

YEKA SUB-SITY EDUCATION OFFICE

2016 EC. HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12th

DECEMBER 2023

NUMBER QUESTIONS: 100

TIME ALLOWED 2:00 HR.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTION ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY A PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWER. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 2:00 HOURS. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING WAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

1. Which one of the following is **CORRECT** about the difference between history and pre-history?
 - A. History is based on chronology but prehistory is not based on chronology
 - B. History is based on secondary sources but prehistory based on primary sources
 - C. History studies the contemporary periods but prehistory studies the recent pasts
 - D. History uses written and oral sources but prehistory uses artifacts
2. The fossil evidences have told us a great deal about the relationship between humans and apes.
 - A. Historical Studies
 - B. Biochemical Studies
 - C. Archeological Studies
 - D. Anthropologists
3. Which of the following best explains the term Historiography?
 - A. The study of history and science
 - B. The study of the history of a nature
 - C. The study of the writing of history
 - D. The study of the history of human species
4. What is the difference between members of the genus Homo and the Australopithecus?
 - A. The latter had larger brains than the former
 - B. The latter had smaller jaws than the former
 - C. The former had smaller jaws than the latter
 - D. The former were bipedal and the latter were not
5. Which one of the following is **CORRECT** about the emergence of states in human history?
 - A. Competition over control of resources like gold and copper was the main factor for state formation
 - B. The emergence of religion was an early factor in the development of states
 - C. The discovery of iron tools was the foundation factor for the establishment of early states
 - D. Conflict between rival groups over control of trade routes was the primary factor behind states formation
6. The most important achievement of human beings during the Neolithic revolution was
 - A. Making stone tools
 - B. Discovering fire
 - C. producing food
 - D. using languages
7. Which of the following is **CORRECT** about ancient civilizations?
 - A. They developed all over the world in the same time
 - B. Everything about them was learnt from archeology
 - C. They were not based on arable farming
 - D. Permanent settlement was important for the development
8. Which one of the following ancient civilization strongly influenced the legal system of the western world?
 - A. Greece
 - B. Rome
 - C. Persia
 - D. India

9. What was the reason for the split of Christianity in 1054?
- The disagreement on church language and ritual
 - Equality of men before God
 - The rebellion of the Jewish people
 - Many people were not attracted by the idea of Christianity
10. Which one of the following was a major challenges to rule of zagwe kingdom and ultimately brought about its downfall?
- Opposition from the Ethiopian army stationed in Agaw
 - Continuous rebellion of the beja people in the north
 - Resistance of clergies of Aksum and Debre Damo
 - Increasing power of the lowland Muslim Sultanates
11. Which language family is spoken only in Ethiopian region?
- Semetic
 - Cushitic
 - Omotic
 - Chari-Nile
12. After the rise of Islam in the 7th c. Aksum became :-
- Economically weaker than before
 - Much richer than before
 - an Islamic state
 - military stronger than before
13. Which one of the following contributed to the emergency of Muslim states in medieval Ethiopia?
- The jihad (holy war) that Arabs conducted in the region
 - The migration and settlement of Muslim Arabs in the region
 - The expansion of trade through the port of zeila
 - The threat of conquest of the lowlanders by the Christians
14. The most powerful medieval Ethiopian king who conquered and brought different people and states under the control of the Ethiopian highland Christian states was
- Sersa Dingle
 - Amde Tsion
 - Yekuno Amlak
 - Libne Dingle
15. Which medieval Muslim sultanate in Ethiopia was ruled by the Makhzumites?
- Ifat
 - Dahlak
 - Adal
 - Shewa
16. Which of the following is **NOT** true about European Christianity during the middle Age(500-1500AD)
- The Roman Catholic Church remained as a unifying institution
 - Christian Europe fought the wars of crusades against Seljuk Turks
 - The unity of catholic and Greek orthodox churches was maintained
 - the authority of the catholic church went beyond religious matters

