ETHIOPIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

REMEDIAL PROGRAMME (2022/2023)

HISTORY EXAMINATION BOOKLET

TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR (1:00)

==========

This booklet consists of 50 questions of multiple choice. Hence, you are required to attempt them all and give your answers on a separate sheet provided to you. Do not forget to write your full name and Identification Number on all pages and the answer sheet.

==========

Instruction: Choose the Correct Answer among the Provided Alternatives for the Questions below (each 1poin).

1. What does a historian mean to say, "Where there are no sources, there is no history."? It means that
    A. Studying and writing history should involve creative imagination.
    B. Studying and writing history should deal with the contemporary issues.
    C. Studying and writing history should relay on evidences.
    D. Studying and writing history should be guided by professional historians.
2. Which of the following dating techniques in history represents a period of **ten** years?
    A. Century
    B. Decade
    C. Millennium
    D. Era
3. What element did ancient Egypt and Nubia commonly share?
    A. Being flourished along the Nile Valley.
    B. Being developed in the technique of mummification.
    C. Being known by a cuneiform of writing.
    D. Being ruled by more than thirty dynasties.
4. Which of the following early civilizations did flourish in the Western Hemisphere?
    A. Sumerian
    B. Aztecs
    C. Persian
    D. Assyrian
5. Ancient states that were ruled by religious authorities were known as
    A. Democracies
    B. Republics
    C. Theocracies
    D. Aristocracies
6. Which of the followings is **wrong** about Axum?
    A. Its civilization was originated from South Arabia.
    B. It declined due to the loss of control of the Red Sea trade.
    C. It had a well-demarcated social structure.
    D. In its heydays, its territory stretched beyond the Red Sea.
7. Which of the following is **false** about the state of Punt?
    A. It was ruled by a series of kings known as pharaohs.
    B. Information about it was contained in Egyptian hieroglyphics.
    C. Its exact location and territorial extent is not clearly known.
    D. It was the earliest recorded state in Ethiopia and the Horn.
8. Which of the followings is **correct** about the Zagwe Kingdom?
    A. It declined soon as the Arabs had destroyed the port of Adulis.
    B. It expanded its territory beyond the Red Sea coasts.
    C. It declined due to lack of succession and power struggle.
    D. It developed a unique cultural tradition that deviated the Axumite period.

9. Which of the following is **wrong** about the kingdom of Damot?
   A. It was founded by Motalami.
   B. It resisted the expansion of Zagwe rulers successfully.
   C. Its territory also included the central and southern parts of Shawa.
   D. Its history can be traced back to the Axumite period.
10. The legend about Prester John of Indies had strengthened the relation between Ethiopia and_____.
   A. Egypt C. Europe
   B. Israel D. South Arabia
11. The most dominant Muslim State that attained economic and political hegemony in the Horn of Africa during the sixteenth century was the sultanate of
   A. Ifat C. Adal
   B. Mora D. Hadiya
12. The root cause of the inter-state conflict in Ethiopia during the sixteenth century was the
   A. Expansion of Islam and emergence of Muslim states.
   B. Desire to control trade routes that run from coastal area to the interior.
   C. Contact with the Mediterranean and the Arab world.
   D. Political instability in the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.
13. The *Jegol Gimb* around the town of Harar was built during the reign of
   A. Imam Ahmed Ibrahim C. Imam Omar Abdullah
   B. Emir Nur Mujahid D. Emir Ali Dawud
14. The political and religious center of the Oromo before the sixteenth century was
   A. Bule Hora C. Jimma
   B. Madda Walabu D. Bishoftu
15. In the 15th and 16th centuries, Europeans' overseas exploration was spearheaded by
   A. France and England C. Portugal and France
   B. Spain and Portugal D. England and Spain
16. The birth place of the Renaissance Movement was
   A. Germany C. Italy
   B. France D. Britain
17. The French Revolution reached its bloodiest stage during the reign of
   A. Louis XVI C. the Jacobins
   B. Napoleon Bonaparte D. the Girondins
18. In 1776, a document known as the 'Declaration of Independence' was drafted by
   A. Thomas Paine C. George Washington
   B. Thomas Jefferson D. Jefferson Davis
19. What was the first secular political movement appeared in England during the seventeenth century?
   A. The Democrats C. The Chartists
   B. The Levellers D. The Socialists

20. Brazil was a colony of

A. Spain C. Portugal

B. France D. Britain

21. Which of the followings was **not** effect of the Industrial Revolution?

A. Factory system C. Oppressive rule

B. Competitive market D. Urbanization

22. Who was the author of a book known as Utopia?

A. William Shakespeare C. Thomas More

B. Dante Alighieri D. Martin Luther

23. Which of the followings is **wrong** about the American War of Independence?

A. It led to the convention of the USA Constitution.

B. It influenced the liberation of South American states.

C. It led to the revolutionary crisis in France.

D. It led to a quick emancipation of the enslaved population.

24. Which part in Africa was the most seriously affected due to the Trans-Atlantic slave trade?

A. North Africa C. East Africa

B. West Africa D. South Africa

25. Which of the followings was **not** major factor for the population movements in East Africa that occurred widely from the 14th to the 16th centuries?

