

**AMHARA REGIONAL STATE EDUCATION BUREAU *HISTORY* MODEL
EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12 STUDENTS**

TIME ALLOWED 2: HOURS

INSTRUCTION: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE SUGGESTED OPTIONS AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

1. The founder of the state of Wolayita in the 14th century was probably a powerful king called

A. King Tona	C. King Abba Jifar II
B. King Motoalami	D. King Komesa Morda
2. In the study of history, more reliable and tangible sources of history are

A. inscriptions of the then period	C. research works
B. copped letters	D. reconstructed documents
3. The first human being that able to master the use of fire and migrated outside Africatolive in Asia and Europe was

A. Homo habilis	C. Homo sapiens
B. Homo erects	D. Modern Homo sapiens
4. The ideology "human beings created by super natural force with its shape and structure" advocated by

A. Creationist viewers	C. Humanist viewers
B. Evolutionist viewers	D. Marxist viewers
5. One of the main factors that contributed for state formation was

A. the role of religion in giving security
B. severe and bloody wars of war leadership
C. agricultural devastation with in insecurity
D. importing foreign luxury goods
6. Based on their ability of conquest vast territory, the word "Roman of Asia" had been given to

A. Babylonians	C. Assyrians
B. Ottomans	D. Persians

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7. In ancient history of the world, Mesopotamia and Persian rulers had common features in that both of them were
- A. regarded as an incarnated god
 - B. representatives of their gods
 - C. exercised absolute power through voting
 - D. observers of their people after death
8. For what reason the Roman Empire and Carthage fought a long years of war that took place from 264 to 146 B.C?
- A. For mastery of Mediterranean Sea trade.
 - B. For the sake of secure oversea colonies.
 - C. For glory and prestige.
 - D. To check up their power.
9. The first people who developed non-alphabetic pictorial system of writing were
- A. the Egyptians
 - B. the Sumerians
 - C. the Phoenicians
 - D. the Assyrians
10. The unification of Germany and Italy were similar in that
- A. the unification was encouraged by the Catholic Church.
 - B. the unification was completed by plebiscite.
 - C. the unification was achieved by means of war.
 - D. the unification was achieved through a round table conference.
11. The last phase of Menelik's territorial expansion was largely motivated by
- A. the need to check the advance of colonial powers
 - B. the need to control economically rich areas
 - C. the need to protect the northerners from Kifu- Qen
 - D. the need to enlarge the Shoan territory

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12. Both Emperor Tewodors II and Emperor Yohannis IV have similarities in their
- A. scarifies their life fighting with foreign enemies.
 - B. achieving the unity and political integrity of the country
 - C. eliminating the war lords opposing the countries unity
 - D. introducing a new administrative system to the country
13. Which one of the following was **NOT** the contribution of missionaries in Byzantine Empire?
- A. Converting Russian in to orthodox faith.
 - B. Disputing over authority in the church.
 - C. Spreading Christianity in the empire.
 - D. Translating Bible from Greek to Slav language.
14. The 19th century Omotic states of Ethiopia shared common feature of
- A. constructing watch tower inside their territory
 - B. exercising monarchial administration system
 - C. cooperation to defend their religion
 - D. economic dependency predominantly on agriculture
15. Surrendering weapon to the guard at the gates of the city in Harar could teach us
- A. loyalty among various peoples in Ethiopia
 - B. way of plundering weapons in the city
 - C. isolating the people for all activities
 - D. lose of tension between Oromo and Harar
16. The expected for Italian unification deed unexpected duty, it prominently refers to
- A. monarchy of piedmont-Sardinia
 - B. pope of Roman Catholic Church
 - C. leader of Young Italian Movement
 - D. the leader of Red shirts

