d) By making the African states economically self-sufficient.
14. What impact did the Berlin Conference have on pre-existing African political structures?
    a) It sought to integrate pre-existing African political structures into the new order.
    b) It strengthened independent African polities.
    c) It largely disregarded pre-existing political structures
    d) It promoted joint African-European rule.
15. What was a major challenge for Samori Toure in his resistance to French colonialism?
    a) a lack of trade for access to firearms
    b) the superior technology of the French army
    c) his inability to organize a large enough army
    d) internal conflicts within his empire
16. A key element of the Mahdist movement in Sudan was:
    a) Its alliances with other regional groups against the British
    b) the support of the Ottoman empire
    c) its religious and anti-colonial character
    d) its desire to reform the slave trade
17. What was the most significant way that French colonial rule differed from that of the British?
    a) The British imposed a system of direct rule, while the French used indirect rule.
    b) The French attempted to assimilate their colonial subjects into French culture, unlike the British.
    c) The French were harsher with their colonies than the British.
    d) The French respected the traditional rule of African chiefs more than the British.
18. The main driving force behind expansion of European colonialism in Africa was to achieve:
    a) Social and political justice
    b) economic and material gain
    c) cultural and intellectual exchange
    d) religious conversion
19. How did technology advancements impact European colonial strategies in Africa?

a) They improved the management of colonies but made conquest more difficult
b) They made it much easier to explore the interior of Africa and to subjugate the Africans
c) They primarily served to improve the lives of the local people
d) They enabled European forces to easily bypass African resistances.

20. Why was it more difficult to establish colonial rule in some parts of Africa compared to others?
a) In the areas with well established and sophisticated local governments, it was easier to establish colonial rule.
b) In areas with many white settlers, there were less resistances to colonial rule.
c) In areas with better geographical terrains it was easier to conquer and colonize.
d) In areas with strong and organized resistance and no significant white settlers, it was more difficult to establish colonial rule.

21. What does it mean to say that "change became the norm" following the Industrial Revolution?
a) Tradition became more valued
b) Social structure became more rigid
c) People accepted economic changes as the only major kind of change
d) Economic, social, and cultural transformations became rapid and constant

22. What was the role of technology in the expansion of New Imperialism?
a) To improve the lives of African peasants
b) To facilitate the exchange of ideas among different people
c) To create more efficient modes of military power and economic exploitation.
d) To help strengthen African economies

23. How did the end of slavery influence the types of trade pursued by Europeans in Africa?
a) It led to an end of all European trade in Africa.
b) It increased the trade in precious metals and gems
c) It encouraged Europeans to trade in other raw materials and agricultural products.
d) It led to a renewed focus on forced labor

24. Which factor contributed most significantly to the intensification of European rivalries in Africa?
a) An increase in humanitarian concerns
b) The desire for national recognition and prestige
c) A sense of moral obligation to civilize Africans
d) The desire for scientific exploration of Africa

25. What is the relationship between class consciousness and industrialization in the 19th Century?
    a) Industrialization reduced class consciousness.
    b) The working class became increasingly aware of their shared interests.
    c) Industrialization did not affect class consciousness
    d) The capitalist class lost its class consciousness.
26. The rise of long-distance trade in 19th-century Ethiopia primarily had what effect on the Oromo regions of the southwest?
    a) It led to a decline in Oromo political structures.
    b) It facilitated the establishment of monarchical systems and the spread of Islam.
    c) It resulted in a unified, pan-Oromo identity
    d) It led to a complete transformation of the region into the capitalist economy
27. What strategy did Kassa Hailu employ in his rise to power as Emperor Tewodros II?
    a) Gaining support by offering land grants
    b) Diplomatic negotiation with regional lords
    c) Military conquests and strong leadership
    d) Religious authority and unification of the church
28. Emperor Tewodros II, although he had an authoritarian rule, is remembered for what important attempt?
    a) The strengthening of the powers of regional lords
    b) His opposition to Western powers in the area
    c) An attempt to modernize Ethiopia and create a centralized state
    d) His suppression of the Orthodox Church
29. What role did the defeat of Ethiopia at the Battle of Gundet and Gura play in the subsequent Ethiopian-Egyptian relations?
    a) It forced the Egyptian government to accept the independent Ethiopia.
    b) It consolidated the control of Ethiopia over Eritrea.
    c) It encouraged the Egyptian government to make a peace treaty with Ethiopia
    d) It increased the determination of Egypt to invade Ethiopia.
30. Which is the most accurate description of the governance and economic practices of the Yejju rases?
    a) Ruled by a Christian Monarchy and with strong ties to international trade
    b) Ruled by an Amharized Oromo nobility and having connections with Muslim traders
    c) Focused on a strict, religiously sanctioned social structure.
    d) Ruled as feudal autocrats, having complete control over the peasantry.
31. Why was the Treaty of San Stefano, signed in 1878, revised at the Treaty of Berlin?

a) To ensure complete autonomy of the Balkan states.
b) To limit Russian influence in the Balkans
c) To support Austrian territorial ambitions.
d) To create a buffer zone against the Ottoman Empire.

