

REVIEWED ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (EUEE) HISTORY GINBOT
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DIRECTIONS: Each of the following questions is followed by four possible alternative answers.

1. The messenger sent to Portugal by Atse Libine Dingil to bring help against Imam Ahmed was
 - A. Pero Paez
 - B. John Bermudez
 - C. Alphonso Mendez
 - D. Christopher da Gama

Explanation

- A. Pedro Paez was a Spanish missionary who succeeded in converting many influential people including Suseniyos (1607-32). Paez came to Ethiopia in 1603 after the death of Libne Dengel.
- B. John Bermudez was the messenger of Emperor Lebne Dengel to Europe in 1535.
- C. Alphonso Mendez arrived in 1622 and stayed until all Portuguese and Jesuits were expelled from the country in 1632.
- D. Christopher da Gama was the Portuguese commander who provided military support to Gelawdiwos in his war against Imam Ahimad in 1543.

Answer. B

2. The battle that led to the completion of German unification in 1871 was
 - A. Versailles
 - B. Sadowa
 - C. Waterloo
 - D. Sedan

Explanation

- A. The Palace of Versailles is a formal royal residence built by King Louis XIV located in Versailles, west of Paris. Following the defeat of Louis Napoleon at the battle of Sedan in 1871, Bismarck proclaimed Wilhelm I as Emperor (Kaiser) of the German Empire at Versailles and he became chancellor of the German Empire.
- B. Sadowa was a battle in which the Prussia forces defeated Austria in 1866. It was also known as the Seven Weeks war.
- C. On June 18, 1815, at the battle of Water loo, in Belgium the British commander Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) and Prussian general Brucher defeated Napoleon I. It marked the end of Napoleon Bonaparte of France.

- D. Bismarck defeated the French army led by Napoleon III at the battle of Sedan on Sep 2, 1870. It was the last and decisive battle in the course of German unification.

Outcomes of the war

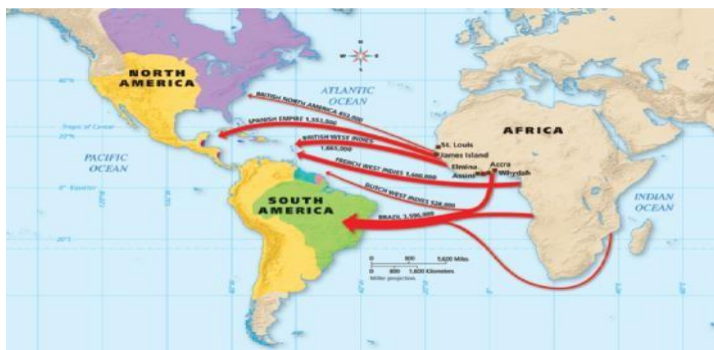
- The South German states were united with North Germany.
- Napoleon and his 100,000 troops were taken as prisoners.
- Collapse of the Second Empire in France.

Answer. D

3. Which continents were connected to each other in the Triangular Trade?
- A. Africa, Europe and the Americas
- B. The Americas, Africa and Asia
- C. Asia, Europe and Africa
- D. The Americas, Asia and Europe

Explanation

- A. The second phase of slave trade was known as the triangular trade, because the route of this trade tied, in somewhat a triangular shape of the three continents-the Americas, Europe and Africa. It began in the 1580's. In this phase the trade was conducted by monopolistic slave trading companies, which were officially chartered by their respective governments. These companies operated in a highly organized system which was assisted by regular armed forces.



- B. The triangular trade could not encompass Asia.
- C. The triangular could not connect Asia. Various trading companies were formed by Europeans in Asia.
- D. Europeans had established trading companies to exploit Asian goods. For instance the British East Indian Company was founded in 1600.

Answer. A

4. Who was responsible for introducing the seclusion policy in Japan in the 17th century?
- A. Franciscan Missionaries

- B. Christian Daimyos
- C. The Tokugawa Shoguns
- D. The Dutch East India Company

Explanation

- A. Franciscan Missionaries were members of Roman Catholic religious order founded in early 13th century by St. Francis of Assisi. Franciscans are the largest religious order in the Roman Catholic Church. Following the great discoveries of the 16th century, Catholic missionaries also came to Japan and became successful in converting the local people to Catholicism. But the Shogun expelled missionaries and began to arrest any European who entered Japan.
- B. Christian Daimyos were feudal lords in Japan who professed faith in Christianity.
- C. **Tokugawa Shogun ate** (1603-1867) followed **Seclusion Policy** meaning isolation from the world outside Europe. **Its aim** was to preserve feudal Japan and Tokugawa power from any outside influence that might weaken the existing system. The Shogun took harsh measure against Christians because he disliked conversion to an alien religion and also feared that Christian daimyos and Samurai might support the great European Catholic power, Spain against his government.
- D. The Dutch East India Company was a chartered company established on 20 March 1602 by the States General of the Netherlands amalgamating existing companies in to the first joint-stock company in the world to carry out trade in Asia.

Answer. C

- 5. Which of the following combinations of an Omotic state and its ruling dynasty is correct?
- A. Kaffa-Tato
- B. Wolayita- Motolami
- C. Yem-mowa
- D. Sheka-Tigre

Explanation

- A. In Kaffa-Tato was the royal title of its rulers. Its ruling dynasties were **Matto** and **Minjo**. The last king was **Tato** Gaki Sharochi.
- B. Motolami was the well-known ruler of Damot. He also founded the first Walayita Dynasty, Walayita Malla. In the 15th century, Walayita Malla dynasty was replaced by a rival dynasty called “**Tigre**” which claimed its origin from Northern Ethiopia.
- C. Mowa was name of the dynasty that ruled the kingdom of Yem in the 19th century.
- D. The kingdom of Sheka was ruled by **Batto** and **Bushasho** Dynasties, not Tigre. The Tigre dynasty ruled Walayita from 15th century to the end of the 19th century.

Answer. C

6. In ancient Japan of the 12th and the 13th centuries, real government power was in the hands of _____

- A. army generals called Shogun.
- B. feudal warriors called Samurai.
- C. emperors from Tokugawa royal house.
- D. Buddhist clergy of the monitories.

Explanation

- A. Medieval Japan was ruled by an emperor. From 12th century onwards the government power was taken by the army commander called the **Shogun**. In practice **the emperor became ruler in name only** and the shogun, or members of powerful families ruling in the name of the shogun, held the real power through the military.
- B. The Samurai were hereditary military nobility and officer caste of medieval and early- modern Japan from late 12th century until their abolition the 1870's during the Meiji era. They were employed by feudal lords (daimyo) for their martial skills in order to defend the lord's territories against rivals, to fight enemies identified by the government and battle with hostile tribes and bandits.
- C. The emperor of Tokugawa Dynasty was treated with great respect but was confined to his palace performing religious rituals. He did not exercise real power.
- D. The Sohei ("monk soldiers", "warrior monk") were Buddhist warrior monks of both classical and feudal Japan. They became powerful political players in their own right. They played important role in fostering literacy, education in general and arts in ancient Japan.

Answer. A

7. Which of the following Christian teachings was very central to Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses?

- A. Supreme authority of the Pope over the church.
- B. Salvation of the individual is determined by one's good deeds.
- C. The practice of 'indulgence' should be introduced into Germany.
- D. Faith alone ensures the salvation of the individual believer.

Explanation

- A. Luther denied the Pope's Supremacy and proclaimed that the Bible is the final authority.
- B. The doctrine of "justification by faith in Christ alone" was the heart of Luther's belief. It contradicted the Church's teaching of grace and good works as a way to salvation.
- C. Luther condemned, not encouraged the sale of indulgences (accepting money for church pardons).

D. Luther developed the doctrine of **justification by faith**, that faith alone ensures salvation.

Answer. D

8. What was the responsibility of the Tato Kisho in the Kingdom of Kaffa in the 19th century?

- A. Advising the king
- B. Arranging royal succession
- C. Provincial administration
- D. Tax collection for the king

Explanation

- A. The kings of Kaffa were assisted by state councilors called Mikerecho. There were eight mikerecho with one non-permanent member.
- B. The rulers of Kaffa developed monarchical system. So, leadership was hereditary and it needs no arrangement.
- C. The administration of the kingdom was divided in to twelve and later in to eighteen provinces administered by provincial governors.
- D. In Kaffa, Tate-Kishos were responsible for collecting taxes from peasants.

Answer. D

9. Which of the following is correct about Louis Napoleon?

- A. He ruled France jointly with the Estates- General.
- B. He was the President of the Second French Republic.
- C. He was a very authoritarian emperor of France.
- D. He was a constitutional monarch with limited power.

Explanation

- A. Louis Napoleon ruled France as emperor, not jointly with the Estates- General. The 1789 EstateGeneral was the last of Estates-General of the kingdom of France.
- B. Napoleon III (born Louis Napoleon Bonaparte; 20 April 1808- 9 Jan 1873) was the first president of France (as Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte) from1848-1852 and the last monarch of France as Emperor of France from1852-70. As nephew of Napoleon I, he became the president of the Second Republic from1850-52.
- C. Napoleon III gave his country two decades of prosperity under a stable authoritarian government but finally led it to defeat in the Franco-German war, 1870-71. His leadership style was characterized by a strong focus on control and order. He believed that the best way to achieve success was through a strict hierarchical structure, with him at the top. He was a master at centralized decision making, and he often made decisions without consulting his subordinates.

- D. His government was initially constitutional, was thus a "democratic republic," much like the Republic of 1793. It is known in French history as the "Second Republic." The republic lasted only until 1852, when Louis Napoleon abolished it and established the Second Empire. He became emperor of France from 1852-70.

Answer. B and C

10. The Congress of Vienna of 1815 is usually associated with _____

- A. Conservatism
- B. Liberalism
- C. Republicanism
- D. Self-determination

Explanation

- A. The Congress of Vienna was highly associated with conservative opposition to change because it restored old monarchs to their power and sought to eliminate republican, liberal and revolutionary movements. All leading participants had a reactionary and conservative vision for Europe.
- B. Many 19th century observers criticized the congress backlash to revolutionary liberalism since it opposed the human rights and liberties the French and American revolutionaries had asserted.
- C. The intension behind the congress was to restrain republicanism and secularism in Europe. The Concert of Europe was a system of dispute resolution adopted by the major conservative powers of Europe to maintain their power, oppose revolutionary movements, weaken the force of nationalism and uphold the balance of power.
- D. The Congress of Vienna was bitterly criticized for many years because it ignored the strong democratic and nationalistic sentiments of many Europeans.

