

1. The first city in the history of warfare destroyed by Atomic bomb was?
A. Nagasaki B. Berlin C. Warsaw D. Hiroshima
2. What was the objective of Susenyos in accepting and attempting to make Catholicism as the religion of Ethiopia?
A. Strengthening The power and authority of the monarchy
B. Winning the support of feudal nobility for his reforms
C. Obtaining Portuguese help to stop the expansion of Adal
D. Spreading the teachings of the catholic faith in the empire
3. In 19th century Karl Marx a German economist and philosopher developed the economic and political ideology which is called;
A. Utopian socialism C. Imperialism
B. Scientific socialism D. Liberalism
4. On which islands did napoleon gain his first combat experience?
A. Elba B. Corsica C. Sardinia D. Sicily
5. Which factor could not attributed to shift of the Christian highland kingdom North of Abay river?
A. The war of Adal sultanate
B. The oromo population movement
C. The arrival catholic missionaries in the imperial court
D. The decline of Christian highland rulers power
6. Among the following Jesuits who openly criticized the practice of Ethiopian orthodox faith such as circumcision of fore skin, food taboos fasting and observance of Saturday?
A. Andre De Oviedo C. Pedro Paez
B. Rodriguez D. John Bermudez
7. Which one of the following is not true about Gonderine period in 17th century?
A. The city of Gonder was founded by king Fasiledes In 1636
B. The prosperity of Gonder created luxurious life only to the ruling class
C. The kings built large impressive palaces and Castles
D. The city was the center of trade visited by foreign merchants
8. To which island was napoleon exiled by the allies after his defeat at waterloo in June 1815?
A. St Helena B. Elba C. Malta D. Corsica
9. In collaboration with whom did Karl Marx write the communist manifesto?
A. Fredrick Hegel C. James Watt
B. Fredrick Engel D. George Wilhelm
10. Who commanded the Prussian force in Belgium during the hundred days, when napoleon returned from exile?
A. Duke wellington C. Oliver Cromwell
B. General Blucher D. Thomas Lilburne
11. The invasion of which country in 1812 by napoleon marked the turning of his fortunes and led to his downfall?
A. Russia B. Britain C. Austria D. Italy
12. The battle of Sabrakusa in 1771 was marked as
A. The defeat of Ras Mikael Sehul by combined force of Gonder, Gojjam and Lasta.
B. The assassination of Ras Mikael Sehul by king Iyoas.
C. The defeat of Tigray lord Dej. Sabagadis by Yejju Oromo dynasty ruler Ras Ali II.
D. The end of Yejju Oromo dynasty hegemony
13. The regional lords of the Zemene mesafint were fought each other for the following objectives except one?
A. Aggrandizement or Expansion of their territories
B. Take the title of Ras Bitwaded to become guardians of Gonderine kings

- C. Collect much tribute in the name of these weak kings*
- D. To save the country from geo political disintegration*