32. Which of the following best describes the impact of nationalism in Europe before the outbreak of World War I?
a) It was mostly confined to intellectual circles and did not affect the populace.
b) It served to diminish the power of the state in the favor of popular democracy
c) It led to an arms race and increasing tensions between European powers
d) It decreased regional tensions and created unity between different ethnic groups

33. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is considered an immediate cause of World War I because it:
a) Forced Germany to honor its treaty obligations with Austria.
b) Forced Austria-Hungary to seek a justification to attack Serbia
c) Was the first action which resulted in an open declaration of war
d) Was used by Austria as an excuse to attack Serbia

34. What impact did the failure of the Schlieffen Plan have on WWI?
a) It led Germany to pursue a naval war
b) It resulted in the opening of another front in Europe
c) It led to a prolonged war of attrition on the Western Front
d) It was not the main factor that prolonged the war

35. Which treaty marked the withdrawal of Russia from World War I?
a) Treaty of Versailles
b) Treaty of Trianon
c) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
d) Treaty of Berlin

36. What was the core idea of the Versailles Treaty?
a) establishing a new balance of power
b) to create international harmony and end war
c) to punish Germany and prevent future aggression
d) to provide a future plan to the League of Nations

37. Why did the USA fail to join the League of Nations?
a) The treaty of Versailles had not included the US's interests.
b) The US congress failed to approve the treaty.
c) The US president did not want the USA to join.
d) The US did not believe in the need for a peaceful organization.

38. What was the "April Thesis" presented by Lenin after he returned to Russia?
    a) A blueprint for a democratic Russia.
    b) An economic plan for nationalizing industries
    c) A call to end support for the Provisional Government and for a socialist revolution
    d) A call for negotiation and to end WWI.
39. A key economic cause of the Great Depression was:
    a) A lack of free trade in world economies
    b) Overproduction of goods and under consumption
    c) A lack of resources among industrialized countries
    d) The collapse of small scale businesses
40. What is NOT a major feature of Fascism?
    a) Individualism
    b) Extreme nationalism
    c) The use of propaganda
    d) Reliance on a powerful leader
41. What was Hitler's concept of "Lebensraum"?
    a) A strategy of naval power
    b) The plan to establish a global empire
    c) A policy of territorial expansion into Eastern Europe
    d) A program of social and political reforms.
42. What is the significance of the invasion of Poland in 1939?
    a) It is when the first atomic weapons were used.
    b) It marked the beginning of the second world war.
    c) It resulted in the start of peace talk between the European powers.
    d) It was a symbolic action with no broader consequences.
43. What does the term “blitzkrieg” mean?
    a) Trench warfare
    b) A war of attrition
    c) Nuclear warfare
    d) "Lightning war" strategy of rapid advances
44. Which of the following was NOT a major Allied power during WWII?
    a) The USA
    b) The USSR
    c) Britain
    d) Italy
45. What was the significance of the battle of midway Island in WWII?
    a) It saw the beginning of US involvement in the war
    b) It was the bloodiest battle fought during WWII.

c) It was a decisive victory for the American forces in the Pacific
d) It caused the fall of the fascist regime of Italy.

46. Why was the attack on Pearl Harbor significant in WWII?
a) it was the first use of chemical weapons
b) it brought the USA into WWII
c) it was the turning point of the war in the pacific
d) it forced Japan to withdraw from the war.

47. Which event marked the end of World War II in Europe?
a) The attack on Pearl Harbor
b) The Battle of Stalingrad
c) The Normandy landings
d) The surrender of Germany

48. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the Atlantic Charter?
a) It was the agreement that ended WWII
b) It established a plan for global peace after the war
c) It defined the war aims of the Allies and their vision for the post-war world
d) It sought to establish the basis for the United Nations.

49. The term "Cold War" is used to characterize what major historical dynamic?
a) The global conflict between European powers prior to WWI
b) The conflicts between the West and Russia in the Crimean War
c) The political and ideological rivalry between the USA and the USSR
d) The alliance between Western nations and Latin America

50. The United Nations (UN) was created primarily to:
a) Replace all other political organizations.
b) Prevent another major world war.
c) To promote a new era of peace and communism.
d) To promote capitalism.

Answer Key

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. b

11. c
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. c
16. b
17. b
18. b
19. b
20. d
21. d
22. c
23. b
24. b
25. b
26. b
27. c
28. c
29. a
30. b
31. c
32. b
33. b
34. c
35. c
36. b
37. a
38. c
39. b
40. a
41. c
42. b
43. d
44. b
45. c
46. b
47. d
48. c
49. c

50. b

Exam 4:

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1. _____ is the economic system characterized by private ownership of the means of production.
2. The Industrial Revolution started in _____.
3. Adam Smith is associated with the ideology of _____.
4. The economic philosophy that advocated for state ownership of the means of production is called _____.
5. The concept of "_____" promoted the idea that the strongest nations would survive in a struggle for power.
6. The main leader of the movement for Italian unification, whose leadership was "from above", was _____.
7. The kingdom of _____ was the most important territory within Italy, leading the process of national unification.
8. Otto von Bismarck's real politik was a foreign policy based on _____ interests.
9. The decisive battle in the Austro-Prussian war, allowing Prussia to exclude Austria from German affairs was the Battle of _____.
10. The main issue that led to secession in the USA and the outbreak of the Civil War was _____.
11. The Emancipation Proclamation declared that all slaves in _____ would be free.
12. The "_____" was a term used to describe what would happen to the Ottoman Empire as it declined in power.
13. The Treaty of _____ was signed to establish the boundaries of new states in the Balkans at the end of the war with the Ottoman empire.
14. The European trade that replaced the slave trade in West Africa was known as the "_____ trade".
15. The European powers divided Africa among themselves at the _____ Conference in 1884/85.
16. The African leader who led a sustained and strong resistance against French colonial power in West Africa was _____.
17. The revolt against the British in Egypt was led by _____.
18. The Mahdist rebellion was led by _____, who claimed to be the expected Islamic savior.

