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Ethiopia

HISTORY MODEL EXAM 3 – FOR GRADE 12

Nehase 2012/ August 2020

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS EXAMINATION CONTAINS 103 QUESTIONS. ATTEMPT ALL THE ITEMS. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE EXAM PAPER EXACTLY.

Set by: Mr. Asrat E.

I. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives.

1. A major threat to the Aksumite economic and political interests in the Red Sea came from
 - A) the Persian Empire
 - B) Egypt
 - C) the expansion of the Muslim Arabs
 - D) the Prophet Mohammed
2. The Atlantic slave trade which was undertaken between Europe, Africa and the Americas was known as
 - A) the triangular trade
 - B) the piratic slave trade
 - C) the monopolistic slave trade
 - D) the free trade
3. The Battle of Embabo was fought between
 - A) Yohannes and King Menelik
 - B) Hassan Enjamo and Ras Gobena
 - C) Tekle Haimanot of Gojjam and Menelik of Shewa
 - D) Tewodros and Menelik
4. The first All-African Peoples' Conference was held in
 - A) Addis Ababa – Ethiopia
 - B) Accra – Ghana
 - C) Monrovia – Liberia
 - D) Casablanca – Morocco
5. During which era did humans begin to domesticate animals and plants for food?
 - A) The Old Stone Age
 - B) The Middle Stone Age
 - C) The New Stone Age
 - D) The Bronze Age
6. Which of the following leaders played a major role in the establishment of the Non – Aligned Movement?
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Kwame Nkrumah
 - C) Mao Zedong
 - D) Nelson Mandela
7. The most important political function of Amba Gishen was:
 - A) reduction of ethnic conflict over succession by confining princes.
 - B) education of princes in the art of politics.
 - C) giving legitimacy to Emperors through anointing.
 - D) keeping the chief symbols of authority in a secret location.
8. The proper name of the ruler of Adal whom the Christian populations of Ethiopia referred to as Ahmed Grag was:
 - A) Ahmed ibn Ibrahim
 - B) Mahfuz
 - C) Sabr ed-din
 - D) Ahmed Walasma
9. What was the so-called “Balfour Declaration”?
 - A) A British declaration in favor of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
 - B) A declaration by Balfour in opposition to the creation of Israel.
 - C) A declaration by the British against Zionism.
 - D) A declaration against the independence of a Palestinian state.

10. The first chairman of the Derg was:
- A) Atnafu Abate
 - B) Mengistu Haile Mariam
 - C) Aman Andom
 - D) Teferi Benti
- 11.. Which of the following is true about Tewodros?
- A) He allied with Muslim neighbors of Ethiopia against Westerners.
 - B) He wanted the support of Europeans to strengthen his defenses.
 - C) He mistrusted all foreigners, whom he regarded as spies.
 - D) He trusted and welcomed all Westerners who came to his court.
12. Any information about the past can qualify as history when it is
- A) written by a professional historian.
 - B) written by a mature historian.
 - C) supported by primary sources.
 - D) supported by a evidence.
13. One of the following is **NOT** among the characteristics of a capitalist economy and society.
- A) A market economy
 - B) Production of goods for sale
 - C) Communal ownership of land
 - D) Free wage labor
14. Which of the following is **WRONG** about the Zagwe Kingdom?
- A) Its founder was Marra Tekle Haimanot.
 - B) Adefa was its first center.
 - C) Its territory stretched to Lake Tana in the West.
 - D) The exact date of its beginning is clearly known
15. The European revival of classical studies in literature and arts is known as:
- A) Renaissance
 - B) Reformation
 - C) Liberal Democracy
 - D) Greek Philosophy
16. The emir who made continuous attacks against the Christian Kingdom during the reigns of Eskindir (r.1478-1494) and Na'od (r.1491-1508) was
- A) Muhammad Badlay
 - B) Mahfuz
 - C) Nur
 - D) Abdullahi
17. The 18th century intellectual movement in Europe and Colonial North America is known as
- A) the Age of Reason
 - B) the Reformation
 - C) the Scientific transformation
 - D) the Enlightenment
18. During the 15th and 16th centuries of Voyages and exploration along the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans was dominated by:
- A) Spain and France
 - B) Britain and France
 - C) Spain and Portugal
 - D) Britain and Germany