14. Among the following events which one took place lastly?
- A. Introduction of Catholicism
 - B. The end of Zemene Mesafint
 - C. Beginning of Gonderine period
 - D. Beginning of Zemene Mesafint
15. Who were the Jesuits in the history of Ethiopia in 16th and 17th Century?
- A. The French Catholic missionaries arrived to the city of Gonder
 - B. Society of Catholic missionaries who arrived to Ethiopia in 1557.
 - C. catholic missionaries who built the castle of Gondar
 - D. Protestant missionaries who arrived to Ethiopia in 16th c AD
16. The immediate cause that brought beginning of world war second was;
- A. The World Economic depression
 - C. The Rise of Fascist rule in Italy
 - B. Invasion of Poland by Nazi Force
 - D. The appeasement policy
17. Which one of the following was an outcome of world war second?
- A. It ended Totalitarian rule in Europe
 - B. It hastened decolonization process
 - C. Britain and France became super powers of the world
 - D. Victorious of the Axis powers
18. Which one of the following is true about the 17th century English political revolution?
- A. The revolution started in Scotland when Charles I introduced the English prayer book
 - B. The glorious revolution of 1688-89 marked as the defeat of the parliament
 - C. The revolution started during the reign of James I
 - D. The levellers were secular political group who approved religious intolerance
19. With which of the following political movement do you associate the slogan 'taxation without representation is Tyranny'?
- A. The French revolution
 - B. The American war of independence
 - C. English bourgeoisie revolution
 - D. The American civil war
20. What country Hitler takes over first in his effort to gain more living space called lebensraum?
- A. Austria
 - B. Poland
 - C. Norway
 - D. Russia
21. What happened in German after the end of world war second?
- A. It was left alone to be rebuild
 - B. It was wiped off from map and German given to other country
 - C. It was divided between western power and soviet union
 - D. The entire country voted to become communist
22. Who was the US supreme General over the Allied force in Europe?
- A. Douglas Mac Arthur
 - C. George Marshal
 - B. Admiral Karl Deentiz
 - D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
23. Which organ of the United Nations is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialized agencies?
- A. Secretariat
 - C. General Assembly
 - B. Economic and security Council
 - D. Security council

24. What were the famous slogans of the French revolutionary ideas?
- Equality, democracy and independence
 - Liberty, equality and fraternity
 - Equality, freedom and prosperity
 - Bread, land, peace and power to soviet
25. Which one of the following is wrong about American statesmen?
- The declaration of independence was drafted by Thomas Jefferson;
 - George Washington was the first president of USA
 - Harry Truman was president of USA during world war second
 - Woodrow Wilson was responsible to foundation of league of nations in 1919
26. The French legislative Assembly 1791-92
- Introduced declaration of the right of men and citizens
 - Give full political rights for all peoples
 - Gained support from European powers
 - Supported the old despotic regime
27. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo:
- was the real and route cause of World War I
 - was a terrorist act planned by the Russian and Serbian governments
 - was the pretext for Serbia to attack Austria - Hungary
 - provided the opportunity for Austria - Hungary to attack Serbia
28. Ras Emiru Haile Selassie I fought the italian at the battle of
- Amba Aradom
 - Ambalage
 - Shire
 - Maychew
29. The Anglo- Ethiopian liberation campaign launched against the italian in Eritrea was led by
- General Charles Wingate
 - General Allan Cunningham
 - General Platt
 - General Sanford
30. One of the following is the basic principles of liberalism?
- Centralized economy
 - Peoples control of the state
 - Military aggression
 - Press censorship
31. Maintaining global peace and security became difficult task for the UN to achieve because of?
- Unequal distribution of power among member states.
 - The soviet bloc saw it as an instrument of capitalist domination
 - Withdrawal of states like china as critical point
 - Financial problem for conducting peace keeping operations
32. What was the role of the Gideon force in the liberation of Ethiopia?
- It accompanied the emperor in the march from Sudan to Ethiopia
 - It was the first army to control Addis Ababa in may 1941
 - It was led by British General Allan Cunningham
 - It was responsible for crushing the last italian resistance in Eritrea
33. Which one of the following is true about the Black lion organization?
- It was successful in liberating Addis Ababa from fascist rule
 - It established a government in exile in Sudan
 - It offered nationwide resistance until the end of the occupation
 - It was organized by graduates of Holeta military academy
34. The charter of the united nation was approved on 26 June 1945
- Yalta
 - San Francisco
 - Hague
 - Moscow
35. The local committees that was established by peasants, workers and soldiers in 1917 in Petrograd were called
- Kulaks
 - Soviets
 - Dumma
 - Cheka
36. The second world war began in September 1939 when Germany invaded
- Russia
 - Britain
 - France
 - Poland