19. British colonial policy was best characterized by the term "_____ rule."
20. The French policy which tried to incorporate African cultures and traditions into the French cultures was known as the policy of _____.
21. The system of administration in Belgian colonies in Africa considered the interests of the state, missionaries, and _____.
22. The main exports of Ethiopia in the 19th century were: ivory, gold, civet, _____ and slaves.
23. The period of political fragmentation in Ethiopia from 1769 to 1855 is known as the _____.
24. In Ethiopia during the Zemene Mesafint, the Yejju Rases took the title _____.
25. Emperor Tewodros was determined to modernize Ethiopia, particularly by building up _____.
26. The battle that is considered to mark the end of the Zemene Mesafint was the battle of _____.
27. The main foreign power against which Emperor Yohannis IV had to wage wars was _____.
28. The major battle in which Emperor Yohannis IV was mortally wounded and defeated was the battle of _____.
29. The major power struggle in the post-Yohannis period was between Menelik of Shewa and _____ of Tigray.
30. Emperor Menelik II was able to incorporate the southwest into Ethiopia after his military victory over the kingdom of _____.
31. The most populous area where the Shewan forces had to wage wars of incorporation was _____.
32. The battle at _____ brought an end to the independent Emirate of Harar.
33. The name given to the famine of the 1888-1892 period was _____.
34. The battle of Adwa took place in the year _____.
35. The treaty signed between Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia and the Italians, which included an ambiguity on article 17, was the treaty of _____.
36. The British government gave up support for Egypt's claim to Egyptian territories and supported the Italian invasion of Ethiopia after the signing of the _____ treaty.
37. The "_____" is a term used to denote the major conflict that occurred in the Middle East since 1945.
38. The Zionist movement sought to create a state in the region called _____.

39. The two major military alliances of World War I were the Triple Alliance and the Triple _____.
40. The name given to Germany's war plan was called _____.
41. The Zimmerman Telegram was a contributing factor to bringing which nation into World War I? _____.
42. The armistice that ended World War I was signed on _____.
43. The peace treaty that officially concluded World War I with Germany was the _____.
44. The idea that the US government should avoid political entanglements with other countries and focus on internal issues is known as _____.
45. The Russian Revolution was led by the Bolshevik Party, with _____ as their leader.
46. The Bolsheviks seized power in Russia during the _____ Revolution.
47. The _____ was a period of major economic depression in the capitalist world.
48. Mussolini, the founder of Fascism in Italy, adopted as the symbol of the Fascist party, the _____.
49. Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Party, who wrote a book titled _____.
50. The term given to the German war strategy of rapid advances was _____.

Answer Key

1. Capitalism
2. Great Britain
3. Laissez-faire economics
4. Socialism
5. Social Darwinism
6. Camillo Cavour
7. Piedmont
8. National
9. Koniggratz
10. slavery
11. rebel-held territory
12. Eastern Question
13. Berlin
14. legitimate
15. Berlin
16. Samori Toure

17. Urabi Pasha
18. Muhammad Ahmad
19. Indirect
20. assimilation
21. private companies
22. animal skins
23. Zemene Mesafint
24. Ras Bitwoded
25. well-trained, disciplined, and well-armed national army.
26. Deresge
27. Egypt
28. Metemma
29. Kassa Mircha
30. Wolaita
31. Arsi
32. Chelenqo
33. Kefu Qen
34. 1896
35. Wuchale
36. Hewett
37. Eastern Question
38. Palestine
39. Entente
40. Schlieffen plan
41. USA
42. November 11, 1918
43. Treaty of Versailles
44. Isolationism
45. Vladimir Lenin
46. October
47. Great Depression
48. fasces
49. Mein Kampf
50. Blitzkrieg

Exam 5:

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1. The dual nature of the "Dual Mandate" promoted by Lugard had the aim to balance _____ and _____ goals.
2. The economic policy of the 19th century that emphasized high tariffs and protection of domestic industries was known as _____.
3. The idea of _____ which stressed the importance of ethnicity and language to the formation of nations, was critical to movements during and after the 1880s
4. The political ideal of creating a single politically united Africa under the slogan of "United States of Africa" was advocated by figures like _____ of Tanzania and _____ of Ghana.
5. A major economic problem of the inter-war years was that of _____ caused by a decline in effective demand.
6. The term that defines the ideology of 'extreme patriotism', sometimes at the expense of other nations is _____.
7. The ideology of the "master race" and racial superiority in Nazi Germany is known as _____.
8. The major turning point of World War II in Europe when Germany began its failed invasion of Soviet Union was known as Operation _____.
9. The leaders of Allied powers who met at the Yalta Conference were: President Roosevelt, _____ and Joseph Stalin.
10. The International Red Cross Association was formed as a result of the battle of _____.
11. The "scorched earth policy" adopted by the Germans was a result of the resistance in _____.
12. The famous book in which the British described the system of governance in its African colonies was titled: The Dual Mandate in _____ Africa.
13. The major crop that replaced slaves in West Africa during the legitimate trade was _____.
14. The first major African leader to give importance to international cooperation among African nations was _____.
15. After the death of Tewodros, the major rivals to the throne were Dejazmach Kassa Mircha, _____, and Menilek of Shewa.
16. Emperor Yohannis IV secured the neutrality of Austria with the _____ Agreement of July 1876.
17. The Treaty of _____ brought an end to the wars between Russia and Ottoman Empire in the 19th century.
18. The battle of _____ allowed Bismarck to exclude Austria when forming the North German Confederation.
19. The "Triple Entente" consisted of Great Britain, France, and _____.

