EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATIONS SERVICE (EAES)
ETHIOPIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (ESSLCE)
HISTORY, Hamlie, 2016 E.C/July, 2024 G.C

Subject Code: 08 **Booklet Code: 245**
Time Allowed: 2:30 Hours **Number of Items: 100**

1. With which one of the following ideas or institutions is capitalism associated?
   A. Serfdom
   B. Equality of classes
   C. Controlled markets
   D. Making profit

2. What was the fundamental organizational change that led to the Industrial Revolution?
   A. The shift from the dispersed system to factory production
   B. The replacement of animal and human labor by machines
   C. The shift from coal to water to generate power
   D. The development of banks to lend money to Entrepreneurs

3. Which one of the following was a consequence of the American Civil War?
   A. The end of racial oppression in the USA
   B. The end of the institution of slavery in the USA
   C. The economic prosperity of the southern planter class
   D. The acquisition of parts of the US by France

4. What was the major consequence of the Second Balkan War?
   A. The deepening of hostility between Austria-Hungary and Serbia over territorial claims.
   B. The forced withdrawal of Ottoman Turkey from all its European territories.
   C. The emergence of conflict between emerging Balkan nationalism and the Ottoman Empire.
   D. The emergence of several countries such as Greece and Macedonia as independent nations.

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5. Which of the following innovations contributed to the success of European imperialism in Africa in the late 19th-century?
   A. The discovery of cement for building efficient roads
   B. The development of techniques for exploring minerals
   C. The numerical superiority of white armies than Africans
   D. The discovery of medicinal protection against malaria

6. What was the main feature of British indirect rule?
   A. The exclusion of Africans from the administration of the colonies.
   B. The use of extensive violence to mobilize commodities for export.
   C. The granting of Africans British citizens with their political rights.
   D. The use of Africans in their administration of the colonies.

7. How did long distance trade facilitate interaction among Ethiopia's populations?
   A. By helping introduce Orthodox to different parts of the region.
   B. By giving rise to markets that served as centers of cultural interaction.
   C. By spreading democratic institutions such as Gada to new areas.
   D. By making use of the common media of exchange.

8. Why did Emperor Tewodros II's modernization attempts fail? Because
   A. he lacked the technology and resources necessary to implement the reforms.
   B. he tried to simply copy western institutions rather than adapt them to local conditions.
   C. he angered the European powers who could have helped him.
   D. British opposed his reforms fearing he would create a strong Ethiopian state.

9. What was the consequence of the Hewett (Adwa) Treaty of 1884?
   A. Return of Massawa to Ethiopia
   B. Ethiopian hostility with the Mahdist Sudan
   C. Ethiopian control over Matama
   D. Continuous Ethiopian war with the Egyptians

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10. What was the significance of the battle of Sagele of 1916 in Ethiopian politics?
   A. It ended the political influence of Wallo in national politics.
   B. It led to the victory of the progressive groups in court politics.
   C. It marked the end of the influence of the tripartite powers in Ethiopia.
   D. It marked a shift of power from Shewa to Wallo.

11. Which one of the following is correct about the importance of history?
   A. It enables people to become less spiritual and more secular.
   B. It helps us understand contemporary issues.
   C. It encourages people to focus more on local than global issues.
   D. It deepens extreme nationalism among the diverse population.

12. Which of the following is correct according to the scientific theory of human evolution?
   A. The earliest human species originated in Africa and spread out to other continents.
   B. The major difference among the various hominid species is in terms of height and weight.
   C. It is by the types of iron tools that they made that we differentiate among hominids.
   D. The different hominid species in Africa descended from Lucy (*Dinkinesh*).

