HISTORY GRADE 12 FIRST SEMESTER MODEL EXAMINATION

2017 E.C/2025

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAM BOOKLET CONTAINS HISTORY EXAMINATION. IN THIS EXAMINATION THERE ARE A TOTAL OF **100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**.

SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES AND FILL IN THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. READ THE EXAMINATION CAREFULLY AND FILL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET ONLY.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR **TWO HOURS**. WHEN THE TIME ENDS, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PEN AND PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE INVIGILATOR.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAMINATION WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE (S).

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

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

A. The invention of mill-stone led to the disappearance of composite tools.

B. The progress of tool making led to the beginning of food production than gathering.

C. The discovery of fire and the development and use of language.

D. The development of composite tools led to the emergence of organized societies.

6. How did war leadership and religion contribute to the emergence of early states?

A. Both contributed for the rise of the priests and war leaders to become kings of early states.

B. Early religion and the frequent wars had resulted in the emergence of theocratic states.

C. Both had resulted in emergence of early states at the same time but at different places.

D. The emergence of early states was possible merely through the prominence of both religious war leaders in antiquity.

7. What is the contribution of agriculture for the formation of despotic states?

A. The expansion of irrigational agriculture had helped leaders in Egypt and Mesopotamia to recruit soldiers and create despotic states.

B. Despotic states became mandatory to properly organize the required labor force for the ever thriving irrigation and agriculture on the flood plains.

C. The beginning of agriculture and the expansion of irrigation was possible only in states with despotic characteristics.

D. The surplus production of the irrigational agriculture and its administration made the creation of despotic states inevitable.

8. Which one of the following achievements of ancient Egypt has been uniquely impacting the world most?
   A. Their hieroglyphics system of writing
   B. Their irrigation agriculture
   C. Their huge pyramid construction
   D. Their standing national army

9. Which one of the following is correct about the devastation of ancient Indian civilization?
   A. Ancient Indian civilization came to an end because of external invasion.
   B. Internal power struggle among the ruling families is the major factor the destruction.
   C. The more its rulers expanded their territories the less they could administer it properly.
   D. The decline of the productivity of Indus River because of environmental degradation.

10. Which one of the following shows the flexibility of the social structure in ancient Rome?
   A. The richest non-nobles could be reduced to plebeians if they violate the law.
   B. The Plebeians could be transformed to the ruling class if they could pay the tax.
   C. The skilled slaves, aliens, and others could be promoted to the better position.
   D. The richest non-nobles had the power to monitor political power of the patricians.

11. Which one of the following explains the religious practice of ancient Maya?
   A. The Mayans had developed polytheism and believed in gods and goddesses.
   B. They practiced Judaism intermingling with some elements of polytheism.
   C. No religious practices were developed up until the introduction of Christianity.
   D. Traditional beliefs were developed and practiced intermingling with monotheism.

12. Which one of the following is a decision passed at the Nicaea and Constantinople Council?
   A. Arianism was declared as the doctrine of the Orthodox Christianity.
   B. The doctrine of Holy Trinity was declared and confirmed respectively.
   C. The absolute human and divine nature of Christ was declared and confirmed.
   D. The power of the Patriarch at Constantinople was decreased.

13. Which one of the following is the largest language family in Ethiopia?
   A. Semitic
   B. Omotic
   C. Cushitic
   D. Nilo-Saharan

14. Which one of the following shows the economic interaction between ancient Punt and Egypt?
   A. Man-made products were exported from ancient Punt to ancient Egypt.
   B. Natural products were imported from ancient Egypt to ancient Punt.
   C. Manufactured products were imported from Egypt to ancient Punt.
   D. Punt had excessively and recurrently exploited the natural resources of ancient Egypt.

15. Which one of the following marks the Aksumites skills in their international trade? Their
   A. military control on both sides of the Red Sea and invasion over South Arabia.
   B. minting of gold coins and building commercial ships for their international trade.
   C. territorial expansion and establishing their influences to exploit the natural resource.
   D. effective social administration over the religious issue of the Aksumite state.

