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2019/20 Academic Year 3rd quarter History Work Sheet For Grade 12

Choose the correct answers from the given alternatives

1. Which of the following was the distinguished mark of the Neolithic period?

A. Iron smelting
C. Hurting and gathering
B. Martime trade
D. The start of agriculture

2. Which one of the following is correct about Homo erectus?

A. It was the first hominid to develop the use of language.

B. It was the first hominid to make use of first.

C. It was originated in Asia and then spread to other continents

D. It distinguish had itself by making tools for the first time in hominid history

3. What was the role of chroniclers in Imperial Ethiopia?

A. To write critical histories of the state.

B. To compose and publish prayer books.

C. To write truthful accounts of daily events

D. To record events according to the views of the kings.

4. In which of the following sites did archeologists find evidence of early doministication of cattle in Ethiopia?

A. Lalibela
C. Omo valley
B. Gobedra
D. Melka Kunture

5. Which of the following people established the most powerful Muslim State during the Late Middle Ages?

A. The Arabs
C. The Turks
B. The Persians
D. The Indians

6. Which of the following is true about history as field of study?

A. It is written on the basis of written sources only.

B. It is written on the basis of both written and oral sources

C. It focused on fossils and artifacts than to oral traditions.

D. It gives more importance to eyewitness accounts rather than to written documents.

7. Which one of the following is correct about early Christianity?

A. It tried to resolve its internal difference through a number of religious councils presided by the emperors.

B. It was organized around a church in which there was little distinction between the clergy and the laity.

C. It faced little internal division since there was complete agreement on the life and teachings of Jesus.

D. It used as a basis of its teaching the collection of Christian writing called the New Testament but rejected the Jewish Scriptures.

8. Why did successive Chinese's dynasties support the teachings of Confucianism?

A. Because it taught people to accept their place with in society without question.

B. Because it argued that rulers should not be governed by ethics unlike ordinary people.

C. Because it thought that China should conquer other peoples because it is more civilized.

D. Because it emphasized that the poor should be concerned primarily with their salvations.

9. Which one of the following is correct about the manorial system in medieval Europe?

A. It involved the use of both free and slave labor on the farms.

B. It declined with the spread of big estates farmed by slave labor.

C. It helped the mobility of peasants across farms in search of better wages.

D. It encourages self-sufficiency rather than economic interdependence.

10. Which of the following is true about the democracy of the city states of ancient Greece?

A. It applied to everybody.

B. It applied to citizens only.

C. It applied to all men except the slaves.

D. It applied to everybody except the plebian.

11. Which one of the following is correct about the Omotic languages?
A. They are grouped as part of the Nilo-Saharan super-family
B. They include such languages as Goffa, Dawuro and Sidama.
C. They are mainly spoken along the Ethio-Sudan border region
D. They were spoken outside of the Omo valley in the distant past.

12. Which of the following development resulted from the expansion of trade and the development of capitalist economy in Western Europe in the Late Middle Ages?
   A. Enclosure of estates
   B. Recognition of voting rights for women
   C. Administrative independence of major towns
   D. The decline of religion and rise of secularism

13. Which of the following is a correct grouping of Ethiopian languages according to their membership in language families?
   A. Nuer, Maki, Ari, Welayta, Mursi.
   B. Afar, Kembata, Saho, Gumuz, Sinasha
   C. Oromo, Sidama, Hadiya, Gedeo, Somali.
   D. Argoba, Amharic, Tigrigna, Konso, Soddo.

14. The language sub-group within Ethio-Semitic group which has the most diversity is
A. North Ethio-Semitic. C. Highland Ethio-Semitic
B. South Ethio-Semitic D. Transversal Ethio-Semitic

15. What does it mean to say that, many Ethiopian people speak closely related languages? It means
   A. That they are also the same culturally
   B. That they are directly related by blood.
   C. That they had part of a single state for a long period of time.
   D. That their remote ancestors might have been speaking the same language

16. Which of the following was the characteristics of Medieval Islamic culture? It:
   A. Focused on dogmatic theology.
   B. Received and advanced Western philosophy.
   C. Promoted the education of unmarried women.
   D. Opposed and condemned everything done by non-Muslims

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17. Which one of the following was a factor in the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty?
    A. The disruption of the trade routes to the downfall of the Middle East because of Arab invasion.
    B. The absence of an effective mechanism of power transfer within the dynasty.
    C. The absence of a patriarch of the church because of Egyptian refusal to send one.
    D. Widespread rebellion among they Boja against Zagwe Christianization activities.