20. One of the key factors that caused the outbreak of WW1 was the assassination of _____ of Austria.
21. A major result of the Industrial revolution was the rise of new social classes, including the _____ and the _____.
22. The concept of _____ which promoted the idea that markets should be left alone to regulate themselves was championed by Adam Smith.
23. The key underlying reason for the outbreak of the American Civil War was the existence of _____.
24. Garibaldi's Red shirts helped the process of unification by liberating _____.
25. According to Marx, the value that a worker puts into a product that a capitalist doesn't pay for is called _____ value.
26. The second Anglo-Boer War was fought from 1899 to _____.
27. The first Ethiopian ruler that openly opposed the policy of isolation was _____.
28. The battle of Arogee was a major blow for Emperor Tewodros as it led to the death of his right hand man named _____.
29. Emperor Yohannis IV was killed in the battle of _____ during the war with the Mahadists.
30. The treaty of _____ declared the Treaty of Wuchale null and void.
31. The military leader that planned and carried out the occupation of Libya during World War II was _____.
32. The name that was used to describe those who collaborated with the Fascist regime was _____.
33. The political and diplomatic strategy that sought to avoid conflict with Hitler was known as _____.
34. The "Maginot Line" was designed by the French to provide security against _____.
35. The decisive battle during WWII in the Pacific was the battle of _____.
36. The leaders of the Yalta conference were _____, _____, and _____.
37. The city where most of the important trials of WWII took place was _____.
38. The political ideology of _____ is based on a vision of a classless society.
39. The new economic policy adopted by the communist Russia after the civil war was the _____.
40. The three main political figures at the center of Italian fascism were: Mussolini,_____ and _____.

41. The most successful anti-colonial struggle in Africa was that of _____.
42. The major source of conflict during the period of the "Eastern Question" was the Ottoman Empire's weakness and the strong desire of the Russians to expand their control in the area known as the _____.
43. The 19th Century pseudo-scientific idea that nations needed to compete for survival and resources is known as _____.
44. The name of the alliance formed by France, Great Britain and Russia before the WW1 was _____.
45. The battle of _____ was the first time that steam locomotives and the carrying of passengers were brought into use.
46. The first time that a European power used steam power in factories was in _____.
47.The name used to describe those people who moved from their countries of origin in Europe to America was _____.
47. The first European countries to establish a fully fledged capitalism and move to industrial capitalism were _____ and _____.
48. The first commercially viable steam engine was built by _____.
49. The main trade in West Africa before the trans Atlantic slave trade was _____.

Answer Key

1. economic and political
2. protectionism
3. nationalism
4. Julius Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah
5. overproduction
6. nationalism
7. Social Darwinism
8. Barbarossa
9. Churchill, Roosevelt
10. Salferino
11. Tanzania
12. British Tropical
13. Palm oil
14. Haile Selassie I
15. Wagshum Gobezie
16. Reichstadt
17. Berlin

18. Koniggratz
19. Russia
20. Franz Ferdinand
21. bourgeoisie and proletariat
22. laissez faire
23. slavery
24. Sicily
25. surplus
26. 1902
27. Emperor Tewodros II
28. Fitawrari Gebreye
29. Metemma
30. Addis Ababa
31. Robert Napier
32. banda
33. appeasement
34. German aggression
35. Midway Island
36. Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin
37. Nuremberg
38. socialism
39. New Economic Policy (NEP)
40. Hitler, and Goebbles
41. Ethiopia
42. The Balkans
43. Social Darwinism
44. Triple Entente
45. Liverpool and Manchester
46. Britain
47. Emigrants
48. Great Britain and the Netherlands
49. Newcomen
50. Mercantilism

Exam 6:

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1. The belief that the free market will always create the right supply to meet demand is a core tenet of _____.

2. The two major antagonists of the capitalist society as defined by Marx were _____ and _____.
3. James Watt's invention of an improved engine in 1783/84 made possible the use of _____ in factories.
4. The use of science to increase agricultural productivity during the Industrial Revolution led to the development of _____ and _____.
5. The main political philosophy that was used by governments to strengthen the loyalty of their citizens to the state and their leaders during the 19th century was _____.
6. The "second" Boer war was fought between the years _____ and _____.
7. In the 1850s, Italy was still divided politically with most of the northern states ruled by the _____ Empire.
8. The meeting between Camillo Cavour and Napoleon III secretly at Plombiere was to form an alliance against _____.
9. The military leader who used his own skill in guerilla warfare and magnetic personality to help the Unification of Italy was _____.
10. The Austrian defeat by the Prussians at the Battle of _____ in 1866 cleared a major road-block for the unification of Germany.
11. The "_____" was the name of the loose confederation of German states that existed before the unification of Germany.
12. In the 19th century, the bourgeoisie replaced the centuries-long domination of the _____.
13. The pseudo-science that stimulated nationalism and inculcated aggressive hostile feelings towards neighboring states was known as "_____."
14. The victory at the battle of _____ in 1896 ensured Ethiopian independence.
15. The "_____" which began around 1885 or 1890 is the name used to describe the period where imperialism increased.
16. The first commercially viable steam engine was built by _____.
17. The ideology of the classical capitalism was articulated by _____
18. Unlike the previous systems, capitalism used accumulated capital to enlarge _____ rather than to invest in economically unproductive enterprises.
19. The "_____," which is the name used to describe the period of the early stage of the 19th century, is when new commodities in West Africa such as gum, groundnuts, and palm replaced slaves as merchandise.
20. The process of dividing Africa between European powers in 1884-85 is known as the '_____".
21. The African leader who made the town of Bissandugu the capital of his empire was _____.