13. What was the Ethiopian state that had emerged immediately before Aksum?
   A. Damot
   B. Adulis
   C. Haulti
   D. Damat

14. To which language super-family do the Omotic language belongs?
   A. Khoi-San
   B. Niger-Congo
   C. Afro-Asiatic
   D. Nilo-Saharan

15. Which of the following technologies enabled ancient Egyptians to produce large surpluses and maintain an enduring state?
   A. Building pyramids
   B. Inventing hieroglyphics
   C. Constructing irrigation canals
   D. The art of mummification

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16. Which one of the following is correct about Pre-Colonial American civilizations?
   A. They all achieved high standards of urban development and high rate of city structure.
   B. While the Inca built extensive roads and the Maya developed an accurate calendar.
   C. The development of writing distinguished Aztec civilization from Mayan and Incan civilizations.
   D. The Inca put up a stronger resistance against the Spanish because they used tools made out of silver.

17. To which power did Aksum eventually lose control over the Red Sea trade?
   A. Muslim Arabia
   B. Ottoman Turkey
   C. Mamluk Egypt
   D. Safavid Persia

18. What was the major achievement of the Muslim Arabs under the immediate successors of the Prophet Mohammed?
   A. Moving the center of the empire outside of Arabia and Syria.
   B. The capture of Medina and its selection as the religious center.
   C. The capture of extensive territories from Persia and Byzantium.
   D. The opening of trade routes connecting Arabia with India.

19. Which one of the following was a cultural feature of the Zagwe dynasty?
   A. The continuation of Christianity as the official state religion.
   B. The use of the Agaw language for both court and church functions.
   C. The shift of the pilgrimages from the Holy Land to Lalibela.
   D. The development of rules about royal succession.

20. Why did the medieval Ethiopian Christian kingdom rely on mobile courts? Because
   A. the tradition of permanent capitals did not familiar before.
   B. moveable capital made it possible to administer a vast empire easily.
   C. permanent capitals were easy targets for attack by subject populations.
   D. the empire lacked materials to construct permanent settlements.

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21. What was the major feature of early capitalism in Europe?
A. Greater use of money as capital rather than just income.
B. The shift in motivation from making profits to humanitarianism.
C. Decline in international trade due to internal and external war.
D. Replacement of human and animal labor to machines in production.

22. Which of the following is correct about the Aksumite state?
A. Its expansion was due to the desire to control trade routes.
B. It was established by immigrants from South Arabia.
C. It directly inherited the political institutions of Punt and Damat.
D. Its rulers ruled their subjects directly.

23. What explains the rise of the Zagwe dynasty to power?
A. Their success in effectively mobilizing the Agaw people.
B. Their achievements in architectural development.
C. Their integration into the Aksumite economic and politics.
D. Their success in preserving Christianity elements.

24. Which one of the following accounts for the downfall of the Zagwe?
A. Succession struggle
B. Economic decline
C. Outbreak of plague
D. Religious controversy

25. What idea from the Renaissance period became and dominant in the Modern World?
A. The divine origin of human life
B. Reconcilability of with secular life
C. The non-understandability of the universe
D. Reason and the possibility of progress

26. How Yekuno Amlak restore the so-called "Solomonic" Dynasty in 1270?
A. By referring the Zagwe as usurpers and hence eroding its acceptance.
B. By securing recognition from the Egyptian Coptic Church.
C. By getting support from the Holy Land of Jerusalem.
D. By blocking the Zagwe from being crowned as emperors at Aksum.

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27. How did Islam spread in to central and eastern Ethiopia during the medieval period? It was through
A. Islamic Holy war of *jihads*.
B. the migration of Arab clans.
C. the agency of nomadic pastoralists.
D. the activities of traders and *sheikhs*.

28. What was the main factor for the expansion of the Christian kingdom in north and central Ethiopia from the 13th to the 16th-centuries?
A. The wish to convert Muslim populations to Christianity
B. The desire to establish ports on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean
C. The desire to increase revenue by controlling trade routes
D. The wish to acquire new lands for a rapidly growing population

29. Which of the following was a consequence of the wars between the Christian State and Adal under *Imam* Ahmed al Ghazi?
A. The decline of the importance of trade routes leading to Zeila.
B. The partition of the Red Sea between the Portuguese and Ottomans.
C. The end of ruling the Christian state from permanent seat in Shewa.
D. The adoption of agriculture by many pastoralists in eastern Ethiopia.