19. Napoleon came to power by overthrowing
- A) the Estates-General C) the Girondins
B) the Directory D) the National Assembly
20. One of the following was **NOT** among the results of the Industrial Revolution in Britain.
- A) Population increased faster
B) A new class system developed
C) National wealth increased.
D) The agricultural sector continued to be dominant
21. The last Emir of Harar was
- A) Emir Abdullahi C) Emir Ali Dawud
B) Emir Nur D) Emir Mahfuz
22. The three Sheikdoms of the Ethio-Sudanese border of the 19th century were
- A) Asosa, Aqoldi and Beni Shangul C) Asosa, Bertha and Komosha
B) Beni Shangul, Asosa and Komosha D) Beni Shangul, Aqoldi and Bertha
23. What was the immediate cause of the Great Famine of 1888-1892?
- A) Devastating drought C) Lack of selected seeds
B) A serious civil war D) A cattle disease known as rinderpest
24. One of the following rulers strongly resisted Menilik's expansion.
- A) Abba Jiffar II of Jimma C) Jote Tulu of Qellem
B) Kawo Tona of Wolayta D) Kumsa Moroda of Naqamtee
25. The signatory powers of the Tripartite Treaty in 1906 were
- A) Ethiopia, Britain and France C) France, Italy and Britain
B) Germany, France and Italy D) Britain, Germany and France
26. The Italian commander-in-chief during the fascist aggression against Ethiopia when it started in the north in 1935 was
- A) General Emilio de Bono C) General Rodolfo Graziani
B) General Pietro Badoglio D) Major Luigi Crinti
27. From 1946 to 1949, the Chinese Civil War was fought between
- A) Sun Yat-Sen and Mao Zedong
B) Chiang K'ai-Shek and Sun Yat-Sen
C) the Communist Party and the Socialists
D) the Kuomintang government and the Communist Party.
28. In 1974 the Ethiopian Teachers' Association staged a countryside strike against the
- A) Educational Sector Review C) new Prime Minister
B) petroleum price rise D) military unrest

29. Which of the following is an attribute characteristic of a “civilization” in human history?
- A) Literacy C) Big capacity for making war
B) Belief in one God D) Control over vast territory
30. Which of the following is true about Buddhism?
- A) It first originated in China and spread to Japan
B) It originated in India as a reform movement
C) It preached salvation through extreme asceticism
D) It preached salvation through alms giving
31. Which of the following countries has moved from being one of the poorest to one of the richest in the world over the last 50 years?
- A) Portugal C) South Korea
B) Spain D) Russia
32. Which of the following is true about the land reform proclamation of 1975 in Ethiopia?
- A) It prohibited hired labor
B) It promised up to 15-20 hectares of land per family
C) It declared that all land will be owned by the state
D) It declared that the sale and purchase of land will be allowed under certain condition
33. On which of the following points did the founders of Protestantism differ from the Catholic Church?
- A) The morality of slavery
B) The issue of the priesthood
C) Belief in the birth of Jesus Christ from The Virgin Mary
D) The separation of church and state
34. The center-point of French commercial empire in North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was:
- A) New Orleans C) Quebec
B) Louisiana D) Martinique
35. Which of the following is true about the Medieval Islamic States of East-Central Ethiopia?
- A) They were entirely theocratic
B) They were dominated principally by trading interests
C) They were always dependents of the Christian State in the North
D) All of them were Arabic speaking
36. Which of the following is a consequence of Enset culture areas of southern Ethiopia?
- A) Extensive agriculture and sparse populations
B) Intensive agriculture and dense populations
C) Intensive agriculture and sparse populations
D) Extensive agriculture and dense populations

