

KIRKOS SUB-CITY EDUCATION OFFICE

2012E.C/2020G.C HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12

Number of items: 100

Time allowed: 2:00hr.

General Directions:

THIS EXAM PAPER CONTAINS **HISTORY** EXAMINATION. 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 INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET. YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR **2:00 HR.** WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING. PUT YOUR PENCILS DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTION.

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

ETHIOPIAN HIGHER EDUCATION ENTRANCE CERTIFICATE

HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION

1. One of the following is **NOT TRUE** regarding History as a discipline?
 - A. It acquaint us the totality of thought, sayings and deeds of the past societies.
 - B. The study of History merely depends upon written historical documents.
 - C. Its quality of writing is highly affected by the manner of the presentation.
 - D. The authenticity of historical sources may determine the reality of historical facts.
2. Which one of the following features describes Homo Erectus better?
 - A. It had a slightly smaller brain and larger teeth than what modern human beings have.
 - B. It was the oldest type of human being and made little tools know as “Achulean”.
 - C. The partial skull of Homo Erectus was uncovered in the lower Omo Basin.
 - D. This species of human being started domestication of plants and animals.
3. The Neolithic period was considered as a turning point in the history of human beings due to
 - A. the beginning of stone tools production.
 - B. the discovery of fire.
 - C. the beginning of painting skills.
 - D. the beginning of agriculture through the domestication of animals and plant seeds.
4. One of the following statements is **WRONG** about early states?
 - A. Their governments issued coins of gold.
 - B. They were characterized by a relatively large number of people.
 - C. They had a government with coercive power.
 - D. Religion was important in their establishment.
5. In the 1860s, ----- served as a gun-making site in Ethiopia.
 - A. Maqdala B. Dabra Tabor C. Gafat D. Dabaqi

6. One of the following was not the nature of the Ethiopian state that existed in the period of Zamana Mesafent?
- A. The power of the monarchies was intact.
 - B. The Ethiopian state was divided within itself.
 - C. The Ethiopian Orthodox church was divided internally.
 - D. The lords of the period fought constantly.
7. A medium of currency which was used in the 19th c long distance external trade of Ethiopia was
- A. Amole B. Maria Theresa Thaler C. Birr D. Pound
8. The architect and designer of Egyptian aggression in Ethiopia was
- A. Mohammed Rauf Pasha C. Colonel Arrenderup
 - B. Warner Muzinger D. Khedive Ismail Pasha
9. The battle of Mettema paved the way for the
- A. fall of the Mahdist state.
 - B. withdrawal of the Egyptian from Sudan.
 - C. coronation of Menelik as emperor of Ethiopia.
 - D. occupation of Ethiopian territories by Egypt.
10. The reign of Tewodros the II was characterized by
- A. Politically united
 - B. British colonial occupation
 - C. Church – state conflict
 - D. Competition of the process of empire formation
11. All of the following were the signatories of Tripartite Treaty except
- A. Germany B. Britain C. France D. Italy
12. Lij Iyasu did not have a foreign relation with one of the following
- A. Germany B. France C. Ottoman Turkey D. Somalia
13. The armed force of Ethiopia fought at the battle of Amba Aradom was led by
- A. Ras Kassa Hailu C. Ras Abebe Aregay
 - B. Ras Mulugeta Yigezu D. Ras Seyoum Mengesha

14. The commander of the Italian troops who captured Addis Ababa on May 5, 1936 was
 - A. Major Luigi Criniti
 - B. Marshal Pietro Badoglio
 - C. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani
 - D. Marshal Emilio De Bono
15. Which of the following combinations of a dynasty and state is correct?
 - A. Mowa – Kaffa
 - B. Matto - Wolayta
 - C. Malla – Yem
 - D. Bushasho – Sheka
16. In Ethiopia, the main source of trade items in the nineteenth century was the _____
 - A. Central region
 - B. South western region
 - C. Southeastern region
 - D. Eastern region
17. During the Grazzinani Massacre of February 1937, the group that was especially targeted for liquidation was
 - A. Female patriots
 - B. The business class
 - C. Educated Ethiopians
 - D. Members of the royal family
18. The Emir who declared the independence of Harar from Ausa was:
 - A. Emir Nur
 - B. Emir Abdullahi
 - C. Emir Ali Dawud
 - D. Emir Ibrahim
19. The earliest Oromo monarchical state in the Gibe region was:
 - A. Jimma
 - B. Limu – Enarya
 - C. Gera
 - D. Goma
20. The administrative policy that was designed to make Africans copy French culture and French way of life was known as:
 - A. Direct rule
 - B. Indirect rule
 - C. Paternalism
 - D. Assimilation
21. What did the theory of indirect rule refer to in colonial Africa?
 - A. Rule through propaganda.
 - B. Rule through traditional rulers.
 - C. Rule through educated African bureaucrats.
 - D. Rule through missionaries and religious institution.
22. The headquarter of League of Nations was located in
 - A. New York
 - B. Geneva
 - C. Paris
 - D. Moscow