30. What distinguished *Imam* Ahmed Al-Ghazi from his predecessors?
A. His use of a cavalry rather than an infantry force in his wars.
B. His mobilization of armies from Afar and Somali in his campaigns.
C. His used the religious animosity to mobilize the Muslim population.
D. His decision to conquer the Christian kingdom rather than raid it.

31. Which one of the following explains why Italian unification became successful?
A. The adoption of a mixed strategy by the Italians that combined armed uprising and diplomatic pressure.
B. The decision of the Austrian Hapsburgs to support Italian unification.
C. The weakening of the Hapsburgs both economically and politically.
D. The mobilization of liberals, conservatives and the papal states by Piedmont-Sardinia for the cause.

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32. Which one of the following was the major factor for the colonial occupation in Africa?
   A. Collection of ethnographic and geographical information by missionaries and explorers.
   B. Internal divisions within African societies and the factional support provided by the Europeans.
   C. Europeans military and technological superiority over the pre-colonial African states.
   D. The absence of centralized state structures among many African populations at the time.

33. Who were the traders dominated long distance trade in the Southwestern region during the 19th-century?
   A. *Saffare*
   B. *Jabarti*
   C. *Jallaba*
   D. *Afkala*

34. What does the Liche Treaty of 1878 tell us about Emperor Yohannes IV's' style of rule? That he
   A. favored negotiations and power sharing to build imperial authority.
   B. was cruel towards his rivals and sought to eliminate them for the last.
   C. lacked consistency in his approach to local rulers.
   D. was influenced by his religious thought in his administration.

35. Which one of the following was a consequence of the battle of Adwa?
   A. The acquisition of an outlet to the sea for Ethiopia.
   B. The end of Ethiopia's encirclement by hostile powers.
   C. The recognition of Ethiopia as an independent country.
   D. The end of Italian colonial aspirations in the Horn of Africa.

36. Which of the following was a feature of the period of the Diarchy (1916-1930) in Ethiopian politics?
   A. The absence of power struggle within the ruling class.
   B. Struggle for power among groups within the ruling class.
   C. The introduction of major political and constitutional reforms.
   D. Rapid penetration of foreign capital into the country.

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37. Why did the Shoan nobility remove *Itege* Tayitu from power in 1910? Because
   A. they disliked her attempt to undermine Shoan dominance.
   B. she favored the Germans over the Britain and France diplomatic shift.
   C. she began to reverse the modernization steps of Emperor Menelik.
   D. she demonstrated lack of judgement in making decisions.

38. Which one of the following initiatives of *Lij* Iyasu can be said to have improved the condition of the Ethiopian peasantry?
   A. The establishment of a modern police force called *Terenbulle* as the first municipal force.
   B. The requirement that all businesses should be audited periodically to make sure they paid taxes.
   C. The appointment of local administrators on the basis of merit to the central administration office.
   D. The decision that the payment of tithe (*asrat*) should be on the basis of actual produce.

39. In what way did the Constitution of 1931 contribute to the consolidation of Haile Selassie I's autocratic power?
   A. It gave the emperor the right to pardon crimes against the state.
   B. It created a parliament that would debate and approve legislation.
   C. It reduced the power of nobilities not to challenge his power.
   D. It enhanced the image of the emperor as a progressive leader.

