



Part I: Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Why Gelawdewos was not successful over the Oromos, because
 - A. The Oromos used a hit and run war fare
 - B. The strategy of the Oromos warfare was suitable for the rapid movement of the army
 - C. The exhaustion and demoralization of the army of **Gelawdewos**
 - D. **All**
2. Which of the following Fasiledes' measures to restore peace and stability included:-
 - A. He restored the Ethiopian Orthodox Church as official religion
 - B. Many catholic converts were killed
 - C. He ordered the expulsion of the Jesuit missionaries
 - D. He established a friendly relationship with the neighboring Muslim state and introduced a closed door policy
 - E. All of the above
3. The Orthodox church practice condemned by the Catholic missionaries included
 - A. Circumcision
 - B. Fasting on Fridays and Wednesday
 - C. Observance of Saturday
 - D. None
4. Among the medieval Christian kings, the first to confront the raids of Adal and the Oromo invasion was
 - A. Minas
 - B. Lebne Dengel
 - C. Gelawdewos
 - D. Susenyos
5. Of the following Medieval Ethiopian kings, the one who attempted to stop the Oromo advance and got the Submission of Enarya was
 - A. SarsaDingil
 - B. ZaDingil
 - C. Gelawdewos
 - D. Susenyos
6. A Portugese missionary who made himself patriarch but not ordained by the pope of Rome was
 - A. Paez
 - B. Mendez
 - C. Bermudz
 - D. Oviedo

7. Which one of the following is not true
 - A. Gelawdewos did not stop the oromo smovement
 - B. GelawdewosWrote a book entitled “confession of Gelawdewos”
 - C. Gelawdewos died in his campaign against Adal
 - D. Gelawdewos was convinced to accept Catholicism
8. The king who scufitedhis political centre to Eastern Gojjam(MengsteSemayat) are
 - A. Gelawdew'os
 - C. SarsaDingil
 - B. Minas
 - D. Susnyos
9. A Catholic bishop who converted Susnyos to Catholicism was
 - A. bermudey
 - C. Oviedo
 - B. Pedro paez
 - D. Mendez
10. The first Ethiopian monarch who inclained to Catholicism was:-
 - A. Za Dingle
 - C. Susenyos
 - B. Yaicob
 - D. Gelawdewos
11. The Christian forces of Gelawdewos were defeated in 1559
 - A. At Shimbra kure
 - B. By Imam Ahmed Ibrhaim
 - C. By the Adalforces of Emir Mujahid
 - D. By the Portuguesesoldiers
12. The Portuguese Catholic missionaries were expelled from Ethiopia by king
 - A. Fasiledes
 - C. Gelawdewos
 - B. Susnyos
 - D. Minas
13. Which of the following is a correct order of Royal succession?
 - A. Minas, Gelawdewos, SorsaDingil
 - B. Gelawdewos, SorsaDingil, Minas
 - C. Minas, SorsaDingil, Gelawdewos
 - D. Gelawdewos, Minas, SorsaDingil,
14. Sarsa Dingil was challenged by one of the following when he was young
 - A. Hamal mal
 - C. Sasilo
 - B. Minas
 - D. ZaDingil
 - C.
15. Susnyos took control of power by the military Assistance of
 - A. The Adal sultanate
 - C. Gojjam Warriors
 - B. The Yejjus
 - D. The Oromos

16. Which of the following battles forced susnyos to give up his was and to abdicate his power

- A. Debarki
- B. WoinaDega
- C. Dengez
- D. Wofla

17. Which of the following is not true about king Fasiledes (1632- 1667) He:

- A. Continued relation with the Jesuits
- B. Introduced closed door policy
- C. Founded the city of Gondar
- D. Created relation with neighboring Muslim state

18. A traditional civil code, the FethaNegest, was revised during the reign of

- A. Yohannes I
- B. Fasiledes
- C. Iyasu
- D. Bakafa

19. The Zemene Mesafint

- A. Started after the death of Iyoas
- B. Was a period of political disintegration
- C. A period when central government was collapsed
- D. All are correct

20. The most powerful regional lords during ZemeneMesafint were

- A. Gondar and Gojjam
- B. Shewa and Tigray
- C. Lasta and Gojjam
- D. Begemidr and Semen