23. Of the following one was not the reform of Lij Iyasu. Which one?
- A. Improvement of traditional practice of *Leba shay*.
 - B. Resumed the practice of *Quragna*.
 - C. Established a system of auditing government property.
 - D. Established secularism of education.
24. The Fashoda incident signified conflict of interest between the colonial powers of
- A. Spain and Portugal
 - C. France and Britain
 - B. Italy and France
 - D. Germany and Britain
25. The reign of emperor Takla –Giorgis came to an end at the battle of
- A. Anchim
 - B. Segele
 - C. Assam
 - D. Derasge
26. The two German states which competed to lead the movement to unify Germany were
- A. Holstein and Prussia
 - C. Saxony and Austria
 - B. Austria and Prussia
 - D. Schleswig and Holstein
27. The American civil war of 1861 – 1865 was triggered by
- A. the emancipation proclamation.
 - B. the secession of southern state.
 - C. the election of Abraham Lincoln.
 - D. the proclamation of the homestead law
28. The immediate cause of First World War was
- A. imperialist rivalries.
 - B. militarism and the arms race.
 - C. the creation of military alliances.
 - D. the assassination of Austria – Hungarian prince.
29. The Schlieffen Plan was designed by
- A. France
 - B. Britain
 - C. Germany
 - D. Russia
30. The contemporary ruler of Egypt during the reign of Yohannes IV (1872 -1889) was
- A. Mohammed Ali
 - C. Khedive Ismail
 - B. Abdille Hassen
 - D. Rauf Pasha
31. Which Italian state spearheaded the Unification of Italy?
- A. Rome
 - B. Sicily
 - C. Lombardy
 - D. Piedmont

32. What happened to German colonies after the end of the First World War?
- A. They were granted independence automatically.
 - B. They were given as mandates to another nation.
 - C. They were provide the right to self determination.
 - D. They formed new confederation of states.
33. The Italian commander in chief during the fascist aggression against Ethiopia when it started in the north in 1935 was?
- A. General Pietro Badoglio.
 - B. General Emilio De Bono.
 - C. General Rudolfo Graziani.
 - D. General Orieste Barateri.
34. The term used to describe the diplomatic problems posed in the Balkans specifically in the 19th and 20th centuries was
- A. Nationalism
 - B. Constitutionalism
 - C. Multi - nationalism
 - D. Eastern Question
35. Which of the following reasons **DID NOT** create favorable conditions for the rise of fascism in Italy in the 1902_s?
- A. The aspiration for democratic freedom.
 - B. The accumulated war debts.
 - C. The appearance of economic depression.
 - D. The spread of unemployment.
36. Which of the following views coincides with Fascism and Nazism?
- A. Both respect the rule of law, nationally, but breach internationally in their relations with other countries.
 - B. Both disrespect the rule of law either inside their countries or outside in their relations with other countries.
 - C. Although both are expansionists, they used peaceful methods of resolving differences.
 - D. Although both are expansionists, they try to respect the sovereignty of independent states.
37. Which of the following views was not included in the Mein Kampf?
- A. The Germans as “master race” deserving to rule.
 - B. Blaming the Jews for Germany’s defeat in the First World War.
 - C. Blaming the communists for Germany’s defeat in the First World War.
 - D. Admiring Mussolini not only as the leader of Italy but also the world.