16. How was Islam introduced to the region of Ethiopia and the Horn? Through
   A. war waged by the people of Saud Arabia.
   B. diplomacy between the Aksumite state and the rulers of the Arabian Peninsula.
   C. trade activity of the Makhzumi clan of South Arabia.
   D. exchange of war captives between the Zagwe Dynasty and South Arabians.

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17. In which one of the following aspects did the Zagwe dynasty resemble the Aksumite's period?
    A. The well refined monolithic churches and various monuments they erected.
    B. The military strength and the wider extent of the international relations it developed.
    C. With almost nothing changed socioeconomic and political structure they inherited.
    D. Ever expanding territorial limit they maintained from the beginning to the end.
18. Which one of the following historical developments compelled the people of Damot to move to north of Abbay and settle in Gojjam? The
    A. frequent attacks waged by the forces of the Christian Highland Kingdom.
    B. environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources.
    C. widespread expansion of Islam and the assimilation it resulted.
    D. threat of attack from the Oromo population movement.
19. Which one of the following reflects the relationship between the Bete-Israeli and the successive kings of the Medieval Christian Kingdom?
    A. Sustained peaceful co-existence marked with royal marriage and religious integration.
    B. The overwhelmed dominance of the Bete-Israel over the Christian Kingdom.
    C. Not peaceful all the time and ended up with the marginalization of the Bete-Israeli.
    D. Peaceful most of the time ended up with the promotion of the former to the throne.
20. Which one of the following was the cause of the Crusades and still remains the controversial issue of the world at large? The issue of
    A. defending Constantinople
    B. controlling Jerusalem
    C. securing religious pilgrimage
    D. religious supremacy
21. Which one of the following marks the impact of the recovery of trade for the advancement of commercial activities in Europe? The recovery of trade had resulted in the,
    A. replacement of agriculture by manufacturing industries in newly founded cities.
    B. transformation of the landed aristocracy into big merchants and wholesalers.
    C. expansion of towns, in turn encouraged craftsmanship and commercial activities.
    D. mass urbanization of Europe where commercial activities became source of livelihood.
22. Which one of the following is the unique contribution of Islamic civilization to the world?
    A. Algebra, plane, and spherical trigonometry
    B. Arabic numerals and descriptive geometry
    C. dome shaped architectures
    D. Arabic grammar and theology
23. How did the expansion of towns and long distance trade precipitate the advent of early capitalism in Europe?
    A. The more towns expanded the more city administrators engage in long distance trade, which in turn helped them to accumulate capital.
    B. With the expansion of towns very rich merchants emerged who became active in long distance trades which helped them to accumulate capital.
    C. The expansion of cities helped the mayors to collect more taxes from big merchants which in turn resulted in capitalist economy.
    D. The further expansion of towns and their engagement in long distance trade helped the urban people to be benefactors of the capitalist economy.

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24. Which one of the following is **NOT** the consequence of Europeans' discoveries and explorations?
    A. The sophistication of map making and advancement of sailing with greater accuracy.
    B. The introduction of new plant and animals to areas where they were not known before.
    C. The introduction of the capitalist economy from Europe to the New World.
    D. The migration of Europeans to the New World due to the production of surplus food.
25. Which one of the following attainments of the Renaissance brought about a remarkable effect on intellectual life? The
    A. beginning of the study of ancient Roman and Greek literature and poetry.
    B. advancement of interest in classical Roman and Greek architectures.
    C. advancement of using reason as the best method of learning the truth.
    D. development of paintings and standing monumental sculptors.
26. Which aspect of the reformation achievements is believed to have brought growth of industry and commerce? The
    A. idea of economical living and wide use of material.
    B. principle of peoples' allegiance to secular rulers than to the Pope.
    C. opposition and rejection against the sale of church indulgences.
    D. doctrine of justification by faith for salivation and the way to Heaven.
27. What makes the scientific achievements from 1500 to 1700 a scientific revolution? Because it was at this
    A. period witnessed the beginning of scientific discoveries and applications that greatly improved the living standards of people.
    B. time that a number of new inventions and improvements of the old ones was witnessed.
    C. time scientists waged a revolution to break the resistance of the feudal system of administration which hold back their inventions.
    D. period when the religious institutions in Europe erupted a revolution against the scientific achievements of individuals and academic centers.
28. Why is the African continent referred as a melting pot in regard to languages? Because of the
    A. intermingling of the language families and languages in the continent.
    B. division of the language families into different languages contrary to other continents.
    C. existence of various language families and languages across the continent.
    D. continent's language families and languages are native to the continents.
29. Which one of the following characterizes the Mumluk's rule in Egypt?
    A. Made Egypt free from threats of external invasion
    B. Registered great deal of economic crisis in the history of Egypt
    C. Remarkable economic prosperity and architectural development
    D. Political instability because of power succession problems
30. Where is the location of the ancient empire of Songhai? It is located in present day of
    A. Ghana.
    B. Mali.
    C. Mali and Mauritania.
    D. Mali and Niger.

