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2019/20 Academic Year History Worksheet -2 for Grade 10

Take care for yourself and for others! Stay home and keep Social Distancing!

PART ONE: Answer in Whiting True or False to the following Questions

1. The liberation of French colonies began in 1950 by prolonged war.
2. Tunisia also won its independence in 1956 under Ahmed Ben Bela under Neo-Duster party.
3. Anti -colonial struggle in Africa between 1918 and 1939 laid down the foundation for post WWII Independence.
4. In Ghana the struggle led by united Gold Coast Convention.
5. The Derg army was finally defeated because of its elderly soldiers.
6. The ELF and EPLF commonly shared by their interest a Federation with Ethiopia.
7. The major consideration in creating regional states according to the FDRE Constitution of 1995 was geography.
8. The Gojjam and the Bale rebellion was aggravated by foreign intervention.
9. Ethiopian administration and economy were American dominated until they replaced by British n the post- liberation period.
10. The leading slogan of the Ethiopian student was "Education without discrimination"

PART Two **Answer the following questions from four alternatives Given**

1. What was the major reason that fomented popular enmity towards the Derg regime both at home and outside?
    A. Its Brutal measure to elimination of opposition forces
    B. The proclamation in organizing the rural population in to villages
    C. Forced measure for resettlement of peasants to new areas
    D. The proclamation of nationalization of urban land and extra houses
2. Opposition to the imperial regime with series of strikes and demonstration and serious act along the road of the Revolution came first from
    A. The Ethiopian student
    B. Ethiopian taxi Association
    C. THE National and territorial armed force
    D. The Ethiopian peasants
3. A major result of the growth of Zionism in the late 1800s was the
    A. defeat of the Ottoman Empire
    B. formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
    C. immigration of European Jews to Palestine
    D. increased tensions between the superpowers in the Middle East
4. Which of the following was a primary cause of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union?
    A. a competition for political influence over other countries
    B. direct, armed conflict between the two nations
    C. a deep reduction in military expenditures
    D. the founding of the United Nations
5. The major demand of the Kikuyu Association in Kenya was
    A. End of colonial rule
    B. Return of lands expropriated by the colonial masters
    C. The formation of separatist churches
    D. End of racial discrimination
6. The Italian Fascist occupation was
    A. colonial administration
    B. effective in most cases in towns
    C. highly decentralized
    D. staffed by efficient responsible officials

7. The Provisional Office for Mass Organization and Affairs (**POMOA**) established for
    A. disseminating Marxism-Leninism among the masses
    B. recruiting teachers for Yekatit 66 political school
    C. organizing the farmers who owned new land
    D. eliminating all political groups opposed the Derg
8. Which one of population segment appeared as super force in the national and international political scene to oppose the autocratic rule in Ethiopia?
    A. The Weyane peasant rebellion
    B. The Ethiopian Student movement
    C. The Territorial Army and Air force
    D. The Imperial Bodyguard
9. The UN challenged to accomplish its goal because of
    A. The domination of the Security Council by the USA and its Western bloc European allies
    B. The repeated global economic crisis have stopped member states from paying their annual contributions
    C. Its decision to choose Secretary Generals from the developing countries who have little influence on policy
    D. The existence of differences among its members and especially among those who have Veto Power
10. The main goal of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is to
    A. win parliamentary seats in Israel
    B. reduce international involvement in Middle Eastern affairs
    C. strengthen Israeli control over the occupied territories
    D. create an independent Palestinian state
11. The root factor that has a potential to breed civil wars in Africa is
    A. Ethnic opposition and conflict
    B. Leaders' misuse of public money
    C. Single party system
    D. Extreme poverty
12. Which one of the following is true about the UN decision to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia in 1952? It
    A. Was not satisfactory to Either the Unionists or the separatists.
    B. ended the demand by the ELF for the independence of Eritrea
    C. was supported by all sections of the Ethiopian population
    D. led to division between Christian and Muslim Eritreans