37. What was the point of conflict between Ethiopia and Egypt in the second half of the nineteenth century?
- A) Egyptian desire to control the entire Nile basin
 - B) Ethiopia's effort to support Sudan against Egypt
 - C) Threats from Ethiopia to build a dam on the Nile
 - D) Egyptian desire to stop the growing European influence in Ethiopia
38. What was the purpose of "The Long March" of Chinese Communist forces in 1934?
- A) Escape from Japanese attack
 - B) Escape from encirclement by the Kuomintang
 - C) Establishing a base of operation in a strategic area
 - D) Retreating in the face of popular rebellion
39. Which of the following is true about the Graziani massacre of February 1937?
- A) It was strictly confined to Addis Ababa
 - B) It targeted patriots only
 - C) It spared women and children and attacked men indiscriminately
 - D) It had the unintended consequence of strengthening the patriotic resistance
40. Which of the following is true about the Constitution of 1931 in Ethiopia?
- A) It was the first democratic constitution of the country
 - B) It was a direct copy of the Japanese constitution
 - C) It was meant to strengthen the monarchy
 - D) It reduced the powers of the monarchy
41. Which of the following regions was incorporated through a bloody war of conquest by Menelik's forces?
- A) Limu Enarya
 - B) Arsi
 - C) Jimma
 - D) Leqa-Qellem
42. Which of the following events marked the radicalization of the student movement in Ethiopia?
- A) The elaboration of the national question by Walegn Mekonnen
 - B) The failure of the coup attempt by Mengistu and Girmame Neway
 - C) The assassination of Tilahun Gizaw
 - D) The famine of 1972-73
43. Which of the following political figures collaborated with the Italians during the occupation of 1936-41?
- A) Ras Abebe Aregay
 - B) Ras Desta Damtew
 - C) Ras Hailu Teklehaimanot
 - D) Ras Imru Haile Sellassie

44. What was the main reason for the removal of Lij Iyasu from power in 1916?
- A) The feeling of insecurity that his actions created for Shewan lords
 - B) His tendencies to favor Islam against Orthodox Christianity
 - C) His decision to side with Germany and Turkey in World War I
 - D) His tendency to prefer travel and sports over work
45. What was the Mau-Mau Rebellion in Kenya?
- A) Kikuyu protest against land alienation by the settlers
 - B) War of Independence by Kenyans against the British
 - C) A civil war between the Kikuyu and the Kalenjin
 - D) A movement for equal pay by Kenyan workers
46. What was the claimed justification for American invasion of Iraq in 2003?
- A) That the regime of Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction
 - B) That Iraq refused to end its occupation of Kuwait
 - C) That the government of Iraq had tried to assassinate a US President
 - D) That Saddam Hussein was directly behind 9/11 attack on the USA
47. Which of the following is true about the 1952 Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia?
- A) It authorized Ethiopia to end the federal arrangement if it so desired.
 - B) It recognized Eritrea as a federal province of Ethiopia.
 - C) It recognized Eritrea as a territory with its own constitution, government and flag.
 - D) It was welcomed by all Eritrean groups.
48. Which of the following is true about the 1943 Weyane Rebellion in eastern and southern Tigray?
- A) It demanded the separation of Tigray from Ethiopia.
 - B) It was a protest against excessive taxation and Shewan domination.
 - C) It was supported all over the province of Tigray.
 - D) It was a rebellion against local landlords.
49. Which of the following is true about the reign of Yohannes IV in Ethiopia?
- A) The country faced little or no threat from outsiders.
 - B) The Emperor faced no threat or competition internally.
 - C) The Emperor faced both internal and external threats to his authority.
 - D) The country enjoyed total peace and stability.
50. Which one of the following kingdoms has a history that goes back to the Aksumite Period?
- A) The Kingdom of Kafa
 - B) The Kingdom of Enarya
 - C) The Kingdom of Wolayta
 - D) The Kingdom of Damot

51. The root cause of conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates during the Medieval Period was
- A) the desire of the Christian Kingdom to safeguard its economic interests.
 - B) the desire of the Muslim Sultanates to spread Islam.
 - C) that the Christian clergy wanted to spread Christianity.
 - D) the rise of a strong leader among the Muslims who wanted to control the Christians.
52. The core provinces of the Gondarine Kingdom were
- A) Gojjam, Eritrea, and Begemdir C) Simen, Shewa and Gojjam
 - B) Shewa, Tigray and Wollo D) Begemdir, Gojjam, Simen and Tigray
53. Which of the following was **NOT** true of the Zemene Mesafent?
- A) It began with the death of Teklegiorgis.
 - B) It began in the 18th century.
 - C) It began with the death of Iyoas.
 - D) It was the period when the power of the emperors was weak.
54. One of the following factors was **NOT** responsible for the decline of the traditional Gada System of the Oromo?
- A. Oromo contacts with Omotic states.
 - B. The expansion of the Oromo into a wide area.
 - C. Long distance trade and the spread of Islam.
 - D. Their religious belief in Waaqa.
55. After the Italians occupied Addis Ababa, the resistance effort moved its base of operation to:
- A) Dire Dawa C) Ambo
 - B) Naqamte D) Gore
56. Which of the following is **NOT** related to the partition of Africa in the 1880s?
- A) French expansion along the Senegal River.
 - B) The crisis over the Congo River.
 - C) The French occupation of Algeria.
 - D) The British takeover of Egypt.
57. The objective of the Italian Geographical Society mission by Marquis O. Antinori in Ethiopia was
- A) to sell arms to Menelik.
 - B) to visit the country as a tourist.
 - C) to investigate the chances for colonial expansion.
 - D) to undertake scientific study.