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31. Which one of the following is a Swahili city-state emerged along the East African coast?
A. Katsina
B. Gobir
C. Kilwa
D. Kano

32. What is our evidence to prove the existence of the civilization of the Great Zimbabwe?
A. Linguistic evidence that came from the Shona people
B. Archaeological excavation of stone walls and palaces
C. The Greek source named the Periplus of Erythraean Sea
D. Yet historians found no evidence about Great Zimbabwe

33. Which of the following are considered as the two successor states of Great Zimbabwe?
A. Sotho and Torwa
B. Mutapa and Zulu
C. Shona and Matabele
D. Mutapa and Torwa

34. What was the Portuguese interest in their early 15th century contacts with Africa? It is to
A. their curiosity to explore the untapped resources of the interior Africa.
B. establish a direct access to the gold producing areas of West Africa.
C. establish colonies along the west and south African coasts.
D. have domination over the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

35. Which one of the following is the negative impact of slave trade on African economy?
A. Total destruction and loss of small ethnic groups in West Africa.
B. Slave trade contributed to the growth of African economy.
C. Slave trade undermined the productive potential of Africa.
D. Contributed to revival of agriculture and food production in Africa.

36. Which one of the following accurately demonstrates the African relations with the Europeans after the end of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade?
A. Internal slave labour was prohibited for cash crop production and transportation.
B. The beginning of legitimate trade with a range of African export commodities.
C. Africans were greatly benefited from legitimate trade as compared to slave trade.
D. The major European imports were strengthened African indigenous economies.

37. What was the cause for the Khoi-Dutch war in the 17th century in South Africa?
A. The Boers colonization of mineral areas in South Africa
B. Permanent settlement of the Dutch's at Cape Good Hope
C. The Dutch policy promoted the recruitment of Zulu to work in Madagascar
D. The settlement of Boers on Khoisan grazing land and subsequent cattle raids

38. In which region of Africa did Europeans successfully conduct missionary activities in the 19th century?
A. South Africa
B. Ethiopia
C. East Africa
D. North Africa

39. What was the characterizing feature of the restored "Solomonic" dynasty?
A. Use of permanent political court
B. Large-scale territorial expansion
C. Use of the Red Sea coast as the major outlet to international trade
D. Restoration of peaceful relations with the Muslim Sultanates

