# MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

## Grade 12 History

***"Success doesn't come from what you do occasionally, but from what you do consistently. Study hard today, so your future self will thank you tomorrow."*** 🚀📚

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## Unit 1: Development of Capitalism and Nationalism from 1815 to 1914

1. **Which of the following best explains why the Industrial Revolution catalyzed a shift from mercantilism to industrial capitalism in Britain?**
   a) The decline of feudal lords increased agricultural output.
   b) Accumulated capital was reinvested in machinery rather than unproductive enterprises.
   c) The Protestant Reformation eliminated trade barriers across Europe.
   d) The rise of nationalism reduced the need for colonial exploitation.
   **Answer: b**
2. **How did Adam Smith's laissez-faire ideology contrast with Karl Marx's critique of capitalism in terms of economic control?**
   a) Smith advocated for state-controlled production, while Marx supported free markets.
   b) Smith believed markets self-regulate for societal benefit, while Marx argued they concentrate wealth and provoke crises.
   c) Smith rejected private ownership, while Marx emphasized its necessity for progress.
   d) Marx endorsed mercantilism as a transitional phase, while Smith opposed it entirely.
   **Answer: b**
3. **The unification of Italy and Germany exemplifies nationalism as a dual force. How did it simultaneously promote unity and**

**fragmentation in Europe?**

a) It unified large states while inspiring smaller ethnic groups to seek independence.

b) It fragmented empires by encouraging colonial expansion in Africa.

c) It unified Europe economically but fragmented it politically through wars.

d) It promoted linguistic unity while fragmenting religious identities.

**Answer: a**

4. **What underlying socio-economic condition enabled the Eastern Question to destabilize European power dynamics in the 19th century?**

a) The rise of industrial capitalism increased demand for Ottoman raw materials.

b) The decline of the Ottoman Empire created a power vacuum exploited by nationalist movements and great powers.

c) The Industrial Revolution reduced Europe's reliance on Ottoman trade routes.

d) The unification of Germany shifted focus away from Balkan nationalism.

**Answer: b**

5. **Why did the American Civil War's outcome reinforce capitalist development in the United States rather than hinder it, despite massive destruction?**

a) The abolition of slavery expanded the wage labor pool, fueling industrial growth.

b) Secession strengthened federal control over southern plantations.

c) The war eliminated tariffs, allowing free trade with Europe.

d) Northern victory reduced the influence of industrial capitalists.

**Answer: a**

## Unit 2: Africa and the Colonial Experience (1880s - 1960s)

1. **How did the transition from "legitimate trade" to colonial empires alter African socio-economic structures?**
   a) It shifted economies from subsistence farming to monoculture export systems.
   b) It reinforced indigenous trade networks by integrating them into global markets.
   c) It eliminated class distinctions by redistributing colonial wealth.
   d) It preserved African political autonomy under European oversight.
   **Answer: a**
2. **What distinguished African resistance against colonial expansion from European nationalist movements of the same period?**
   a) African resistance was primarily economic, while European nationalism was cultural.
   b) African resistance often lacked centralized leadership, unlike European state-driven unification.
   c) African movements embraced industrial technology, while European ones rejected it.
   d) African resistance aimed for global empires, while European nationalism was regional.
   **Answer: b**
3. **Colonial administration often exploited ethnic divisions. How did this strategy shape post-independence African states?**
   a) It fostered national unity by erasing pre-colonial identities.
   b) It created fragile states prone to ethnic conflict and instability.
   c) It strengthened centralized governance by aligning ethnic groups with colonial rulers.
   d) It encouraged economic diversification by balancing ethnic labor forces.
   **Answer: b**
4. **Why did the colonial state's reliance on indirect rule paradoxically undermine its long-term control in Africa?**
   a) It empowered local elites who later led independence movements.
   b) It alienated European settlers, reducing colonial investment.
   c) It over-centralized power, weakening local governance structures.

d) It reduced economic exploitation, slowing colonial profitability.
**Answer: a**

5. **Which factor best explains the persistence of African cultural practices despite colonial domination?**
   a) Colonial powers actively preserved indigenous traditions for tourism.
   b) Resistance movements used culture as a unifying force against colonial rule.
   c) Economic stagnation prevented the adoption of European norms.
   d) Lack of education limited exposure to Western ideologies.
   **Answer: b**