40. Which one of the following African resistance movements was related to colonial Cotton plantation?
   A. The Ndebele resistance in Zimbabwe
   B. The *Maji Maji* rebellion in Tanganyika
   C. The resistance of the Ashanti kingdom
   D. The resistance of the Mandinka Empire

41. Why did Bismarck organize the alliance system?
   A. To solve European colonial rivalry in Africa peacefully
   B. To weaken British dominance in European politics
   C. To support the Ottoman Empire against Russian expansion
   D. To secure protection for Germany against French hostility

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42. Which of the following was a consequence of the 1917 Revolution in Russia?
   A. The restoration of Russian control over neighboring states such as Ukraine and Poland.
   B. Implementation of the Communism as an official ideology in Russia and influenced other world.
   C. The withdrawal of Russia from international politics until the beginning of WWII.
   D. The shift of Russian modernization efforts from the cities to the countryside.

43. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War?
   A. The publication of the Axis powers' secret plan to partition the globe.
   B. The withdrawal of Germany's pledge to guarantee the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia.
   C. British decision to occupy the port of Danzig as a pre-emptive action against German invasion.
   D. Germany's invasion of Poland threatened both Britain and France.

44. Which organ of the UN was responsible for facilitating the independence of former mandated territories?
   A. The Security Council
   B. The Trusteeship Council
   C. The International Court of Justice
   D. The UN Secretariat

45. Which of the following was a consequence of the Marshall Plan?
   A. The containment of Communism from spreading to Asia and Africa.
   B. The division of Germany between the Capitalist West and Communist East.
   C. The extension of American political influence to Latin American countries.
   D. The economic recovery of Western European countries after WWII.

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46. What was the cause of the Cold War?
   A. Conflict between the supporters of free market & planned economic systems.
   B. Desire of the super powers to extend their political and strategic influence across the globe.
   C. Difference between the two superpowers on how to partition Africa and Asia.
   D. Rivalry between the super powers to send the first mission to outer space.

47. Which of the following countries did **NOT** belong to the Warsaw Pact?
   A. Romania
   B. The Soviet Union
   C. West Germany
   D. Hungary

48. What was the Vietnamese city that was renamed as Ho Chi Minh City following Communist victory over the US?
   A. Saigon
   B. Peking
   C. Dien Bien Phu
   D. Hanoi

49. Which of the following was a factor for the collapse of Communism in the late 1980s?
   A. The rise of anti-communist movements in the Eastern Europe
   B. Political and economic reforms initiated by Gorbachev
   C. Rivalry between the Soviet and Chinese forms of communism
   D. Loss of popular support for the ideology at the global level

50. Why did the Imperial government fail to carry out a land reform program in the late 1960s and early 1970s? Because it
   A. lacked the technical and financial resources for its realization.
   B. feared that there would be opposition from the peasantry.
   C. was preoccupied with peasant rebellions in Gojjam and Bale.
   D. feared that there would be strong opposition from the big land owners.

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51. To which of the following is the concept of objectivity related when applied to the study of history? The ability to
A. interpret events based on one's subjective experience.
B. explain change in a clear and logical manner.
C. avoid subjectivity on the part of the historian.
D. identify original sources by the historian.

52. What is the significance of periodization in historical studies? It helps to
A. trace continuities and change through time.
B. make the work of history to screen usable sources.
C. distinguish professional history from popular history.
D. sort out factual details from factious narratives.

53. With which of the following homo species are Achulean tools associated?
A. Homo *africanus*
B. Homo *habilis*
C. Homo *erectus*
D. Homo *sapiens*

54. Which of the following is a characteristics of the Upper Paleolithic?
A. Composite tools made out of stone and Bone
B. Lack of change in tool making techniques in Africa
C. Tools made out of metals like copper and bronze
D. Highly selective breeding of livestock

55. Which one of the following explanation is **NOT** correct according to the theories of emergence of early states?
A. Those who control trade routes become rulers.
B. Successful military leaders become kings.
C. Priests established political control in the name of gods.
D. People who organize religious pilgrimages become leaders.