Answer. A

11. During its Monopolistic phase, the business of the Trans- Atlantic slave trade was dominated by

- A. African Chiefs
- B. Chartered companies
- C. American planters
- D. Private shippers

Explanation

- A. It was during the early stage of the Atlantic slave trade that some African rulers participated in the slave trade by capturing Africans inland and bringing them to the coast to sell to European traders.
- B. During the **Second Phase of Slave Trade (Monopolistic slave trade)** business was conducted by **chartered companies** supported by their governments with armed forces. During this phase, Slave hunting ground widened, the volume of trade increased and the companies collected huge profit.

- C. American planters were known as **Southern aristocracy** which continued to practice slavery even after the end of Atlantic slave trade in the middle of the 19th century. It was the question of slavery that led to the outbreak of American civil war, 1861-65.
- D. Several men joined the slave trade on an individual bases during the last stage of Atlantic slave trade i.e. free trade. Private shippers may probably participated at this stage.

Answer. B

12. Napoleon's rise to power can be explained by his _____

- A. royal background
- B. Liberal education.
- C. military skills
- D. family's wealth

Explanation

- A. Napoleon had risen steadily through the ranks of military, culminating in his being crowned Emperor in 1804. As he was not of royal blood, it was exceedingly important that he create and implement motifs which could be used instead of heraldic, royal imaginary.
- B. He had received his early education in a military school. He was made second lieutenant in the regiment of La Fere, a kind of training school for young artillery officers.
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 on the Mediterranean island of Corsica, rose rapidly through the ranks of France's military and proved himself a talented and daring leader.
- D. Napoleon's parents were members of the minor Corsican nobility. So, it was not his family's wealth that enabled Napoleon to take political power.

Answer. C

13. What was the most important achievement of the duke of Wellington, at the Battle of Waterloo?

- A. Signed a peace treaty with Belgium.
- B. Dealt the final blow to Napoleon I's army.
- C. Negotiated a peace treaty with Russia.
- D. Restored Napoleon I to power in France.

Explanation

- A. Taking Belgium as an advantageous position, the British commander Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) directed his troops against Napoleon in 1815.
- B. On June 18, 1815, at the **battle of Water loo**, in Belgium the British commander Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) and Prussian general Brucher defeated Napoleon I. It marked the end of Napoleon's reign and of France's domination in Europe.

- C. Rather than signing treaty with Russia, British commander Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) led the British, Dutch and German troops defeated the force of Napoleon in Belgium.
- D. He never restored Napoleon I to power. Rather he brought an end to Napoleon rule in France.

Answer. B

14. What was "Justification by faith" according to Martin Luther (1483-1546)?

- A. That the Catholic Church has to justify its practices to the faithful.
- B. That faithfulness in marriage is a mark of a good Christian
- C. That faith is more important than collective worship for Christians
- D. That salvation comes only from faith

Explanation

- A. "Justification by faith" was at the heart of Luther's beliefs. It had no intension of justifying the practices of Catholic Church.
- B. It is not associated with marriage. It is Luther's thought about how people acquire salvation in heaven.
- C. Luther never opposed collective worship for Christians.
- D. Luther developed the doctrine of "Justification by faith", that faith alone ensures salvation.

Answer. D

15. What was the most important innovation that made the Industrial Revolution possible?

- A. The massive production of coal
- B. Hydro power
- C. Wind power
- D. Steam power

Explanation

- A. The great coal mines and ample supplies of iron ore, both easy to get at and both essential to industry had important contribution for the beginning of Industrial revolution.
- B. Hydro power also known as hydroelectric power is one of the oldest and largest sources of renewable energy, which uses the natural flow of moving water to generate electricity. Its history dates back thousands of years. For example, the Greeks used water wheels to grind wheat in to flour more 2000years ago.
- C. People used wind power to propel boats along the Nile River as early as 5000 BC. One historian estimates that wind provided Europeans with one quarter of their energy needs up through the down of the industrial revolution in the late 18th century. Water power was a more popular energy source for grinding grain and other types of mill works in most of pre-industrial Europe.

- D. As early as the ancient world men were using wind power and in Europe in the middle ages they also used water power. At first, in the Industrial Revolution more water power was used and it was used better. Then a new form of power was brought into use, **steam power**, which provided more power than wind or water and could be used anywhere. Steam power was produced by steam engines, which turned water into steam by burning coal. The coal-fired steam engine was in many respects the decisive technology of the industrial revolution.

Answer. D

16. Which one of the following is a correct definition for the discipline of history?

- A. The study of the past, present and future actions of men and women.
- B. The systematic study of past human actions and thoughts.
- C. The study of the cultural system of literate societies.
- D. The study of the origin and evolution of humans from ape like species.

Explanation

- A. History study the past human actions and thoughts, not the present and future actions. But it helps us to understand the present and foresee the future.
- B. History is a branch of knowledge that deals with all that had been done by people who lived in the past. It is the totality of the thought, sayings and deeds of people who lived before us.
- C. History studies the political, economic, social and cultural life of past societies whether they are literate or not.
- D. The study of the origin and evolution of humans from ape like species is the scientific study of human beings. It can be studied by anthropology.

Answer. B

17. What were the three European states that Prussia had to fight to bring about German unification?

- A. Denmark, Austria, France
- B. Sweden, Austria, France
- C. Sweden, France, Denmark
- D. Austria. Italy, England

Explanation

- A. To realize German unification, Bismarck fought 3 wars (Vs. Denmark, Austria and France); Danish war (1864), Austro-Prussian War (1866) or Seven Weeks War and Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871 respectively.
- B. Unlike Austria and France, Prussia never fought war against Sweden.

- C. Bismarck fought war against France and Denmark, not Sweden because the latter had no influence on German unification.
- D. Prussia only fought war with Austria which hindered the unification of the German states, not with Italy and England. Rather Prussia acquired the support of Italy in its war with Austria and France.

Answer. A

18. Which of the following pair of European countries pioneered overseas expansion?

- A. Spain and Portugal
- B. Portugal and England
- C. Holland and Spain
- D. Holland and England

Explanation

- A. It was Spain and Portugal which started great exploration and discoveries in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- B. England started voyages of exploration in the 18th century more lately than Portugal.
- C. Holland began voyages in the 17th century after Spain and Portugal.
- D. Holland and England started to explore the world in the 17th and 18th centuries respectively.

Answer. A

19. What is the central idea of the theory of "Oriental Despotism" regarding state formation?

- A. That states emerged from control of elite goods such as gold and silver.
- B. That states were created by warriors who also exercised religious functions.
- C. That states emerged from the need to control irrigation systems.
- D. That states emerge among peoples that first domesticated plants and animals

Explanation

- A. There were no early states which emerged as a result of the control of elite goods such as gold and silver. Rather, chiefs of localities through which trade passed could collect payments in goods for giving protection. In time, such payments might become regular tribute and the tribute levied on trade would give chief increased material resources to make his power permanent as a king.
- B. It would be easy for war leaders to turn into kings because, with frequent wars, a permanent war leader would be needed and a successful war leader would gain loyalty from his followers. Thus, a permanent war leader would emerge ruling as a king.
- C. "Oriental Despotism" was one of the theories for the emergence of states. In such civilizations where agriculture depended on large scale irrigation from river water, a strong state power emerged because despotic state power was needed to organize labour for great irrigation and flood control

works. This theory sounds probable for both Egypt which depended on the Nile and Mesopotamia which was located in the valleys of Tigris and Euphrates.

- D. No state could of course come in to existence without the previous development of agriculture. This was because only agriculture could provide a large enough, regular surplus of food, which was necessary to keep the farmers alive and supported other classes and the state machinery. But oriental despotism mainly related with places where agriculture depended on irrigation from rivers.

Answer. C

20. Which European country was the first to start trading in African slaves?

- A. Britain
- B. Portugal
- C. France
- D. Netherlands

Explanation

- A. Britain's involvement in the transatlantic slave trade officially began with royal approval in 1663.
- B. Portugal was the first European country that began the slave trade in Africa. It was the Portuguese traders who began the Atlantic slave trade in 1444 by exporting the first large number of slaves from Africa to Europe.
- C. The first French slave trading voyages date to the second half of the 16th century, when French merchants sought to turn a personal profit from the Spanish colonization of America.
- D. It was in September 1655(mid-17th c), the first ship arrived in New Amsterdam directly from Africa with cargo of 300 enslaved persons.

Answer. B

21. What was "the Mandate of Heaven" in Chinese political culture?

- A. That social harmony is mandated by heaven.
- B. The idea that rulers become rulers because they have supernatural permission.
- C. That it is acceptable for men to rule over women
- D. That selfishness and greed are disapproved by God

Explanation

- A. The Mandate of Heaven in the Chinese history was about political leadership, not concerning social harmony.
- B. The Mandate of Heaven was a Chinese political philosophy that was used in ancient and imperial China to legitimize the ruler of the King or Emperor. The idea of the mandate of Heaven told the Chinese to accept any dynasty if it was strong enough. They believed that "Heaven" gave a

“mandate”; that is authority to a ruler.

- C. Unlike Confucianism, the Mandate of Heaven was not about the relations of authority on one side and obedience and subordination on the other.
- D. Retaining the Mandate of Heaven is contingent on the just and able performance of the rulers and their heirs. But, the Mandate of Heaven was often invoked by the Chinese philosophers and scholars as a way to curtail the abuse of power by the ruler in a system that had few other checks.

Answer. B

22. What accounts for Luther's victory in his struggle with the Catholic Church?

- A. The overwhelming support he got from German peasants.
- B. The division between the Pope and the Emperor on how to deal with him.
- C. The protection he received from nationalistic German rulers.
- D. The Church's recognition that some of Luther's criticisms were correct.

Explanation

- A. It was the landless peasants, not the aristocrats who supported Luther's believing that they would get the land of landlords. As people began to feel freedom from the authority of the Church, the peasants hungered from the oppression of their landlords and nobles.
- B. The Pope and the Emperor were not divided on how to deal about Luther's problem. In January 1521, Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther and declared him a heretic. In May 1521 Emperor Charles V signed what was called the Edict of Worms. The document declared Luther to be an outlaw whom anyone could kill without charge.
- C. Luther got wider acceptance from the kings of the national states of Europe and the German princes who were against the powers of the Pope in their lands. The powerful north German rulers, in addition to having religious reasons desired to seize church properties, weaken the Holy Roman Emperor and end their submission to a non-German Pope. Therefore, they protected Luther against punishment.
- D. Rather than recognizing some of Luther's criticisms, the Pope immediately excommunicated Luther declaring him as heretic.

Answer. C

23. Which one of the following criteria do linguists use in classifying languages?

- A. The culture of the people who speak the languages.
- B. The key vocabulary used by speakers of the languages
- C. The physical features of speakers of the languages.

