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Full Name _____ Grade - 12 Section _____ 4 th Quarter Final mode Exam

Subject –History Year: 2012 E.C Exam. Room: _____ ***Time allowed: 2Hr***

General instruction:- write the letter which corresponds to the correct answer in the space provided to each question on the separate answer sheet .

1. Why did the residents of Boston town dump tea into the sea which was on British ships in Boston in 1773?
   A. Because they disliked imported tea from Britain and favored locally produced ones.
   B. They wanted to demonstrate that they hated British restrictions on trade in the colonies.
   C. They disliked the new British laws which prevented the colonists from electing their councilors.
   D. They opposed the decision of the British Parliament to involve the colonists in the war against France.
2. The capital of the Funj Sultanate was
   A. Alwa. B. Darfur. C. Seminar. D. Dongola.
3. What was the factor that led to the downfall of the Empire of Mali?
   A. The weakness of its later rulers.
   B. The decline in the gold mines of Bure.
   C. The re-orientation of the trade routes to the Atlantic.
   D. The invasion of nomadic pastoralists from the south.
4. Which one of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Congo in the 15th century?
   A. It formed an alliance with the Portuguese against Angola.
   B. Its ruling class was converted to Christianity.
   C. It received Catholic missionaries first but then expelled them.
   D. It refused to take part in the sale of slaves across the Atlantic.
5. How did long distance traders in 19th century Ethiopia reduce the risks they faced during their travels?
   A. By adopting local clothes and religions.
   B. By regularly changing their trade routes.
   C. By organizing themselves in large caravans.
   D. By carrying letters of protection from local rulers.
6. Which of the following is correct about the policy of appeasement pursued by France and Britain in the inter-war period?
   A. It convinced Hitler that the two powers would go to war over Eastern European issues.
   B. Rather than satisfy Hitler, it encouraged him to continue to make additional demands.
   C. It was principally designed to prevent Hitler from aligning himself with Italy and Japan.
   D. While it failed to satisfy Hitler, it succeeded in gaining the friendship of Mussolini to the allies.
7. Which one of the following is NOT an aim of the United Nations?
   A. Promoting respect for human rights.

B. Resolving conflicts through mediation
C. Maintaining all governments in power.
D. Supporting economic development programs.

8. The political organization that led India to independence was
   A. The Hindu BJP
   B. The Muslim League
   C. The Indian Liberal Party.
   D. The Indian National Congress.
9. What accounts for the support which Martin Luther and his followers obtained from many European rulers for his fight against the Catholic Church?
   A. The fact that the popes were mostly Italian
   B. The strength of Martin Luther's arguments
   C. The desire of the rulers to confiscate church properties
   D. The high taxes that the Pope demanded from the rulers
10. The most powerful minister under the government of Haile Selassie in the period between l94l-55 was
   A. Aklilu Habte-Wold.
   B. Imiru Haile Selassie.
   C. Mekonen Endalkatchew.
   D. Wolde Giyorgis Wolde Yohannes
11. Which one of the following was a major aim of the 1960 aborted coup against Emperor Haile Selassie?
   A. The end of monarchical rule.
   B. The expulsion of the US from Ethiopia
   C. The economic development of Ethiopia
   D. The redistribution of land to the landless
12. Which one of the following is correct about the Mau Mau liberation struggle in colonial Kenya?
   A. It was a movement that divided Kenyans between supporters and opponents.
   B. It was a religious movement that administered oath to strongly unite its members.
   C. It was an exclusively Kikuyu movement which sought the return of the White controlled Highlands.
   D. It was defeated by the British through the use of Kikuyu chiefs rather than military means.
13. What was the Blitzkrieg strategy that the Germans used during the Second World War?
   A. Blockade of the major sea ports.
   B. Laying siege to the major towns.
   C. Carrying out a coordinated propaganda.
   D. Deployment of the army in a quick and coordinated manner.
14. Which one of the following describes best African economic conditions in the post-independence period?
   A. Increasing diversification of the agricultural sector unlike manufacturing.
   B. Instability and decline partly related to dependence on the export of mono-crops
   C. Relative growth until the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programs in the l980s.
   D. Rapid industrialization of the economy with the exception of a few Sub-Saharan countries.
15. Which of the following strategies worked to bring about the Unification of Italy in l870?
   A. Unification under Piedmont
   B. Unification under the Papacy
   C. Unification through popular revolution
   D. Unification through expulsion of foreigners
16. What factor accounts for the end of Zagwe rule over the Christian Kingdom in Northern Ethiopia?
   A. The failure of Zagwe rulers to suppress opposition
   B. The refusal of the Church of Aksum to support them.
   C. Effective exploitation of the Solomonic legend by their opponents
   D. Favorable geographical location of the opponents relative to the Indian Ocean trade
17. From which of the following external powers did the Sultanate of Adal obtain support in its fight against the Christian state?