## Unit 3: Social, Economic, and Political Developments in Ethiopia, Mid-19th C. to 1941

1. **How did long-distance trade in 19th-century Ethiopia contribute to both integration and conflict among its peoples?**
   a) It unified ethnic groups economically but sparked territorial disputes.
   b) It isolated rural communities while enriching urban centers.
   c) It reduced ethnic diversity by promoting a single trade language.
   d) It weakened central authority by empowering local traders.
   **Answer: a**
2. **What was the primary challenge to consolidating central government power in Ethiopia from 1855 to 1913?**
   a) External invasions by European colonial powers.
   b) Internal rivalries among regional lords resisting imperial control.
   c) Economic collapse due to the decline of slave trade.
   d) Religious reforms that alienated the nobility.
   **Answer: b**
3. **The Victory of Adwa (1896) had a dual impact on Ethiopia's external relations. How did it shape Ethiopia's position in the global order?**
   a) It isolated Ethiopia diplomatically but enhanced its military reputation.
   b) It secured Ethiopia's sovereignty while exposing it to future Italian

aggression.
c) It aligned Ethiopia with European powers against African states.
d) It weakened Ethiopia's economy, limiting its international influence.
**Answer: b**

4. **Why did territorial expansion under Menelik II intensify ethnic tensions within Ethiopia?**
a) It imposed a uniform Christian identity on diverse populations.
b) It incorporated kingdoms with distinct identities into a centralized state.
c) It redistributed land equally among conquered peoples.
d) It encouraged regional autonomy, undermining central control.
**Answer: b**
5. **How did religious reforms in early 20th-century Ethiopia reflect the interplay between tradition and modernization?**
a) They rejected indigenous practices to align with Western Christianity.
b) They blended Orthodox traditions with secular governance reforms.
c) They centralized religious authority to suppress regional diversity.
d) They promoted Islam to counter Christian dominance.
**Answer: b**

## Unit 4: Society and Politics in the Age of World Wars, 1914 – 1945

1. **What structural flaw in the Treaty of Versailles most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in the interwar period?**
a) Its economic reparations destabilized Germany, fostering extremist ideologies.
b) Its colonial redistribution alienated African and Asian nations.
c) Its failure to disarm all nations equally provoked arms races.
d) Its exclusion of Russia weakened global alliances.
**Answer: a**

2. **How did the Russian Revolution of 1917 influence global perceptions of capitalism during the interwar period?**
   a) It reinforced capitalism by exposing socialism's inefficiencies.
   b) It challenged capitalism by offering a state-controlled alternative.
   c) It united capitalist states against colonial exploitation.
   d) It diminished nationalism as a rival ideology to capitalism.
   **Answer: b**
3. **Why did World War II accelerate the decline of European colonial empires more than World War I?**
   a) It exhausted European resources while empowering colonial independence movements.
   b) It shifted global power entirely to the United States, ending European dominance.
   c) It eliminated nationalist ideologies in favor of global socialism.
   d) It unified colonies under European military control.
   **Answer: a**
4. **How did the interwar capitalist economy's instability contribute to the appeal of Nazism in Germany?**
   a) It reduced industrial output, forcing reliance on militarization.
   b) It created mass unemployment, making radical solutions attractive.
   c) It strengthened trade unions, which allied with Nazi policies.
   d) It increased foreign investment, fueling nationalist resentment.
   **Answer: b**
5. **What paradox defined the League of Nations' response to aggression in the 1930s?**
   a) It promoted peace but lacked enforcement mechanisms against violators.
   b) It opposed imperialism but supported colonial powers' interests.
   c) It encouraged disarmament while escalating military alliances.
   d) It unified Europe but excluded non-European states.
   **Answer: a**

## Unit 5: Global and Regional Developments Since 1945

1. **How did the Cold War's ideological divide shape the United Nations' effectiveness in maintaining global peace?**
   a) It unified the Security Council against regional conflicts.
   b) It paralyzed decision-making due to superpower vetoes.
   c) It shifted focus from peace to economic development.
   d) It eliminated colonial disputes by empowering new states.
   **Answer: b**
2. **What economic consequence of World War II most directly fueled the post-war global recovery?**
   a) The destruction of industrial capacity forced reliance on agriculture.
   b) The Marshall Plan rebuilt Europe while integrating it into a U.S.-led capitalist system.
   c) The collapse of colonial empires redistributed global wealth.
   d) The rise of the Soviet bloc balanced Western economic dominance.
   **Answer: b**
3. **Why did the dissolution of the Communist Bloc in 1989-1991 alter global power dynamics more than the end of World War II?**
   a) It ended bipolarity, leaving the U.S. as the sole superpower.
   b) It redistributed colonial territories among new states.
   c) It revived European imperialism in Eastern Europe.
   d) It shifted economic power to Asia and the Middle East.
   **Answer: a**
4. **How did the Cold War influence Middle Eastern politics differently than in Asia?**
   a) It fueled proxy wars in the Middle East but economic competition in Asia.
   b) It united Middle Eastern states against superpowers, while dividing Asian ones.
   c) It imposed communism in the Middle East but capitalism in Asia.
   d) It ignored Middle Eastern conflicts while escalating Asian ones.
   **Answer: a**
5. **What best explains the persistence of socio-economic disparities in post-war global recovery efforts?**

a) Colonial legacies skewed resource distribution favoring former powers.
b) The United Nations prioritized military over economic aid.
c) The Cold War eliminated trade barriers, benefiting all nations equally.
d) Technological advancements bypassed developing regions.
**Answer: a**