13. What factor seriously aggravated the famine in Ethiopia during the reign of Hailesellassie
    A. Scarcity of resource caused by over population
    B. Feudal system of surplus appropriation
    C. Backward system of production
    D. Deforestation and soil erosion
14. During the two years immediately before the establishment of the FDRE, the legislative body of the state was the
    A. Council of ministers
    B. Council of representatives
    C. Federal court
    D. Transitional government
15. The second phase of the pan-Africanism gave priority to the struggle for
    A. Restoration of traditional African institution
    B. Unity of African state for economic development
    C. Independence of African states from colonial rule
    D. Elimination of racial discrimination in Africa
16. Of all the problems of the African continent, the OAU had succeeded in eliminating
    A. Border conflict
    B. Ethnic conflict
    C. one party rule
    D. colonial rule
17. Identify **wrong** combination of colony and colonial rulers?
    A. Burundi-Britain
    B. Central Africa-France
    C. Libya-Italy
    D. Mozambique-Portugal
18. Of the following African countries were achieved independence during WWII.
    A. Libya and Sudan
    B. Kenya and Congo
    C. Ethiopia and Liberia
    D. Algeria and Morocco
19. An idea of a single African state was coined and advocated by one of the following African leader. He was
    A. Hasting Banda
    B. Haile Selassie
    C. Kwame Nkrumah
    D. Abubaker Tefewa Belewa
20. Unlike the Monrovia group, the main desire of the Casablanca group was
    A. In favor of the idea of independent respective government
    B. In favor of the idea of one government and one head of state
    C. In favor of the idea of non-Alignment of colonial master
    D. How to restore African traditional institutions
21. In the cold War period most of African nations
    A. Favored the USSR
    B. Favored china
    C. Favored the western block
    D. Tried to stay neutral
22. Which of the following was the principal factor for the establishment of the UNO?
    A. Enhancement of respect for human right
    B. Maintenance of international peace and security
    C. Promotion of international cooperation among nations
    D. Enhancement of friendly relations among nations

23. The most painful memory of the WWII was the "Holocaust". It meant
    A. The mass murder of European Jews by the order of Hitler and Nazi
    B. The mass death of German people because of Germans defeat in the war
    C. The suffer of German troops from Russian winter
    D. The bombing of Japanese towns by the USA air fighters
24. Identify **irrelevant** to the goal of United Nations Organization.
    A. Maintain international peace and security
    B. Develop friendly relation among members
    C. Ending colonialism
    D. Promote the resection of human right

25. Identify irrelevant to the outcome of the Korean War?
    A. SEATO was set
    B. Korea was reunited
    C. Korea remained at 39 parallel
    D. Affected U.S.A.- Far East relation
26. Which country was criticized as revisionist by Chinese Communist Party?
    A. USA
    B. France
    C. USSR
    D. Germany
27. Which one of the following was the great leading figure of the nonaligned movement?
    A. Jawaharlal Nehru of India
    B. Ahmed Sucarno of Indonesia
    C. Gaml Abdel Nasser of Egypt
    D. Josef Broz Tito of Yugoslavia
28. All of the following are the Common Ideas of the Non-Aligned member states **EXCEPT**
    A. Demanding economic and technical assistance
    B. Anti-colonialism stance
    C. Relaxing the east-west tension
    D. Attachment with USA and USSR
29. Which one of the following was the turning point for African independence?
    A. The emergence of the USA and the USSR as super powers of the world
    B. The results of colonial exploitation and maladministration
    C. The end of the Second World War and exhaustion of Britain and France
    D. The beginning of the Cold War with ideological east-west tension

30. Which one of the following is **wrongly** associated?
    A. Neo-Duster party (New Constitution) Party --------- Habib Barguba
    B. The National Liberation Front of Algeria **(**FNLA**)** ------ Ahmed Ben Bella
    C. Kenya African National Union (KANU) ------ Jomo Kenyatta
    D. Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU ------ Robert Mugabe

Part Three Fill in the Blanks

1. The bloody campaign of physical elimination by the Derg regime was known as _____.
2. On 28 Feb. 1974, Prime Minister Aklilu Habtewold was resigned and replaced by _____.
3. The earliest of the working class had taken the forms of strikes appeared among the works of the_____, _____, _____.
4. In 1962, workers established a national organization known as _____
5. The Ethiopian teachers rose in particular to the newly introduced education reform program known as _____.
6. According to the 1931 constitution, the members of the Senate were appointed by_____.
7. The last jurisdiction organ during the monarchical regime was_____.
8. Emperor Haile Selassie I override the power of the nobility by the introduction of _____.
9. On 12 Sep. 1974, the Derg officially proclaimed itself the provisional military Administrative Council under the chairperson of_____.
10. The bloody campaign of physical elimination by the Derg regime was known as _____.