22. The famous Thousand Volunteers led by the military leader Garibaldi were sent from Piedmont to _____.
23. The most important commodity to become dominant in West Africa trade in the mid-19th century was _____.
24. The _____ was a pseudo-scientific theory that spread the idea that history is a struggle between states and nations for power and supremacy.
25. The treaty that officially marked the end of the American Civil War was the _____.
26. One major factor that encouraged German nationalism was the success of _____.
27. The second Boer War which lasted from 1899 to 1902, was fought in _____.
28. The major criteria used for the fragmentation of nationalism in Europe after the 1880s were _____ and _____.
29. The American president who declared the end of the civil war and the need for the preservation of the union was _____.
30. The main aim of the 19th Century "Social Darwinism" was to spread the concept of the "survival of the _____".
31. The major result of the war between Austria and Prussia at the battle of Koniggratz was the exclusion of _____ from German affairs.
32. The treaty which stipulated independence for Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro was the treaty of _____.
33. The treaty which revised the Treaty of San Stefano was the treaty of _____.
34. The _____ region of Ethiopia was annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908 which became the immediate cause of World War I.
35. The Entente Cordial was signed between _____ and _____ in 1904.
36. The first Balkan war, which began in 1912, was launched against the _____.
37. One major result of the Balkan wars was the establishment of an independent state of _____.
38. The immediate spark that triggered the start of WWI was the assassination of _____.
39. The famous battle during Italian unification that led to the establishment of the International Red Cross was the battle of _____.
40. The "Big Three" who shaped the peace settlement after World War I were the leaders of the USA, Great Britain, and _____.
41. The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, seized power during the _____ Revolution.

42. The first international organization that was established to keep world peace after WWI was the _____.
43. The main idea behind Marxian theory was to create a society without _____.
44. In order to avoid the consequences of WWI, the US adopted a policy known as _____.
45. The treaty that officially concluded World War I with Germany was the _____.
46. The “Mein Kampf" which means ‘My Struggle’, was written by _____.
47. The city where the peace treaties of WW1 were signed was _____.
48. The policy that the Western powers employed towards Hitler in order to avoid the outbreak of war was called _____.
49. The major battle between Germany and the Soviet Union that marked a turning point in the war on the Eastern Front was the Battle of _____.
50. The name given for the series of trials held for war criminals after WWII was the _____ trials.

Answer Key

1. laissez-faire
2. capitalist class, working class
3. steam power
4. fertilizers and pesticides
5. nationalism
6. 1899 and 1902
7. Austrian
8. Austria
9. Camillo Cavour
10. Koniggratz
11. Bund
12. land-owning nobility
13. Social Darwinism
14. Adwa
15. Age of Imperialism
16. Newcomen
17. Adam Smith
18. productive capacity
19. legitimate trade
20. Scramble for Africa
21. Samori Toure

22. Sicily
23. Palm oil
24. Social Darwinism
25. 13th amendment
26. Italian Unification
27. South Africa
28. language and ethnicity
29. Abraham Lincoln
30. fittest
31. Austria
32. San Stefano
33. Berlin
34. Bosnia-Herzegovina
35. Great Britain, France
36. Ottoman Empire
37. Albania
38. Franz Ferdinand
39. Salferino
40. France
41. October
42. League of Nations
43. class
44. Isolationism
45. Treaty of Versailles
46. Hitler
47. Paris
48. appeasement
49. Stalingrad
50. Nuremberg

Exam 7:

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1. The belief that a state could only increase its wealth at the expense of another state was a key tenet of _____.
2. The new system of production that marked the beginning of the industrial revolution was the _____ system.
3. The key element of Marxist theory is the concept of the “exploitation of _____.”

4. The first modern railway that was operated by steam locomotives was the _____ Railway.
5. The ideology that was characterized by the belief of a shared regional and cultural identity was _____.
6. In 1858, Cavour met with Napoleon III in secrecy at _____, France.
7. The name of the army that was led by Garibaldi was the _____.
8. Bismarck was known for his political philosophy that involved practical consideration rather than _____.
9. The first major battle between Prussia and Austria was at _____.
10. The Republican party was established in the USA in the year _____.
11. The term used to describe the time between the late 18th century and early 20th century regarding the decay of the Ottoman Empire was the _____ Question.
12. The Balkan wars which took place between the years _____ and _____, deprived the Ottoman Empire of all its remaining territory in Europe.
13. The "_____" was a system of trade that involved the exchange of goods for other goods, rather than money.
14. The Berlin Conference was held in the city of _____ in Germany.
15. The policy that aimed to create new markets and sources of raw materials was the policy of _____.
16. The most important raw material to become dominant in West Africa trade was _____.
17. The revolt against British rule in Egypt during the 1880's was led by _____.
18. In order to establish an efficient army, Samori Touri sent his envoys to the British colonial rulers in _____
19. The Mahadist rebellion was defeated at the Battle of _____.
20. Unlike the French, British colonial policy focused on _____ rule.
21. The "_____" system of land tenure was dominant in southern parts of Ethiopia before the 1974 revolution.
22. The treaty of _____ was signed between Great Britain and Ethiopia in 1849 to recognize Ethiopian independence.
23. The king who was forced to drop his title king of Kings of Shewa by Yohannis IV was _____.
24. The town that was destroyed as a result of the great rebellion that occurred during the reign of emperor Tewodros was _____.
25. One of the primary targets of Emperor Tewodros II for land confiscation was the _____.