17. Which one of the following was **NOT** a feature of Dark age of European history (500-1000 AD)
- A. Destruction Western Roman Empire
 - B. capitalism became the system of western Europe
 - C. Decline in the population and wealth of town
 - D. Decline of civilization in western Europe
18. Which of the following social groups belongs to ruling class of Medieval West European feudal society?
- A. Serfs
 - B. knights
 - C. Traders
 - D. Craftsmen
19. The exploration of the 15th and 16th c. were partly motivated by European interest in:-
- A. Territorial expansion
 - B. Long distance trade
 - C. slave trade
 - D. cultural interaction
20. 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 Years" War.
 - D The establishment of the Church of England.
21. Which of the following activity was widespread during the cold war period?
- A. Military cooperation among the eastern and western blocks
 - B. Armed clashes between the antagonistic super powers
 - C. Hostile propaganda and tension between two blocs
 - D. Disarmament of nuclear weapons by the super powers
22. What was the officially declared goal of the so called Truman Doctrine?
- A. Facilitating the industrialization of Africa
 - B. Checking the expansion of communism
 - C. Providing economic aid for West Europe
 - D. Bringing an end to colonialism
23. Which one of the following is valid?
- A. Southern Korea emerged a satellites of United nation
 - B. Koreas was official divided at the end
 - C. The cold war was ended when Korea divided into two
 - D. Part of Korea was controlled by china
24. Which one of the following is **NOT** an aim of the United Nations?
- A. Promoting respect for human rights.
 - B. Resolving conflicts through mediation
 - C. Maintaining all governments in power.
 - D. Supporting economic development programs.

25. What is Zionism?
- 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.
26. Why did Britain and France support Israel's invasion of Egypt in 1956? Because they
- A. feared the Pro-Russian policies of Nasser's government
 - B. believed that Israel was unnecessarily provoked by Egypt
 - C. disliked Egypt's support for nationalist movements in Africa
 - D. were angered by Nasser's decision to nationalized the Suez Canal
27. The Atlantic Charter in August 1942:-
- A. It laid the foundation for United Nation Organization.
 - B. It officially declared the collapsed of league of nation
 - C. It marked the beginning of the period of Cold War
 - D. It hastened the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.
28. Which of the following organs of the United Nations Organization has the power to investigate disputes that arise among member states?
- A. The Security Council
 - B. The General Assembly
 - C. The Court of Justice
 - D. The Secretariat
29. Israel occupied large territory including the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula during the
- A. Yom Kippur War.
 - B. Six Days War.
 - C. Suez Canal Crisis.
 - D. First Arab-Israeli War
30. The Six Pan-African Congress was considered historic because it demanded for the first time
- A. An end to colonialism and full independence for all of Africa.
 - B. Compensation to Africa for the injustice done by slave trade.
 - C. An immediate end to racist rule in South Africa and Rhodesia.
 - D. Full freedom to all black people in the United States of America.
31. In the movement to form a continental organization in the early 1960s, what kind of organization did the African states in the Casablanca Group support?
- A. Confederation of African states
 - B. Federation of African states
 - C. United states of Africa
 - D. Anti-imperialist alliance of African states

32. Which one of the following is **CORRECT** about national liberation struggles in Africa?
- A. While liberation movements in the Italian colonies were organized along clan lines, those in British colonies were territorial.
 - B. The liberation of the French colonies was through armed struggle while in British Africa independence came through negotiations.
 - C. The weakness of the Portuguese and Belgian states allowed Africans in their colonies to gain their independence with little struggle.
 - D. Independence struggle in white settler colonies needed hard fighting and was therefore bloodier than the struggles in non-settler colonies
33. The First pan-African conference was held in:
- A. London in 1900 B. Brussels in 1900 C. Manchester in 1945 D. Paris in 1919
34. 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 province of Tigray.
 - D. It was a rebelling against local landlords
35. Which one of the following was associated with British policy under the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA) in Ethiopia following the Italian defeat in 1941?
- A. The return of the Reserved Area to Ethiopia.
 - B. The restoration of full powers to the emperor.
 - C. The development of roads and other infrastructure.
 - D. An attempt to keep Ethiopia in a semi-protectorate status.
36. Which of the following was **true** about the Coup attempt of December 1960?
- A. It resulted from animosities between the Neway brothers and the royal family
 - B. It was a reaction against the promotion of non-Shoans in the ranks of the military
 - C. It was an attempt to bring a socialist government to power with
 - D. It was a reaction against mal-administration and economic backwardness under Haile Selassie
37. Which of the following was among the official reasons for which the Derg sent high school and college students to the rural areas on a campaign or zemecha in 1974-75?
- A. To fight and disarm feudal lords
 - B. To participate in literacy campaign
 - C. To speed up the mechanization of agriculture
 - D. To set up independent village communes