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40. What was the fundamental factor behind the conflicts between the medieval Christian Highland Kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates?
    A. The Muslim Sultanates aggressive territorial expansion towards the highlands.
    B. The failure of Muslim Sultanates to pay tribute to the Christian kingdom.
    C. The competition of the Christian and Muslim rulers to control the Zeila trade.
    D. The Muslim Sultanates opposition to the restoration of the "Solomonic" dynasty.
41. Which one of the following is a common feature to all Muslim Sultanates in the region of Ethiopia and the Horn?
    A. Trade and Islam were the two major factors for the rise of Muslim Sultanates.
    B. All of them belong to a common ruling family called the Walasma dynasty.
    C. The rulers exercised exclusively a secular power over Muslim population.
    D. Their population is composed of a mixture of Muslims and Christians.
42. Where was the location of the Muslim Sultanates on the map of Ethiopia? They were located in
    A. South-eastern highlands
    B. South-western lowlands
    C. South-central highlands
    D. South-eastern lowlands
43. Which one of the following kingdoms is located on the southern bend of the Abay River?
    A. Gojjam
    B. Bizamo
    C. Ennarya
    D. Wajj
44. What was the factor behind the rise of Adal into supremacy in the early 16th century?
    A. Continuous civil war and rivalry among the powerful emirs of Adal.
    B. The population movement created a conflict among pastoral communities.
    C. The rise of energetic and tactful leadership of Imam Ahmad ibn-Ibrahim.
    D. The strengthening of the power of the Christian rulers after Zer'a Ya'eqob.
45. How did the Gadaa system contribute to the success of the Oromos during their 16th century movement?
    A. The presence of a mechanism of adoption of non-Oromo groups into Oromo.
    B. The exchange of socio-cultural values between Oromos and their neighbours.
    C. It allowed the rise of powerful leadership as Mootii (king) as new Gadaa leaders.
    D. The non-Oromos were attracted by democratic elements of the Gadaa systems.
46. What was the positive lesson learned from the consequences of the 16th century Oromo population movement?
    A. Adopting the political institutions of its neighbours replacing the Gadaa system.
    B. Severe treatment of the resisted groups through plunder of property.
    C. Kind treatment and integration of peoples through institution of Moggassa.
    D. The success to restrict the powerful sultanate of Adal into walled city of Harar.
47. Which one of the following Omotic kingdoms had strong historical connections with the medieval kingdom of Damot?
    A. Kafa
    B. Dawuro
    C. Yem
    D. Wolaita

A. coming of the
B. defeat of Christian rulers by the army of Imam Ahmad.
C. consolidation in the power of the Christian kingdom.
D. advancement of the Oromo population movement to the north.

52. Which one of the following appropriately locates the political centre of the Christian rulers shifted from Shewan highlands to the Lake Tana area by king Minas?
A. Mengiste Semayat and Dembiya
B. Gorgora and Dengeq
C. Menagesha and Entoto
D. Enfranz and Yibaba

53. What was the long-lasting consequence of the coming of Jesuit missionaries in the 16th century to Ethiopia?
A. The conversion of king Gelawdewos into Catholic religion.
B. Led to the peasant rebellion against king Susinyos in 1617.
C. The religious doctrinal controversy within the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.
D. The presence of Catholic missionaries in Ethiopia led to external interferences.

54. Why did king Fasiledes declare a close door policy to the Europeans? Because he
A. established friendly relations with neighbouring Muslim states.
B. needed to avoid future problems created like by the presence of Jesuits.
C. believed Europeans were failed to provide the military assistance they promised.
D. feared the Europeans revenge for his measure of expulsion their missionaries.

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55. Which one of the following contributed to the beginning of the industrial revolution in England?
   A. The introduction of hydroelectric source of energy.
   B. England had access to raw materials from France.
   C. England possessed a broad sources of human and natural resources.
   D. British parliament decided for industrialization as a solution to political stability.

56. What was the main feature of technological innovations during the early stages of the industrial revolution?
   A. The widespread use of steam engine power as a source of energy.
   B. The discovery of petroleum oil as a cheap source of energy.
   C. Advancement in air transportation using steam power.
   D. Communication technologies were the bases for industrial revolution.

57. Which one of the following is considered as the main cause for the American Revolution?
   A. British victory over France during the Seven Years War.
   B. Resentment against British taxation without representation.
   C. It was caused by the British measure to end slave labour.
   D. The British measure to end economic ties with 13 colonies.

58. Which section of the society in France are the most privileged classes before the French Revolution?
   A. Bourgeoisie
   B. Nobility
   C. City workers
   D. Peasants

59. Which one of the following is considered as a long-term cause for the outbreak of the French Revolution?
   A. Bankruptcy
   B. Worst famine
   C. Great fear
   D. Absolutism

60. Which one of the following indicates the military success of Napoleon?
   A. The Battle of Niles in North Africa
   B. Suppression of slave revolt in Haiti
   C. The invasion of Russia
   D. Conquest of Italy and Austria

61. Which one of the following **is NOT** the characteristic of capitalism in Western Europe?
   A. The ownership of means of production rests in the hands of the capitalists.
   A. It created owners of means of production and wage earners for their labour
   C. Accumulated capital was used for further investment and advance productivity
   D. The capitalists were highly concerned about the wellbeing of the people than profit

62. How did organizational and technological changes bring about the Industrial Revolution? Because they
   A. enabled the factory owners to concentrate their factories with many labourers in a single place.
   B. entirely replaced manual labour by machines placed in small and easily monitored areas.
   C. facilitated the production of the raw materials to feed the increasing appetite of industries.
   D. helped factory owners to compel the government to provide them the infrastructures.