56. Which one of the following was a major achievement of the Indus Valley civilization?
A. The development of a writing system
B. The construction of refined Buddhist temples
C. The development of urban planning techniques
D. The writing of a complex legal code

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57. What was the major contribution of Greek civilization to the Western world?
A. Ideas about direct participatory democracy
B. Rejection of slavery as an institution
C. Techniques of building roads that last long
D. The use of the wheeled transport

58. What was a common achievement of the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia?
A. The invention of techniques for preserving the bodies of the dead.
B. The development of a writing system for administrative purposes.
C. The construction of elaborate religious buildings using clay bricks.
D. The invention of techniques for purifying copper and iron.

59. Which of the following characterizes feudal society in Medieval Europe?
A. The revival of patronage for Arts and Architectures
B. The establishment of centralized empires
C. The existence of large and flourishing trade centers
D. The decentralization of state power

60. Which of the following is correct about Byzantine emperors?
A. They were both religious and political leaders.
B. Their power was checked by the Orthodox Church.
C. They exercised absolute power over their subjects.
D. Their rule was based on the model of Athenian politics.

61. Why did the 1960 attempted coup against Emperor Haile Selassie fail? Because
A. there was disagreement between the coup leaders on what to do with Haile Selassie's officials.
B. the *coup* leaders failed to secure support from the army and the air force.
C. the *coup* leaders failed to secure control of the radio station and the imperial palace.
D. the *coup* leaders did not set up a government immediately after capturing power.

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62. Which of the following initiatives of the *Derg* had a major socio-economic consequence for the peasantry?
A. The Land Reform
B. The Literacy Campaign
C. The nationalization of industries
D. The confiscation of extra houses

63. What was the major factor for the outbreak of the Ethio-Somalia War of 1977/78?
A. Difference over interpreting the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.
B. Rivalry between the two countries over the issue of Djibouti.
C. Republic of Somalia claimed the Somali-inhabited territories of eastern Ethiopia.
D. Personal animosity between Colonel Mengisu and General Siad Barre.

64. How did France punish Guinea for voting against continued political association with the former colonial master?
A. Sponsoring a *coup* against Sekou Toure
B. Denying any form assistance to the country
C. Establishing a rival government in France
D. Expelling Guinea from the French Union

65. Which of the following shows the continued influence of western countries over the economies of African countries after independence?
A. The export of primary and industrial products to western countries.
B. The dependence on infrastructure built by the west.
C. The dependence on western models of education.
D. The dependence of African countries on western loans.

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66. Which of the following was the characteristics of *coups* in African politics after independence?
A. Although *coups* were instrumental in removing authoritarian leaders, the regimes that replaced them brought very little change.
B. Although *coups* were carried out by the military, the latter proved a revolutionary force of change in many African countries.
C. Unlike *coups* carried out in former French colonies, *coups* in former British colonies succeeded in bringing change to African politics.
D. *Coups* carried out by junior officers were successful in bringing change than *coups* led by generals.

67. What was the major political agenda of the Transitional Period (1991-1994) in Ethiopia?
A. Finding a new foreign partner to help with economic and social recovery after decades of war.
B. Re-establishing an Ethiopian army on the basis of ethnic and regional representation.
C. Transforming the country from a centralized command economy to one based on the principles of market liberalism.
D. Developing a constitution that would guarantee both the democratic rights of individuals and groups.

68. In which of the following countries did Ethiopia take part in a UN led Peace keeping mission?
A. Zimbabwe
B. Sierra Leone
C. Liberia
D. Chad

69. Which of the following features of indigenous knowledge has the potential to contribute to overall development of a society?
A. Its sense of superiority
B. Its unchanging nature
C. Its disregard for morality
D. Its holistic nature

70. Which one of the following is **NOT** an example of cultural heritage?
A. The Palace of Abba Jifar
B. Halala Kella of Dawro
C. The Semen National Park
D. The Al Najashi Mosque

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71. Why did the *Schlieffen* plan failed in the WWI? Because
A. Germany did not receive support from Turkey on time.
B. Russia mobilized quickly and attacked Germany.
C. the US refused to send the arms Germany had paid for.
D. Germany did not have air superiority on the western front.