## Unit 6: Ethiopia: Internal Developments and External Influences from 1941 to 1991

1. **How did the restoration of imperial rule in 1941 shape Ethiopia's post-war political trajectory?**
   a) It centralized power, delaying democratic reforms until the 1974 revolution.
   b) It decentralized authority, empowering regional elites.
   c) It aligned Ethiopia with the Soviet bloc against Western influence.
   d) It eliminated external threats, stabilizing internal governance.
   **Answer: a**
2. **What socio-economic condition under Haile Selassie's regime most directly precipitated the 1974 revolution?**
   a) Land tenure inequalities alienated peasants and fueled unrest.
   b) Industrial growth marginalized rural populations.
   c) Foreign aid reduced economic disparities, empowering elites.
   d) Educational reforms radicalized the urban middle class.
   **Answer: a**
3. **Why did the Derg's socio-economic reforms fail to stabilize Ethiopia despite initial popular support?**
   a) They prioritized military spending over agricultural development.
   b) They alienated both elites and peasants through forced collectivization.
   c) They relied on Western aid, undermining socialist goals.
   d) They empowered regional autonomy, weakening central control.
   **Answer: b**

4. **How did external influences exacerbate the Derg's decline in the late 1980s?**
   a) Soviet support waned, leaving Ethiopia vulnerable to insurgencies.
   b) U.S. intervention strengthened the imperial restoration movement.
   c) Regional alliances isolated Ethiopia diplomatically.
   d) Economic sanctions eliminated foreign trade options.
   **Answer: a**
5. **What paradox defined Ethiopia's opposition to the monarchy in the 1960s and 1970s?**
   a) It sought modernization but rejected Western democratic models.
   b) It opposed autocracy but embraced military rule.
   c) It demanded land reform but preserved feudal structures.
   d) It resisted foreign influence but relied on Soviet aid.
   **Answer: a**

## Unit 7: Africa Since the 1960s

1. **How did the Cold War shape the political instability of independent African states post-1960s?**
   a) It unified African states against superpower interference.
   b) It fueled proxy conflicts, undermining national sovereignty.
   c) It eliminated ethnic tensions by imposing ideological unity.
   d) It shifted focus from politics to economic development.
   **Answer: b**
2. **What economic legacy of colonialism most hindered Africa's post-independence development?**
   a) Overreliance on cash crop exports distorted local economies.
   b) Industrialization reduced agricultural productivity.
   c) Foreign investment eliminated domestic entrepreneurship.
   d) Infrastructure development favored rural over urban areas.
   **Answer: a**
3. **Why did Pan-Africanism evolve from the OAU to the AU with a stronger economic focus?**
   a) Political unity proved unachievable due to ethnic diversity.

b) Global trade demands necessitated regional economic integration.
c) Cold War rivalries shifted African priorities to military alliances.
d) Colonial borders were redrawn, enabling economic cooperation.
**Answer: b**

4. **How did the rise of independent African states alter global perceptions of sovereignty?**
a) It reinforced Western dominance by aligning new states with former colonizers.
b) It challenged the Westphalian model by prioritizing collective African identity.
c) It diminished state sovereignty through reliance on international aid.
d) It equated sovereignty with economic self-sufficiency.
**Answer: b**
5. **What best explains the persistence of social inequalities in independent Africa despite political liberation?**
a) Colonial education systems favored urban elites over rural masses.
b) Independence eliminated traditional hierarchies, creating new ones.
c) Economic diversification reduced reliance on colonial structures.
d) Political instability prevented wealth redistribution.
**Answer: a**

## Unit 8: Post-1991 Developments in Ethiopia

1. **How did the 1995 Constitution reshape Ethiopia's political structure to address historical tensions?**
a) It centralized power to suppress ethnic conflicts.
b) It established ethnic federalism to balance regional autonomy and national unity.
c) It eliminated regional identities in favor of a unitary state.
d) It prioritized economic development over political reform.
**Answer: b**
2. **Why did Ethiopia's role in peacekeeping missions (e.g., Liberia, Rwanda) enhance its regional influence?**

a) It aligned Ethiopia with Western powers, securing military aid.
b) It demonstrated Ethiopia's capacity to stabilize conflict zones, boosting its diplomatic stature.
c) It reduced internal dissent by redirecting military focus abroad.
d) It isolated Ethiopia from African Union priorities.
**Answer: b**