38. Which of the following countries was severely affected by the economic crisis known as the Great Economic Depression of 1929-1933?
- A. Italy B. America C. Britain D. Germany
39. Which of the following countries started military aggression first on the eve of the outbreak of the Second World War?
- A. Italy's aggression of Ethiopia.
 B. Germany's invasion of Austria.
 C. Japan's invasion of Manchuria.
 D. Hitler's invasion of Poland.
40. What was the "Holocaust"?
- A. The Nazi air bombardment of London.
 B. The massive casualties in the battles of WWII.
 C. The mass murder of European Jews in Nazi concentration camps.
 D. The enslavement of Africans in the Americas.
41. The British colonial rule in India DID NOT witness one of the following:
- A. the Indian struggle for independence was led by an organized party.
 B. the British colonialists used the wealth of India to enrich their country.
 C. the Indian national struggle for independence began and heightened between the two World Wars.
 D. the British worked hard to avoid differences between Muslims and Hindus.
42. By the Camp David Agreement of 1978 in Washington DC,
- A. Jerusalem was totally restored to Palestine.
 B. Egypt gave recognition to the state of Israeli.
 C. the Arabs recognized Israeli as independent state in Middle East.
 D. the Arabs and Jewish agreed on the partition of Palestine.
43. After which Arab-Israeli war, Israel occupied Golan Heights of Syria, the West Bank of Jordan, Gaza strip and Sinia Peninsula of Egypt?
- A. The Suez war C. In Yom Kippur war
 B. In third Arab-Israeli war D. In the first Arab-Israeli war
44. The Super-power of the post- World War II era were the
- A. USSR and China C. USA and USSR
 B. Britain and France D. USA and Japan
45. What was the central idea behind the so called Truman Doctrine and Marshal Plan?
- A. The previous for the contained communist everywhere and the later for economic recovery of European states.
 B. The previous for economic recovery of European states, and the later for the establishment of NATO to defend communist.
 C. Both were for economic recovery of European states from the ruins of WWII.
 D. Russia benefited more from both programs.

- C. The existence of a high rate of illiteracy.
 - D. The presence of wide spread corruption.
54. The 1974 Ethiopian Revolution was signaled by
- A. the army mutiny of Negele Boerana.
 - B. the strike of Addis Ababa taxi drivers.
 - C. the countrywide strike of teachers.
 - D. the arrest of Aklilu Habte-Wold.
55. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched?
- A. Egypt----- monuments of mound.
 - B. Sumerian----- a wedge-shaped characters.
 - C. Kush----- well developed iron industry.
 - D. Assyrians----- well developed siege techniques.
56. The first people to have used the alphabetic system of writing were
- A. the Etruscan
 - B. the Egyptian
 - C. the Phoenician
 - D. the Sumerian
57. One of the following reasons may not be correct as to why the Renaissance began in the 14th century.
- A. The Greco –Roman civilization had been neglected by the religious minded Christian medieval Europe.
 - B. The rediscovery of the Greco- Roman civilization, which had been generally neglected by the religious minded Christian medieval Europe.
 - C. The Italian people’s insistence of their government to focus on reason, a questioning attitude and free inquiry.
 - D. The people of Western Europe began to view life not as a preparation for the hereafter but as a worthwhile for its own sake.
58. Which of the following factor is considered as the cause of the religious reform known as Reformation?
- A. The resentment of some European rulers on the church supremacy over civil authority.
 - B. The Pope being considered by nationalist minded figures as a foreign ruler
 - C. The emergence of oppositions against church taxes and church’s tax exemption
 - D. All can be answers
59. Which of the following is true about Buddhism?
- A. It first originated in China and spread to Japan.
 - B. It preached salvation through extreme asceticism.