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17. Why the election of Abraham Lincoln ignited American civil war? Because he
- A. was an ardent opponent of slavery.
 - B. was encouraged secession of southern states.
 - C. was an ardent supporter of slavery.
 - D. was indirectly created divisions among Americans.
18. The phrase "we have a sick man in our hands" explained to demonstrate
- A. Russian colonial expansion desire in Asia
 - B. British and Austrian controversy on Balkan states
 - C. end of Austrian supremacy in Europe
 - D. gradual decline of Ottoman Turkish Empire
19. Major event speed up the collapse of Emperor Tewodors II administration?
- A. punitive military expedition on Egypt
 - B. more devotion on religious unity than politics
 - C. conducting prolonged war with regional lords
 - D. exempting church land from tax
20. An ambition of aggression and colonialism against Ethiopia mostly fabricated when
- A. Sudan fell under colonial rule of Britain
 - B. Egypt discovered source of Nile with the help of Britain
 - C. Adwa victory sounded in the world
 - D. Ethiopia affected by internal political crisis
21. What would be your better solution concerning Ethio- Mahdist relation if you were Yohannis IV?
- A. Evacuating Egyptians from their trapped position.
 - B. Concluding Adwa treaty to culminate the conflict.
 - C. Inviting Russia for evaluation of the agreement.
 - D. Launching war up on Egypt in cooperation with Sudan.

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22. Which statement would **NOT** support Italian colonial ambition over Ethiopia?
- A. British secret invitation of Italy to occupied Massawa.
 - B. British recognition of Italian version of Article XVII.
 - C. France recognition of Italian version of Article XVII.
 - D. British territorial promises to Italy in the Tripartite treaty.
23. In Ethiopian history, the coronation of Kassa Hailu as emperor Tewodros II in 1855 marks
- A. the beginning of the medieval period
 - B. the beginning of ancient period
 - C. the beginning of modern period
 - D. the beginning of pre- history period
24. Why Britain worried by Italian defeat at the battle of Adwa in 1896? Because
- A. it fears as a bad example to initiate the others.
 - B. its plan of blocking French expansion fell under question.
 - C. it provoked revolutions in Italy and Britain.
 - D. it killed her desire of exploitation plan in Ethiopia.
25. Which decision of 1871 Frankfurt Treaty reversed in the 1919 Versailles Treaty?
- A. Restoration of Alsace and Lorain to France.
 - B. Restoration Holstein and Schleswig to Denmark.
 - C. Restoration Lombardy and Venetia to Italy.
 - D. Restoration Nice and Savoy to Italy.
26. Which one of the following was **NOT** the immediate cause of war or civil war?
- A. The formation of military alliance before WWI and WWII.
 - B. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
 - C. The election of Abraham Lincoln in America.
 - D. The Russian humiliated defeat at the battle of Tanenberg.

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27. What was the major factor undermined the success of anti-Bolsheviks in the Russian civilwar of 1918 to 1921?
- A. Policy of land redistribution.
 - B. white Russian created alliance with foreign armies.
 - C. Red Russians got moral and material support from abroad.
 - D. white Russian lost mass support from workers and peasants.
28. When unjust compensations requested from Ethiopia?
- A. Since the defeat of Mahdist at Kufit.
 - B. After Italian Shameful defeat at Adwa.
 - C. Immediately after the Walwalincident.
 - D. Immediately after Italy evacuated from Ethiopia.
29. An effect of aversive explanation in the book of Hitler the so-called “My struggle” (*MeineKampf*) was
- A. killed working moral of "pure race" German people
 - B. mass murder on European Jews, Gipsy and Slav people
 - C. promoted German minorities in to power
 - D. out casted German pure race from the country
30. The two aggressive countries practiced old principle of "might is right" were
- A. German and Austro- Hungary
 - B. Russia and USA
 - C. Britain and France
 - D. Italy and Japan
31. Hammurabi is particularly famous in history, because he was
- A. the founder of the great Babylonian empire
 - B. the first king who introduced code of law
 - C. the first king deposed from the throne through election
 - D. the first king who convert to Christianity