21. After the downfall of Ras Michael Sehul, the position of Ras Bitwadadwas held by

- A. The Quara lords
- B. TheYejulords
- C. Tigirianlords
- D. The Gojjam lords

22. The last ruler of Yejudynasty, Ras Ali II, was defeated at the battle of

- A. Deresge
- B. GorgoraBichen
- C. Ayshal
- D. Guramba

23. Addis Alem was established in Gondar as a living quarter for the

- A. Muslims
- B. Falashas
- C. Royal family
- D. Jabarti

24. One of the following Characterized the reign of Iyasu 1

- A. Fethanegest was revised
- B. Land laws was amended
- C. Delegations were sent to Rome
- D. All are correct

25. The political struggle between the Quaregnoch and Wollo was so intense under
- A. TekleGiorgis
 - B. Iyoas
 - C. Iyasu II
 - D. Bakafa
26. The political centre of the Yejju rulers was
- A. Dembiya
 - B. Gondar
 - C. Lake I'ana
 - D. Debretabor
27. Which of the following persons is associated with the beginning of the Zemene Mesafint
- A. Ali Guangul
 - B. Michael sehul
 - C. Kassa Hailu
 - D. Biru Goshu
28. The Felashas were;-
- A. Portugese missionaries
 - B. Muslim traders
 - C. Bete- Israeli
 - D. Land lords
29. For much of the Zemene Mesafint, The nominal kings in Gondar were under the control of
- A. Tigrean nobels
 - B. GojjameNobels
 - C. AmharaNobels
 - D. Yejjunobels
30. The supreme (highest) title for which all the powerful lords of the Zemene Mesafint competed was:-
- A. Merid Azmatch
 - B. Ras Bitwadam
 - C. Negadwas
 - D. Dejazmatch
31. Identify the founder of the Yejju (waraseh) dynasty in 1786
- A. Ras Gugsu
 - B. Ali - Guangul
 - C. Ras Marya
 - D. Ras Ali II
32. Which of the following women was very influential in the Gondar palace immediately before the Zemene Mesafint
- A. Wubit '
 - B. Menen
 - C. Seble Wengel
 - D. Mentwab
33. The Muslim merchants in Gondar that controlled the trade were the
- A. Jelabas
 - B. Afkala
 - C. Falasha
 - D. Jabarti
34. Gondar attained its greatness under
- A. Iyasu II
 - B. Bakafa
 - C. Iyasu I
 - D. Iyoas

35. The only foreigners entered Ethiopia during the closed door era with
- Livingston and Mungo park
 - Abbadie and Henry salt
 - Major Harris and Henry salt
 - Poncet and James Bruce
36. The Reign of Tekle Giorgis was nicknamed as
- Zemene Mesafint
 - Mengeste Semayat
 - Fitsame Mengist
 - Era of princes
37. Which of the following was the cause for the decline of the Gondarine period?
- The pressure from Ottoman Turkey
 - The constant court intrigues
 - The attack from Mahdist Sudan
 - Defeat in the war against Egypt
38. What objective did the Jesuit missionaries pursue in Ethiopia in the 16th and 17th centuries
- Adapt western Catholicism to Orthodox Christianity
 - Maintain the major elements of Orthodox Christianity with some additions of Catholic practice
 - Combine Orthodox and Catholic practices proportionally
 - Make Catholicism the religion of the state.
39. Which of the following is true about the Zemene Mesafint in Ethiopia?
- It was primarily a period of religious conflict and controversy
 - It was characterized by ethnic conflict
 - It was a period in which local power predominated over central power
 - It was a period in which Ethiopia as a political entity had temporarily ceased to exist
40. The Bishop who succeeded in averting many officials and the emperor to Catholicism.
- Aldonso Mendez
 - Rodrigulz
 - Bermudey
 - Pedro Paez
41. Which of the following rulers brought an end to Catholic influence in Gondar by expelling the Jesuits
- Iyoas
 - Bakaffa
 - Fasilides
 - Serse Dingil

42. Identify the True statement about Gondar?
- A. It was one of the mobile capitals
 - B. It was established by king minas
 - C. It was established Jesuit missionaries
 - D. It was the permanent capital city of the Christian kingdom.
43. The confession of Gelawdewos was:
- A. Written by Andre de Oviedo
 - B. A book that appreciate Catholicism
 - C. A letter written to the king of Portugal
 - D. A statement that defends the Orthodox faith
44. The core provinces of the Gondarine kingdom were
- A. Gojjam, Eritrea and Begemdir
 - B. Shewa, Tigrai and Wollo
 - C. Simen, Shewa and Gijjam
 - D. Begemdir, Gojjam, Simen and Tigrai
45. which of the following was not true of Zemene Mesafint
- A. It began with the death of Tekle Giorgis
 - B. It began in the nineteenth century
 - C. It began with the death of yoas
 - D. It was a period when the power of the Emperor was weak.