Hohete Tibebe Share Company

Education and Technology Team

Ethio – parent Schools, Gerji, Gullele and Hawassa

2019/20 Academic Year History Worksheet for Grade 9

WRITE "True" FOR THE CORRECT STATEMENT AND "False" FOR THE WRONG STATEMENT

1. Imam Ahmed coordinated different ethnic groups by instilling the spirit of Jihad.
2. The battle of Woina Dega ended the dominance of Adal Sultanate in the Horn.
3. The Christian Kingdom maintained the upper hand over the Muslim Sultanates until 1543.
4. The wars of Imam Ahmed led to the Orthodox Christian conflict with Catholic Missionaries.
5. The Gada system is an egalitarian democratic socio-political structure of the Oromo people.
6. Emergence of Gibe Oromo monarchial states is the long -term effect of Zemene Mesafint.
7. Gondar connected the trade routes of south-eastern regions with Massawa and Metemma.
8. As Abba Mano. Was to `Gumma, Oncho Jilcha was the strongest ruler of Gomma.
9. The religious conflict of the Zemene Mesafint had been accompanied with regional character.
10. Most European travelers of the 19th century were the agents of their colonial governments.

Direction II MACTH COLUMN' A' WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS OR PHRASES IN COLUMN 'B'

Column "A"	**Column "B"**
11. military weakness and unmonitored lords	A. Decline of Gondar
12. Alliance with Muslims against Christian Europe	B. Kingdom of Kaffa
13. Using powerful regional lords to secure power	C. King Fasiledes
14. Trade relations with Shewa and the Oromo	D. Itege Mentewab
15. Southern kingdom ruled by three dynasties	E. Sheikdom states
16. Gibe Oromo state took the name of its victim	F. Nekamte and Qellem
17. Gibe Oromo states that were fighting each other	G. Gumma and Gera
18. Western states emerged like the process of Gibe	H. Limu-Enarya
19. Western states formed mainly due to trade	I. Kingdom of Welayita
20. The founder of Shewa chiefdom and kingdom	J. Ali Ibn Dawud
21. The founder of Harari Muslim dynasty	K. Nagasi-Kirist

Direction III CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER AND WRITE YOUR CHOICE LETTER ON THE ANSWER SHEET

22. Which one of the following was the most effective factor for the success of Imam Ahmed over the Christian Kingdom?
    A. His effective leadership by organizing different ethnic groups
    B. The arrival of Turkish and Arab force with their latest weapons
    C. False propaganda over the Christian Kingdom about Imam Ahmed
    D. Underestimation of Christian rulers towards the Muslim force
23. The population of Adal Muslim Sultanate was comprised all of the following nations **EXCEPT**
    A. Afar
    B. Somalis
    C. Hararis
    D. Hadya
24. All of the following are the measures of Imam Ahmed over the occupied regions EXCEPT
    A. He appointed his own Muslim officials over the occupied regions
    B. He burnt Churches and Monasteries with their inscriptions
    C. He distributed wealth for his fighting force.
    D. He had never forced people to get covert for Islam
25. Which one of the following is NOT the cause of for the Oromo population movement and expansion?
    A. Climatic change
    B. Population pressure
    C. conflict with the Christian Kingdom
    D. In search of pasture land for their cattle
26. Which one is wrongly associated concerning the duty of the Gada officials?
    A. Abba Dulla -----war commander
    B. Abba Laffa --------Father of land
    C. Abba Boku -------ritual father
    D. Abba Sera ------- Oromos' judge
27. The Oromo clans that went to north-west direction are
    A. Karrayyu and Akachu
    B. Wollo and Arsi
    C. Mecha and Tulema
    D. Guji and Borana
28. What were demands of Jesuits in Ethiopia after the end of Muslim Christian
    A. Taking territories from Ethiopia and conversion to Catholicism
    B. Peaceful settlement as citizens in Ethiopia to be subjects
    C. To avoid internal revolt and external policies
    D. To suppress Turkish influence in Ethiopia and the Horn
29. All of the following factors enabled the Oromo to be successful in their movement and expansion EXCEPT
    A. Gada System Assimilation policy
    B. Participation of all members of society in war
    C. Good skill of horse riding and warrior training.
    D. Superior weapons and foreign assistance
30. Gelawdewos faced ideal confrontation from Jesuits mainly due to
    A. Religious conversion
    B. Both conversion and land
    C. giving and receiving land
    D. Paying salary for soldiers