- C. It originated in India as a reform movement.
 - D. It preached salvation through alms giving.
60. Which of the following is a central feature of European Feudalism?
- A. Small holder agriculture
 - B. Political centralization
 - C. The predominance of fiefs
 - D. Secular education
61. Large scale exploration and discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries started because of the:
- A. availability of more efficient sailing ships and navigation instruments
 - B. invention of airplanes
 - C. improvement of the climate
 - D. development arts and literature
62. The majority of the people of Ethiopia and the Horn are
- A. Omotic speakers
 - B. Cushitic speaker
 - C. Semitic speakers
 - D. Nilo-Saharan speakers
63. One of the following is WRONG about the Periplus of Erythrean Sea
- A. It describes Zoskales the king of the Aksumites
 - B. It gives information on the territorial extent of the Aksumite state
 - C. Its writer had visited the Red Sea port of Adulis
 - D. Periplus was the name of the author of the book
64. What brought about the fall of Aksum as an Empire?
- A. The destruction of Adulis by the Muslim Arabs.
 - B. The drying and impoverishment of the land.
 - C. Misrule by despotic emperors.
 - D. Internal rebellions and attacks from outside.
65. What was the idea behind the underground churches of Roha (Lalibela)
- A. The recreation of the Holy Land
 - B. Development of the art of building
 - C. Encouragement of monasticism
 - D. Creation of a religious centre greater than Aksum
66. The Royal Prison at Amba Gishen
- A. was a prison in which the male descendents of a Solomonic ruler were detained.
 - B. was a place where royal descendants were detained to avoid succession problem.
 - C. strengthened the power of the Christian kingdom of the medieval period.
 - D. All can be answers.
67. The kings granted land to the officials in return for special services. This socio-economic relationship resulted in a political system known as
- A. Primitive communal system
 - B. Feudalism
 - C. Capitalism
 - D. Socialism

68. At the beginning, the Solomonic dynasty had established a fixed political center in Northern Shoa. Following the death of Yuknuo Amlak, the dynasty introduced mobile capital. This was due to
- the outbreak of internal political instability which was caused as a result of the absence of formal rulers of succession to the throne.
 - the attempt made by the Solomonic rulers to establish fair administration throughout the country, so that every person would get the opportunity to see his /her ruler.
 - the spread was in every area in which rulers would not be in a position to establish a fixed capital and rule the country.
 - the fact that it was a tradition to Ethiopian rulers not to create a political center in a fixed place.
69. Which of the following factors accounted for the decline and fall of the Zagwe Dynasty?
- Lack of resources to uphold the large army of the Zagwe rulers.
 - Absence of smooth political succession to the throne.
 - The intermittent wars with the Muslim Arabs.
 - The absence of genealogical descentance of Solomonic Dynasty.
70. The last king of the Zagwe Dynasty was
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Din Na'od | C. Yitebarek |
| B. Lalibela | D. Yekuno Amlak |
71. The Renaissance was most concerned with
- Technology and science
 - Theological studies
 - Literature and arts
 - The natural sciences
72. The Renaissance period writer who was known by his book "Utopia" which issued "ideal state free from war, injustice, poverty and ignorance" is known as
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Leonardo da Vinci | C. Thomas More |
| B. Dante Alighieri | D. William Shakespeare |
73. Which English ruler had Parliament passed a law declaring that the King not the Pope, was supreme head of the Church of England?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Elizabeth I | C. Henry VIII |
| B. Edward VI | D. Henry VII |
74. The followers of Protestantism in France were known as
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. Calvinism | C. Presbyterianism |
| B. Anglicanism | D. Huguenots |

75. One of the causes for the movement of the Oromo expansion in the 16th century was
- The order of the Gada government.
 - The demographic pressure.
 - The need to undertake trade activities.
 - A push factor from the Somali and Afar populations.
76. The two external powers which were directly involved in the conflict between the Christina kingdom and the sultanate of Adal in the 16th century were
- Persia and India
 - Portugal and Turkey
 - Italy and Egypt
 - Spain and France
77. Which of the following elected leaders of the Oromo managed to transform themselves in kings since the beginning of the 19th century?
- Abba seras
 - the Qallus
 - Abba Gadas
 - Abba Dulas
78. Which of the following factors was responsible for the military success of Imam Ahmed over the Christian army of Lebne Dengle ?
- Numerical superiority of his army to the Christian forces.
 - Military assistance from the Ottoman Turks with guns.
 - Weakness and division within the leadership of the Christian army.
 - His ability in military organization and leadership.
79. The Confessions of Gelawdewos was
- Written by Andre de Oviedo
 - A book that appreciates Catholicism
 - A letter written to the king of Portugal
 - A statement that defends the Orthodox faith
80. Which of the following rulers brought an end to Catholic influence in Gonder by expelling the Jesuits?
- Iyoas
 - Bakafaa
 - Fasiladas
 - Serse-Dingil
81. Identify the true statement about Gondar
- It was one of the mobile capitals
 - It was established by king Minas
 - It was established by Jesuit missionaries
 - It was the permanent capital city of the Christian Kingdom
82. “No taxation without representation” was the slogan of
- Amerindians
 - The British parliament
 - The British bourgeoisie
 - Americans in Britain’s 13 American colonies