18. Why was the Renaissance so named?
    A. To signify the rebirth of Greco-Roman cultures.
    B. Because it was characterized by renewal of Christianity.
    C. Because the period marked the beginning of reforms in politics
    D. Because the scholars and intellectuals revived interest inhumanity.
19. Which one of the following is correct about the Aksumite Civilization?
    A. It lasted until the fall of the port of Adulis.
    B. It was developed through internal processes.
    C. It was a direct copy of South Arabian civilization.
    D. Its economy was based on production using slave labor.

20. Which one of the following is correct about the Cushitic languages?
    A. They are not spoken outside of the region of Ethiopia and the Horn.
    B. The majority of its speakers are found in the northern part of Ethiopia.
    C. They are divided into three branches called Northern, Central and East Lowland.
    D. The majority of the population of Ethiopia and Horn are speaker of Cushitic.
21. Which of the following was a high point of religious extremism in Western Europe in the Early Modern period?
    A. The reformation
    B. The Spanish inquisition.
    C. The Hundred Year's war
    D. The establishment of the Church of England
22. Which one of the following was an outcome of the Reformation?
    A. The decline of support for national states.
    B. The spread of religious intolerance across Europe.
    C. The development of a culture of hard work and saving.
    D. The end of the use of Latin in Catholic Church services.

23. What was the main motive for organized overseas voyages of Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries?
    A. conquest of territory
    B. Expanding Christianity
    C. The search for Prester John
    D. Access to goods from the east.

24. What do you understand by the term "humanist" as it applied to the Renaissance?
    A. A person who fights for human rights.
    B. A person who cares for the wellbeing of humans.
    C. A person who explains problems and their solutions in terms of human action.
    D. A person who conducts research to solve serious socio-economic problems of humanity.

25. Why did Medieval Ethiopia rules follow a system of moving capitals? Because they;
    A. Were vulnerable to attacks if they stayed in one place.
    B. Lost the older tradition of establishing permanent capitals.
    C. Could not acquire limestone in sufficient amount to build places.
    D. Wanted to prevent rebellions in their territories by their presence.

26. Which of the following is true about the Muslim sates of Southern and Eastern Ethiopia between the 9th and the 16th centuries?
    A. They were all dominated and led by Ifat.
    B. They were dominated by Islamic theology over trade and politics.
    C. They were led by rules who combined religious and military authority.
    D. They all followed a policy of friendship and peaceful coexistence with the Christian Kingdom.

27. Which one of the following individual proposed the reform of the Catholic Church before Luther?
    A. John Wycliffe
    B. Ulrich Zwingli
    C. John Knox.
    D. John Calvin

28. All of the following except one were features of the Medieval Muslim states of Ethiopia and the Horn. Which one?
    A. Their economy was based on agriculture and trade.
    B. Trade and Islam Were major factors in their emergence.
    C. They were mostly established by pastoralist populations.
    D. Their rulers exercise both political and religious powers.

29. Which one of the following is a correct contrast of absolutism in France and England?

A. Absolutism in France reached its highest point under Louis XVI while in England it started to decline about the same time.
B. Absolutism in France was weakened by the backwardness of the economy
C. Absolutism in France benefitted from the acquisition of oversea territories while this undermined its growth in England.
D. Absolutism in French was strengthened by the teaching of the Catholic Church while it was undermined by the Anglican Church in England.

30. How did Henry the Navigator contributes to European overseas explorations?

A. By helping with the training and equipping of explorers.
B. By convincing the pope to support maritime expeditions.
C. By organizing and directly leading exploratory expeditions.
D. By discovering better ways of selling ships using the compass.

31. Which of the following medieval states of southern Ethiopia have shared tradition that mentions a person called Motolami as their ruler?