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63. How did nationalism transform its character from the 1880s to 1914? It transformed itself from,
   A. creating fragmented states on the basis of language and ethnicity to creating greater unity.
   B. establishing loose confederation to very tight federal states with rigid constitutions.
   C. creating greater unity to fragmented states on the basis of linguistic and ethnic identities.
   D. maintaining status quo to creating empires under the hegemony of newly emerged states.

64. Which one of the following is chronologically correct about the process of Italian unification? It was started with the
   A. liberation of the kingdom of Naples from unpopular leaders and completed with the liberation of Rome.
   B. liberation of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany from Austria and completed with the unification of Papal states.
   C. liberation of the Papal states from the pope's domination and completed with the liberation of Rome.
   D. Congress of Vienna and completed with the liberation of Rome from French troops.

65. Which one of the following factors facilitated and delayed the Unification of Germany, respectively?
   A. The coming of Bismarck to the political leadership and the commitment of Austria to maintain the German confederation.
   B. The interest the German princes to keep their independence and the defeat of Austria in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.
   C. The presence of France in the internal affairs of German states and the victory of Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.
   D. The commitment of the Prussian parliament from the beginning and Prussia's lack of interest to lead the unification process.

66. Which one of the following is the consequence of the American civil war of 1861-1865?
   A. Slavery was sustained
   B. Unity was maintained
   C. Citizenship was only confined to Whites
   D. Franchise right was limited to the unionists

67. What was the contribution of nationalism in the rise and promotion of the Eastern Question? It,
   A. brought about political stability in the Ottoman Empire before the outbreak of WWI.
   B. enabled the Balkans to come together against the political supremacy of the Ottomans.
   C. endangered the Ottoman Empire particularly in the Balkans backed by the Russians.
   D. helped the Great powers to partition the former Ottoman Empire sphere of influences.

68. What was "Legitimate Commerce"? It was
   A. a commercial interaction between Africa and Europe during the colonial period.
   B. the trade between African chiefs and European powers during Trans-Atlantic Trade.
   C. the trade between Africa and Europe after the abolition of slave trade which excluded human being as an item.
   D. a commercial ties between Africans and European powers after colonialism.

69. Why did European colonial powers want to scramble Africa? To
   A. propagate Christianity and their culture among Africans
   B. exploit Africans' cultural practices and use them for their development
   C. exploit Africa's raw materials and feed the increasing appetite their industries
   D. show their military superiority and dominate the global politics

70. In which one of the following African country settlement colonialism was common?
   A. Ghana B. Nigeria C. Sudan D. Rhodesia

71. Which one of the following is the negative impact of European colonialism over Africa?
   A. The prevalence of political instabilities C. The intermingling of cultures
   B. The expansion European civilization D. The introduction of Christianity

72. Which one of the following marks the commitment of Africans to defend their sovereignty from the advancing colonial powers?
   A. Africans had resisted European colonialism from the beginning even knowing the military superiority of their counter parts and sacrificed their life for the cause.
   B. Resisting the advancing colonial powers was possible only for Africans states with organized force like Ethiopia and Mandinka Empire.
   C. Many Africans had rekindled their anti-colonial resistance only after they were motivated by the Ethiopians' victory at the battle of Adwa.
   D. Nearly all Africans had successfully defended their independence in their first phase of anti-colonial struggle which cost everything they had.