26. The city, which was a meeting point for merchants, that was located in the north of the Abay River in Gojjam, was _____.
27. The new system that was introduced by the Ethiopian government to facilitate land measurement was called _____.
28. The city which was the main trading center between Shewa and Harer was _____.
29. The battle which led to the downfall of the Yejju rases was the battle of _____.
30. The two main leaders of the Italian liberation struggle were _____ and _____.
31. The second war between Ethiopia and Italy was known as the _____ War.
32. The capital city of the Wasulu empire led by Samori Toure was called _____.
33. The main aim of the "Maji Maji Rebellion" was to overcome the lack of _____ among the African people and to fight the use of the European _____.
34. The region where the first British colonial presence in Ethiopia started was in _____.
35. The treaty that was signed after the first major military confrontation in the "Eastern Question" was the treaty of _____.
36. The first war between Balkan states against the Ottoman empire took place between the years _____ and _____.
37. The leader of the Russian Revolution of October 1917 was _____.
38. The policy employed by the British and French governments before WW2 to appease Hitler was known as _____.
39. The military alliance created in 1879 between Germany and Austria-Hungary is known as _____.
40. The country that was forced to withdraw from WWI, and sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was _____.
41. The ideological differences between the allies of WWI and the German forces in WWII was _____ and _____.
42. The leader of Italian Fascism was _____.
43. The United Nations, which was formed after WWII, was created by the _____.
44. The battle of _____ was an early success for the allies during the Second World War.
45. The invasion of _____ in September 1939, led to the start of WW2.
46. The term which is used to describe German war tactics in WW2 was _____.

47. The term used to describe the countries that allied against Germany in WW2 was the _____.
48. The atomic bombs were used by the USA on the Japanese cities of _____ and _____ in 1945.
49. The international body that has its headquarters in Switzerland that was established after WW1 was the _____.
50. The ideology of _____ calls for a classless society and state ownership of the means of production.
51. During the 19th century, western societies created the vast new class of industrial workers called _____.
52. The main reason for the expansion of the Europeans in Africa in the 19th century was the _____.
53. After the declaration of war by Austria, _____ decided to help Serbia even at the risk of war.
54. The German plan of invading Belgium and France was known as the _____ plan.
55. In the 19th century, language and ethnicity became the major criteria for _____.
56. The most successful military leader during the process of the Italian unification who liberated the southern part of Italy was _____.
57. The period of intense regionalism in Ethiopia that occurred between 1769 to 1855 is known as _____.
58. The two major doctrinal controversies that tore the Ethiopian church in 17-19th centuries were _____ and _____.
59. The system that was used to create the Ethiopian army at the time of Emperor Tewodros II was called the _____ System.
60. The British government's representative who signed the treaty with Yohannis IV was _____.
61. The major trading items from Ethiopia during the 19th century were: ivory, civet, gold, wax, _____ and _____.
62. The treaty of 1878 that adjusted the boundaries of new states in the Balkans was signed at _____.
63. The conference that took place in July, 1878 to revise the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano was the congress of _____.
64. The "Balkan Wars" consisted of two consecutive conflicts between the years _____ and _____.
65. The name given for the alliance created by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy in 1882 was the _____.
66. The new class created by industrial capitalism, that inspired the Marxist movement was the _____.

67. The famous book that articulated the ideology of classical capitalism was called “An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the _____”.
68. The battle of Koniggratz was a major battle in the way of the unification of _____.
69. The first constitution in Ethiopia to include a formal political election was the one produced in _____.
70. The period which immediately followed WW1 and was marked by an unprecedented economic depression in the west was known as the _____ period.
71. The famous book written by Hitler while in prison was called _____.
72. The leader of the Italian Fascist party and former socialist journalist was _____.
73. The German invasion of _____ led to the outbreak of WW2 in 1939.
74. One of the measures taken by Emperor Tewodros in order to strengthen his military power was the establishment of a gun foundry in _____.
75. The battle which helped set up the International Red Cross Association was the battle of _____.
76. The term that describes the belief that European civilization was superior to that of African was _____.
77. The new form of energy that was adopted during the early stages of the industrial revolution was _____.
78. The British policy of allowing certain chiefs to run their own area was called _____.
79. The region in Ethiopia that was under the influence of Austria after the war with Ottoman Empire in the 19th century was _____.
80. The battle of _____ in 1898, marked the total defeat of the Mahdist rebels.
81. One major objective for the Italians to invade Ethiopia was to avenge the defeat they suffered during the battle of _____.
82. The US president who tried to mediate the conflict between the two sides of the WW1 was _____.
83. The economic strategy adopted by the Communist Soviet Union that involved state ownership and control was known as the _____ economy.
84. The war which enabled the Italians to complete their process of unification in 1870 was the _____ war.
85. The American president during the great depression who implemented the ‘New Deal policy was _____.
86. The first successful ant-colonial struggle in Africa against European powers was that of _____.

87. In the 19th century, the two European countries that were in constant struggle for power and influence were _____ and _____.
88. The pseudo-science theory that preached that wars are inevitable and that they are needed to choose the best and strongest nations was known as _____.
89. The name used to call the political system that was built by Otto Von Bismarck in Germany in the 19th century was _____.
90. The first major event that led to the unification of Germany was the war against _____.
91. The “Red Shirts” were organized by _____.
92. After the Franco-Prussian war the place where the German Empire was proclaimed was at the Palace of _____.
93. The main reason that the USA entered into the WW1 was the unrestricted submarine warfare that was conducted by _____.
94. The name given to the period in Europe where there was no major war or military movement that lasted from 1815 to 1914 is known as _____.
95. The theory of ""blank slate"" as to the origin of human ideas and knowledge is known as _____.
96. The process by which new trade routes, new products and new markets emerged as a result of Europe's trade with other continents is called _____ revolution.
97. The two main political and economic theories that developed during the industrial revolution was _____ and _____.
98. The ideology of _____ promoted the desire of nations to form a separate and unique national identity from other nations.
99. The British used the _____ policy of ‘divide and rule’ to divide the African people under their control.
100. The three phases of the territorial expansion of Menilek II were between 1870 to 1889, 1889 to 1896 and _____ to _____.