A. Egypt B. Persia C. South Arabia D. Ottoman Turkey

18. What was the cause of the terrible civil wars in the Christian kingdom in the early 17th century?
    A. Ethnic conflict
    B. Dispute over taxes
    C. Resistance against land tenure reform
    D. The attempt of an Ethiopian ruler to Catholicism by force
19. What was the major factor for the development of Gondar as an urban center?
    A. Good climate
    B. Population growth
    C. Long-distance trade
    D. The richness of the surrounding countryside
20. Which of the following arguments was made in the American Declaration of Independence?
    A. That the British monarchy should be abolished
    B. That Federalism guarantees the democratic rights of citizens
    C. That strong governments are better than democratic governments
    D. That governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed
21. Which of the following events of the French Revolution marked the end of absolutism in France?
    A. The killing of Louis VI
    B. The Tennis Court Oath
    C. The storming of the Bastille
    D. The meeting of the Estates General
22. Which countries did the French forces under Napoleon invade in 1799 to undermine British naval power and overseas trade?
    A. Egypt and Syria
    B. Turkey and Syria
    C. Egypt and Arabia
    D. Turkey and Arabia
23. What was the Mikrecho in the kingdom of Kaffa?
    A. An elected parliament
    B. A council of advisors to the king
    C. A council of high military officers
    D. A committee of provincial governors
24. Which of the following forms of struggle for freedom did Mahatma Gandhi advocate?
    A. Violent struggle
    B. Non Violent struggle
    C. Struggle that depends on the objective situation
    D. A combination of violent and non-Violent struggle
25. Which of the following events took place during the reign of Tewodros II?
    A. All foreigners found in the country were put in prison in Tegray
    B. A workshop to produce arms and ammunition was established
    C. A proclamation was issued to abolish slavery and the slave trade
    D. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church broke away from the Coptic Church of Egypt
26. Which of the following was the major source of weakness for the League of Nations?
    A. Its anti-communist policy
    B. Incompetence of its officials
    C. Admission of Germany as a member
    D. Domination by European big powers
27. What was the major factor for the defeat of Ethiopian troops by Fascist forces in 1935-36?
    A. Italian air superiority and mustard gas
    B. Ethiopian defeat in the diplomatic front
    C. Mass support for the Italians among Ethiopians
    D. Italian success in isolating Ethiopia internationally
28. Which of the following events was the immediate cause of United States' entry to World War II (WWII)?

A. Hitler's attack on Britain
B. Hitler's invasion of France
C. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor
D. Italy's declaration of war on Britain and France