D. The economic organization of the people who speak the languages.

Explanation

- A. Cultural intermingling of the people prohibits classifying languages based on culture.
- B. In classifying languages, linguists compare lists of basic words from a large number of languages. Languages which belong to the same group share certain basic vocabulary that trace back to a common origin.
- C. Due to the diversification of people within a single geographical area, physical feature cannot be helpful for language classification.
- D. It was difficult to classify languages based on economic organization of the people because people from the same region may lead different economic life.

Answer. B

24. What was the origin of the division between Sunnis and Shias in Islam?

- A. The issue of when to undertake a Jihad.
- B. The issue of where to locate Islam's capital.
- C. The question of relationship with other religions
- D. The issue of succession to the Caliphate.

Explanation

- A. Sunni and Shiite theories of jihad are similar, except that Shia's consider offensive jihad to be valid only under the leadership of the Mahdi.
- B. Choosing Islamic capital was not the central issue of difference between the two. However, the two countries that compete for the leadership of Islam were Sunni Saudi Arabia and Shia Iran.
- C. Sunnis and Shias agree on the basic tenets of Islam. Muslims see Islam as the final, complete and correct revelation in the monotheistic tradition of the three faiths (Judaism, Islam and Christianity).
- D. The key theological difference between Sunnis and Shiites is their beliefs over who should have succeeded the Prophet Mohammad. The **Shiites** felt that Mohammad's successor should be someone in his **bloodline**, while the **Sunnis** felt a pious individual who would follow the Prophets **customs** was acceptable. The former preferred Ali, while the later choose Mohammad's close friend Abu Bakr to become the first caliph of leader of the Islamic community.

Answer. D

25. Which one of the following is correct about town administration in Medieval Europe?

- A. It was democratic since it was controlled by all its residents.
- B. It lacked autonomy since it was controlled by the feudal lords.
- C. It was under the control of the clergy of the big monasteries around the city.

D. It was led by elite members of society especially the merchants.

Explanation

- A. Towns and cities were not democratic. Their administration was controlled by the richest citizens, usually merchants. Apparently, democracy had disappeared with ancient Greece and Rome. During the Middle Ages, the rich and powerful were expected to rule and the rest to obey them.
- B. Towns and cities were also centers of administration by feudal lords and became centers of royal administration as the power of kings increased.
- C. Archbishops and bishops always conducted their church administration from a city. Some towns and cities had famous churches and monasteries and were centers of pilgrimage.
- D. In the late Middle Ages, the richest merchants and the greatest cities engaged in long distance trade. Trade in expensive, luxury goods was the most profitable of all.

Answer. B

26. What was the distinctive feature of Renaissance literature?

- A. Its dependence on Biblical style and stories.
- B. Its focus on issues related to everyday life
- C. Its emphasis on the over exploitation of the peasantry
- D. Its exclusive dependence on classical Latin and Greek

Explanation

- A. The leaders of the Renaissance rejected many of the attitudes and ideas of the Middle Ages. During the Middle Ages, for example, the most important branch of learning was theology. However, Renaissance thinkers paid greater attention to the study of humanity.
- B. Renaissance viewed life not as a preparation for the hereafter, but as a worthwhile for its own sake.
- C. Renaissance emphasized reason, questioning attitude and free inquiry in contrast to medieval concern with faith, authority and tradition.
- D. The renaissance tied to returning interest in classical learning of ancient Greece and Rome to use them as models. The scholars used vernacular, or national languages such as Italian or English rather than Latin in writing.

Answer. B

27. What factor led the Aksumites to send expeditions to South Arabia in the 3rd century?

- A. The desire to protect the Christian community from Jewish persecution.
- B. The desire of Aksumite ruling class to spread Christianity.
- C. The desire to avenge the death of Ethiopian pilgrims killed by the Arabs.
- D. The desire to control the Red Sea trade by the ruling class.

Explanation

- A. It was in the 6th century that king Ezana sent expedition to Yemen to stop the persecution of Christians by the Jewish Himyarite ruler, Dhu Nuwas.
- B. Aksumite rulers had no intension to spread Christianity. Rather, they wanted to monopolize the commercial activity of the region.
- C. Asumite expansion to South Arabia in the 3rd century was for economic reason, not religious.
- D. The first Aksumite military intervention in South Arabia began around the early third century A.D. The Aksumite attempt to expand to South Arabia came from the desire to control and monopolize the Red Sea trade on both sides.

Answer. D

28. What was a manor in medieval Europe?

- A. A large self-sufficient estate owned by a feudal lord
- B. Peasants who did not have a land of their own to cultivate
- C. A large castle built for defensive purposes
- D. Knights who owned loyalty to kings

Explanation

- A. Manorialism was the economic system of Europe from the end of West Roman Empire to 1200's. The name comes from mannerism, the Latin word for manor, a large estate controlled by a lord and worked by peasants.
- B. Peasants who did not have a land of their own to cultivate were serfs. They cultivated the land. The serfs belonged to the lord and they could not leave the manor without his permission
- C. Medieval Castles were built as royal houses of feudal lords, not for defensive purposes.
- D. Knights came from the nobility and were the soldiers of the middle ages. They were composed of cavalrymen.

Answer. A

29. What was the significance of the Battle of Plessey for India?

- A. It led to the replacement of Muslim dominance by Hindu dominance in Indian politics.
- B. It helped Britain emerge as the prominent colonial power in India.
- C. It led to the transfer of control of India from France to Britain.
- D. It led to the division of India between British and French spheres of influence.

Explanation

- A. Neither the Muslims nor Hindus dominated Indian politics. Their strong division paved the way for Western imperialists to dominate India.

- B. The Battle of Plessey in 1957 ended the resistance of the Newabs of India and cited the beginning of large scale colonial rule in India that would last uninterrupted until independence in 1947.
- C. Before the battle of Plessey, both Britain and France used the disorders in India to meet their colonial interest and the French had never controlled India.
- D. India came only under British rule. It was not divided between British and French. **Answer. B**
30. What was the role of the *Solomonic* monarchs during the *Zemene Mesafint*?

- A. Oversee civil and judicial affairs in the kingdom.
- B. Reign as nominal rulers of the kingdom.
- C. Serve as negotiators with Ethiopia's external contacts.
- D. Undertake military expeditions whenever called on by the ras-bitweded.

Explanation

- A. Since the actual rulers of the kingdom were regional governors, the *rases* and *dejjazmaches* of the various provinces, the monarchs were powerless.
- B. The role of *Solomonic* monarchs during the period of *Zemene Mesafint* was simply nominal. Since the *Yejju* rulers were not from the legitimate *Solomonic* line, they constantly put a member of the royal house of Gonder on the throne as a puppet king. The nominal king lived in the crumbling castles of Gondar.
- C. The period of *Zemene Mesafint* had strong impact on foreign relation because the regional lords themselves conducted their own foreign affairs without the recognition of the kings of Christian kingdom whose center was Gondar.
- D. During the *Zemene Mesafint* the Christian kings virtually lost their traditional power and authority. They didn't have military force to undertake military expeditions.

Answer. B

31. What forced Louis XVI to call the Estates General in 1789?
- A. Widespread rural rebellion that France experienced at the time.
- B. Threat of an invasion by a European coalition army.
- C. Disturbances created by Frenchmen who took part in the American War of Independence.
- D. Financial crisis that the monarchy faced at the time.

Explanation

- A. The peasants were of course more discontented with unjust taxation and feudal dues. But there was no wide spread rebellion as such.
- B. There was no fear of an invasion by a European coalition army. Rather France was involved in highly expensive wars that weakened the country economically and politically.

- C. French officers who had served in American war of independence returned to France full of ideas about liberty and increased criticism against absolute monarchy of France. But it never directly brought disturbances in France.
- D. The king of France, Louis XVI (r. 1774-92) was weak and incompetent. He was an inept monarchy. His wife Maria Antoinette, a foreigner damaged the monarchy. His highly expensive wars and lavish style of living weakened French economically as well as politically. On 5 May 1789-the French king Louis XVI faced financial bankruptcy and called for the meeting of Estate – General (Parliament) which had been ignored since 1614 and was not assembled for the next 175 years.

Answer. D

32. Which one of the following initiatives of Emperor Gelawdewos was successful?

- A. Effectively ending the threat from the Sultanate of Adal.
- B. Restoring the power of the monarchy in the northern provinces.
- C. Expelling the Ottoman Turks from Massawa.
- D. Limiting the Oromo movement to southern and central Ethiopia.

Explanation

- A. In spite of his decisive victory over the force of Imam Ahmad at Woina Dega, Gelawdewos led a fatal campaign against Adal in 1559 that led to his defeat by the forces of Adal led by Emir Nur Mujahid. Gelawdewos himself was killed and beheaded.
- B. In his initial measures, Gelawdiwos consolidated his political power in Northern provinces (Dembiya, Gojjam, Begemdir, Lasta, Simen and Tigray). Secondly, he shifted his political seat to Denqez, the Lake Tana region and then he moved to south of Abbay river in the province of Waj (around present town of Debre Ze'it) to confront the force of Adal and the Oromo.
- C. Gelawdiwos never confronted the Ottomans because Ottomans encroachment to Ethiopian region came later in 1570's during the reign of Sarsa Dengel (r. 1563- 97).
- D. Contrary to his campaign against Adal, Gelawdiwos led unsuccessful campaign against the Oromo because the tactic of warfare of the Oromo, were quite different. It was a hit-and -run type often launched at night fall when the Christian army was eager to have rest, because of the exhaustion from the days march.

Answer. B

33. Which one of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Damot?

- A. Its political center was in present day Wolayita.
- B. It became part of the Christian kingdom under the Zagwe rulers.

- C. Their core populations were settlers from the district of the same name in Gojjam.
- D. It had histories of peaceful interaction and conflict with the Christian

Explanation

- A. For most of its history Damot roughly occupied the western and southwestern part of the Ethiopian region. The eastern part of the state probably included what is now the territory of the Regional State of Beni Shangul- Gumuz. The northern frontier of the kingdom stretched to the present day northern Shewa, and Damot also included the central and southern parts of Shewa. A vast territory south of the Abbay gorge was also part of the territory of Damot.
- B. The dominance of Damot in the Ethiopian region continued during the Zagwe period. One Zagwe king led a military expedition against Damot towards the end of the twelfth century. Unfortunately, the expedition ended in complete defeat of the Zagwe king. This shows that Damot was a viable state even by that time.
- C. On the arrival of the Mecha Oromo, part of the population of Damot fled across the Abbay river to southern Gojjam. The district they settled at the time is still called Damot.
- D. The History of Damot goes back to the Aksumite period. It was the only rival state of Aksum during the reign of the Aksumite king Kaleb (c. 494-525). It was at this period the gold from Damot reached the markets of Aksum and the ports of the Red Sea coast. During the southward political orientation of the Christian kingdom of Aksum in the ninth and tenth centuries, it seems that the kingdom of Damot had put up a **strong challenge** against the further expansion of the Christian state. During the period, Muslim and Christian trading communities depended on the kingdom of Damot for the sources of trade items. From Damot trade items such as gold, ginger and slaves were exported to countries as far as Arabia, Persia, India, Egypt and Greece. The communities served as middlemen between the coast and the kingdom. Therefore, trade influenced the pattern of their relation with the kingdom of Damot. In this respect, common interest promoted the maintenance of **peaceful relations** for most of the time.