73. What was the basic difference between the British and French colonial policies?
   A. The French used traditional African rulers but the British did not use them
   B. The French were more respectful to the local chiefs than the British did
   C. The British respected the local chief under them but the French did not
   D. The British used assimilation policy but the French did not

74. Which one of the following describes the socioeconomic and political impact of colonialism on Africa?
   A. Made Africa under the political dominance of Europe and a dumping ground for European manufactured goods.
   B. Transferred Africa from Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade to "Legitimate Commerce" and receiver of manufactured goods from Europe.
   C. Resulted in the conversion of the mass to Catholicism and Protestantism.
   D. Resulted the assimilation of the entire people of Africa into the European identity and diversification of African export products.

75. Which one of the following shows the impact of European colonialism on Africa?
   A. The expansion of cash crops in Africa had brought prosperity to the local farmers
   B. The expansion of food crops production was neglected and thus famine spread
   C. In the mining industry, Europeans tried to transfer knowledge to unskilled labour.
   D. The white settlement in Southern Rhodesia had brought surplus food production for Africans.

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76. Which one of the following reflects the negative economic impact of colonialism on Africa? It
   A. made Africans to receive little for their exports and pay large for what they import
   B. helped Africans to receive large for their exports and pay little for what they import
   C. denied Africans not to access European produced manufactured goods and services
   D. denied all Africans not to access the means of production particularly land

77. One of the following was the main trade item of the 19th century long distance trade in Ethiopia?
   A. Gold
   B. Textiles
   C. Slaves
   D. Timber

78. How did the long distance trade of the 19th century bring about multi-dimensional interaction among the Ethiopian people? It
   A. facilitated people's interactions through intermarriage and cultural exchange
   B. facilitated the way for merchants of different areas to dominate peoples of other areas.
   C. helped the southern rulers to have an upper hand over the northerners
   D. speed up the disappearance of language barrier among merchants

79. Why the regional lords were in conflict with Emperor *Tewodros* II? It was because of his
   A. arbitrary annual tribute collection disappointed them
   B. forceful recruitment of soldiers from their territories
   C. centralized administration denied them their former power
   D. foreign policy that threatened the sovereign existence of Ethiopia

80. Which aspect Kassa Hailu resulted in the defeat of all regional lords, which in turn brought about the end of *Zemene Mesasfint*? His
   A. religious conviction to bring back the unity of the church
   B. military commitment and leadership to realized the unification of the country
   C. alliance with the external powers to affect the sovereign existence of the country
   D. commitment to regain what he had lost due to the political dominance of the Yejjus.

81. How did the Era of Prices come to an end? Through
   A. peaceful discussion among the regional lords under the patronage of Kassa Hailu.
   B. the intervention of the patriarch of Alexandria and Egyptian kings.
   C. mediation arranged by the bishop of Ethiopian Orthodox Church.
   D. military engagement and conquest by Kassa Hailu against different lords.

82. What was the reaction of the people of southern Ethiopia for the centralization policy of the rulers of northern Ethiopia?
   A. Accepting the policy and its measures with no resistance.
   B. Stiff resistance in some areas and peaceful submission with little resistance in some areas.
   C. Exclusively resisting the policy in each and every corner of the southern region.
   D. Agreeing to be tributary states as afar as their autonomous status was respected.

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83. Why did *Negus* Menelik want to expand the territory to South, Southwest, and Southeast? To
   A. rescue these areas from the advancing colonial powers.
   B. incorporate these areas into the political administration of Empeor *Yohannes* IV.
   C. have an upper hand over the abundant natural resources of these regions.
   D. Protect the regions from the expanding Catholicism and Islam religions.

84. What makes the land tenure system of southern Ethiopian different from the northern Ethiopian after the 19th century?
   A. Contrary to northern Ethiopia, land holding right in southern Ethiopia was hereditary
   B. Contrary to northern Ethiopia, land holding system remained communal in the south
   C. Like southern Ethiopia, the land holding system in the north was exploitative and oppressive.
   D. Unlike northern Ethiopia, the land holding in the south was exploitative and repressive.