38. Great Britain was able to exercise considerable influence on Ethiopia politics following the Second World War as a result of
- A. Her support to Ethiopia's liberation.
 - B. The Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1944.
 - C. the Addis Ababa Treaty of 1896.
 - D. the Tripartite Treaty of 1906.
39. For what purpose was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization set up in 1949?
- A. To assist the war torn economy of the Western Europe
 - B. To weaken Soviet dominance over Eastern Europe
 - C. To safeguard international peace and security
 - D. To defend the West against expansion of communism
40. The Balfour Declaration, which was issued by the British government in 1917, had the aim of
- A. Dividing Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish States
 - B. Establishing a national home for the Jews in Palestine
 - C. Establishing Jerusalem as an international city ruled by UNO
 - D. Creating democratic state in Palestine for both Jews and Arabs
41. Which one of the following was commonly shared by the ELF (Eritrean Liberation Front) and EPLF (Eritrean People Liberation Front)?
- A. The creation of a Greater Ethiopia
 - B. The independence of Eritrea
 - C. Collaboration with the Derg
 - D. A Federation with Ethiopia
42. After the formation of the University Students Union of Addis Ababa (USUAA) , the Ethiopian students movement
- A. Gave strong emphasis to freedom of the press.
 - B. Demanded improvement in education facilities.
 - C. Raised the question of representation in parliament.
 - D. Raised its voice against ethnic inequalities.
43. Which one of the following was a grievance of peasants in Gojam the post -liberation period?
- A. High-price agricultural in-puts
 - B. A new agricultural tax
 - C. Large scale land dispossession
 - D. Cultural and social oppression
44. The major consideration in creating regional states according to the FDRE Constitution of 1995 was
- A. Ethnicity
 - B. Economy
 - C. Geography
 - D. religion

45. What was the primary aim of the revised constitution of 1955?
- A. Consolidating Autocracy
 - B. Federation of Eritrea
 - C. The membership of Ethiopia in UN
 - D. To participate the people's in elections.
- 46.. Which of the following events took place first in a series development that led to the outbreak of the popular Revolution in Ethiopia in 1974?
- A. The resignation of the cabinet of Prime Minister Aklilu
 - B. The series strike of Ethiopian workers
 - C. the mutiny of army unit of Negele Borena
 - D. The nationwide strike of teachers against education sector Review
47. What was the major cause of the Ethio-Somali War of 1977-78?
- A. The alliance forged between Ethiopia and the USSR
 - B. The growth of Islamic fundamentalism in Somalia
 - C. Encouragement of Somalia by the West to fight communism in Ethiopia
 - D. Somali territorial ambitions
48. What did Algeria, Zimbabwe and Kenya had in common under colonial rule?
- A. They were ruled by the British
 - B. They had significant numbers of European settlers
 - C. They had experienced majority self-government
 - D. They were relatively better industrialized
49. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about kefu Qen in Ethiopia
- A. It resulted in the migration of people from South to North
 - B. It was caused by an influenza epidemic
 - C. It was also known as Great famine
 - D. It hindered Meneliks expansion to Southern Ethiopia
50. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about the council of Borumeda
- A. The Ethiopian Muslim were allowed to practice their faith freely
 - B. Hulet Lidet was declared official doctrine
 - C. Mohammed Ali and Amede Liben rejected convert to Christianity
 - D. It facilitated the outbreak of Muslim resistance led by Sheik Talha
51. Which one of the following is **INCORRECT** action taken by Emperor Yohannes
- A. Power sharing
 - B. Defending invaders
 - C. Religious toleration
 - D. Council of Boru Meda

52. Which one is **CORRECT** about Harar and Egypt
- A. The Egypt army left Harar because of the Hiwet treaty
 - B. The Egyptian army was led by Mohammed Rauf Pasha.
 - C. When Egypt invaded Harar the army was led by Mohammed Ratib Pasha.
 - D. When the Egyptians came to Harar they faced little resistance
53. Which one comes first among the following Italian activities in the Ethiopia in the 19thC?
- A. Signing Wuchale treaty with king Menelik
 - B. Occupying Massawa
 - C. Controlling the part of Assab.
 - D. Sending Geographical society.
54. Which one of the following is **CORRECT** about Tewodros decision to imprison the European missionaries?
- A. Tewodros believed the missionaries supported his enemies
 - B. To enforce the British government to give him fire arms
 - C. To enforce British to send him educated personnel.
 - D. Tewodros generally hated the European missionaries.
55. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about the aim of Menelik territorial expansion during the third phase?
- A. Created buffer zone against colonial power
 - B. Control areas that were rich in natural resource
 - C. Reincorporate the medieval Ethiopia territory
 - D. To strength his power against Italy.
56. During the 1896 aggression of Italy over Ethiopia the commander – in - chief was
- A. General Dabormida
 - B. General Baratieri
 - C. General Arimondi
 - D. General Albertone
57. Among the following rulers who resisted Meneliks expansion strongly?
- A. Emir Abdullahi of Harar
 - B. Aba Jiffar the second of Jimma
 - C. Kumsa Moroda of Naqamte
 - D. Jote Tulu of Qellen
58. All signifies the treaty of Addis Ababa on October 26,1896 except
- A. Italy agreed to return the territories of Ethiopia
 - B. Italy accepted null and void Wuchale treaty
 - C. Italy recognized the absolute independence of Ethiopia
 - D. Italy would continue occupying Merb Melash