Answer. D

34. Which one of the following is correct about traditional Oromo religion?
- A. The pilgrimage to the Abba Muda formed an important feature of the religion.
 - B. It is polytheistic since it believed in the existence of many gods.
 - C. Its religious experts did not have influence over political matters.
 - D. Its religious experts called Qallu were recruited from the gada class in power

Explanation

- A. The Qallu was also called Abba Muda, i.e., father of anointment. During the movement of the sixteenth century, the Qallu did not leave his centre in the Bale highland. It was his delegates who

accompanied the various Oromo clans. Because of this, after the sixteenth century movement, the Oromo clans who had settled in faraway territories had to maintain their link with the Abba Muda. They maintained this link through the pilgrimage undertaken once every eight years to the Abba Muda.

- B. Before their conversion to Islam or Christianity, the Oromo worshipped their own traditional religion. In this traditional religion, the Oromo believed in **one supreme God** called **Waq**, which refers both to the sky and the sky God. They believed that Waq is the ultimate power in the universe and it is also the source of life and nature.
- C. The spiritual leader in the Oromo traditional religion was known as Qallu. He served as an intermediary between the Waq and Oromo people. He was highly respected by the people and can exercise great influence beyond the spiritual sphere in the economic, political and social life of the people.
- D. Qallu(male) and Qallitti(female) were revered experts, not recruited from the gada class in power. They maintained link between Ayyana and the believers.

Answer. A

35. What was common to the Muslim Sultanates that emerged in southeast Ethiopia during the medieval period?
- A. Their ruler enjoyed both political and religious power.
 - B. Their economy was dependent on pastoralism
 - C. Their political institutions were copied from the Christian state.
 - D. Their ruling classes were descendants of Arabs from Yemen.

Explanation

- A. The rulers of Muslim Sultanates exercised both religious and political powers.
- B. Most of the sultanates were located in the southeastern lowlands of the Ethiopian region. Although some of the communities practiced mixed farming, the economy of the sultanates mainly depended on trade.
- C. Most of political institutions of Muslim Sultanates descended from South Arabia. For instance, the Makhzumite claimed to have descended from the Makhzumi clan of South Arabia. The rulers used the Muslim title called sultan. Because of this, Shewa as well as the other Muslim states ruled by sultans are named sultanates.
- D. Some of the ruling classes of Muslim Sultanates were descendants of South Arabia. But some were founded by a local Muslim ruling family. For instance, the Walasma ruling family of Ifat.

Answer. A

36. The Industrial Revolution appeared first in Britain because
- A. Britain had easy access to cheap slave labor in Africa.
 - B. Britain had a strong state that led the industrialization project.
 - C. Britain had a large number of coal mines and iron deposits.
 - D. Britain had a large number of university graduates in engineering.

Explanation

- A. As a result of industrialization, Britain had already abolished the trade in slaves in her empire in 1807 and put pressure on other European nations to follow suit.
- B. Britain was of course the leading industrial nation in Europe in the 19th century. But, this cannot be a reason for the outbreak of industrial revolution in England.
- C. The Industrial Revolution first appeared in England in the late 1700's. Because England had great coal mines and ample supplies of iron ore, both easy to get at and both essential to industry.
- D. Before 1860, the vast majority of Europeans were illiterate and practically unschooled. In England Education Bill was passed in 1870 by which school attendance increased from one million to four million in ten years. Therefore, the beginning of Industrial revolution was not associated with the appearance of engineering graduates in England.

Answer. C

37. Which one of the following is true about role Great Britain played in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?
- A. Britain had never been involved in the Atlantic Slave Trade; rather it was at the forefront of the movement to abolish it.
 - B. Britain was opposed to the interception of slave ships with cargos of slaves on the grounds of human rights.
 - C. Portuguese monopoly over the business of the slave trade had been taken over by Britain since the early 19th.
 - D. Britain was actively involved in the slave trade particularly in the 18th century.

Explanation

- A. Britain had been involved in the Atlantic Slave Trade; rather it was at the forefront of the movement to abolish it, because the system of slavery no longer had the significance it used for the British economy.
- B. In 1689, the British government took a legal action by instituting free trade. The law provided for every individual of the British Empire the right of participation in any kind of business, including the slave trade.

- C. Portuguese monopoly over the business of the slave trade had been taken over by Britain since the end of 17th.
- D. By the eighteenth century, when the trans-Atlantic slave trade reached its peak, the British followed by the French and Portuguese had become the largest carriers of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic.

Answer. A and D

38. Who were the Rozwi in 17th century Zimbabwe? They were the

- A. founders of the Changamire state in Zimbabwe.
- B. builders of the great stone walls of Zimbabwe.
- C. first Shona immigrants who settled in Zimbabwe.
- D. Collaborators who welcomed the Portuguese into Zimbabwe.

Explanation

- A. The Rozwi were the founders of the Changamire state in Zimbabwe.
- B. The Bantu people called the Shona had built the civilization of Great Zimbabwe. The word Zimbabwe is a shona word means "house of stone".
- C. The Rozwi were not immigrants. They emerged on the plateau of western Zimbabwe led by a Shona military ruler called Changamire. They drove the Portuguese from the plateau in 1693
- D. Rather than collaborating with the Portuguese, the Rozwi, attacked and drove Portuguese from the plateau of western Zimbabwe in 1693 and established the Rozwi Empire (also called Changamire).

Answer. A

39. Which of the following is correct about provincial governors in the kingdom of Shawa during the 19th century?

- A. They were autonomous to the extent of conducting independent foreign dealings.
- B. They were chosen and appointed by the Shawan king and were answerable to him.
- C. They had to be recognized warriors and have noble origin to assume that position.
- D. They had to be elected by peoples of the provinces where they would be assigned.

Explanation

- A. The provincial rulers were no longer independent since they were appointed by the Shawan king and were under its supervision.
- B. The officials who administer provinces were chosen by the Shawan king and were answerable to him.
- C. They officials were not expected to be recognized warriors so long as they were loyal to the king.

- D. The provincial governors in the kingdom of Shawa were local appointees by the king of the kingdom of Shewa, not by peoples of the provinces.

Answer. B

40. What was the consequence of the British occupation of Egypt (1882) on the pace of colonization in the continent of Africa?

- A. The French intensified their own colonial conquest in other parts of Africa.
- B. It motivated the British to add more territories in other parts of Africa.
- C. It provided a model on how to colonize more territories in Africa peacefully.
- D. It provoked the newly unified states of Germany and Italy to react against British colonialism.

Explanation

- A. Following the British unilateral occupation of Egypt (1882), France moved to act quickly to make colonial conquest in other parts of Africa. This in turn intensified the colonization of Africa.
- B. It was the Berlin conference of 1884-85 that enabled the British to add more territories in Africa.
- C. It was the Berlin conference that provided a model on how to colonize more territories in Africa peacefully.
- D. The involvement of the newly unified states of Germany and Italy was the additional factor that provoked the partition of Africa.

Answer. A

41. The collapse of the kingdoms of Ghana and Songhai came about as a result of(**G11-Unit 11, Easy**)

- A. rivalry between Muslims an indigenous religious follower.
- B. invasions by external powers
- C. decline in rainfall and agriculture
- D. internal succession struggle

Explanation

- A. Both empires were Islamic empires. Mohammad Toure of Songhai was a fervent Muslim.
- B. In addition dynastic rivalry that seriously weakened the Songhai Empire, revolts and raids from neighboring states further tested its endurance. An assault by Moroccan forces equipped with firearms in 1591 was the final blow, from which the Songhai state never recovers. On the other hand the invasion of the Almoravids in the 11th century brought an end to the kingdom of ancient Ghana.
- C. The main factor for the prosperity and greatness of Ghana and Songhai was the Trans Saharan trade. So the decline in rainfall and agriculture had no impact on the decline and fall of both empires.
- D. Though internal dynastic struggle weakened Songhai, it never led to the collapse of the empire. While, internal problem was not challenge for fall of Ghana.

Answer. B

42. Which of the following was among basic causes of the First World War?

- A. The completion of the Unification of Germany
- B. The murder of the Austrian Crown Prince
- C. The global rivalry among imperialist powers
- D. Serbia's occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Explanation

- A. The completion of the Unification of Germany made Germany a strong power in the center of Europe. But it was not a major factor for the outbreak of WWI.
- B. The murder of the Austrian Crown Prince, Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of the war.
- C. An imperialist rivalry for colonies became the major cause of the First World War. It was an economic and political rivalry among the industrial nations of Europe.
- D. It was Austro-Hungary, not Serbia which occupied Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908.

Answer. C

43. The Hewet Treaty of 1884 provided that Massawa shall be _____

- A. open and free for Ethiopia
- B. restored to Ethiopia
- C. handed over to Mahdist Sudan
- D. Placed under Italian protection

Explanation

- A. the right of free transit through the port of Massawa for all goods including firearms to and from Ethiopia, restored to Ethiopia
- B. By the treaty Egyptians promised to restore Bogos to Ethiopia, not Massawa.
- C. No kind of promise was made for Mahadist Sudan because the treaty was signed to rescue Egyptian troops from Mahadist encirclement. handed over to Mahdist Sudan
- D. The British invited the Italians soon after they accomplished their mission i.e. following the safe evacuation of Egyptian troops across Ethiopian territory. It shows British diplomatic duplicity.

Answer. A

44. What did Hitler hope to get from signing the Nazi-Soviet Non- Aggression Pact of 1939?

- A. Avoid fighting on two fronts in cases the conflict developed into a full-scale war.

- B. Using Russian naval bases in any future confrontation with Britain.
- C. Frightening Mussolini so that he remains faithful to him all along.
- D. Secure Russia's intervention in case Germany is attacked by France

Explanation

- A. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was an agreement not to make war on each other. The pact protected Germany against a two front war and gave the Soviet Union time to build up its military strength.
- B. It was Hitler's declaration of war on Denmark and Norway that aimed to get naval bases in any future confrontation with Britain.
- C. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression pact targeted on Hitler's invasion of Poland. It had nothing to do with Mussolini.
- D. The pact was aimed to ensure Soviet neutrality and Hitler never wanted to secure Russia's aid.