72. What was the difference between the self-help associations and the political parties that emerged in Africa in the inter-war period?
A. The former supported colonial rule while the latter demanded independence.
B. The former were led by the educated elite while the latter were led by traditional leaders.
C. The former were primarily concerned with economic issues while the latter focused on broader political matters.
D. The former called for gradual transfer of power to Africans while the latter demanded speedy transfer.

73. Following the Wal-Wal incident of 1934, what action taken by Italy caused the outbreak of war between Ethiopia and Italy? Italy's
A. submission of unacceptable demands to the Ethiopian.
B. decision to take the conflict to the League of Nations.
C. deployment of army between Italo-Somaliland and Ethiopia.
D. attempt to incite local populations in the border areas to rebel.

74. Why did the US declare war on Japan in the Second World War? Because
A. the US disliked the prospect of a modernizing and rising Japan.
B. Japan attacked US bases on the Pacific at Pearl Harbour.
C. Japan criticized US support for the Allies power in the Pacific.
D. the US wanted to take over Japan's colonies in the Far East.

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75. What is the connection between the Atlantic Charter and the future UN? The charter underlined that
A. the establishment of an international organization to ensure world peace.
B. the various bodies of the future United Nations to be functionary.
C. a detailed description of how the United Nations would be run.
D. the UN would be a failure if the Security Council was dominated by the Big Five.

76. What was the cause of the First Arab-Israeli War of 1948/1949?
A. British decision to take the issue of Palestine to the UN.
B. The Arab States' refusal to accept the partition of Palestine.
C. US decision to recognize the establishment of the state of Israel.
D. The Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the West Bank.

77. Which of the following was common to national liberation movements in Kenya and Algeria?
A. Strong influence of communist ideology
B. Strong support from Socialist Tanzania
C. Resort to armed struggle as a strategy
D. Internal power struggle among the leaders

78. Which one of the following African nationalist leaders took part in the 1945 Pan-African Congress that took place at Manchester?
A. Edward Blyden
B. Julius Nyrere
C. Gamal Abdel Nasser
D. Kwame Nkrumah

79. Which one of the following developments characterizes the post-liberation period in Ethiopia?
A. Frequent coup attempts
B. Suppression of landlordism
C. Consolidation autocracy
D. The expansion of education

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80. Why did the Ethio-Eritrean federation fail? Because
A. the arrangement was subverted by the Italians.
B. both unionists and separatists were dissatisfied with it.
C. the UN did not provide the support it promised to Ethiopia.
D. the federal representative in Asmara was corrupt and ineffective.

81. Which of the following Oromo group settled in the south western part of the Ethiopian region?
A. Mecha
B. Borana
C. Guji
D. Ittu

82. Why did Emperor Susenyos accept Catholicism? Because
A. he believed that the Catholic doctrine was superior to the teachings of the Orthodox Church.
B. he wanted Portuguese military help in securing an outlet through the Red sea.
C. he wanted to become rich and powerful by taking over the lands of the Orthodox Church.
D. he hoped to get military support from the Catholic countries against his rivals.

83. With which of the following was the *Zemene Mesafint* associated?
A. Revival of commerce and crafts
B. Consolidation of monarchical power
C. Doctrinal controversies in the Church
D. Improvement of peasant conditions

84. What was the consequence of the Tokugawa Shogunate's seclusion policy for Japan?
A. It ended Japanese voyages of discovery in Asia and hence the economic benefits that could come from these activities.
B. It prevented Japan from importing firearms and hence the capacity of the state to consolidate power.
C. It weakened Christianity in Japan by limiting regular contacts between the Japanese and foreigners.
D. It limited the development of Japanese international trade and hence retarded its capitalistic development.