29. What was the main reason that the Quraysh Arabs persecuted the Prophet Muhammed in the early period of the emergence of Islam? Because they
    A. feared that Muhammed's teachings will undermine their economic interests
    B. feared that the new teaching might lead them into conflict with their neighbors
    C. disagreed with Muhammed over the interpretation of some sections of the Quran
    D. believed that Muhammed's teaching would lead to internal divisions among the Arabs
30. Which one of the following is correct about the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty?
    A. It was primarily caused by the bankruptcy of the state because of the building of expensive rock hewn churches.
    B. It was facilitated by local Muslim uprisings that resulted from the participation of the Zagwe rulers in the Crusades.
    C. It was a result of succession power struggle within the Zagwe ruling class which undermined the strength of the dynasty.
    D. It resulted from a combination of decline in agricultural productivity as a result of soil erosion and loss of control over external trade.
31. Which of the following is true about the establishment of the People's Republic of China?
    A. It came out of a major Civil war
    B. It came out of an election victory by the Communists
    C. It followed an urban insurrection led by Mao Ze-dong
    D. It came out of a movement to unify mainland China with Taiwan
32. Out of which of the following groups did most leaders of Africa's liberation movements come?
    A. Professors and journalists
    B. Big businessmen and members of royal families
    C. Ordinary soldiers and non-commissioned officers
    D. School teachers, preachers, and labor union leaders
33. Which one of the following is correct about the Indus Valley Civilization?
    A. The earliest states of this civilization were established by Aryan conquerors from southern India
    B. A distinguishing feature of this civilization was the absence of urban settlements throughout its territory
    C. The destruction of this civilization was partly related to changes in the environmental conditions of the region
    D. The ideology of the state and the world view of its people were shaped by Buddhism which was a state religion
34. Which one of the following was a result of the close relationship between the Kingdom of Congo and Portugal in the 15th and 16th centuries?
    A. The political and economic stability of Congo.
    B. The establishment of sugar plantations in the Congo.
    C. The conversion of the Congolese court to Catholicism.
    D. The end of the involvement of Congo in the slave trade.
35. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?
    A. The growth of the manufacturing sector in Africa.
    B. The introduction of large scale plantations in Africa.
    C. The creation of an African diaspora in the Americas.
    D. The impoverishment of all African states involved in the trade.
36. Which one of the following is correct about the Renaissance?
    A. It emphasized accepting traditions rather than being critical of ideas.
    B. Its best figures were involved in different kinds of artistic activities.
    C. It originated in Northern Europe and then spread to the Italian Peninsula. L
    D. It rejected Christianity and favored a return to the Paganism of Rome and Greece.

37. All of the following EXCEPT one were measures taken by the Catholic Church to deal with the challenges of Protestantism in Europe?
    A. Reforming some of the serious abuses within the Church.
    B. Redistributing the Church's extensive land to the faithful.
    C. Defining clearly doctrinal issues disputed by the Protestants.
    D. Establishing the religious investigative body known as the Inquisition.
38. What role did the story of the Queen of Sheba's travel to Jerusalem to visit King Solomon play in Ethiopian politics since 1270?
    A. As a story that aimed to strengthen the morale of Christian fighting against the Muslims.
    B. As a document to enhance the legitimacy of the state by emphasizing its Jewish origin.
    C. As a political narrative that sought to gain legitimacy for the new dynasty that came to power in 1270.
    D. As a narrative to establish closer ties with Israel and facilitate the travel of Ethiopian pilgrims to Jerusalem.
39. Which one of the following is true about the medieval Islamic Sultanate of Shewa?
    A. It was the earliest Muslim state to emerge in Ethiopia.
    B. It was the earliest Muslim state annexed by Amde Siyon.
    C. Its ruling class traced its descent from the Quraysh in Mecca.
    D. It had good trade and marriage relationship with the state of Damot.
40. Which one of the following can be considered as an achievement of Emperor Serse Dingil?
    A. His strategy of settling Oromo clans in the frontier provinces to contain the advance of other Oromo groups into his territory.
    B. His decision to move the political center of the Christian Kingdom from the province of Shewa to the region across the Abbay.
    C. His success with suppressing a series of armed rebellions organized by the aristocracy and army leaders against the monarchy.
    D. His repulsion of Ottoman expansion to the Hamassen highlands and eventually his expulsion of these forces from all territories of Ethiopia.
41. Which one of the following was an external threat to Ethiopia during the Zemene Mesafint?
    A. The establishment of a naval base by the Ottomans at the Port of Massawa.
    B. The establishment of cooling stations by the British and French on the Gulf of Aden.
    C. The expansion of Muhammed Ali along the western borderlands of Ethiopia.
    D. The revival of British and French missionary activities along the coastal parts of Ethiopia.
42. John Locke's theory of "Social Contract" was revolutionary for its time because it
    A. supported the replacement of an oppressive government by a new one.
    B. argued that the state was an instrument of oppression & therefore unnecessary.
    C. supported granting democratic rights to all members of society including women and slaves.
    D. proposed to limit absolutism by dividing power equally among the three branches of government.
43. Which one of the following is correct about the October 1917 Revolution in Russia?
    A. It was organized and led by the Mensheviks in Petrograd
    B. It led to the withdrawal of Russia from the First World War
    C. It led to the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty from power
    D. It brought to power a provisional government led by Kerensky
44. A central feature of the colonial policy known as "Indirect Rule" was
    A. the assimilation of educated Africans into European society
    B. the granting of citizenship rights to the colonized populations
    C. the use of traditional African rulers in administering the "native" people
    D. the exclusion of white men from involving in the administration of the colonies
45. Why did Kassa Haylu adopt, the name Tewodros as a throne name? Because it was
    A. a name that was loved by his wife Tewabech
    B. the name of a famous 15th century Ethiopian empire builder
    C. a name associated with a Russian modernizer of Ethiopian origin
    D. associated with a prophetic ruler who would bring peace to Ethiopia