Answer Key

1. mercantilism
2. factory
3. surplus value
4. Liverpool and Manchester
5. nationalism
6. Plombiere
7. Red Shirts
8. moral principles

9. Koniggratz
10. 1854
11. Eastern
12. 1912 and 1913
13. legitimate
14. Berlin
15. New Imperialism
16. Palm oil
17. Urabi Pasha
18. Freetown
19. Omdurman
20. indirect
21. gabbar
22. Hewett
23. Menilek of Shewa
24. Deberki
25. church
26. Basso
27. qelad
28. Ankober
29. Ayshal
30. Cavour and Garibaldi
31. Ethio-Italian
32. Bissandugu
33. Unity, machine gun
34. Ogaden
35. Reichstadt
36. 1912 and 1913
37. Lenin
38. appeasement
39. Dual Alliance
40. Russia
41. fascism and nazism
42. Mussolini
43. Yalta Conference
44. Battle of Britain
45. Poland
46. blitzkrieg
47. Allies
48. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

49. League of Nations
50. communism
51. Proletariat
52. industrial revolution
53. Russia
54. Schlieffen
55. nationalism
56. Garibaldi
57. Zemene Mesafint
58. Soset ledet and hulet ledet
59. Aser Aleqa
60. Admiral William Hewett
61. animal skins and slaves
62. Berlin
63. Berlin
64. 1912 and 1913
65. Triple Alliance
66. Proletariat
67. Wealth of Nations
68. Germany
69. 1955
70. Inter-war
71. Mein Kampf
72. Mussolini
73. Poland
74. Gafat
75. Solferino
76. racism
77. steam power
78. indirect rule
79. Bosnia-Herzegovina
80. Omdurman
81. Adwa
82. Woodrow Wilson
83. command
84. Franco-Prussian
85. F.D. Roosevelt
86. Ethiopia
87. Great Britain and France
88. Social Darwinism

89. Realpolitik
90. Denmark
91. Garibaldi
92. Versailles
93. Germany
94. Inter-war
95. Tabula rasa
96. Commercial
97. capitalism and socialism
98. Nationalism
99. "Divide and Rule"
100. 1896 and 1900

Exam 8:

Short Answer Questions

1. Briefly describe the core idea of mercantilism and how it differed from later forms of capitalism.
2. How did the factory system change the nature of work compared to the putting-out system?
3. Briefly define "laissez-faire" economics and its relationship to capitalism.
4. What was Karl Marx's critique of capitalism regarding the exploitation of labor?
5. How did compulsory primary education contribute to the growth of nationalism?
6. Explain how nationalism could be both a unifying and a fragmenting force.
7. What was the key political difference between Piedmont and other Italian states in the early 19th century?
8. Briefly outline the significance of the Austro-Prussian War for German unification.
9. What were the major points of contention that divided the northern and southern states before the American Civil War?
10. Describe how the Emancipation Proclamation transformed the nature of the American Civil War.
11. In your own words, what was the "Eastern Question" and what made it a significant geopolitical issue?
12. How did the Treaty of Berlin revise the boundaries in the Balkans that were originally proposed by the Treaty of San Stefano?
13. What is the significance of the term “legitimate trade” in relation to Africa’s history?

14. How did the application of steam power and other technologies affect the ability of European powers to control Africa?
15. In what ways did the Berlin conference institutionalize the practice of colonialism?
16. Briefly explain the significance of Samori Toure's resistance against French colonialism.
17. How did the Maji Maji Rebellion uniquely express resistance to colonialism?
18. Compare and contrast “direct” and “indirect” rule as practiced in colonial Africa.
19. Describe what the “colonial trinity” consisted of during the Belgian rule in Congo.
20. What was the overall impact of colonial agricultural policies on Africa?
21. What main idea did Adam Smith argue for in his book, "The Wealth of Nations"?
22. How did the Industrial Revolution impact the rise of imperialism?
23. What were the main reasons behind the failure of the Italian unification process before the 1850s?
24. Explain the concept of "Social Darwinism" and its impact on European imperialism.
25. Briefly explain the significance of the "Dagu" system among the Afar people of Ethiopia.
26. What were the main goals of Emperor Tewodros II for Ethiopia during his reign?
27. Describe the main differences in the governance styles of Emperors Tewodros and Yohannis.
28. What was the main external factor that caused the death of Yohannes IV?
29. Explain how the victory at Adwa secured Ethiopia's place in the world.
30. What were the major differences between the terms of the Treaty of Wuchale’s Amharic and Italian versions?
31. What were the main provisions of the Hewett (Adwa) Treaty of 1884?
32. Why is the Battle of Dogali a significant event in Ethiopian history?
33. Describe the major motivations for Russian expansion into the Balkans.
34. What was the key provision of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and what did it mean for the countries involved?
35. How did the Treaty of Versailles attempt to address the issues and concerns of the victorious Allied powers?
36. Why was the League of Nations considered to be a failure in maintaining world peace?
37. Briefly describe the main political aspects of Lenin’s “April Thesis”.