37. Which of these countries remained an enemy of France throughout the Napoleonic era?
 A. Russia B. Britain C. Austria D. Prussia
38. Which one of the following is correct about the first phase of patriotic resistance movement of Ethiopia against fascist rule?
 A. It carried out by Guerilla warfare throughout the country
 B. It characterized as the major victories of patriots over Italians
 C. It was commanded by lower nobles and trained soldiers
 D. It largely carried out through conventional warfare
39. The two countries that came out much stronger than they were before the second world war were;
 A. USA and USSR C. USA and Britain
 B. Britain and France D. France and Italy
40. What was the Holocaust?
 A. Enslavement of Africans in America
 B. The massive casualties in WWII
 C. The Nazi air bombardment of London
 D. Mass murder of European Jews in Nazi concentration camp
41. Which of the following is true about the international response to fascist invasion of Ethiopia?
 A. The invasion was officially supported by both Britain and France
 B. Italy was judged to be as aggressor by league of nation
 C. The invasion was officially opposed by America
 D. The catholic church condemned the invasion
42. The new idea of government and politics developed by Benito Mussolini in Italy was?
 A. Fascism B. Nazism C. Socialism D. Liberalism
43. What caused the fascist invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 as a pretext?
 A. Italy's determination to end slavery in Ethiopia
 B. Italy's determination to avenge the shame of adwa defeat
 C. In the Wal Wal incident Italy blamed Ethiopia
 D. The appeasement policy
44. Which one is correct about the League of Nations in the italo-Ethiopian war of 193-36?
 A. It took military action against Italian invasion
 B. It expelled Italy from league of nations
 C. It gave a just solution to the appeal of Ethiopia
 D. It imposed sanctions on Ethiopia and Italy
45. The first African secretary general of the United Nations was
 A. Kofi Anan C. Boutros Galle
 B. U- Tant D. Khold Waldheim
46. Which of the following specialized agencies of UNO is responsible to register and protect historical sites as human legacies?
 A. UNICEF B. UNHCR C. UNESCO D. WHO
47. Which of the following is true about the Munich conference and its agreement in 1938?
 A. The signatories of the deal opposed control of Sudeten land by Germany
 B. The invasion of Germany over Poland was accepted by great powers
 C. Germany was allowed to take part of Czechoslovakia Sudeten land
 D. The agreement included the leader of USA
48. Which ancient African state was founded in the present republic of Sudan in 16th century?
 A. Meroe B. Funji C. Kush D. Kassala

49. A free French liberation front formed in England and determined to continue a war against Nazi was led by
- A. Marshal Petain
 - B. General Rommel
 - C. Dwight Eisenhower
 - D. Charles De Gaulle
50. Japan attacked the US naval base pearl harbor in 1941 because
- A. Japan's loan request had been rejected by USA to stop her territorial expansion in Asia and Pacific
 - B. Japan came to conflict with USA because she later controlled part of Japanese empire
 - C. USA declared war over Japan to establish its supremacy in Asia
 - D. Japan formed alliance with Germany and Italy
51. Which of the following British military General entered Addis Ababa before Emperor Haile Selassie's return from exile?
- A. General Daniel Sanford
 - B. General William Platt
 - C. General Allan Cunningham
 - D. General Orde Charles Wingate
52. During the second Italo-Ethiopian war, the conventional warfare was replaced by guerilla warfare following
- A. The defeat of Black Lion organization and deport of Ras Imiru to Italy
 - B. The aborted plan of invading Addis Ababa and assassination of Abune Petros
 - C. The mass killing of Ethiopians in Addis Ababa which is known as Grazianni massacre
 - D. The emergence of patriot leaders who were not willing to fight in the first phase
53. One of the following Ethiopian war lords died at the battle of Amba Aradam in 1936?
- A. Ras Seyoum Mengesha
 - B. Ras Mulugeta Yigezu
 - C. Ras Kassa Hailu
 - D. Ras Imiru Haile Selassie
54. The Italian east African colonial zone didn't include the following region?
- A. Shoa in Addis Ababa
 - B. Amhara in Gonder
 - C. Oromiya and Sidama in Jimma
 - D. Afar and Somali in Samara
55. The secretary general of UN who died in plane crash during his journey to observe the Congo crisis of the 1960s was
- A. U- Tant
 - B. Dag Hammarskjold
 - C. Trygve Lie
 - D. Kurt Waldheim
56. Which one of the following permanent Security Council member state replaced by China in 1971?
- A. Russia
 - B. France
 - C. USA
 - D. Taiwan
57. Which of the following women was not involved in the struggle of Ethiopian patriots' resistance movement of 'yewist Arbegnoch'?
- A. Kebedch Seyoum
 - B. Shewareged Gedle
 - C. Senidu Gebru
 - D. Abebech Cherkos
58. Who were the German fighting on the eastern front in world war second?
- A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Belgium
 - D. USSR
59. What was the name of military operation where Allies attacked Germany in the western front on the coast of France in June 1944?
- A. Operation Barbarossa
 - B. Swinging door operation
 - C. Operation Mid way
 - D. Operation Overlord
60. Who was the lord protector of the common wealth of England?
- A. Oliver Cromwell
 - B. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - C. Blaise Pascal
 - D. John Lock
61. Which one of the following is among the principal organs of the UNO?
- A. IMF
 - B. UNESCO
 - C. UNICEF
 - D. Security council
62. Which organ of the United Nations has suspended its operations since 1994?
- A. International court of Justice
 - C. Trusteeship council