46. Why was the year 1888 a crucial year in the reign of Emperor Yohannes? Because
    A. Yohannes reached the height of his power both internally and externally
    B. Yohannes secured a major victory over the Italians at the Battle of Dogali
    C. Yohannes faced a complicated set of internal and external problems
    D. Yohannes secured acceptance for his rule from Menelik and Teklehaimanot
47. Why was the League of Nations established at the end of World War I?
    A. To resolve international disputes and avoid the outbreak of war.
    B. To allocate reparation money to the victorious nations in a fair fashion.
    C. To fight against the development of extreme ideologies like Fascism.
    D. To spread the ideas of set-determination and gradual decolonization.
48. Which of the following statements would be a reflection of Renaissance Humanism?
    A. Human beings never learn from history
    B. The ancient Greek literature provides answers to all human problems
    C. The duty of the thinker is to concentrate on the problems of humanity in this world
    D. Religion becomes the best guide to virtue when it is not corrupted by politics
49. Which one of the following is correct about the Soviet-Nazi Pact of August 1939? It
    A. ended the anti-German alliance of which Russia was a member.
    B. turned the two countries into close political and military partners.
    C. prepared the way for the partition of Poland between the two countries.
    D. forced Prime Minister Chamberlain to abandon his policy of appeasement.
50. What precipitated Mussolini to declare war on Britain and France in June 1940?
    A. The rapid military gains of the Germans in the western front.
    B. The collapse of the military alliance between Britain and Italy.
    C. The decision of Russia to join the war on the side of the Allies.
    D. The strong resistance that Germans faced in the eastern front.
51. What did the term "Iron Curtain" refer to during the Cold War?
    A. The United States government's strategy to fight the expansion of communism across Europe and Africa.
    B. The construction of the Berlin Wall by the Russians to prevent the movement of people from the east to the west.
    C. The establishment of restrictions in the countries of the Communist East which closed them off from developments in the west.
    D. The economic policy of Communist China to rapidly industrialize the country by expanding the development of railways.
52. Why did Britain and France support Israel's invasion of Egypt in 1956? Because they
    A. feared the Pro-Russian policies of Nasser's government
    B. believed that Israel was unnecessarily provoked by Egypt
    C. disliked Egypt's support for nationalist movements in Africa
    D. were angered by Nasser's decision to nationalize the Suez Cana
53. Which one of the following was elected by the people under the 1955 Ethiopian Constitution?
    A. The Senate
    B. The Crown Council
    C. The Chamber of Deputies
    D. The Council of Ministers
54. Which one of the following is a consequence of the Battle of Shire Ende Selassie of l989?
    A. It led to the collapse of the Second Division in Eritrea and the loss of the main outlet to the country, the Port of Massawa
    B. It led to the establishment of a new military and political administrative system in the provinces of Tigray and Eritrea
    C. It largely weakened the Derg's army through the death of large number of soldiers and demoralization of the remaining troops.
    D. It gave a breathing space to the Derg by opening up the main supply line from western Tigray to the second Division's bases in western Eritrea.
55. What was the major factor for the outbreak of the "Mau Man" rebellion in Kenya?