32. The Ottoman Turks leader of the 16th century that conquered Hungary, Morocco and Persia, whom the Europeans called the "Magnificent" was
 - A. Arslan I
 - B. Mohamed II
 - C. Othman
 - D. Suleiman I
33. In the medieval period, rapid expansion of Islam accounted mostly after
 - A. the conversion of Qurayish tribes in to Islam
 - B. the exhaustion of Persia and Byzantine empires
 - C. the introduction of killing principles of Kharijites
 - D. the division of Muslims in to various sects
34. The written document entitled Periplus of Erythrean Sea mentioned in the 5th century described that
 - A. Economic significance of Punt in the Horn of Africa.
 - B. Adulis served as a port to south Yemen merchants.
 - C. Aksumite participation in internal and external trade.
 - D. Geez language as lingufranca for all trading nations.
35. The major threat for the decline of Aksumite economy and politics came from
 - A. pressure of Persian Empire
 - B. internal power struggle
 - C. an attack of Egyptian army
 - D. Muslim Arabs control over the Red sea trade
36. On which point the 14th-16th century Renaissance movement paid great attention?
 - A. Discovery of Greeco- Roman cultural achievements.
 - B. Evolution of human beings.
 - C. Medieval period civilizations.
 - D. Significant achievements of Chinese civilizations.

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37. Of the following one could **WRONGLY** describe about the Council of Trent?
- A. Orthodox Church called it to elect Jesuits.
 - B. Participants discussed on the issues raised by Protestants.
 - C. Catholic Church discussed to bring uniform teachings.
 - D. A counter defense against protestant movement.
38. In England, a group of Barons and the clergy developed "Magna Carta" in 1215 obliged King John signed it, due to
- A. reducing the power of the nobility
 - B. limiting the power of the king under the law
 - C. solving the problem of power succession
 - D. legalizing church's supreme authority
39. What was the basic cause for the outbreak of the Hundred Years of war between England and France?
- A. England victory at the battle of Poitiers.
 - B. French triumphant at Agincourt.
 - C. unjust treaty concluded at Troyes.
 - D. England loss of Normandy.
40. Which one is the best describes about the common features of Muslim sultanates in Ethiopia and the Horn during the medieval periods?
- A. their economy mainly depends on agriculture.
 - B. there was Muslim and Christian communities.
 - C. their rulers exercised religious and political powers.
 - D. their emergence related to support from Ottomans.
41. Which country took the leading position in merchant capitalism in the 17th century?
- A. Britain
 - B. Portugal
 - C. Dutch
 - D. Spain

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42. The predominant factor attributed Yekuno Amlak to take power from Zagwe dynasty was
- A. he detained political rivals at Amba Gishen.
 - B. he got military support from Portugal.
 - C. he connected his genealogy with Queen of Saba and King Solomon.
 - D. he defeated his rivals thanks for his strong army built by conquering profitable trade routes.
43. The English king who requested military assistance from Christian king of Prester Johan of Indies (Ethiopia) in the medieval age so as to liberate Holy Land
- A. Henry IV
 - B. Edward I
 - C. Henry II
 - D. Henry III
44. The root cause for the conflict between highland Christian kingdom and the Muslim sultanates of Adal in the 16th century was
- A. religious matter both wanted to expand their ideology.
 - B. intervention of Portugal missionaries
 - C. the need to control the resourceful south-west slave hunting areas
 - D. the desire to control lucrative trade routes of Zaila
45. In which event Ethiopian ethnic groups did **NOT** intermingle?
- A. When Ethiopian armies deployed in various regions.
 - B. When Ethiopian war of attack against Mahdists at Kufit
 - C. When Ahmed Gragn launched war of attack in to different parts of Ethiopia.
 - D. When Oromo people spread in to various regions of Ethiopia.
46. Which statement could describe Jesuits **WRONGLY**?
- A. It had been formed as reaction against Protestantism.
 - B. Its fundamental mission was reorganizing Catholic Church.
 - C. Its responsibility was compromising differences in religion.
 - D. Its members delegate in to Ethiopia to convert Orthodox Christians.