Answer. A

45. Which of the following was NOT among the major demands of nationalist movements that had spread across the African continent in the period between the two world wars?

- A. An end to land alienation
- B. Better representation in government
- C. Equal opportunities in business
- D. An end to colonialism and colonial rule

Explanation

- A. An end to racial segregation and land alienation were the demands of African resistance during inter-war period.
- B. Africans demands during the period were primarily centered on winning more economic and political rights for Africans. Some of the demands of the people were African representation in government, the right to form trade unions etc.
- C. Africans also demanded equal opportunities in business.
- D. The objective of African resistance during the period was not for independence but for some reforms. An end to colonialism and colonial rule gained momentum at the end of WWII.

Answer. D

46. During the Battle of Britain, the major target of German military strike was _____

- A. British navy and its submarines
- B. British ground forces and their camps
- C. British planes and airfields

D. British commandos and the Special Force

Explanation

- A. British navy and its submarines were not the major targets of German military attack in the battle of Britain.
- B. Hitler Blitzkrieg never targeted British ground forces and their camps.
- C. During the battle of Britain, the *Luftwaffe* (the German Air Force), aimed to wipe out British air fields and fighter planes.
- D. In his invasion of Britain, Hitler used air power to win air supremacy before a fully scale invasion of Britain.

Answer. C

47. How did rulers such as Kumsa Moroda of Leqa Naqamte and Aba Jiffar II of Jimma successfully maintain their local autonomy in the aftermath of Shoan expansion to the south?

- A. By showing their military muscle through firm resistance
- B. Through the treaties of friendship, they signed with European powers.
- C. Through the intervention of missionaries operating in those regions.
- D. Through peaceful submission rather than going to destructive wars.

Explanation

- A. Both rulers never fought a war of resistance against the expanding force of Shawa.
- B. They never signed independent agreement with Europeans.
- C. It was not through the intermediary of missionaries that the rulers of the above kingdoms ensured their loyalty for Menelik. Rather it was through agreement with the king of Shewa.
- D. Both rulers never fought destructive wars with the expanding army of Menelik. They preferred the initial option i.e. peaceful submission. Kumsa was later baptized taking the Christian name Dejach Gebre Egziabher.

Answer. D

48. Which of the following is NOT true about independent Indonesia under the rule of President Sokarno?

- A. It was a member of the Non- Aligned Movement.
- B. It was a member of NATO military alliance.
- C. It was predominantly inhabited by Muslims.
- D. The republic was largely against western Imperialism

Explanation

- A. Together with India, Yugoslavia and Egypt, Sukarno's Indonesia a moving force in the NonAligned movement.
- B. Sukarno's government was pro-USSR. It stood against the NATO military alliance.
- C. Indonesia is a land of Muslims. It was predominantly inhabited by Muslims.
- D. The republic was largely stood against western Imperialism

Answer. B

49. What did the state of Israel achieve in the Cam David Agreement of September 1978?

- A. It reduced one militant enemy from the anti- Israel Arab alliance.
- B. It gained sovereignty over both East and West Jerusalem for the first time.
- C. It got the PLO outlawed & denied representation in Arab countries.
- D. It gained access to the Gulf Aqaba and the territory of the West Bank.

Explanation

- A. At Camp David, Egypt among all Arab States gave recognition to the state of Israel.
- B. It gained sovereignty only on the eastern part of Jerusalem, not the west.
- C. The PLO continued to represent Palestine and it was not outlawed.
- D. Israel gained access to the Gulf Aqaba and the territory of the West Bank after the "Six Day" war.

Answer. A

50. How did Haile Selassie's government react to the famine that afflicted northern Ethiopia in the 1970s?

- A. It tried the best it could to control the famine.
- B. It appealed to the international community for aid.
- C. It introduced resettlement of peasants as a solution.
- D. It kept the matter secret as much as possible.

Explanation

- A. Though it claimed the lives of thousands of peasants in the country, the government tried the best it could to hide the famine.
- B. The Emperor never appealed for an international community for aid. This was probably not to expose his government for foreign criticism and lose his international reputation.
- C. It was the ravaging famine that forced peasants to abandon their birth palace and settle in other places, not the government.
- D. Rather than finding a possible solution to curb the problem, the government tried the best it could to make the matter secret as much as possible.

Answer. D

51. Which of the following is the first measure supposed to be taken by the UN Security Council in the event of aggression of one country by another?

- A. Taking military action against the aggressor.
- B. Taking the matter to the international court of Justice
- C. Calling upon the permanent members of the council to do anything in their power
- D. Imposing economic sanctions of the aggressor

Explanation

- A. It was due to the failure of diplomatic and economic measures that the Security Council takes military action against an aggressor.
- B. The UN takes the matter to the international court of Justice when rulers or different groups carried out serious crimes. For Example; crime against humanity, genocide etc.
- C. The Security Council never called the permanent members of the council to do anything in their power. It was after a long discussion that different issues were decided. But they may use their veto power to reverse a decision.
- D. Imposing economic and diplomatic sanctions against the aggressor was the initial measure of the Security Council of the UN.

Answer. D

52. Which one of the following was the immediate cause of the formation of a Kuomintang/KMT government on the Island of Formosa?

- A. The military defeat the KMT suffered at the end of the Chinese Civil War.
- B. Japanese invasion of the Chinese territory of Manchuria.
- C. The breakup of the joint Front between the CCP and the KMT.
- D. The Russian intervention in the Chinese Civil war in support of Communists.

Explanation

- A. It was immediately after his military defeat by the communists that the nationalist leader Chiang Kai Shek founded his KMT regime on the island of Taiwan under the protection of US naval and air strength.
- B. Japanese invaded Manchuria much earlier (in 1931) than the formation of KMT regime on Taiwan.
- C. The joint Front between the CCP and the KMT took place during the Japanese invasion in WWII. But, the KMT regime formed on the island of Taiwan following the civil war, 1946-49.
- D. Russia never intervened in the civil war to support Communists. Rather they gave recognition for the KMT leaders as the only legal authority.

Answer. A

53. In the November 1969 issue of the student paper "struggle," the student activist Waleign Makonnen called for an end to:

- A. exploitation by landlords
- B. absolute monarchy
- C. the melkeгна- gebbar system
- D. national oppression

Explanation

- A. The article, "struggle" emphasized on cultural and linguistic independence of nationalities, not about the exploitation by landlords.
- B. There was of course strong criticism against absolute monarchy. But the article not directly called for an end of the monarchy.
- C. Students also highly opposed the melkeгна- gebbar system. But, this was not the main focus of the article, "struggle".
- D. In the article, the writer called an end to the oppression of nationalities. It became a challenge to the government whose ethnic policy was repressive.

Answer. D

54. Is which of the following battle fields did Ethiopian forces achieve victory over Italian forces immediately before Adwa?

- A. sa'ati and Dogali
- B. Amba Alage and Mekelle
- C. Ć. Amba Alage and Maichew
- D. Dogali and Adigrat

Explanation

- A. The battle of Sa'ati (1888) and Dogali (1887) were fought much earlier than the battle of Adwa (1896).
- B. The battle of Amba Alage (7 Dec 1895) and Mekelle (7-21 Jan 1896) were the immediate precursors of the battle of Adwa (March 1, 1896).
- C. The battle of Amba Alage was fought immediately before Adwa. But the battle of Maichew was fought after 40 years (31 March 1936), when the fascist came to avenge their defeat at Adwa.
- D. The battle of Dogali was much earlier than Adwa. While the battle took place at Adigrat was during the second Italo-Ethiopian war of 1935-36.

Answer. B

55. What was Du Bioi's vision regarding the future of black Africans living outside the continent of Africa?

- A. Blacks should continue struggling for their rights wherever they live.
- B. Blacks should return to mother Africa so as to live in peace and fraternity.
- C. Blacks should start a war to fight racial discrimination.
- D. Black organizations should demand that Western governments support the anti-colonial struggle.

Explanation

- A. Dubois was an African-American scholar and writer. He came to be known as the father of PanAfricanism. He maintained that blacks outside Africa should struggle for the respect of their rights wherever they live.
- B. The other famous Pan-Africanist was Marcus Garvey. He insisted that the only future for blacks in America and West Indies was to return to Africa. He organized a “Back to African Movement”.
- C. Dubois never insisted that Blacks should start a war to fight racial discrimination.
- D. Black organizations should demand that Western governments support the anti-colonial struggle.

Answer. A

56. Which of the following is true about the use of currency in long-distance trade in nineteenth-century Ethiopia?

- A. Amole (salt) bars were the only acceptable currency
- B. Amole was used for import trade and maria Theresa dollars for export trade
- C. The currency in use varied from place to place
- D. Currencies were not important because trade was mostly conducted through bartering

Explanation

- A. Amole (salt) bars were not the only acceptable currency in the 19th century. In addition to amole, other items such as iron bars, beads and pieces of cotton cloth (Abujadid) were also used as medium of exchange.
- B. Amole was the chief traditional currency which was mainly used for domestic trade. But Maria Theresa was a foreign currency used for import and export trade.
- C. During the 19th century the currency in use varied from place to place.
- D. It was before the 19th century that people conduct trade through bartering.

Answer. C

57. In which of the following regions did Menelik negotiate peaceful submission successfully?

- A. Leqa- Naqamté
- B. Kaffa
- C. Harar
- D. Wolayta

Explanation

- A. Leqa-Naqamté under Kumsa Moroda submitted peacefully and maintained its local autonomy.
- B. Kaffa was incorporated by the force of Menelik after a stiff resistance in 1897.
- C. Harar was subdued by the forces of Menelik after the bloody battle of Chalanqo in 1887.
- D. The conquest of Wolayta in 1894 was one of the bloodiest campaigns of Menelik.

Answer. A

58. Why did Britain and France stand on the side of Turkey in the Crimean War of 1854-55.

- A. Because of the friendship of the rulers of the two countries with the Turkish ruler
- B. Due to fear of Russian expansionism
- C. To support a weak country against a powerful enemy
- D. In order to build a Catholic, Protestant and Muslim alliance against Orthodox Christianity

Explanation

- A. It was not due the friendship of their rulers, but Britain and France wanted to maintain their economic interest in the region.
- B. British and French governments decided to support Ottoman Turkey due to fear of Russian expansion to the Mediterranean Sea, which threaten their interest in the region.
- C. In the 19th century, Ottoman Empire was of course old fashioned and weak. That is why the Russian emperor Tsar Nicholas I stated that “we have a sick man on our hands”. But Britain and France supported Ottomans for their own sake.
- D. It was not due to religious cause that Britain and France provided aid Ottomans. Rather the two European states feared the political and economic influence of Russia in the region.