A. Land shortage as a result of land alienation
B. Oppressive rule of local chiefs appointed by the British.
C. Discriminatory employment policy by the colonial state.
D. Opposition of Kenyans to the establishment of "tribal" reserves

56. In which of the following provinces did Haile Selasse's regime face an uprising in opposition to land measurement for taxation purposes?

A. Bale B. Tigray C. Wolega D. Gojjam

57. Which of the following is true about the League of Nations?
A. It was dominated by the US and Russia
B. It failed in all its attempts to mediate disputes between nations
C. All the countries that fought in the First World War had joined it
D. It was ineffective in protecting weak countries against the powerful

58. Who was the leader of the Sultanate of Adal immediately before Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi?

A. Mahfouz B. Ahmed Badly C. Nur ibn Mujahid D. Sultan Muhammad

59. Which of the following is true about the Zemene Mesafint?
A. Religious harmony
B. Total political collapse
C. Warfare and intense political competition
D. Autonomy and systematic decentralization

60. Which of the following pre-colonial states of West Africa was the largest territorially?

A. Mali B. Songhai C. Hausa States D. Kanem-Bornu

61. Which of the following events came first?
A. The Wal-Wal conflict
B. The proclamation of the First Constitution
C. The opening of the Teferi Mekonnen School
D. The coronation of Haile Selasse I as Emperor

62. Which of the following permanent members of the UN Security council had actually experienced defeat in the Second World War?

A. A. USA B. Russia C. France D. Britain

63. Which of the following is a result of a nationalist movement in countries like Nigeria and Kenya?

A. Independence
B. Illiteracy
C. Poverty
D. The spread of AIDS

64. What role did Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk play in the practice of Apartheid in South Africa?

A. They created apartheid
B. They enhanced apartheid
C. They helped maintain apartheid
D. They worked to abolish apartheid.

65. The purpose of the Pan African Movement in Africa is to:

A. Spread traditional religious beliefs
B. Create one African language
C. Develop a unified political identity
D. Create one unified African government

66. Which of the following is NOT one of Africa's religious or ethnic groups?

A. Bantu B. Axum C. Swahili D. Ashanti

67. What is colonialism?

A. When one country takes control over another country and then sends its people to settle that country
B. The uniting of a continent's people to fight for their independence.
C. The uniting of a country's people to fight for their independence
D. Laws created to enforce segregation in South Africa

68. How did colonialism lead to civil war in Africa?

A. Africans fought Europeans for control over their natural resources.
B. Africans welcomed the use of their natural resources for European factories.
C. Europeans fought against each other for control of Africa's natural resources.
D. African ethnic groups fought against each other for control of their country after independence from colonial rule.

69. One of these factors could be a reason for the failure of the Schlieffen plan:

A. American involvement in the war
B. Belgian unexpected resistance
C. The beginning of trench warfare
D. Russian withdrawal from the war

70. What was the principal aim of the League of Nations?

A. To prevent the spread of socialism
B. To administer the former Turkish colonies
C. To avoid war and preserve peace
D. To arbitrate the conflict between Russia and America

71. The countries that formed the Balkan League were:

A. Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria
B. Yugoslavia, Serbia, Poland and Greece
C. Georgia, Serbia, Yugoslavia and Turkey
D. Serbia, Macedonia, Yugoslavia and Georgia

72. The countries that joined the central powers bloc after the outbreak of the First World War were:

A. Turkey and Serbia
B. Turkey and Bulgaria
C. Turkey and Austria-Hungary
D. Germany and Austria-Hungary

73. The last Romanov king of Russia was:

A. Napoleon III C. Peter the Great
B. Willian II D. Nicholas II

74. Who were the leaders of the provisional government of Russia during Russian revolution?

A. Prince Lvov and A.F. Kerensky
B. "The Reds" and the "Whites"
C. Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
D. Lenin and A.F. Kerensky