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47. The 17th century Ethiopian closed-door policy shared common feature with Japan isolationpolicy in that
- A. the declaration aimed at blocking missionary activities
 - B. the proclamation intended to consolidate European relations
 - C. making the countries protected themselves from foreign invaders
 - D. making Europeans as exceptional trade partner
48. Which one of the following was **WRONG** about the characteristics of the period of the so-called Zemene Mesafint (1769-1855)?
- A. The collapse of centralized authority.
 - B. The absence of rule of law.
 - C. The growth of regionalism.
 - D. The smooth relation between monarchy and nobility.
49. In the 17th and the 18th centuries, Japan and China shared a common feature in that
- A. their elites described the past was superior to the present civilization
 - B. their civilization evolved at the same period
 - C. their stand on expelling Jesuits from their country
 - D. their declaration of seclusion policy
50. For what reason most serious disputes had raised between parliament and the king of England began in the 17th century?
- A. The parliament made puppet the power of the king.
 - B. The king cooperation with Scotland.
 - C. The parliament approved over taxation up on the people.
 - D. The king launched unsuccessful war on Spain and France.

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51. Almoravids in Africa and Hinduism in India had, common feature in that both of them
- A. began as religious reform movements.
 - B. emerged at the same period.
 - C. originated from similar background.
 - D. emphasized on economic and political dimensions.
52. Which European country first conducted slave trade in Africa?
- A. Spain
 - B. Britain
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Portugal
53. French philosopher who was known in his famous work "The spirit of Law" that compiled as many laws and constitutions was
- A. Voltaire
 - B. Rousseau
 - C. Montesquieu
 - D. Diderot
54. The 1776 constitutional congress of the American state adopted a resolution
- A. to break ties with France and Spain
 - B. of the abolition of slavery in America
 - C. of the end of racial segregation in America
 - D. of the declaration of independence of America
55. Napoleon Bonaparte of France was defeated and lost most of his force in Russia in 1812. Because of
- A. lack of sense of patriotism and determination of the army
 - B. harsh climatic conditions and shortage of food
 - C. lack of popular support from the French people
 - D. absences of well-organized and equipped military force

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56. The immediate effect of the Glorious Revolution of England in 1688 was to
- A.the victory of monarchy over thebourgeoisie
 - B.the victory of parliament over the monarchy
 - C.the victory of autocracy over parliament
 - D.the victory of Stuart dynasty over Tudor dynasty
57. What decision passed in the 1938 Munich Deal?
- A. German right to control the Sudetenland part of Czechoslovakia.
 - B. German colonial right over Czechoslovakia.
 - C. Maintaining Czechoslovakia ties with Germany permanently.
 - D. Allowed German occupation of Czechoslovakia.
58. Why United States of America emerged as richest country since WWII. Because of its
- A. deep involvement and participation throughout the war
 - B. agricultural and industrial products provided to the war
 - C. territories were not totally touching in the war
 - D. number of population reduced in the war
59. What was the mandatory aim of the 1947 Marshal plan?
- A. Heightening cold war tensions.
 - B. Providing financial aid mainly to Greek and Turkey.
 - C. Rebuilding European economy damaged in the war.
 - D. Promoting cooperation the Soviet Union.
60. Leaders who play a significant role for the independence of India, Pakistan and Indonesia respectively was
- A.Jawaharlal Nehru, Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Muhammad Sukarno
 - B. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Muhammad SukarnoandJawaharlal Nehru
 - C. MuhammadSukarno, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 - D.Jawaharlal Nehru, MuhammadSukarno and Mohammed Ali Jinnah

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61. With regard to the 20th century event, the phrase “in one hand two touns” best refers to
- A. French evangelization in Ethiopia
 - B. Dutch propaganda over Indonesia
 - C. Turks desire in Asia
 - D. British promise in Palestine
62. The formation of Israel as a state recognized by Egyptian president Anwar Sadatsigned with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Beginat
- A. Camp David Agreement
 - B. Versailles Agreement
 - C. Geneva Agreement
 - D. Vienna Agreement
63. What was the relevancy of the 1942 Anglo – Ethiopian agreement to Ethiopia? Because it
- A. allowed the emperor to have final authority over administration.
 - B. recognized Ethiopian sovereignty.
 - C. recognized Eritrea and Ogaden as part of Ethiopia.
 - D. provided Ethiopia independent relation with other foreigners.
64. Since 1941, British plan of dividing Ethiopia reflected in the regions of
- A. Eritrea and Ogaden
 - B. Haud and Soba
 - C. Ogaden and Haud
 - D. Eritrea and Haud
65. In the 19 60s Ethiopian left-wing radical students did **NOT** advocated
- A. Marxist – Leninist ideology
 - B. Ethio - American relations
 - C. self-determination of Eritrea
 - D. abolishing of the Monarchy
66. Which military force of Ethiopia got military training from Indianinstructorsduring the reign of EmperorHaile Selassie I?
- A. the Imperial Body guard
 - B. the police forces
 - C. the ground armed force
 - D. the Naval and Air force