A. Bizamo and Damot C. Wolayta and Damot
B. Enarya and Wolayta D. Bizamo and Wolayta

32. One of the following states managed to resist successfully Imam Ahmed's army. Which one?

A. Hadiya B. Damot C. Fatagar D. Wolayta

33. Who was the commander of the Portuguese troops who came to support the Christian Kingdom of Ethiopia against the forces of Adal?

A. Pedro da Covillham C. Pedro Paez
B. Christopher da Gama D. Franciscl Alvarez

34. Which of the following is true about the State of Hadiya during the medieval period?

A. Its rulers claimed a northern Ethiopian origin.
B. it was the most friendly state toward the Christian Kingdom.
C. It tried to maintain its independence by combining resistance with diplomacy.
D. It was able to coordinate and lead a Muslim front against the Christian Kingdom.

35. Which one of the following is correct about the kingdom of Damot?

A. Its political strength was related to its control over the sources of export commodities.
B. It was brought under the effective control of Christian state during the Zagwe period.
C. Its effective military organization helped it to withstand the Oromo pressure to the end.
D. Its origin can be traced to the time of the decline of the Aksumite kingdom in the 10^{th} century.

36. What accounts for the rapid success of the Oromo during their 16th century movement?

A. Their highly efficient use of muskets and cavalry.
B. Their effective organization under the Gada system.
C. The withdrawal of the Portuguese soldiers from Ethiopia.
D. The collapse of Harar because of war with the Christian state.

37. What was the major cause for the weakening of the Monarchy in the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia from 18th to the first half of the 19th century?

A. Lack of money
C. Lack of modern weapons
B. Lack of external friends
D. Poor leadership & erosion of popular support

38. What do the castles of Gonder symbolize?

A. The wastefulness of the ruling classes.
B. External influence on Ethiopia architecture.
C. The high degree of urbanization in Gonder at the time.
D. The continuation of building culture from Aksum and Lalibela

39. Why did Iman Ahmed's Muslim Ethiopian Empire collape in 1543? Because of

A. Widespread local rebellions by the Christians.
B. Portuguese military support to the Christians.
C. Internal power struggle within the Muslim court.
D. The withdrawal of Turkish support from the Muslim.

40. Which of the following is true about the Gada System?

A. Boys and girls passed through the Gada grades together.
B. All members of a given Gada grade would live and work together.
C. All members of a given Gada grade would have exactly the same age.
D. At any given point, each Gada would be responsible for a given set of social task.

41. Who was the Jesuit missionary responsible for the conversion of Susenyos to Catholicism?

A. Pedro Perez
B. Alfonso Mendez
C. John Bermudez
D. Pedro di Convilham

42. What was the major achievement of the English Revolution of the 17th century?

A. Supremacy of monarchy over parliament.
B. Victory of the people over the upper classes.
C. Supremacy of parliament over the monarchy.
D. Supremacy of the military over both monarchy and parliament.

43. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the Gonderine period?

A. The establishment of closer diplomatic relation with Europe.
B. Expansion of buildings which benefitted those involved in construction.
C. An improvement in the living standards of the peasantry through tax reforms.
D. A decline in the power of the kings who abandoned their annual military expeditions.

44. All of the following except one were consequences of the Oromo population movement. Which one?

A. The weakening of the Gada systems among all Oromo.
B. The adoption of Oromo cultural institutions by non-Oromo.
C. The reduction of the territorial size the Christian empire.
D. The shift of the economic system of many Oromo to agriculture.

45. What was the reason for the weakness of China between the 16^{th} to the 19^{th} centuries?

A. Openness to foreigners.
B. Continued state of civil war.
C. Frequent drought and famines
D. Conservative opposition to change.

46. Which one of the following factors favored the start of the industrial Revolution in Britain?

A. System of taxation favorable to innovators.
B. The engagement of the military production.
C. The natural creativity genius of the British people.
D. Stability and good endowment with natural resources like coal.

47. Which one of the following is correct about the Enlightenment?

A. Its followers believed that despite various obstacles, the progress of Society was inevitable.
B. Since all its proponents were Frenchmen, the influence of the movement was limited only to France.
C. It was a movement limited to few intellectuals and therefore did not have meaningful impact on society.
D. Its proponents tended to be elitist and believed that ordinary men and women are not capable of reason.