75. The Schlieffen plan proposed th at Germany should attack:

A. Britain before France C. France before Russia
B. Italy before France D. Italy before Britain

76. The commander of Allied Unified Army was:

A. General Marshal Foch C. General Hindenburg
B. General Joffre D. Woodrow Wilson

77. Tsar Nicholas II was overthrown by:

A. 1905 Russian Revolution C. November 1917 Revolution
B. October 1917 Revolution D. The First World War

78. Right after Nicholas abdication in Russia, a special committee of Duma set up

A. Bolshevik Government C. Menshevik Government
B. Provisional Government D. RSDLP Government

79. "All power to the soviets", and "Peace, Bread and Land" were the slogans of:

A. Bolsheviks C. RSDLP
B. Mensheviks D. Provisional Government

80. Under the leadership of Lenin, the Bolsheviks soon issued a series of decrees addressing:

A. Land was to be distributed among the peasants
B. The decree on peace took Russia out of World War I
C. An eight-hour working day
D. All private property was abolished
E. All

81. The Two major economic policies of Stalin were:

A. Industrialization and villagization
B. Collectivization and villagization
C. Industrialization and collectivization
D. Co-operative farm and collectivization

82. In post Second World War period, the Eastern part of Europe fall under the influence of:

A. Britain B. USA C. France D. USSR

83. The Truman Doctrine proclaimed American interest to:

A. Establish People's Democracies C. Overthrow Fascism
B. Contain communism D. Fight terrorism

C.

84. The military bloc established by western capitalist alliance in 1949 is called

A. The Warsaw Pact C. The Berlin Bloc

B. The Desert Storm D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

85. Identify the event that brought to end the cold war.

A. The disintegration of colonial system

B. The establishment of European Union

C. The disintegration of the USSR

D. The beginning of Space War

86. Identify the President of America who signed the bombardment of two Japanese cities by atomic bomb

A. John F. Kennedy

B. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

C. Dwight Eisenhower

D. Harry S. Truman

87. The holocaust targeted

A. Armenians and Jews

B. Gypsies and Slavs

C. Slavs and Celts

D. Aryans and Gypsies

88. According to the order of their surrender the list of Axis power is given as

A. Japan, Italy & Germany C. Italy, Germany & Japan

B. Germany, Italy & Japan D Italy, Japan & Italy .

89. Which socialist powers made themselves independent of the Soviet influence?

A. Rumania, Bulgaria and Cuba

B. China, Vietnam and North Korea

C. Albania, Yugoslavia and China

D. Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia

90. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?

A. Elimination of communism

B. Implementation of the "Domino Theory"

C. Containment of communism

D. Reconstruction of Western Europe after World War II

91. The Soviet Union responded to the formation of the NATO by

A. Providing military assistance to the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)

B. Giving military aid to Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)

C. Forming the Warsaw Pact

D. Placing nuclear missiles in Cuba

92. Which countries became the major actors of the Cold War?

A. Britain and USA

B. USA and USSR

C. West and East Germany

D. China and USA

93. As capitalism is for Imperialism, communism is for

A. Socialism B. Nationalism C. Totalitarianism D. Fascism

94. The Marshall Plan was designed to

A. Punish Germany

B. Help European nations recover from the war.

C. Ease the effects of the berlin blockade.

D. End the cold war.

95. Who killed and defeated Imam Mahfuz? A. Sartsa Dengel

B. Minas

C. Lebne dengel

D. Gelawdewos

96. Why Portugal was interested to start relationship with Far East?

A. to spread Catholicism B. to strengthen its overseas empire

C. to have an access to the silk and spice trade D. to prove the shape of the earth

97. What was the central interest of the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia in its relationship with Portugal?

A. making marriage alliance B. getting technical assistance

C. staring crusade in the horn of Africa D. ending the Turkish presence in the region

98. Wazir Ibn Mujahid is well known for

A. defeating the kingdom of Walayta B. defeating Dewaro and Bali

C. Building the wall of Harar D. killing Emperor Minas

99. Who was sent to Portugal in 1535?

A. Francisco Alvarez B. Matthewos C. Bermudez D. Mendez

100. Which countries exercise veto power in the Security Council of the UN

A.Germany and France C USA and Canada .

B. China and Russia D. . Japan and Australia