Answer. B

59. Which of the following CAN NOT be taken as a basic cause of the First World War (1914- 1918)?

- A. Imperialism
- B. Nationalism
- C. Militarism
- D. Racism

Explanation

- A. Imperialist rivalry for colonies was one of the major causes of WWII.
- B. In the 19th century Europe, Nationalism proved to be the main source of armed conflicts.
- C. Militarism and arms race were other sources of European competition and conflict that triggered the war.
- D. Racism was the basic feature of European aggressive powers like Nazi Germany. It was a factor that triggered WWII not WWI.

Answer. D

60. Which of the following was characteristic of both fascisms in Italy and Nazism in Germany?

- A. Strong government
- B. Preference for religion over science
- C. Concern for ordinary people
- D. Extreme nationalism

Explanation

- A. Fascism is authoritarian, ultranationalist political ideology and movement characterized by a dictatorial leader and centralized autocracy.
- B. Fascism was anti- religious.
- C. Fascism gives concern for the state not ordinary people. It maintained that whatever the cost, the cause of the nation had to be promoted. It was a system of dictatorship based on sectarian interest.
- D. Fascism stood for national chauvinism i.e. extreme nationalism. Fascists believed that national goals could be advanced by means war and conquest.

Answer. D

61. Why did the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) launch what is called "The Long March" in 1927?

- A. To protest the coming to power of Chiang Kai-shek
- B. To link up with Russian revolutionaries from northern China
- C. To find a good base for a nationalist fight against the Japanese
- D. Because communists were attacked by the Kuomintang

Explanation

- A. Chiang Kai-shek had already taken political power in China before the period of Long March (Oct 1934-35).
- B. The communists of course modeled themselves on the Bolshevik party of Russia. But the Long March was not associated with Russian revolution.

- C. The Communists did not work to facilitate the success of nationalists because they were rivals and they fought the Japanese independently.
- D. The Communists undertook Long March from October 1934-35 to avoid nationalist attack.

Answer. D

62. In what ways did African resistance to colonialism manifest itself prior to WWII?

- A. Through peaceful petitioning for justice and equality
- B. In the form of armed liberation movements
- C. Through a combination of force and peaceful petitioning
- D. Through withdrawal and refusal to engage colonial governments.

Explanation

- A. During the inter-war period Africans wanted to satisfy their economic and political demands through peaceful petition and demonstration. It was simply for some reforms, not for equality and justice.
- B. The formation of armed liberation movements was the basic feature of African resistance in the post WWII. It was the decisive stage of African resistance.
- C. During the early stage of colonialism, there were struggles in some parts of Africa against Europeans. For instance, the Maji Maji rebellion in Tanganyika against the Germans, the struggle of Samouri Toure in West Africa against France. During the inter-war period, African states tried to advance their need through petitions and peaceful demonstrations.
- D. During the Inter-war period, some of the demands of the people were African representation of colonial governments, the right to form trade unions, provision of equal opportunities in business etc.

Answer. C

63. Where and on what date was the establishment of the UNO agreed upon in principle?

- A. In London, in 1941
- B. In Washington, in 1944
- C. In Tehran, in 1943
- D. In Yalta, in 1945

Explanation

- A. No Allied meeting had taken place in London to in the course of establishing UNO.
- B. In January 1942 twenty six nations, who took part in the war against Germany met in Washington and agreed to accept the Atlantic Charter.

- C. At the Tehran summit in 1943, the US attitude on international cooperation had changed. As a result the USA, together with USSR and Britain gave support to the idea of a UNO.
- D. At the Yalta Conference in 1945 the Big Three; the USA, USSR and Britain agreed that each permanent member of the Security Council have the right to veto any decision made.

Answer. B

64. What was the principal strategy which Zionism used to create a Jewish state in Palestine?

- A. Increase the size of the Jewish population through immigration
- B. Organize armed insurgency to end foreign rule
- C. Obtain legal status for Jews in Palestine through the UN
- D. Convert the Arab population of Palestine to Judaism

Explanation

- A. The main objective of Zionism was to create a national state for Jews in Palestine. To achieve this objective, the organization promoted the settlement of Jews in Palestine.
- B. To achieve their objective, the Jews never organized armed struggle against foreign rulers. Rather they tried to get their diplomatic support.
- C. The Jews in Palestine gained international recognition by the UN through the British mandate government.
- D. Since the Jews were in constant rivalry with Arabs in Palestine and Arab unity was maintained through Islam, the Jews had not intended to convert the Arab population of Palestine to Judaism.

Answer. A

65. What was the US initiative to rebuild the economies of post-war Europe called?

- A. The Marshall Plan
- B. The Cold War
- C. The Truman Doctrine
- D. Détente

Explanation

- A. The Marshall Plan was the US program to rebuild Europe after WWII. According to the plan the USA would provide money and equipment required for the implementation of the plan.
- B. The term Cold War was used to describe the Post World War II struggle between the two power blocs- the Western bloc headed by the USA, and Eastern bloc headed by the Soviet Union. The struggle carried on in the form of an armed race and propaganda campaigns against each other, rather than open military clashes or wars.

- C. The Truman Doctrine was a program through which the policy of containment was put in to active. Through it, the USA gave financial aid to Greece and Turkey.
- D. Détente was the West's equivalent for the Soviet term, peaceful co-existence for the relaxation of cold war tensions.

Answer. A

66. What was the difference between "The First" and "The Second" Russian Revolutions?

- A. The former was revolutionary while the latter was reformist
- B. The former was led by foreign born revolutionaries while the latter led was by Russian born activists
- C. The former was a bourgeois revolution while the later was a working class revolution.
- D. The former was socialist while the latter was communist in nature.

Explanation

- A. The March/Feb 1917 revolution was reformist while, the Oct 1917 revolution was a revolutionary i.e. socialist revolution.
- B. Both revolutions were carried out by Russian born personnel. But their attempted reforms to satisfy the demand of the people were different.
- C. The March/Feb 1917 revolution was a bourgeoisie revolution while the Oct 1917 revolution was a socialist revolution. It was led by the council of Soviets; workers, peasants and soldiers.
- D. The March/Feb 1917 revolution was a bourgeoisie, not socialist while the Oct 1917 revolution was communist in nature.

Answer. C

67. Which of the following issues did the makers of the 1960 coup attempt highlight in their criticism of Haile Selasse's government?

- A. The oppression of nationalities
- B. The lack of democratic reforms
- C. The backwardness of the country
- D. The Emperor's domination of government

Explanation

- A. The oppression of nationalities was the major issue of an article, "struggle" written by a student activist named Walelign Mekonnen. He firmly supported cultural and linguistic independence of the nationalities.
- B. The lack of democratic reforms was not a factor which motivated the coup makers.
- C. A strong theme in the coup maker's pronouncements was the backwardness of the country and in effectiveness of the regime.

- D. Rather than highlighting the Emperor's power, they focused on the countries development in contrast with the newly independent African states.

Answer. C

68. Which one of the following best explains the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty?

- A. Internal power struggle within the dynasty.
- B. The loss of revenue from international trade
- C. The shortage of money due to large scale building of churches.
- D. Decline in agricultural productivity due to over cultivation of the soil.

Explanation

- A. Both internal and external factors are responsible for the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty. Internally, there was no smooth political succession to the throne. The death of a Zagwe king was almost always followed by an intense power struggle among the rival aspirants. This internal problem greatly undermined the political power of the dynasty.
- B. The economy of the Zagwe dynasty was based on agriculture. The peasantry formed the bulk of the population. The peasantry paid part of his produce to the court in the form of tribute. Trade brought additional income to the state.
- C. It was not an economic crisis that caused by large scale building of churches led to the collapse of the Dynasty. But its failure to neglect the task of building a strong army led to its final down fall.
- D. Agriculture never declined and it continued to be the basis the income of the rulers.

Answer. A

69. Which of the following is correct about the Omotic languages?

- A. The presence of languages such as Shinasha in Gojjam demonstrates that northwestern Ethiopia was the original home of proto- Omotic
- B. Their name comes from the fact a large number of these languages are spoken in the Omo valley.
- C. The speakers of this language tend to have greater internal differentiation compared to the Semitic and Cushitic groups.
- D. The fact that some of them are spoken by as few as 500 people shows the limited interaction among speakers of these languages.

Explanation

- A. The presence of languages such as Shinasha in Gojjam demonstrates the wide distribution of the Omotic people in ancient times. It was not to show that northwestern Ethiopia was the original home of Proto-Omotic.

- B. The Omotic language family is spoken mainly by the peoples living in Omo valley in Southern and Southwestern Ethiopia.
- C. Unlike Semitic and Cushitic language speakers, the speakers of Omotic language were not internally diversified.
- D. The Omotic family is spoken mainly by the peoples living in Omo valley in Southern and Southwestern Ethiopia. The fact that some of them are spoken by as few as 500 people shows the limited interaction among speakers of these languages.

Answer. D

70. Which one of the following correct about early Christianity?

- A. Its greatest strength was the absence of theological divisions within its members.
- B. Its slow growth was due to its inability to develop an efficient organization.
- C. Its early followers were Jews from Palestine and Syria
- D. Its success can be explained by the support that it received from the Roman Senate and monarchs

Explanation

- A. There were doctrinal controversies within the Christian church. The earliest one was the Trinitarian controversy of the 4th century.
- B. Christianity developed a strong and efficient Church organization. From the beginning, there was a difference between the leaders of Church whom we call the clergy, and ordinary Christians whom we call the laity or lay people. By the second century, however the clergy began to be divided into three ranks: bishops at the top, then priests and deacons.
- C. The first Christians were the Jews in Palestine and Syria. The first Christians were the Jews in Palestine and Syria.
- D. Its success was due the strength and commitment of Christians, not Roman Monarchs. The Roman Emperors rather were suspicious of Christianity and continued to persecute Christians for more than three centuries

Answer. C

71. Where did pan- Africanism originate as an idea?

- A. In various places in Africa among African nationalists
- B. In Europe among African students and exiles
- C. In America and the Caribbean among the African Diaspora
- D. In both Africa and Europe at about the same time

Explanation

- A. It was not in African among African nationalists that the idea of pan-Africanism was conceived.
- B. Europe was not the origin of the idea of pan-Africanism.

- C. The origin of Pan-Africanism was from outside Africa, in the New World. It was a movement which originated in America and the Caribbean by people of African descent.
- D. It was neither in Africa nor in Europe that Pan-Africanism origin.

Answer. C

72. The Indus Valley Civilization collapsed because of _____

- A. The destructions brought by the invading Indo-Aryan peoples.
- B. The combination of internal peasant rebellion and Dravidian invasions.
- C. The cultural decline that followed the replacement of Buddhism by Hinduism.
- D. The decline in the agricultural potential of the region due to resource degradation.