A. Demographic pressure C. Military conflict

B. Resource scarcity D. Religious difference

26. The last stage of the Gondarine period was dominated by the growing power and importance of

A. Emperor Fasiladas C. *Itege* Mintewab

B. Emperor Bakafa D. Iyasu I

27. The Jesuit evangelist who was successful in converting Emperor Suseniyos and his officials into Catholicism was

A. J. Bermudez C. A. Oviedo

B. A. Mendez D. P. Paez

28. During the *Zemenemesafint* the Imperial Court was mainly dominated by the

A. Quaran lords
C. Gondaian kings
B. Yejju rulers
D. Shawans

29. Batto and Bushasho were the ruling dynasties of the Kingdom of

A. Sheka
C. Wolayta
B. Kaffa
D. Enareya

30. The main factor for the rise of the Sheikdoms of Asosa, Benishangul and Komosha along Ethio-Sudanese border during the nineteenth century was the

A. Influence of Islam and border trade.
B. Mass immigration of Muslim population from Egypt to the region.
C. Shift of political center by the Mahdists to that area.
D. Decline of the Christian kingdom which had dominated the region.

31. The core area of the Shawan kingdom was

A. Entoto
C. Ankober
B. Menz
D. Menagesha

32. Who was the prominent figure among the Oromo of the Gibe area in the process of political transformation that replaced *Gada* system by a monarchical political tradition during the 19thcentury?

A. *Abba Sera*
C. *Abba Muda*
B. *Abba Dula*
D. *Abba Qoro*

33. Which European countries did sign the Tripartite Treaty in 1906, so that it would define their respective area of interest in Ethiopia?

A. Britain, France and Italy
C. Britain, France and Germany
B. Germany, Austria and France
D. Italy, Germany and France

34. In 1880s, Europeans' scramble for Africa was precipitated by the

A. French occupation of Algeria and Senegal
B. British takeover of Egypt
C. Dutch claim to regain Cape colony in South Africa
D. Completion of the Suez Canal

35. The revolutionary leader who had organized an anti-colonial movement in Nyasaland in 1915 was

A. Julius Nyerere
C. Patrice Lumumba
B. Robert Mugabe
D. John Chlembwe

36. What precondition was required from Ethiopia so as to get membership in the League of Nations in 1923?

A. Accepting the terms of the Tripartite Treaty.

B. Abolishing slavery and slave trade.

C. Signing boundary agreements with her neighbors.

D. Allowing capitalist investment in Ethiopia.

37. The event which became the immediate cause to the First World war took place between

A. Germany and France

B. Austria and Serbia

C. Austria and Russia

D. Serbia and Russia

38. Which Asian country did pursue a policy known as "New Order in Greater East Asia", from the 1930s to the early 1940s?

A. India

B. Japan

C. China

D. North Korea

39. The two super powers in the immediate post-WWII were

A. Great Britain and France

B. USA and USSR

C. USSR and China

D. USA and Great Britain

40. Which of the followings is **correct** about the League of Nations?

A. It was dominated by the USA and Great Britain.

B. It was the first international organization after the First World War.

C. It came to replace the United Nations Organization.

D. Its success was asserted in stopping imperialism and aggressions.

41. The disarmament negotiation known as Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which was opened in November 1969, was intended to

A. Stop financing on military training.

B. Limit the armaments of the super powers.

C. Resolve Arab-Israeli conflict.

D. Limit the size of national army.

42. Initially, the Pan Africanism Movement aimed at

A. Eliminating colonial rule in Africa.

B. Establishing a unified state for Africans.

C. Struggling against racism.

D. Eradicating poverty in Africa.

43. Which of the following African countries did achieve its independence after a violence struggle?

A. Gambia C. Sierra Leone

B. French Guinea D. Kenya

44. Which one of the followings is **correct** about the First Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, which was signed in January 1942?

A. It recognized Ethiopia as a sovereign state.

B. It secretly gave Ethiopia to Italy.

C. It allowed the Emperor to preside on the key administrative posts.

D. It won the British evacuation from Ogaden.

45. Which of the following political parties was formed by the *Derg* itself?

A. Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE)

B. Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU)

C. Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)

D. Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party (EPRP)

46. In Ethiopian history, the period known as 'Diarchy' refers to the dual rule between

A. Empress Zewditu and Lij Iyasu C. Menelik II and Yohannes IV

B. Empress Taytu and the Shawan Nobility D. Empress Zewditu and Ras Teferi

47. Which of the following groups was the earliest to stage an opposition against Emperor Haile Selassie's Regime?

A. Peasants C. Students

B. Imperial Body Guards D. Patriots

48. The United Nations Organization (UNO) was formally set up in 1945 at the

A. Dumbarton Oaks Conference C. San Francisco Conference

B. Atlantic Coast of Canada D. London Conference

49. Who had propagated the idea of a "Back to Africa" movement?

A. Marcus Garvey C. Du Bois

B. Walter Blyden D. Nelson Mandela

50. The colonial name of 'Gold Coast' in Africa was used to refer today's

A. South Africa C. Guinea

B. Ghana D. Ivory Coast

Answer Sheet (History)

Full Name: _____, ID. No._____

Section: _____

1.		11.		21.		31.		41.	
2.		12.		22.		32.		42.	
3.		13.		23.		33.		43.	
4.		14.		24.		34.		44.	
5.		15.		25.		35.		45.	
6.		16.		26.		36.		46.	
7.		17.		27.		37.		47.	
8.		18.		28.		38.		48.	
9.		19.		29.		39.		49.	
10.		20.		30.		40.		50.	