85. How did the Hewett Treaty of 1884 cause the Mahadist aggression of 1888/89 on Ethiopia? Yohannes IV's agreement with the
   A. British to evacuate the encircled Egyptians enraged the Mahadists.
   B. Egyptians to help them invade the Sudan via Ethiopia worried the Mahadists.
   C. British to expand westward from the direction of Galabat threatened the Mahadists
   D. other Sudanese insurgents to attack forced the Mahadists to attack Ethiopia.

86. Which one of the following is correct about the responses of the Ethiopian peoples against the Italian aggressions during the Battle of Adwa?
   A. Petition to League of Nations to condemns aggression
   B. Conceding to the Italians interest through treaty agreements
   C. Standing in a strong and invincible unity to defend their country
   D. Outright defection of most regional lords disaffected by Menilek

87. Which one is correct about the birth of Eritrea as an Italian colony?
   A. The Hewett Treaty gave the Italians the right to establish colony in Eritrea.
   B. Menilek ceded Eritrea to the Italians in return for modern firearms.
   C. Italians persuaded Ras Mekonnen to sign a treaty to give Eritrea as Italian colony.
   D. Italians exploited the triangular tensions faced by Yohannis IV to occupy Eritrea.

88. How were the Italians able to gain control over the Port of Assab?
   A. Menelik gave port Assab to the Italians as Let Marefya
   B. The Italian Rubatino company purchased Assab from Afar Sultan
   C. Kassa Mirtcha leased Assab to the Italians to gain firearms
   D. The Wuchalle Treaty gave the Italians the right to control Assab

89. Which one of the following helped the continuation of government functioning following the illness of Menilek?
   A. The designation of Lej Iyasu as the heir to the throne of Emperor Menilek.
   B. The establishment of dual rule between Empress Zewditu and Ras Tafari.
   C. The establishment of the first Council of Ministers in Ethiopian history.
   D. The skilful political leadership of Empress Taytu after the illness of Menilek.

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90. Which one of the following sums the source of weaknesses for Lej Iyasu?
   A. His ambition to be just ruler to both Muslims and Christians.
   B. The system of auditing government property he introduced.
   C. His antagonism with the neighbouring colonial powers.
   D. His youth and lack of experience character.

91. Why did the Italians invade Ethiopia for the second time in 1935?
   A. Italy never ceased its colonial ambition over Ethiopia.
   B. Italians are now confident to defeat Ethiopia in absence of Menilek.
   C. Haile Selassie I was by then peacefully surrendered to Italians interest.
   D. Britain invited Italians to restrict access to France to the region.

92. How did the Italians succeed in defeating the Ethiopians in 1936 unlike their defeat at Adwa?
   A. Ethiopians lost their unity and bravery witnessed during the Battle of Adwa.
   B. They now assumed both numerical and military superiority over Ethiopia.
   C. Haile Selassie was failed to address Italian aggression to the League of Nations.
   D. Mussolini was backed by both Britain and France in his aggression of Ethiopia.

93. Which one of the following is a consequence of WWI on Germany?
   A. Divided German into two
   B. Lost 8 million soldiers
   C. German emerged as a democratic state
   D. The collapse of German Empire

94. Which one of the following is the oldest alliance system that led Europe to WWI?
   A. The Dual Alliance
   B. The Triple Alliance
   C. The Axis powers
   D. The Triple Entente

95. Which one of the following illustrates the Bolsheviks' policy regarding WWI?
   A. All power to the Soviet
   B. The April Thesis
   C. Peace! Bread! Land!
   D. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

96. Which one of the following conclusions is correct about the Russian Revolution? It
   A. led the world into great economic crisis called the Great Depressions.
   B. served as a model for third world countries to modernize their governments.
   C. divided the world ideologically into two immediately after WWI.
   D. enabled Russia to survive the inter-war economic decline through New Deal.

97. Which one of the following depicts the ideology of fascism?
   A. Democracy and economic recovery
   B. Violent and aggressive nationalism
   C. Embracing Marxism
   D. Restoration of monarchy

98. Which one of the following is the major factor that led to the Great Depression?
   A. The rise of fascists' governments in Italy and Germany.
   B. Massive industrialization in Europe led to overproduction.
   C. The collapse of international trade and massive bank failures.
   D. The rise of the Russian revolution led to shortage of supplies.