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85. What was the statement by John Locke that justified rebellion?
A. That a government cannot ask its people for additional taxes without approval by parliament or a representative body.
B. That a government which cannot protect the natural rights of its people is not a legitimate government.
C. That in order to govern, a government would have to call Parliament into session regularly.
D. That the legitimacy of a government is dependent on its ability to offer physical security to its citizens.

86. What explains the involvement of large numbers of ordinary people in the French revolution between 1788 and early 1789?
A. The introduction of revolutionary ideas from the Americas
B. The collapse of the state's security system
C. The defeat of France in the Seven years' War
D. The food crisis and ensuing economic misery

87. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Industrial Revolution?
A. The decline of the urban population
B. The spread of the factory system
C. The improvement of the life of workers
D. The abolition of manual labor in manufacturing

88. How did the Congress of Vienna of 1815 seek to establish peace across Europe?
A. By establishing a balance of power among the European powers.
B. By weakening the economic and military capabilities of France.
C. By recognizing the democratic and nationalistic aspirations of European populations.
D. By agreeing to support the reforms of liberalizing European governments.

89. Which one of the following group was able to establish their own dynasty in Egypt?
A. Funj
B. Almohads
C. Abdallabi
D. Mamluks

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90. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade?
   A. The overthrow of oppressive regimes by force of arms.
   B. Greater availability of land and hence expansion of the economy.
   C. The weakening of indigenous crafts and technology due to import of European goods.
   D. The rapid increase of population due to introduction of new food crops and medical technologies.

91. Which of the following Ethiopian states had emerged first?
   A. Gojjam
   B. Damot
   C. Enareya
   D. Wolayta

92. Which one of the following was an outcome of the formation of the Ottoman Empire?
   A. The weakening of the Persian Empire
   B. The spread of pastoral nomadism across Asia
   C. The decline of trade between Europe and Asia
   D. The expansion of Islam in the Balkan Peninsula

93. Which one of the following was a key feature of early capitalism in Europe?
   A. The relocation of manufacturing from the cities to the countryside.
   B. Massive investment in the construction of railways and roads.
   C. The development of a banking system that facilitated long distance trade.
   D. The decline of the power of the bourgeoisie in local and international trade.

94. What was the motive behind the involvement of the Portuguese and the Ottomans in the Ethiopian region in the 16th-century?
   A. Establishing control over the source of the Abbay
   B. Spreading their respective religions in the region
   C. Finding markets for their manufactured goods
   D. Extending their economic and political influence in the region

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95. Which one of the following region was believed to have been an area of Oromo settlement prior to their 16th-century movement?
A. The Ethio-Sudan borderlands
B. The upper course of the Awash River
C. The area between the Wabi Shebelle and Juba
D. The area adjoining upper Ganale

96. Which of the following 19th-century Ethiopian societies shared a similar system of political organization?
A. Kaffa and Hadiya
B. Wolayta and Kaffa
C. Khomosha and Nuer
D. Shewa and Gamo

97. With which of the following medieval African states was Timbuktu associated?
A. Mali
B. Ghana
C. Kanem Bornu
D. Songhai

98. Why was the second phase of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade also known as the Triangular trade? Because the
A. merchants involved in this trade transported slaves to the Americas using triangular shaped ships.
B. transportation of slaves to the Americas passed through three distinctive phases.
C. trade linked traders and goods drawn from the continents of Africa, Europe and the Americas.
D. slave trade during this period was dominated by the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch.

99. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Industrial Revolution?
A. The domination of European society by aristocrats devoted to farming and the manufacturing bourgeoisie.
B. The widening of income inequality between workers and capitalists.
C. The improvement of living and working conditions for factory workers.
D. Increase in unemployment due to the replacement of workers by machines.

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100. What was the fundamental cause of the American War of Independence?

A. The introduction of the different Acts by the British government.
B. The support France gave to the Colonists against the British.
C. The thirteen colonies rejection of strict rule by the British.
D. The passage of the Declaration of Independence by the colonists.

THE END

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