58. One of the following was **NOT** true about World War I.
- A) It was caused by economic and political rivalries among the great powers of Europe.
 - B) The war did not affect the peoples of Africa.
 - C) It was a global war involving more than thirty states.
 - D) It resulted in revolutionary upheaval in Russia.
59. The international tension that existed between Capitalist and Socialist States is referred to as
- A) the war on terror
 - B) the Cold War
 - C) the conventional war
 - D) a proxy war
60. Which of the following is a point of difference between the OAU and the AU?
- A) The former had the eradication of colonialism as its main agenda while the latter does not.
 - B) The former sought to bring about the political unity of the continent while latter does not.
 - C) The former had all of the continent's 54 countries as members while the latter does not.
 - D) The former had the full support of Europe and America while the latter does not.
61. The army of Adal defeated Galawdewos and killed him because
- A) he was converted to Catholicism.
 - B) the Catholic Priest Oviedo removed the Portuguese army from him.
 - C) he was abandoned by his soldiers.
 - D) civil war broke out among his soldiers.
62. Which of the following is correct about the establishment of National States in Europe?
- A) It took place at the same time in all European countries.
 - B) Austria was the first to become a national state.
 - C) In many places it was accompanied by the rise of absolute rulers.
 - D) It was always accompanied by the adoption of constitutions.
63. The dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945
- A) was absolutely necessary for the defeat of Japan
 - B) took place after the formal surrender of Japan
 - C) speeded up the surrender of Japan
 - D) was meant to intimidate Germany into submission
64. Which of the following can be said to be a weakness of Ethiopian historiography?
- A) It exhibits a gender bias in favor of men.
 - B) It is too radical and revolutionary.
 - C) It focuses on the culture rather than on the politics of the past.
 - D) It glorifies foreigners rather than Ethiopians.

65. The main issue behind the Ethio-Eritrean conflict of 2000-2003 was:
- A) dispute over the boundary line between them.
 - B) dispute over immigration.
 - C) dispute over Ethiopian use of Eritrean ports.
 - D) dispute over economic relations.
66. Which of the following was the longest colonial presence in Africa?
- A) France in Algeria
 - C) Italy in Eritrea
 - B) Belgium in Congo
 - D) Britain in Ghana
67. The militia elements that carried out the 1994 genocide in Rwanda were known as:
- A) Tontons Macoutes
 - C) M23
 - B) The Interahmwe
 - D) Mungiki
68. Which of the following is a central argument of Marxism?
- A) That all history of humanity is the history of class struggle.
 - B) That religion helps in mobilizing the masses against their rulers.
 - C) That people are motivated into action by their ethnic affinities.
 - D) That there can be a direct transition from feudalism to socialism
69. Which one of the following was an ancient civilization that was made up of a number of independent city-states?
- A. Persia
 - B. Aksum
 - C. Egypt
 - D. Mesopotamia
70. The Ethiopian forces that defeated an Italian force at Dogali in 1887 were commanded by
- A. Emperor Yohannes IV
 - C. Ras Araya-Sellassie
 - B. Ras Alula
 - D. Dejazmatch Bahta
71. Which African country was colonized by an individual European monarch & run as private property?
- A. Burundi
 - B. Rwanda
 - C. D.R. Congo
 - D. Cameroon
72. The right given by Ethiopian rulers during the feudal system to individuals to collect & use tribute imposed on land was known as
- A. Gibir
 - B. Milmil
 - C. Gult
 - D. Demoz
73. If you were a historian doing research on the Battle of Adwa, which of the following would you take as a reliable primary source?
- A. A story told by a descendant of a participant in the Battle
 - B. A story published on an Italian newspaper based on an interview of participants
 - C. An account given by an Italian historian after research in Italian military archives
 - D. Letters exchanged between the Ethiopian & the Italian governments before & after the Battle
74. What brought about the fall of Aksum as an Empire?
- A. The rise & expansion of Islam
 - C. The drying & impoverishment of the land
 - B. Misrule by despotic emperors
 - D. Internal rebellions & attacks from outside