31. Which of the following Christian kings accepted Catholicism just before Susenyos?
    A. Gelawdewos and Minas
    B. Yacob and Za'Dingel
    C. Mina and Sertse Dingel
    D. Gelawdewos and Sertse Dingel
32. Which one of the following is not the achievement of Gondar during the three successive kings Fasiledes, Yohannes I and Iyasu I?
    A. Gondar attained great prosperity and technological developments
    B. The City grew and traditional schools of learning and built palaces and Churches
    C. The city reached politically stronger than ever
    D. Gondar lost certain urban features very soon
33. Which one is NOT true about King Minas?
    A. He was son and successor of Gelawdewos
    B. He was son of Libne Dingel and captive of the Arabs
    C. He was brother and successor of Gelawdewos
    D. He was responsible for the moving of Political center to Lake Tana region
34. Who pressed Susenyos to declare Catholicism over the mass people?
    A. Paez
    B. Reguridth
    C. Mendez Álvarez
35. King Susenyos embraced Catholicism in 1612 for the sake of
    A. Religious matter
    B. Foreign diplomacy
    C. Ideological matter
    D. military aid
36. All of the following opposed the religious conversion decree of Susenyos **EXCEPT**
    A. Peasants
    B. Nobles
    C. Clergies
    D. Soldiers
37. Which one of the following is NOT the measure of Fasiledes just after he seized power?
    A. Restoration of Orthodox religion
    B. Expulsion of Jesuits from Ethiopia
    C. Using closed door policy
    D. Cooperating with European Christians
38. Why Susenyos abdicated the throne in favor of his son Fasiledes in 1632? Because
    A. Fasiledes forced him to abdicate the throne
    B. He realized his measure brought bloody civil war
    C. He feared humiliation and death due to rebelled people
    D. Religious controversy confused him ic accordance of Jesuits.
39. The Christian Kingdom shifted its political center to Lake Tana region due to
    A. Continual threat from Adal and Oromo pressure
    B. Lucrative trade of Massawa and Metemma attracted the kingdom
    C. Civil war among the Christian regional lords
    D. The ottoman Turkish involvement on the side the Muslim force

40. All of the following served as temporary (mobile) capital just before Gondar **EXCEPT**
    A. Dengez
    B. Azezo
    C. Qoga
    D. Debark
41. The living quarter of Muslim community in Gondar was known as
    A. Muslim quarter
    B. Addis Amba
    C. Muslim center
    D. Addis Alem
42. Which of the following was NOT the collaborator of Fasiledes for his closed-door policy?
    A. Yemenite
    B. Pasha of Swakin
    C. Pasha of Massawa
    D. Pasha of Egypt
43. Which practice was common in Gondar since the declination of the city as an important political center and economic prosperity?
    A. Political disorder, social unrest, poisoning and assassination of kings
    B. Growing of traditional school of learning in the city
    C. Increasing of luxuriant and enjoyable life of the ruling class
    D. Manufacturing of luxuriant goods by Bete-Israel or the Falasha.
44. The significant event that marked the decline of Gondar is the assassination of
    A. Iyasu II
    B. Iyasu I
    C. Iyoas
    D. Yohannes II
45. Which one of the following is NOT true about the Christian Highland Kingdom?
    A. It was less organized since the Adal attack and the Oromo pressure
    B. There was power struggle among the lords and princes of Gondar
    C. There was religious conflict between Orthodox and Roman Catholic Missionaries
    D. The Christian kings agreed to grant a piece of land to Portugal In the Red Sea Coast
46. All of the following factors contributed for the emergence of the Zemene Mesafint **EXCEPT**
    A. The long fifteen years Muslim-Christian conflict
    B. The Oromo population movement and expansion
    C. The establishment of Gondar as the permanent capital
    D. The entrance of Europeans to establish colonial territory over the Horn.
47. Who was known as king-maker of the early years of the Zemene Mesafint?
    A. Ras WoldeLeul
    B. Ras Gugsa
    C. Ras Michael Sehul
    D. Ras Ali The Great
48. The first and the last rulers of the Zemene Mesafint respectively were
    A. Ras Michael and Ras Maryye
    B. Ras Ali I and Ras Ali II
    C. Ras Gugsa and Ras Dori
    D. Ras W/Leul and Ras Ali II
49. Who were dominant in most period of the Zemene Mesafint in Gondar?
    A. The Yejju Lords
    B. C. The Tigray Lords
    B. Quara Lords
    D. The Gondar Lords