59. One of the following battle took place before the others. Identify it
- A. The battle of Gura
 - B. The battle of Metemma
 - C. The battle of Dogali
 - D. The battle of Gundet
60. Which one of the following is **INCORRECT** about the Adwa treaty of 1884
- A. The safe evacuation of Egyptian troops trapped in eastern Sudan via Ethiopia
 - B. Ethiopia regained Bogos and Massawa
 - C. It created strong enemies with Mahadist
 - D. Dismantled Egyptian interest over source of Nile
61. Indicate the choice which does **NOT** explain the consequence of the Liche treaty
- A. Menelik agreed to drop the title of king of kings
 - B. Menelik agreed to pay annual tribute to yohanns the fourth
 - C. Menelik lost his control over Wello
 - D. Both Yohanns and Menelik agreed to help each other against common enemies
62. Which one of the following was the supporter of Zewditu during the Diarchy period
- A. The conservative
 - B. The Young educated ones
 - C. The progressive groups
 - D. The enlightened feudalists
63. The British envoy, Gerald portal, in proposed in November, 1887
- A. Official Ethiopia apology for Alulas attack
 - B. war indemnity for Ethiopia
 - C. war indemnity for Italy
 - D. Official Ethiopia apology for Yohannis attack over Egypt
64. In October 1883 a treaty signed between Menelik and Pietro Antonelli
- A. A treaty of Wuchale
 - B. A treaty of convention neutrality
 - C. A treaty of friendship and commerce
 - D. A treaty of Adwa
65. Which one of the following battle resulted in the first blow to Italy colonial advance in Ethiopia?
- A. The battle of Mekelle
 - B. The battle of Amba Alage
 - C. The battle of Dogali
 - D. The battle of Kufit
66. What was the cause that brought Lij Iyasu to the conflict of the adjacent colonialist power?
- A. His biological root descended from non-shewan families
 - B. His more liberal attitude towards Ethiopian Muslims
 - C. His personal quality and polygamous marriage
 - D. His pro –German and Ottoman Turks policy

- A. To modernize and transform Ethiopia.
- B. To ensure that none of them would interfere in Ethiopia internal affair
- C. They were worried about the political empire uncertainly following Menelik death that might affect their interest in Ethiopia
- D. They were worried that other foreign invaders would attack the country

A. Battle of Dogali B. Battle of Gura C. Battle of Mekelle D. Battle of Mekdela

A. Quragngna system B. Lebashay system C. Terenbule D. Asrat

A. The battle of Gur Amba
B. The battle of Dubarqi
C. The battle of Ayshal
D. The battle of Gorgora Bichen

A. The growth of colonization
B. The opposition of Italian local princes
C. The French domination
D. The growth of nationalism

A. Abrahm Lincon B. Robert E. Lee C. Jefferson Davis D. Ulysses S. Grant

- A. It gives freedom for all slaves in rebel held
- B. It allocated free land to slaves who used to be farmers
- C. It allowed to sale land cheaply to northern civil war veterans.
- D. It enabled to build urban housing for the poor and the immigrants.

A. To restore Schleswig and Holstein
B. To restore Nice and savoy
C. To restore Lombardy and Venetia
D. To sign a peace treaty

- A. The emergence of new thought like scientific socialism
- B. Occurrence of dynamism and new paradigm in religious
- C. The development of nationalism
- D. Military power strengthening