38. What were the main factors that made the American economy stronger during WWII?
39. What were the major socio-economic outcomes of the Great Depression?
40. What were the main features of fascism as it developed in Europe?
41. Why did the Nazi party appeal to different sectors of the German population?
42. What event triggered the beginning of the Second World War in Europe?
43. What is “Blitzkrieg” and how did it help German expansion in Europe during WWII?
44. Name the major global alliances of WWII?
45. What were the main reasons for US to use atomic bombs against Japan?
46. Briefly explain the major changes that took place after the industrial revolution in relation to agricultural production.
47. What specific factors led to the unification of Germany under the leadership of Prussia?
48. How did the end of the Transatlantic slave trade affect economic relationships between Africa and Europe?
49. Describe the role of the "inner patriots" in Ethiopia during the Italian occupation.
50. Describe the purpose of the " scorched earth policy" that was pursued by the Germans in their colonies.
51. What made the American Civil War such a significant event in American history?
52. Why was the Suez Canal and the surrounding area an important geopolitical region?
53. What is meant by “pan-Africanism”?
54. What was the main argument behind the "Social Darwinism" of the 19th century?
55. What factors led to the emergence of the ‘New Imperialism” period?
56. How was the issue of Poland a factor in the start of WWII?
57. What did the Balfour Declaration promise in 1917?
58. What were the primary goals of the “Long Distance Trade” that occurred in Ethiopia in the 19th century?
59. How did new technology affect transportation during the Industrial Revolution?
60. What were some of the major consequences of the expansion of railways across Europe?
61. Briefly describe the key elements of the Russian revolution of 1917.
62. How did the Russian revolution influence political movements worldwide?
63. What were the main arguments in support of a capitalist economic system?

64. What major problem emerged in the industrialized world after the boom of industrial capitalism?
65. Why did Italy side with the Entente forces in WWI despite being a member of the Triple Alliance?
66. What was the main focus of the reforms that Emperor Tewodros II wanted to implement in Ethiopia?
67. Briefly describe the immediate reasons for the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy in 1935.
68. The main source of power for the Yejju ruling family was their control over _____.
69. What was the main reason that motivated Britain to intervene and try to stop the Russian advance towards Constantinople?
70. What were some of the major differences in approach between the British and French methods of colonization in Africa?
71. How did the second industrial revolution facilitate the expansion of European imperialism?
72. The major economic problem that was caused by the Industrial Revolution for many industrial nations was _____.
73. The major reason behind the outbreak of the Balkan wars was the desire to _____.
74. What made the second phase of nationalism different from that of the first half of the 19th century?
75. What role did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk play in World War I?
76. How did the failure of the League of Nations to prevent Japanese expansion affect its credibility?
77. What were the major reasons for the downfall of Emperor Tewodros II?
78. What was the aim of the "Maji Maji" rebellion and what did they do to achieve this aim?
79. What made the battle of Adwa such an important victory for Ethiopia?
80. What was one specific way in which nationalism became intensified after the 1880s?
81. How did the Treaty of Berlin affect the territories of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans?
82. In what ways was the American Civil War also an economic struggle between different states of the US?
83. How was the system of production transformed during the Industrial Revolution?
84. What was the significance of the battle of Ayshal during the Zemene Mesafint period?
85. What did the first phase of the American Civil War mostly focus on?

86. How did the ideology of Social Darwinism influence the politics of the 19th century?
87. What were the limitations of "Laissez-faire" economics in a capitalist system?
88. What are some of the factors that led to a more militant nationalism after the 1880s?
89. The three major figures that were involved during the process of the Italian Unification were _____.
90. The main factor that encouraged Germany to enter into a new phase of colonization was _____.
91. The treaty that forced Russia to make territorial concessions and withdraw from the WW1 was _____.
92. Why did the League of Nations fail to achieve its aims?
93. What was the root cause of the ideological conflict between the communist Soviet Union and the west?
94. What was the objective of the German Schlieffen plan?
95. How did colonial policy facilitate the exploitation of the resources of Africa?
96. What are the major characteristics of classical capitalism as defined by Adam Smith?
97. What are the major characteristics of Marxism as defined by Karl Marx?
98. What main elements differentiated the second phase of the industrial revolution from the first phase?
99. Explain the significance of the Balfour Declaration in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict.
100. What made the year 1960 such a significant year for the history of Africa?

Answer Key

1. mercantilism
2. factory
3. labor
4. Liverpool and Manchester
5. nationalism
6. Plombiere
7. Red Shirts
8. moral principles
9. Koniggratz
10. slavery
11. Eastern
12. 1912 and 1913
13. barter

14. Berlin
15. New Imperialism
16. Palm oil
17. Urabi Pasha
18. Freetown
19. Omdurman
20. indirect
21. gabbar
22. Hewett
23. Menilek
24. Deberki
25. church
26. Basso
27. qelad
28. Ankober
29. Ayshal
30. Cavour and Garibaldi
31. Italo-Ethiopian
32. Bissandugu
33. unity, machine gun
34. The Ogaden
35. Reichstadt
36. 1912 and 1913
37. Lenin
38. appeasement
39. Dual Alliance
40. Russia
41. fascism and nazism
42. Mussolini
43. victorious allies
44. Britain
45. Poland
46. blitzkrieg
47. Allies
48. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
49. League of Nations
50. communism
51. Proletariat
52. Industrial revolution
53. Russia

54. Schlieffen
55. nationalism
56. Garibaldi
57. Zemene Mesafint
58. soset ledet and hulet ledet
59. Asker system
60. Admiral William Hewett
61. animal skins and slaves
62. Berlin
63. Berlin
64. 1912 and 1913
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66. Proletariat
67. Wealth of Nations
68. Germany
69. 1955
70. interwar
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72. Mussolini
73. Poland
74. Gafat
75. Solferino
76. Racism
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Good Luck !