48. Which one of the following states was a dominant political unit in northern Sudan prior to the Egyptian invasion of the region in 1821?

A. Alwa B. Makuria C. Funji D. Abadllabi

49. In which of the following material is it stated that "man is born free but is everywhere in Chains"

A. Newton's Principle C. Rousseau's Social Contract

B. Diderot's Encyclopedia D. Montesquieu's The spirit of Laws

50. What was the major idea of the Levelers during the 17th century English revolution

A. A commitment of religious tolerance.
B. A belief in the idea that English kings had divining rights.
C. A belief that the best form of government is rule by the army.
D. A commitment to the abolition of all forms of private property.

51. Which one of the following is a consequence of the American war of independence?

A. It contributed to the economic decline of England.
B. It turned America from an agrarian to an industrial nation.
C. It encouraged national liberation movement in Latin America.
D. It increased the popularity of constitutional monarchy as a political model

52. What was the importance of the storming of the Bastille during the French Revolution in France?

A. It symbolized attack against feudalism.
B. It symbolized the rise of the bourgeoisies to power.
C. It marked the end of feudal privileges in the country.
D. It marked the end of the radical phase of the revolution.

53. Which one of the following is correct about "The communist Manifestation"?

A. It believed in the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.
B. It argued that history is a struggle among classes.
C. It supported the establishment of Utopian socialism.
D. It was jointly produced by Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin.

54. What factor brought about the downfall of the ancient kingdom of Ghana in West Africa?

A. Internal civil war C. Invasion from North Africa

B. Drought and famine D. The drying of its gold deposits

55. What does the site of Great Zimbabwe consist of?

A. Terraced farms C. Gold mines

B. Shrines of stone D. Irrigation canals

56. Which of the following is true about the Emirate of Harar?

A. It was confined to the gates of the city of Harar.

B. It never regained the independence it loss to Egypt.

C. It maintained strong diplomatic relations with European states.

D. It had extended its authority over the surrounding Oromo and Somali areas.

57. What was the most important factor for state formation in the Benishangul region during the nineteenth century?

A. Agriculture C. Threats from the Sudan

B. Trade in gold D. Threats from the Ethiopia highlands

58. Why did Britain take a leading initiative in the abolition of the slave trade?

A. Because the sugar plantations in the Americas become unprofitable.

B. Because its government finally realized that the trade in slave was inhumane.

C. Because abolitionist threatened the government that they would not vote for it.

D. Because the export of primary products than slaves had become more profitable.

59. What is the enduring legacy of the Atlantic Trade for the Americas?

A. Racial mixing of people

B. Inequality based on race

C. Democratic political systems

D. Decline in the population of Native Americans.

60. Which one of the following is correct about the Industrial Revolution?

A. It led to the dominance of the factory system.

B. It abolished the use of child labor in production.

C. It emerged first in France and spread to England.

D. All machines it created were operated by steam power.

61. Which German state spearheaded the unification of that country?

A. Austria B. Schleswig C. Prussia D. Holstein

62. Which of the following is correct about the kingdom of Limmu Enariya?

A. Its ruling class rejected conversion to Islam till the end.

B. It dominated the trade of the region unit the late 19^{th} century.

C. It was the first Gibe Oromo monarchy established in the region.

D. It reproduced the political structure of the Omotic state of Hinnario.

63. What was Abraham Lincoln's agenda at the start of the American civil war?

A. To preserve the union.

B. To free all salves in the South.

C. To annex some of the confederates states.

D. To punish the population of the Carolinas for seceding.

64. Which one of the following combination of a dynasty and a state is correct?

A. Mowa – Kaffa C. Malla - Yem

B. Matto – Wolayta D. Bushasho – Sheka

65. Which of the following regions was a dominant commercial center in southern western Ethiopia during the nineteenth century?

A. Yem B. Jimma C. Gera D. Leqa Nakemet

66. The major territory that France lost to Germany following its defeat at Sedan in 1871 was.

A. Schleswig Holstein C. Corsica

B. Alsace and Lorraine D. Piedmont Sardinia

67. Which of the following phenomena facilitated the end of the Zemen Mesafint in Northern Ethiopia?

A. The beginning of shoan expansions to the south.
B. The arrival of European travelers and diplomats.
C. Egyptian expansionism along the Sudanese border.
D. The entry of large quintiles of arms into the country.