76. The long distance trade of 19thC had negative impact on Ethiopia. Because
- A. It was dominated by Muslim merchants
 - B. It helped the emergence of market towns
 - C. It attracted foreign enemies like Egypt and Italy
 - D. It connected nations of the region
77. The Eastern question was closely associated with
- A. Unification of Italy
 - B. British colonial expansion
 - C. The Chinese revolution
 - D. The decline of the Ottoman Empire
78. The second Balkan war was caused
- A. The division of Macedonia
 - B. The division of Bosnia
 - C. The division of Albania
 - D. The division of Serbia
79. Among the following events one has nothing to do with the unification of Germany
- A. Thousandy
 - B. Nationalism
 - C. The Vienna congress
 - D. Zollverein
80. Bismarck had used one of the following war to isolate Austria
- A. Crimean war
 - B. Sadowa war
 - C. Danish war
 - D. Sedan war
81. What aggravated the partition of Africa after 1882?
- A. The opening of Suez Canal
 - B. The Vienna congress
 - C. The involvement of two European powers
 - D. The Fashoda incident
82. Which one of the following is the major factor for the failure of African resistance?
- A. Lack of unity and cooperation among the Africans
 - B. Lack of braveness
 - C. The Africans huge variety of language
 - D. The difference variety of African religion
83. Among the following anti-European resistance which one is **CORRECTLY** matched?
- A. Maji Maji- Zimbabwe
 - B. Urabi pasha- Egypt
 - C. Mahdist Tanganyika
 - D. Samori Toure- Sudan
84. The French colonial administration policy was designed by
- A. Albert Sarreut
 - B. Frederick Lugard
 - C. Major Harris
 - D. Rene Gillic
85. Who were the people in the present day Ghana that strongly fought against British colonizers in the 19thC?
- A. Ashanti
 - B. Sonniike
 - C. Berber
 - D. Kush
86. Which one of the following battle comes first chronologically?
- A. The battle of Chelenqo
 - B. The battle of Embabo
 - C. The battle of Adwa
 - D. The battle of Azule

87. Identify the **INCORRECT** combination

- A. Basso- Gojam B. Derita-Begemider C. Jiren- Jimma D. Ankober- Gonder

88. One of the following is different from the others. Identify it

- A. Limmu- Enarya B. Jimma C. Gera D. Wolayita

89. The 1884-85 Berlin conference was important because

- A. It established various rules for the peaceful resolution of conflict over colonies
- B. It facilitated the entrance of king Leopold of Belgium in the partition of Africa
- C. European imperialist reached an agreement to partition Africa with war.
- D. It declared that Europeans could acquire colonies by force only.

90. Which one of the following is **TURE** about long distance trade in 19th c. Ethiopia?

- A. The south west Ethiopia region served as the main source of trade goods.
- B. The major mechanism for transporting goods were human porters
- C. The major northern trade route dominated by the Afkala.
- D. The main export items were spices.

91. Identify the correct long distance caravan routes

- A. Bonga – Jimma – Saka- Assendabo – Basso – Gondar
- B. Bonga – Soddo – Ankober – Jimma – Harar – Zeila
- C. Bonga – Jimma – Tajura – Aussa – Saka – Assendabo
- D. Bonga – Basso – Gonder – Saka – Assendabo – Jimma

92. From religious point of view which one of the following factor contributed most to regionalism during Zemene- Mesafint?

- A. The influence of protestant church
- B. The division of doctrinal conflict in the Ethiopia Orthodox church
- C. The challenges of the Muslim sultanates
- D. The emergence of Catholic Church

93. One of the following is **INCORRECT** about Fascism

- A. It promoted human rights
- B. It was national chauvinist
- C. The word Fascism originated from Latin term Fasces
- D. It believed that national goal could be advanced by means of war

94. Which of the following did **NOT** characterize capitalism?

- A. Big cities expanded C. The Bourgeoisie class of emerged
- B. The proletariat class D. Trade decline

95. The Nazi –soviet non-aggression pact
- A. Left Hitler free to attack Poland without fear of Russia
 - B. Left Hitler free to attack Russia
 - C. Proved the German and Russia were enemies
 - D. Prevented Hitler from attacking Poland
96. One of the following was **NOT** reason for the defeat of Axis power. Which one?
- A. Overstretched territories of war
 - B. The entrance of USSR and victory of 1942-43
 - C. Great depression and USA refusal not to give loan to Axis
 - D. Entrance of USA in the war after Pearl Harbour
97. Why Britain was favored Italian occupation of Messewa than Ethiopia
- A. To use Italy as well of protection against French expansion
 - B. Because Italy was strongly than Ethiopia to eradicate Mahadist
 - C. Because Ethiopia was preferred France than Britain
 - D. Because Britain was lost the support of Menelik of Shawa
98. Why Japan attacked USA Pearl Harbour?
- A. The refusal of USA loan to Japan
 - B. To push USA in the war to show her superiority
 - C. To give support to her allies in western Europe
 - D. To take USA territories in Philippines
99. Which of the following was **NOT** the major characteristics of the Western European Dark age
- A. Feudalism flourished
 - B. Early capitalism emerged
 - C. Societies became urban centered
 - D. Greco-Roman civilization declined
100. Which one of the following was **NOT CORRECT** about the Battle of Enda Sellase in 1989?
- A. Tigray people liberation front total controlled Tigray region
 - B. Withdrawal of Derg troops from the whole region of Tigray
 - C. The high ranking military officers were attempted to eliminate Mengistu's Haile Maraim from power.
 - D. Tigray People Liberation Front was defeated by Derg