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67. In the 1947 United Nation Commission, resolutions of Eritrea union with Ethiopia was proposed by
- A. Pakistan
B. Guatemala
C. Norway
D. South Africa
68. Immediately after the restoration of the monarchy, Emperor Haile Selassie I faced early opposition mainly emanated from
- A. neutralizing Italian collaborators
B. isolating exiled nobilities from power
C. marginalizing genuine patriots
D. traitors sided with the outsiders
69. In which colonized country colonizers considered their colony as oversea territory?
- A. Sierra Leone and Libya
B. Morocco and Algeria
C. Cape Verde and Guinea
D. Algeria and Angola
70. The ideology "African people should struggle for their freedom where ever they lived" advocated by
- A. Marches Garvey
B. Nnamdi Azikiwe
C. Sylvester William
D. Dr. Du Bois
71. What was the vital aim of Mau Mau rebellion in the 1950s?
- A. Ensuring equal right for Tanganyika people.
B. Eliminating colonialism from Algeria.
C. Restoring confiscated land for Kenya.
D. Removing slave trade from Angola.
72. The common problem for the outbreak of peasant rebellion in Bale and Gojjam were
- A. religious discrimination
B. inter-ethnic conflict
C. foreign intervention
D. mal administration

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73. In the five years of Ethio- Italian war Ras Mulugeta Yigezu the war minister was died at the battle of
- A. Shire
B. Tiben
- C. Ambaradom
D. Maychew
74. During the inter-war period of Europe, the policy of appeasement towards Nazism was strongly advocated by
- A. Chamberlin
B. Churchill
- C. Roosevelt
D. Mussolini
75. What is the basis for distinction between historic and pre-historic period?
- A. Beginning of sedentary way of life.
B. Beginning of the use of fire.
C. Development of state structure.
D. Beginning of technique of writing.
76. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the First and the Second world wars? In both
- A. Europe was the main battle ground
B. Germany was the initiator and the winner
C. Africa was involved directly and indirectly
D. USA joined the war later and influenced the outcomes
77. What was the 1958 program of "Great Leap Forward" in China?
- A. A program to revolutionized Chinese culture.
B. A program to expand the mass base of the communist party.
C. A program to transform Chinese economy.
D. A program to reunite mainland China with Taiwan.
78. Colonialism in Africa had less influence in
- A. self- government
B. African culture
- C. mineral resources
D. road building

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79. The 19th century long distance trade of Ethiopia was dominated by the Muslim merchants called
- A. Afkala and Jabarti
B. Jalaba and Saffare
C. Afkala and Saffare
D. Saffare and Jabarti
80. The two dominant theme of the 19th century in Ethiopia were
- A. power struggle and foreign aggression
B. Empire building and straggle against foreign aggression
C. religious controversy and political upheaval
D. division in the church and unity in the state
81. The leader of West Africa who fought European colonialists from 1882 to 1898 and historians compared him with Napoleon Bonaparte of France was
- A. Bushri Ibn Salim
B. Habib Bourgiba
C. Urabi Pasha
D. Samori Toure
82. In Ethiopian history, amusing achievement of the Zagwe dynasty was
- A. power sharing in administration
B. vital economic dependency on trade
C. building monolithic rock hewn churches
D. restoring Solomonic dynasty
83. Did how the Dark Age began in Western Europe?
- A. Greek and Rome entered in to war for power.
B. East and west division in the Roman Empire.
C. Germanic and Hun tribal invasion of Eastern Europe.
D. Decline of the Roman Empire and the rise of Feudalism.