68. Where did the first military encounter between Italy and Ethiopia take place in late 19th century?

A. at Dogali B. at Amba Alage C. at Adwa D. at Mekelle

69. What was the so-called Eastern Question in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

A. European concerns about the Balkans.
B. Russian concerns about Austrian expansions toward the East.
C. British concerns about Russian expansion into the Baltic area.
D. Turkish concerns about western expansion toward Eastern Mediterranean region.

70. What did the European countries agree upon at the Berlin conference (1884-85)?

A. On how to divide Africa among themselves.
B. On the manner of conducting trade in Africa.
C. On making Africa accessible to all European nations.
D. On the necessity of leaving some parts of Africa independent.

71. Which of the following is correct about the Leche Agreement?

A. Yohannes agreed to recognize Menelik as his equal.
B. Yohannes recognized Menelik as king of Shewa and Wollo.
C. Menelik was given the right to sign treaties with foreigners.
D. Yohannes and Menelik agreed to help each other military.

72. Which of the following was an immediate consequence of WWI?

A. Re- division of the colonial word among the victors.
B. The demilitarization of Germany and all its neighbors.
C. The re-division of Poland between Russia and Germany.
D. Confirmation of Alsace and Lorraine as German territories.

73. One of the following is correct about Hassen Enjamo's resistance against Menelik. Which one?

A. It was jointly carried out with the Mahdists.

B. Is succeeded in mobilizing the Silte and Kistane.

C. It was crushed finally through a direct campaign by Menelik.

D. It was partly influenced by ideas that came from the wollo Muslims.

74. The battle that significantly influenced Tewodros II's foreign policy was ____.

A. Debarqi C. Kosso Bar

B. Deresge D. Maqdala

75. What was the principal cause of the First World War (WWI)?

A. German's desire to destroy French
B. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
C. Competition over market and territories
D. Russian's desire to spread the idea of revolution

76. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively?

A. Widespread hatred toward jews.
B. Bitterness caused by bad economic conditions.
C. Persuasive arguments made by Mussolini and Hitler.
D. Nationalist sentiments in favor of colonial expansion.

77. The League of Nations failed to achieve its goal because

A. Its desire to avert war was idealistic and impracticable.
B. It lacked sufficient funding to support its peace missions.
C. It did not have effective mechanism to prevent aggressions.
D. The US withdrew from it protesting against the admission of Germany

78. Which of the following was true about the Holocaust?

A. It was a mass killing of German opponents of Hitler.
B. It referred to massive causalities among soldiers during WWII
C. It was the mass killing of Jews and other minorities in Europe.
D. It referred to mass imprisonment of people in concentration camps

79. What role did Ethiopian women play in the fight against Fascist occupation of 1936-41?

A. As combatants and non- combatants.
B. Principally as intelligence gatherers.
C. Mostly in trying to bring about peace.
D. As non- combatant members of the patriotic forces.

80. Which of the following is correct about the Wuchale Treaty?

A. It was unilaterally abrogated by Ethiopia following the Italian defeat at the Battle of Adwa.

B. It was modified to Italy's advantage with the signing of the convention of October 01,1889

C. Article III recognized Italian control of the Mereb Melash with the exception of the ports of Assab and Massawa.

D. The Amharic versions of Article XVII noted that Ethiopia cannot contact foreign powers without Italy's knowledge

81. During the Grazziani Massacre of February 1937, the group that especially targeted for liquidation was _____?

A. Female patriots C. Educated Ethiopians

B. The business class D. Members of the royal family

82. What was the central issue in the so-called cold war?

A. Ideology C. The Environment

B. Different Values D. Domination of the world

83. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Fascism?

A. Extreme nationalism

B. Respect for human rights

C. Rejections of war as political instrument.

D. Support for the dictatorship of the proletariat

84. Which of the following is correct about the New Economic policy that the Bolshevik government introduced in Russia in 1921?