50. Which Gibe State was the first to accept Islam?
    A. Jimma
    B. Gumma
    C. Gomma
    D. Gera
51. The common characteristics of the peoples and states who were not so highly organized of the 19th century Ethiopian region was
    A. Methods of paying tribute, ritual celebration and economic activities
    B. Way of living condition and governmental administration system
    C. Methods of engagement and marital traditions in terms of wedding
    D. Pastoralist way of life, lowland occupation and chiefdom ruling system
52. Which one of the following is NOT the feature of the Zemene Mesafint?
    A. Continual civil war
    B. Interregional confrontation
    C. Religious controversies
    D. Inter-regional amalgamation
53. The Tigray and the Yejju lords who lost their lives in 1830 at the battle of Mayaslamay were
    A. Ras Michael and Ras Maryye
    B. Dej. Sabagadis and Ras Maryye
    C. Dej Wube and Ras Ali II
    D. D. Ras W/Selassie and Ras Maryye
54. The last uncrowned governor of Gondar during the life time of Mentewab was
    A. WoldeLeul
    B. Ali I
    C. Michael Sehul
    D. Ali II
55. There was power struggle in Gondar from 1767-1769 mainly between
    A. Gondar and Tigray
    B. Quara and Wollo
    B. Gondar and Quara
    D. Wollo and Tigray
56. Which region was isolated from Gondar during the Zemene Mesafint?
    A. Lasta
    B. Tigray
    C. Shewa
    D. Gojjam
57. Which battle marked the end of the Yejju Dynasty?
    A. Sabarkusa of 1771
    B. Ayshal of 1853.
    C. Mayaslamay of 1830
    D. Gur Amba of 1852
58. What factor enabled Kaffa to be independent until the end of the 19th century?
    A. The diplomatic solution for conflict with neighboring states
    B. Existence of regional autonomy for provinces
    C. Internal political organization and defense system
    D. Assistance of the Christian Highland Kingdom
59. Which trade items of Kaffa was started as export in the 15th century from Ethiopia to the abroad?
    A. Gold
    B. Honey
    C. Coffee
    D. Ivory
60. Which of the following is NOT the agricultural product of Welayita?
    A. Enset and Maize
    B. Barley and wheat
    C. Tobacco and cotton
    D. Sorghum and teff

61. Which one is wrongly associated?
    A. Jimma------Sana
    B. Leqa Qellem ----Tullu
    C. Gomma----Oncho Jilcha
    D. Leqa Nekamte---Bakre Godana
62. The 19th century Anglo-Shewa and Anglo-French diplomatic relation was started during the reign of
    A. Haile Melekot
    B. Sahile Selassie
    C. Menelik II
    D. Haile Selassie
63. What factor enabled Limu-Enarya to be the strongest state of Gibe Oromo Kingdoms in the first half of the 19th century?
    A. Controlling the long-distance trade
    B. Controlling the neighboring state
    C. Conquering the non-Oromo Omotic states
    D. By looting other Gibe Oromo states
64. The main factor for the emergence of the western Ethiopia sheikdom states was
    A. The continual civil war of the Zemene Mesafint
    B. The Oromo population movement and expansion
    C. The long-term(long-aged) Muslim-Christian conflict
    D. The Ethio-Sudan border trade of the 18th century
65. Why the Afar-Saho speaking people supported Dej. Sabagadis to fight against the Christian Highland Kingdom? Because
    A. They wanted help from Sabagadis to be independent from the Christian Kingdom
    B. They simply disliked the Woresheh rulers and accepted the governorship of Sabagadis.
    C. There was political and economic relation between Sabagadis these peoples.
    D. There was common political interest of the two bodies to take power.
66. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about Ras Michael Sehul?
    A. He was the most powerful candidate for Mentewab
    B. He had huge army and more modern firearms
    C. He restored peace and order in Gondar for awhile
    D. He was obliged to Iyoas to return back to Tigray
67. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about Mintiwab? She was
    A. Born from Quara chief
    B. Wife of King Bakafa
    C. Regent of Iyasu II
    D. Daughter of Ras W/Leul
68. Why Dej. Wube of Semen was rewarded Tigray? Because
    A. For his siding with the Yejju in the battle
    B. For his repeated rebellion
    C. For his honesty in the Church and the court
    D. For his tolerance in the Palace

Direction II FILL IN THE BLANKS

69. _____ Was a Yemeni chronicler of Imam Ahmed wrote a book entitled_____.
70._____ were engaged in crafts in Gondar during its peak.
71. After the death of Welde Leul, Mintiwab used the powerful _____ of Tigray to secure her political power.
72. The assassination of King Iyoas in 1769 marked the beginning of _____
73._____ was the council of Kaffa with Seven advisory groups.
74. As Bonga was to Kaffa _____ was to Limu-Enarya.

GIVE SHORT ANSWER

75. Mention four states which has been incorporated by Peaceful submission
76. What were the factors for the emergence of monarchial states in the Gibe region?
77. Which region was isolated from Gondar during the Zemene Mesafint?
78. List at least four methods of Europeans to colonially agents to colonial assembly
79. Who the last kings of
    A. Shewa
    B. Welayita
    C. Kaffa
    D. Harar
80. Describe the two political faction in Gondar just before the beginning of the Zemene Mesafint.

81.?
82.

83..

_____
_____
_____
_____