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84. The exhaustion of the central government of Christian highland kingdom and the sultanate of Adal in the long years of war paved the way for
- A. the spread of Islamic faith
 - B. the evangelization of Christianity
 - C. the expansion of Oromo population
 - D. the intervention of Egypt
85. During the period of religious controversy, one is **NOT** the reforms of Emperor Susenyos
- A. allowed the eating of Pork meat
 - B. declared Saturday as a holy day rather than Sunday
 - C. lifting of fasting on Wednesday and Friday
 - D. abolished slave trade and polygamous marriage
86. In Ethiopians peace keeping mission under the UN flag first deployed its troops outside Africa in
- A. Korea
 - B. Congo
 - C. Rwanda
 - D. Darfur / Sudan
87. The French journalists described that the war has a "Dirty war" that caused a great damage and human losses, this war fought between
- A. Dutch and Indonesia
 - B. France and Vietnam
 - C. Britain and India
 - D. France and Algeria
88. In which religion a person can be reborn as someone spiritually higher or better or as someone or even an animal
- A. Buddhism
 - B. Judaism
 - C. Confucianism
 - D. Hinduism
89. In medical schools when graduated doctors take an oath to describe give service in a proper manner and keep the secret of the patient, this oath called
- A. Tennis court oath
 - B. Aristotle oath
 - C. Hippocrates oath
 - D. Herodotus oath

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90. What factor obliges USA to change her policy of neutrality in 1917 and entered to WWI?
- A. The withdrawal of Russia from the war.
 - B. The entry of Bulgaria and on the side of Germany.
 - C. German's unrestricted submarine warfare.
 - D. American public opinion against Germany.
91. He was prominent person in the politics of South Africa; he struggled against Apartheid and detained for 27 years in prison at the Robin Island. Who is he?
- A. Desmond tutu
 - B. Pieter W. Bota
 - C. Nelson Mandela
 - D. Tabo Embeke
92. Why is the year 1270 regarded as a historic landmark in the history of Ethiopia? Because it marked the
- A. end of the Aksumite dynasty and the beginning of the rule of Zagwe monarchs
 - B. end of the traditions of mobile capital to the renovation of permanent capital
 - C. rise of Yemrhane Kirstos to the throne and the restoration of the so-called *Solomonic* dynasty
 - D. rise of YekunoAmlak to the throne and the restoration of the so-called *Solomonic* dynasty
93. Gondar decline and lost its importance since the death of Iyasu the Great because of
- A. political upheaval and court intrigue
 - B. civil war and religious dispute
 - C. environmental degradation and severe drought
 - D. population growth and problem of hygiene

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94. What was the main factor for the greatness of pre- colonial Ghana?
- A. Agricultural plantations C. Trans - Atlantic trade
B. Trans- Saharan trade D. Tax from conquered regions
95. Based on number of speakers, predominantly spoken supper family language in Ethiopia is
- A. Cushitic C. Omotic
B. Semitic D. Nilo Sharan
96. The magnificent Roman Emperor who declared Christianity as official state religion was
- A. Emperor Theodosius C. Emperor Constantine I
B. Emperor Julius Caesars D. Emperor Augustus Caesars
97. Who was the first chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) after the immediate down fall of the monarchy in 1974?
- A. Major Mengistu Hail Mariam
B. Brigadier General Atnafu Abate
C. Major General Teferi Benti
D. Lieutenant General Aman Andom
98. According to the New Constitution of 1791, "Active Citizens" in France were those who
- A. were emancipated from slavery
B. were members of Legislative Assembly
C. enjoyed the right to vote and be elected
D. came back home after participating in the American war

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99. The Golden Age of Gondar was the period of
- A. Susenyos, Fasiledes and Bakaffa
 - B. Fasildes, Yohannis I and Iyasu I
 - C. Iyasu II, Yohannis II and Iyoas
 - D. Mentwab, Ras Mikeal Sehul and Tekle Giorgis
100. The BBC journalist who exposed the hiding famine of 1972-1974 to the rest of the world and accelerated the downfall of Emperor Hail Selassie regime was
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Stephen Sackur | C. James Bruce |
| B. Jonathan Dimbleby | D. Donald Johansson |