A. It led to the rapid industrialization of Russia.

B. It introduced the collectivization of Russian agriculture.

C. It abolished private ownership of land and small –scale trade.

D. It helped the Russian economy to stabilize after the Civil war.

85. In what way was the United Nations Organization different form the League of Nations.

A. The UN admitted small nations, the League did not.

B. The UN aimed at preventing conflict; the League aimed at dealing with them.

C. The UN did not give any superior position to selected countries; the League did.

D. The UN included freedom and social progress of people in it agenda; the League did not.

86. Which of the following factor played a major role for the defeat of the US in Vietnam?

A. Poor military leadership

B. Strong domestic oppositions to the war.

C. Superior arms possessed by the Communist

D. Direct involvement of USSR and China in the war.

87. The USA and USSR emerged as super powers after WWII because both

A. Managed to develop atomic bombs.

B. Were the founding members of the UN.

C. Had the only veto right in the Security Council.

D. Built their economy by lending money to the Europeans.

88. Which of the following was among the conditions imposed on Haile Selassie by the British for the restoration of Ethiopia independence in 1941?

A. British protectorate over the whole country.

B. Restoration of property seized from the Italians.

C. British control over financial, military and foreign affairs.

D. Pardon for Italian prisoners and their local collaborators.

89. What is Zionism?

A. A belief in the deliverance of St. Mary of Zion.

B. A movement for conversion of Palestinians to Judaism.

C. A movement for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine.

D. A movement for eradication of Islam and Christianity from the Holy land.

90. Which one of the following was consequence of WWII?

A. It stimulated national liberation movement in Asia and Africa.

B. It strengthened the economic and political leadership of Europe.

C. It discredited the practice of conducting politics through secret alliances.

D. It led to the democratization of the whole European continent.

91. In which of the colonial territories of Africa did independence come only after armed struggle?

A. In former Italian colonies

B. In former French colonies

C. In former British colonies

D. In former Portuguese colonies

92. Which of the following was the issues that the Organization of African- Unity compelled to resolve immediately after its establishment?

A. Where the headquarters of the organization should be located.

B. Whether or not colonial boundaries should be maintained.

C. Whether or not open supports should be given to liberation movements.

D. Whether or not sub-regional organization should be established.

93. Which of the following is correct about the Ethiopian Student movement?

A. It called for the abolition of the monarchy beginning with the 1960 aborted coup.

B. It took up radical ideas influenced partly by African scholarship students.

C. While its internal wing advocated a revolution, the external wing was conservative.

D. Its success was limited because it was unable to disseminate its ideas to the high schools.

94. Which of the following is correct about the 1947 UN plan on Palestine?

A. It agreed to unite Palestine with Trans – Jordan.
B. It divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish sates.
C. It ended Jewish migration to Palestine.
D. It proposed the continuation of the British mandate for a decade.

95. Which of the following persons opposed Haile Selasse's regime due to poor reward for his patriotic services.

A. Belay Zeleke
B. Geresu Duki
C. Negash Bezabih
D. Takle Wolde Hawaryate

96. Who was the first General Secretary of the OAU?

A. Edem Kodjo
B. Diallo Telli
C. Kwame Nkrumah
D. Salim Ahmed Salim

97. Which colonies in Africa achieved their independence through peaceful means?

A. Those that had no white settlers.
B. Those with small population size.
C. Those with no minerals resources.
D. Those who were ruled by the French.

98. What was a major features of the "People's Democracies" that were established in Eastern and Central Europe after WWII?

A. They were satellites states of the USSR.
B. They adopted a natural path during the cold war.
C. They were all members of the defeated Central powers.
D. They developed their economy through the Marshall plan.

99. What was the central objective of the Universal Negro Improvement Association led by Marcus Garvey?

A. Organized black Americans to fight for their right.
B. Provided vocational education to Africans in the diaspora.
C. Organized Africans to fight for their political independence.
D. Worked for the return of blacks from the Americas to Africa.

100. The Negele Mutiny of January 1974 was caused by

A. Delay in the payment of salary for the troops.
B. Re-assignment of the troops to distant El Kere.
C. Bad living conditions for the ordinary soldiers.
D. Unpopularity of the commander of the Fourth Brigade