3. **What socio-economic issue post-1991 most challenged Ethiopia's development goals?**
a) Rapid urbanization strained infrastructure and resources.
b) Agricultural decline reduced export revenues.
c) Foreign investment eliminated local industries.
d) Ethnic federalism redistributed wealth evenly across regions.
**Answer: a**
4. **How did the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1991-1995) balance competing interests?**
a) It suppressed opposition to enforce a unified national agenda.
b) It negotiated power-sharing among ethnic groups to stabilize the state.
c) It prioritized economic reform over political reconciliation.
d) It relied on foreign intervention to maintain order.
**Answer: b**
5. **What paradox defined Ethiopia's post-1991 economic growth?**
a) It increased GDP but widened income disparities.
b) It reduced poverty but stalled industrial development.
c) It attracted foreign aid but eliminated local investment.
d) It diversified exports but neglected agriculture.
**Answer: a**

## Unit 9: Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Heritages of Ethiopia

1. **How does the holistic nature of indigenous knowledge distinguish it from Western scientific approaches?**
a) It isolates variables to test hypotheses, unlike Western reductionism.

b) It integrates all aspects of life, contrasting with Western specialization.
c) It rejects empirical evidence in favor of spiritual beliefs.
d) It prioritizes technological innovation over traditional practices.
**Answer: b**

2. **Why is the Gada system's decline linked to external influences rather than internal flaws?**
a) Colonial education eroded its cultural legitimacy.
b) It failed to adapt to modern economic demands.
c) Internal conflicts weakened its democratic structure.
d) It lacked the flexibility to incorporate new ethnic groups.
**Answer: a**

3. **What cultural value of Ethiopia's tangible heritage (e.g., Lalibela churches) enhances its global significance?**
a) Its economic contribution to tourism revenue.
b) Its demonstration of architectural ingenuity and spiritual devotion.
c) Its alignment with Western artistic traditions.
d) Its preservation of colonial influences.
**Answer: b**

4. **How does the Irrecha festival reflect the interplay between indigenous knowledge and environmental adaptation?**
a) It celebrates technological advancements in agriculture.
b) It marks seasonal transitions, reinforcing ecological harmony.
c) It rejects natural cycles in favor of urban development.
d) It commemorates historical conquests over nature.
**Answer: b**

5. **Why does the UNESCO registration of Ethiopian heritages (e.g., Meskel) matter for cultural preservation?**
a) It provides legal protection against modernization pressures.
b) It generates funding to replace indigenous practices with modern ones.
c) It isolates Ethiopian culture from global influences.
d) It diminishes local ownership of heritage sites.
**Answer: a**

6. **What unique feature of the Dagu system illustrates its role as an indigenous communication network?**
   a) Its reliance on written records for accuracy.
   b) Its oral transmission ensures communal trust and adaptability.
   c) Its exclusion of elders limits its cultural depth.
   d) Its dependence on modern technology enhances efficiency.
   **Answer: b**
7. **How did the Konso terracing system exemplify sustainable development through indigenous knowledge?**
   a) It maximized crop yields by integrating modern irrigation.
   b) It adapted to harsh environments through soil conservation techniques.
   c) It relied on foreign expertise to maintain productivity.
   d) It prioritized aesthetic value over practical utility.
   **Answer: b**
8. **What challenge does the loss of undocumented indigenous knowledge pose to Ethiopia's development?**
   a) It reduces reliance on unsustainable Western technologies.
   b) It deprives communities of adaptive strategies for modern challenges.
   c) It accelerates urbanization by eliminating rural traditions.
   d) It strengthens national identity through cultural homogenization.
   **Answer: b**
9. **How does the moral dimension of indigenous knowledge influence Ethiopia's conflict resolution practices?**
   a) It enforces strict legal codes over customary norms.
   b) It embeds ethical guidelines within community-based reconciliation.
   c) It prioritizes individual rights over collective harmony.
   d) It rejects traditional authority in favor of state intervention.
   **Answer: b**
10. **Why does the intergenerational nature of indigenous knowledge complicate its preservation in modern Ethiopia?**
    a) It resists documentation, relying on oral transmission vulnerable to disruption.

b) It adapts too quickly to modern contexts, losing its originality.
c) It excludes younger generations from participation.
d) It conflicts with formal education, strengthening its resilience.
**Answer: a**

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