75. What was the idea behind the underground churches of Roha (Lalibela)?
- The recreation of the Holy Land
 - Encouragement of monasticism
 - Development of the art of building
 - Creation of a religious center greater than Aksum
76. Who replaced Mussolini as head of the Italian government?
- Badoglio
 - Graziani
 - De Bono
 - Duke de A'osta
77. Which of the following is true about the expansion of the Oromos in the 16th century?
- It was the only one of its kind during that period
 - It started & ended within Ethiopia
 - It brought about considerable cultural interaction & mixing of people
 - It was accomplished through military means only
78. What was the major cause of the rivalry between Portugal & Ottoman Turkey in Ethiopia & the Horn of Africa during the 16th century?
- Religious differences
 - Ethnic differences
 - Control over trade & trade routes
 - Search for land to settle their people
79. Who was the commander of the New Model Army during the first English Civil War?
- Charles I
 - Edward II
 - Queen Elizabeth
 - Oliver Cromwell
80. What was the major source of conflict between Tewodros II & the British in the 1860s?
- Tewodros's refusal to give territorial concessions to the British
 - British refusal to support Ethiopia against Egypt
 - Failure by the British keep up proper diplomatic communication with Tewodros
 - Tewodros's failure to understand how the British system of government operated
81. One of the major causes of the Oromo population expansion in the 16th century was
- Conflict with the Somali population
 - shortage of food
 - population pressure
 - the order of their leaders
82. Which of the following is true about Egyptian invasion of Ethiopia in the 1870s?
- It failed in all areas & fronts
 - It was confined to the borderlands of Ethiopia & Sudan
 - It was conducted with extensive use of foreign mercenaries
 - It was directly sponsored & financed by Europeans
83. Which of the following is a correct definition of Imperialism?
- Rule over a large territory with diverse population
 - Political & economic domination of a country or a people by another through the use of force
 - Influencing the foreign policy of a sovereign country
 - Refusal to abide by international law in the conduct of foreign policy

95. What accounts for the failure of the coup attempt against Haile Sellassie in December 1960?
- The failure of the coup makers to win the support of the army
 - The refusal of foreign governments to lend support for the coup
 - Infighting among the coup makers themselves
 - Lack of popular support
96. The two countries that came out much stronger than they were before the Second World War were
- USA & Britain
 - Germany & France
 - USSR & USA
 - Britain & Italy
97. The first open violation of the covenant of the League of Nations against aggression was
- The Italian aggression on Ethiopia
 - The Japanese aggression of Manchuria
 - The German attack on Poland
 - The Russian invasion of Poland
98. Which of the following was among the official reasons for which the Derg sent high school & college students to the rural areas on a campaign or zemecha in 1974-75?
- To fight & disarm feudal lords
 - To participate in literacy campaign
 - To speed up the mechanization of agriculture
 - To set up independent village communities
99. Which of the following is a correct list of patriotic leaders who fought the Italian occupation?
- Geresu Duki; Bekele Weya; Amoraw Wubneh; Jagema Kello
 - Amoraw Wubneh; Geresu Duki; Belay Zeleke; Hailu Teklehaymanot
 - Hailu Teklehaymanot; Bekele Weya; Jagema Kello; Belay Zeleke
 - Amoraw Wubneh; Bekele Weya; Desta Damtew; Hailu Teklehaymanot
100. What do the Nuer, the Somali, the Oromo & the Afar communities share in common?
- Their settlements extend beyond Ethiopia
 - They are all pastoralists
 - They all speak Cushitic languages
 - They are all highly centralized societies
101. What was the origin of the differences between Sunni & Shia Islam?
- On interpretation of the role of the Prophet in Islam
 - On the question of succession of the Prophet
 - On the question of relationships between Islam & Christianity
 - On the question of the role of Islamic law in government
102. The Portuguese messenger who tried to convert Emperor Galawdewos to Catholicism was
- Alvarez
 - Paez
 - Bermudez
 - Almeida
103. What was the major cause of the Ethio-Somali War of 1977-78?
- The alliance forged between Ethiopia & the USSR
 - The growth of Islamic fundamentalism in Somalia
 - Encouragement of Somalia by the West to fight communism in Ethiopia
 - Somali territorial ambitions