83. What was the Tennis Court Oath of the 1789 French National assembly about?
- A. The overthrow of the monarchy.
 - B. The freeing of political prisoners.
 - C. The drafting of a new constitution.
 - D. The reduction of the size of the military.
84. The fatal mistake committed by Napoleon Bonaparte was his invasion of
- A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Russia
 - D. Egypt
85. Which of the following describes the thinking of scholar-officials of ancient China?
- A. That China is always behind the Western world.
 - B. That Chinese Civilization is superior to all others.
 - C. That China should open up to the outside world.
 - D. That change in social and cultural life should be continuous.
86. The 18th century intellectual movement in Europe and Colonial North America is known as
- A. The Age of Renaissance.
 - B. The Reformation.
 - C. the Scientific transformation
 - D. the Enlightenment
87. Who was the commander of the New Model Army during the first English Civil War?
- A. Charles I
 - B. Edward XII
 - C. Queen Elizabeth
 - D. Oliver Cromwell
88. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was:
- A. France's involvement in the American war of independence.
 - B. The division of the French society into three estates.
 - C. The despotic rule of the French monarchy.
 - D. The revolt of the peasants.
89. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Trans- Atlantic slave trade?
- A. The shift of the regional balance of power from West to South Africa.
 - B. The growth of a manufacturing economy along the coastal parts of West Africa.
 - C. The large scale conversion of Africans into Islam.
 - D. The intensification of conflict and warfare among African rulers.
90. What was the stone structures of Zimbabwe erected for?
- A. The residence of royalty.
 - B. As Shrines for dead ancestors.
 - C. Uses as warehouses for trade items.
 - D. To serve as military barracks.
91. 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.

92. Which one of the following were leaders of the Pan-African Movement?
- A. S.H.W Williams and Jomo Kenyatta.
 - B. Kwame Nkrumah and Marcus Garvey.
 - C. W.E.B.Du Bois and Marcus Garvey.
 - D. Emperor Haile Sellassie and Kwame Nkrumah.
93. The major problem in many African countries from the 1970s has been
- A. armed struggle for independence
 - B. pressure from ex-colonial masters
 - C. lack of political stability
 - D. struggle against apartheid
94. Which of the following events came first?
- A. The establishment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
 - B. The civil war in Congo
 - C. The independence of Ghana
 - D. The independence of Kenya
95. Before World War II, Vietnam formed part of
- A. The French colony of Indochina
 - B. The provinces of China
 - C. The Japanese colonial empire
 - D. British colonies in Southeast Asia
96. After establishing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) in 1918, the Bolsheviks set up a secret police to suppress counter-revolutionaries. This secret police was called
- A. Duma
 - B. Cheka
 - C. Kulak
 - D. Iskra
97. The Maji-Maji rebellion of 1905-1907 against the Germans was caused by
- A. Their policy of depriving Africans access to clean pipe water.
 - B. Heavy taxation imposed by the Germans on the local people.
 - C. Their land policy that made the local people to lose their land.
 - D. Their policy of forcing the local population to grow cotton for export.
98. During their occupation of Ethiopia, what factor limited Fascist Italians to Urban centers only?
- A. Lack of interest among the fascists in the country side.
 - B. The complete lack of modern transportation in Ethiopia.
 - C. The outbreak of a nation-wide patriotic resistance.
 - D. The shortage of fascist armed forces to cover the whole country.
99. Which of the following actions provoked the USA entry into the Second World War?
- A. Germany's submarine attack on passenger ships.
 - B. Ottoman Turks' attack on US interests in Asia.
 - C. Germany's invasion of both Belgium and France.
 - D. Japanese attack on its Pearl Harbor naval base.

100. What was the so-called Boston Tea party?

- A. A political party organized by tea producers.
- B. The dumping of tea in the harbor to protest the imposition of import taxes on tea.
- C. A political gathering of American colonists at which tea was served.
- D. A meeting of Boston's tea exporters to protest British rule.