Explanation

- A. Indo-Aryan people moved into northern India after the destruction of Indus Valley civilization. These people conquered the Dravidians and drove them out of northern India.
- B. There were no peasant rebellions in India that caused decline in its civilization and Dravidians were the founders not invaders of Indus Valley civilization.
- C. There was no cultural decline in India which influences its civilization. Buddhism emerged from Hinduism as a reform movement.
- D. The disappearance of the Indus Valley civilization was sudden and complete for the reasons not known much. Different kinds of explanations have been given for the destruction of the Indus Valley cities. But seemingly reasonable suggestions have been environmental degradation caused by deforestation, epidemic disease like malaria, changes in the course of the River Indus and climatic changes.

Answer. D

73. What difference existed between Renaissance scholars in Italy and those in Northern Europe?

- A. The former criticized the superstitions and ignorance they saw in the church while the latter ignored it.
- B. The former received patronage from the Italian Princes while the latter were supported by their churches.
- C. The former devoted to the study of classical literature while the latter emphasized on critical study of the Bible.
- D. The former concerned them with finding ways of addressing while the injustice and poverty while latter focused on the issue of salvation.

Explanation

- A. It was Renaissance scholars of Northern Europe not in Italy who criticized superstitions. Prejudices, upper privileges and church abuses.
- B. Both scholars were humanists. They never received patronage either from the Italian Princes or the churches. They insisted that the duty of intellectuals was to concentrate on human problems.
- C. Renaissance scholars in Italy devoted to the study of classical literature while scholars of northern and western Europe sought to apply humanistic methods to the study of Christianity. They concerned with identifying and carefully editing Christian texts such as the Bible.
- D. Both scholars were humanists who were concerned with not religious matters, but with every day human problems. Moreover Renaissance scholars of Northern Europe find ways of addressing the injustice, poverty and ignorance of society.

Answer. C

74. What was the systemic contradiction that led to the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861-1865)?

- A. The election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States of America
- B. The election of Colonel Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy
- C. The existence of slave ownership within a democratic state
- D. The ideological conflict between the Democratic and Republican parties

Explanation

- A. The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was the immediate factor for the outbreak of the civil war.
- B. Colonel Jefferson Davis was elected as president of the Confederacy following the election of Abraham Lincoln, in their preparation for war against Unionists.
- C. The contradiction between antagonistic socio-economic systems that existed in the USA i.e. Industrial capitalism in the north and plantation agriculture using slave labor in the south caused the civil war. So, the existence of the practice of slavery in the south became a major cause of American civil war.
- D. It was not the ideological conflict between the Democratic and Republican parties that caused the civil war.

Answer. C

75. What the main source of threat to the political autonomy of the states of Bela Shangul in the 19th century?

- A. The out migration of their population to adjoining territories which threatened the very survival of the states

- B. The abundance of natural resources such as gold which attracted the unwanted attention of foreign powers.
- C. The presence of malaria and livestock disease which limited population density and the production of surplus.
- D. The spread of Islam from the Sudan which resulted in a growing confrontation between the majority tradition religion followers and the Muslims.

Explanation

- A. It was the invasion of foreign powers that threatened states of Bela Shangul, not the out migration its people.
- B. The region was known for its gold and other natural resources which attracted foreigners like Egyptians and the Sudanese. Nevertheless, their attempt to control the region failed as a result of the incorporation of the region in to Ethiopian Empire in 1890's.
- C. The wealth and prosperity of these states was mainly linked with trade. The presence of malaria and livestock disease was not a major threat to the states.
- D. The rise and prosperity of these states associated with Islam and boarder trade. Most of the people were followers of Islam, not traditional religion.

Answer. B

76. What is the "Social contract" that John Locke wrote about in his book?

- A. The mandate that a people give their governments to protect their spiritual life.
- B. The duties of a government to establish universal education to all people to make them progressive citizens.
- C. The duties of a government to protect the life and property of a population in return for allowing it to govern.
- D. A written constitution that should be legislated by elected representatives of the people.

Explanation

- A. It was the mandate that a people give their governments to protect their political life, not spiritual.
- B. Social contract theory was more concerned with leadership.
- C. In his "Social Contract theory", Lock argued that rulers could stay in power only as long as the consent of those they governed. He believed that the duty of a government was to protect the life and property of a population in return for allowing it to govern.
- D. The contract may not be in the form of written constitution that should be legislated by elected representatives of the people.

Answer. C

77. What kind of conflict emerged within the ruling elite of the Muslim states following their conquest by Made- Tsion?

- A. Differences on whether or not to push against the lowland pastoralists
- B. Conflicts between moderates and militants over the issue of loyalty to the Christian state.
- C. Conflicts on the issue of whether or not to form an alliance with the Yemenese ruling class.
- D. Differences on whether or not to accept complete assimilation to the Christian state.

Explanation

- A. The lowland pastoralists were mainly Muslims. So the ruling elite of Muslims had no intension to fight against their co-religionists.
- B. It was the conflict between the moderates mainly the merchant class, who accepted tributary relation with Christian rulers and the ruling class, who hated tributary relation.
- C. It was not the conflict among Muslim elite on the issue of whether or not to form an alliance with the Yemenese ruling class. But it was in their relation with Christian Highland rulers.
- D. It was not due to their difference on whether or not to accept complete assimilation to the Christian state. It was simply whether or not to accept Christian rule.

Answer. B

78. Which of the following was an immediate outcome of the expansion of Menilik II to the south?

- A. Menilik's submission to Yohannis IV
- B. The establishment of Neftegna- Gebbar relations
- C. The fixing of Ethiopia's borders with Mahdist Sudan
- D. Ethiopia's access to the sea

Explanation

- A. Menilik's submitted to Yohannis at Liche in Ankober in 1878, before Menelik expansion to Southern Ethiopia.
- B. Following the incorporation of the southern Ethiopia by the force of Menelik, an excessively exploitative neftegna- gebbar relation developed in this region.
- C. Ethiopia signed boarder agreements with its neighbors like Mahadist Sudan after the last phase of Menelik expansion i.e. after the battle of Adwa.
- D. Menelik expansion to south was not intended to get access to the sea. Rather, he was attracted by the fertility of the soil and partly to solve the problem of Great famine.

Answer. B

79. Which one of the following best describes the nature and consequences of interaction between the Oromo and other Ethiopian populations during their movement?

- A. The interaction was primarily one-way with the Oromo assimilating all the societies they came into contact with.
- B. The interaction was reciprocal with the Oromo and the people they came into contact with influencing each other's cultures.
- C. The interaction was peaceful with the Omotic-speaking peoples while it continued to be hostile with the Semitic-speaking groups.
- D. The interactions weakened Oromo pastoral values and the gada system and led to the erosion of their culture.

Explanation

- A. It mutual interaction, not one-way. So that the Oromo had influenced others culture and at the same time they took the experience of others.
- B. The consequences of the movement equally affected both Oromo and the states and societies of the period.
- C. The Oromo engaged in war with various states of the period. They fought with both the Omotic and Semitic-speaking peoples.
- D. The movement increased the interaction between the Oromo and the people with whom they came into contact. The result was an exchange of socio-cultural values and institutions. It never particularly eroded the culture of the Oromo.

Answer. B

80. Which one of the following is correct about the Absolutist state in Russia under Peter the Great?
- A. It was strengthened by the absence of power struggle within the dynasty.
 - B. It saw the improvement of the condition of the peasants through the introduction of a rational administrative system.
 - C. It was much weaker than the other absolutist states in Europe due to the strength of the local bourgeoisie.
 - D. It was characterized by the consolidation of the power of the monarchy over the nobility.

Explanation

- A. The monarchy was strengthened not due to the absence of power struggle. But Peter was a powerful ruler who reorganized Russia's government to work more effectively.
- B. Under Peter the legal status of serf's further deteriorated, not improved.
- C. Peter was a powerful ruler who improved Russia's military and made many important conquests. During Peter's reign, Russia expanded its territory to the Baltic Sea. In 1703, Peter founded St. Petersburg on the Baltic.

- D. Peter forced Russia's nobility to adopt many Western customs. He also increased the czar's power over the aristocrats, church officials and serfs. He dealt harshly with those who opposed these changes.

Answer. D

81. Which one of the following was common to the states of Wolayita and Yem?

- A. In both cases the ruling dynasty claimed descent from the old Omotic state of Enariya.
- B. They paid tribute to the Christian state with horses.
- C. They were both highly centralized states.
- D. Their economy depended on pastoralism in the lowlands and agriculture in the highlands.

Explanation

- A. The origin of the ruling dynasties of Wolayita and Yem were different. They were not descended from Enariya. Wolayita may have derived its origin from the ancient kingdom of Damot. Its first Dynasty called the Walayita Malla Dynasty was founded by the king of Damot, Motalami. But the first king of Yem belonged to a local dynasty called Halmal Gama.
- B. Both Wolayita and Yem became tributary of the Christian Highland kingdom and paid tribute with horses to the Christian ruler Yeshaq.
- C. The Wolayita and Yem kingdoms were divided into provinces and sub provinces which were led by officials. It was not highly centralized.
- D. The economy of both kingdoms depended on agriculture and trade played as an auxiliary economic activity.

Answer. B

82. An important lesson world powers had drawn from the First World War was the need for _____?

- A. a customs union to enhance economic cooperation in Europe
- B. a global organization to support the poor nations of the world
- C. establishing military organizations to safeguard world peace
- D. a global organization to promote the rule of law and world peace

Explanation

- A. Though custom union enhances economic cooperation, it cannot lead to development in the presence of war.
- B. Establishing a global organization to support the poor nations of the world cannot prevent war and maintain world peace.
- C. Establishing military organizations might intensify conflicts rather than safeguarding world peace

- D. Establishing global organization like the League of Nations and UNO help to promote the rule of law and maintain world peace. It was for this reason that the League came in to existence at the end of the war.

Answer. D

83. The argument the British used to stay in control of Ethiopia's finance, military and foreign relations in the First Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1942 was _____.

- A. Ethiopia should be incorporated into the British Commonwealth.
- B. Somali nationalism in the South is still a threat to Allied military success.
- C. There was a threat of communist expansion to the Horn.
- D. WWII was not yet over and Djibouti is still under the Vichy government of France.

Explanation

- A. The British had no intension to incorporate Ethiopia into the British Commonwealth.
- B. Somali nationalism in the South was no considered as a threat to Allied military success because it was still under British rule.
- C. It was after the end of WWII that the communist expansion extended to the Horn.
- D. The British reasoned that the Second World War was not yet over and Djibouti is still under a pro-Nazi, Vichy government of France and there might be a danger from that direction.

Answer. D

84. The official justification of President Harry S. Truman of the United States for dropping Atomic bombs on Japanese cities in August 1945 was _____.

- A. the bombs would hasten the final surrender of Japan
- B. America must show its military muscles to the USSR
- C. the bombs would lay the groundwork for American hegemony in the east.
- D. a possible trade war with Japan and China could be avoided through show of force.

Explanation

- A. US president, Harry S. Truman believed that the use of atomic bombs would hasten the final surrender of Japan.
- B. It was the Soviet historians who argue that in terms of military strategy the use of bombs was not required. They conclude that in using the bombs the USA intended to demonstrate its power to the Soviets.
- C. According to Harry S. Truman, the use of atomic bombs was mainly to fasten Japanese surrender, not for hegemony in the east.
- D. The expected rivalry between super-powers after WWII was not commercial. It was rather political.

Answer. A

85. Which of the following is correct about the British Anti-Fascist force under General Platt?

- A. It faced the strongest resistance from the Italian troops camped at Asmara.
- B. It faced the strongest resistance from the Italian stronghold of Keren.
- C. It faced the strongest resistance from the Patriotic forces in Gojam and Gondar.
- D. It started military advance from Kenya and marched all the way through Addis Ababa.

Explanation

- A. It faced the strongest resistance from the Italian troops camped not at Asmara but from Keren.
- B. The British force led by General Platt faced the strongest resistance from the Italian stronghold of Keren. He controlled Keren after 53 days of bitter struggle.
- C. The patriotic forces never resisted the British troops. Rather they established close alliance to attack fascists and liberate Ethiopia.
- D. The British force which advanced from Kenya was led by General Cunningham. He made quick advance in to Italian Somaliland and then to Harar and forced the Italian to surrender.

Answer. B

86. The American policy of "containment" in the post WWII period was aimed at _____

- A. providing financial assistance to communist countries.
- B. blocking the expansion of communism to the west.
- C. providing financial assistance to Western Europe.
- D. protecting Israel from a possible Arab aggression.

Explanation

- A. Rather than providing financial assistance to communist states, containment policy was designed by USA to halt the advance of Communism. It was the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) which helped to promote coordination in economic planning, trade and research and development among the socialist states during the cold war.
- B. Containment was a geopolitical strategic foreign policy pursued by the USA during the Cold War to prevent the spread of communism to the west.
- C. It was the Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) initiated by the USA that provided financial assistance to Western Europe after WWII.
- D. Containment was not intended to protect Israel from a possible Arab aggression. It was launched due to the cold war tension between the two super-powers. i.e. the USA and USSR.

Answer. B

87. Which of the following came as a setback to the divisive activities of Italian colonialists in Eritrea in the 1890s? The fact that

- A. Ras Alula got back his governorship of Massawa and the Red sea coast.
- B. Ras Mengesha signed the so called Mereb Convention with the Italians.
- C. Dej.Bahta Hagos started a peasant rebellion against the Italians.
- D. Ras Mekonen refused to go to Rome for the ratification of the Treaty of Wuchale.

Explanation

- A. After he renewed his allegiance for Menelik, Ras Alula was unable to get back his governorship of Massawa and the Red sea coast. Because Itlians invaded the whole of Tigrai to achieve their colonial aim through force. Even after the victory of the battle of Adwa, Red Sea ports were not restored for Ethiopia.
- B. The signing of Mereb Convention between Ras Mengesha and Italians showed the success of Italian subversive activity. It was not a failure of their divisive activity.
- C. The success of Italy's divisive activity was short-lived. Because the collaborators easily understood the hidden colonial motive of Italians and the latter's racist attitude on the local people. As a result Ras Mengesha and Ras Alula renewed their loyalty to Menelik in June 1894. Even worse for the Italians, was the revolt of Dejazmach Bahta Hagos their former collaborator and governor of Akale Guzay in Eritrea in December 1894. He led a peasant rebellion against the Italians.
- D. Ras Mekonen's journey to Rome for the ratification of the Treaty of Wuchale was not part of Italian subversive activity. It was one of the classic examples of Italian deceptive treaties.

Answer. C

88. A major reason why donor/aid money did not bring about meaningful and sustainable development for Africa so far is that _____.

- A. most of the aid money has been spent in towns and political headquarters.
- B. most of the aid money was budgeted for salaries to be paid for foreign staff.
- C. most of the aid money went to the individual pockets of African dictators.
- D. organizations with aid money gave very little attention to political stability.

Explanation

- A. Due to leadership and other factors the aid money has not been spent neither in towns nor countryside.
- B. The aid money cannot be budgeted for salaries to be paid for foreign staff.

- C. Patricia Adams of Probe International, a Toronto- based environmental group, charged that, in most cases, Western governments knew that substantial portions of their loans-up to 30 percent, says the World Bank-went directly in to the pockets of corrupt officials, for their personal use.
- D. Most of the organizations in Africa were directly managed by governments. So, organizations had to mandate in managing and properly using the aid money.

Answer. C

89. How was the issue of slavery a crucial factor in the American Civil War (1861-1865)?

- A. By causing the war
- B. By strengthening the Unionist army
- C. By discrediting the Confederate forces in the south
- D. By creating divisions both among the Unionist and Confederate forces

Explanation

- A. It was the issue slavery that led to the American civil war because the northern states of USA were industrialists and they wanted to abolish slavery hence they were called abolitionists, while the south wanted to preserve it.
- B. During the course of the war US President Abraham Lincoln introduced two laws in 1863 which enhanced the success of Unionists. The laws were Emancipation Proclamation and the Homestead Law. These laws had the effect of weakening the economic strength of the South.
- C. It was not the issue of slavery by itself that discredited the Confederate forces. It was the proclamations issued by the president of Unionists, Abraham Lincoln that lost them support.
- D. It never created divisions among the Unionist because they were abolitionists. But Confederate forces were divided because the black regiments wanted freedom from slavery therefore joined unionists.

Answer. A

90. What was the role of the Papacy in Rome in the Unification of Italy?

- A. That of neutrality on the issue
- B. That of opposition to unification
- C. That of active support for unification
- D. That of frequent shift of stand on the question

Explanation

- A. The Popes never preferred neutrality on the issue of unification.

- B. The Popes opposed unification church leaders believed a united Italy would end the pope's rule over the Papal States. Pope of Roman Catholic Church who wanted the federation of all Italian state under the Papacy.
 - C. The Pope of Roman Catholic Church stood against unification for the reason mentioned above.
 - D. The Pope had firm stand against unification.
91. What is the difference between an Absolutist state and a Nation State?
- A. The former is culturally diverse while the latter is not
 - B. The former is based on force while the latter is not
 - C. The former is personal rule while the latter is not
 - D. The former is territorially larger than the latter

Explanation

- A. In absolutist state, the political doctrine and practice of unlimited centralized authority and absolute sovereignty, as vested especially in the monarch or dictator. While nation-state is the idea of homogenous nation governed by its own sovereign state-where each state contains one nation.
- B. Dictators might rule nation-state like absolute monarchs in absolutist state.
- C. Both can be rule by personally by dictators.
- D. The size of territory cannot help to differentiate absolutist state from nation-state.

Answer. A

92. Why is it justified to call the Victory of Adwa (1896) a victory of all black people?
- A. Because many black people from around the world participated in it
 - B. Because it was the only victory that black people achieved before and after
 - C. Because it showed how black people are actually stronger than white people
 - D. Because it inspired and strengthened the struggle of black people for freedom

Explanation

- A. It was fought entirely by Ethiopian people without any outside backing.
- B. It was first black victory over whites, but it was not the only victory that black people achieved of whites. It was also followed by several victories of black African states from the yoke of colonialism.
- C. It was not about the strength of black people in contrast with white. Rather, the whites were strong military and financially than Africans.
- D. The battle of Adwa had inspired and strengthened the struggle of black people for freedom. It inspired early pan-Africanist movement.

Answer. D

93. What was the main reason for the conflict and bloodshed during the Ethiopian Revolution of 1974 - 84?

- A. Power struggle and lack of the culture of dialogue and compromise
- B. The cruelty and dictatorial inclinations of Mengistu
- C. The ideological difference between the Derg and its revivals
- D. Conspiracy by Ethiopia's traditional enemies

94. Which of the following is true about the patriotic resistance against the Fascist occupation of Ethiopia?

- A. Ethiopians from all walks of life participated in it
- B. It took place only in few places in Ethiopia
- C. Mostly it operated secretly
- D. It was led by Emperor Haile Selassie from exile

Explanation

- A. During the fascist occupation, Ethiopians from all walks of life participated in the resistance struggle against Italians. Because for many Ethiopians the occupation of their land and the subsequent fleeing of their emperor meant the loss of their dignity and identity as a nation.
- B. The resistance against Italians was countrywide. There was scarcely any province where the Italians ruled without challenge.
- C. The patriotic resistance in essence was a continuation of the war and therefore it was conventional in character. It was not fought secretly.
- D. The patriotic resistance was divided in to two phases. The first phase was led by upper nobility while the second phase by local notables. It was not led by Emperor Haile Selassie. **Answer. A**

95. What was the primary cause of the Bale Peasant Rebellion in the second half of the 1960s?

- A. Haile Selasse's autocracy
- B. Lack of local investment
- C. Somali agitation
- D. Maladministration and injustice

Explanation

- A. Haile Selassie's autocracy was on the people of Ethiopia and it had no special feature in Bale.
- B. The issue was not concerning investment but the leadership which was characterized by exploitation and corrupt administration.
- C. Somali intervention to support the cause of nationalists made the Bale peasant rebellion different from similar rebellions in the country.

- D. The major causes for the Bale peasant uprising were maladministration and injustice. As it was common practice in other provinces of southern Ethiopia, land alienation, religious and ethnic domination of the settler ruling class and inhumane and corrupt administration worsened the life of peasants in Bale.

Answer. D

96. What was the major outcome of WWII in terms of global distribution of power?

- A. The emergence of the UN as an independent arbiter of peace
- B. The end of Japanese rule over Southeast Asia
- C. The undisputed emergence of the US and the USSR as superpowers
- D. The independence of European colonies in Asia and Africa.

Explanation

- A. Though the UN replaced the League of Nations to keep world peace at the end of the war, it is not independent because its work was highly influenced by the permanent members of the Security Council, which had veto power.
- B. In spite the end of Japanese rule over Southeast Asia, former colonial powers tried to restore their rule, which finally led fighting between the two.
- C. Following the end of WWII, USA and the USSR emerged as superpowers powers of the world.
- D. The decisive stage in African resistance against colonialism was after WWII. But it had nothing to do with global balance of power.

Answer. C