75. In the United Nations Security Council, the right of Veto is reserved for
- United States of America and the Russian Federation.
 - All member states elected to the Security Council
 - Permanent member states of the Security Council.
 - States who are delegated by the General Assembly
76. On February 20, 1937 the unsuccessful attempt to kill the Italian viceroy, Graziani, in Addis Ababa was carried out by two young named Ethiopians
- Dej. Abera and Asfawossen Kassa
 - Moges Asgadom and Abraham Deboch
 - Balcha Safo and Ras Abebe Aregay
 - Dej. Fikiremariam and Abune Petros
77. How did WWII come to an end in May 1945?
- When Germany surrendered
 - When Russia surrendered
 - When Italy surrendered
 - When Japan surrendered
78. The name Hottentots was given by Europeans to the people called?
- Bushmen
 - Boers
 - Khoi Khoi
 - Bantu
79. Which European state arrived first in the kingdom of Congo?
- Portugal
 - Spain
 - Britain
 - Netherlands
80. Which of the following didn't take place during the second phase of transatlantic slave trade?
- The volume trade increased
 - The companies gained huge profit
 - The hunting ground of slaves enlarged
 - Competition between companies and individual traders
81. The founder of the Almoravid movement was
- Abdul Mumin
 - Abu Bakir
 - Ibn Tumart
 - Ibn Yasin
82. The main factor for the greatness and prosperity of the ancient kingdom of Ghana was
- The establishment of a strong and grand army
 - The transatlantic slave trade
 - The establishment of strong central government
 - The income from trans-Saharan trade
83. Which European state imposed unequal treaty with China and reduced to a semi-colonial status after 1639-42 war?
- France
 - Japan
 - Britain
 - USA
84. Which religion was introduced to Japan by Chinese?
- Zoroastrianism
 - Buddhism
 - Shintoism
 - Hinduism
85. Which of the following Hausa states was popular as a source of slaves?
- Gobir
 - Zazzau
 - Katsina
 - Zamfara
86. During the American war of independence in September 1774 the first continental congress was met in
- Washington
 - Pennsylvania
 - Philadelphia
 - Atlanta
87. Which of the following African state is colonized by more than one country?
- Gambia
 - Liberia
 - Ghana
 - Tanzania
88. "Man is born free, yet we find him everywhere in chains" was the famous speech of
- Jacques Rousseau
 - John Lock
 - Karl Marx
 - Denis Diderot

89. Which of the following was a lasting achievement of the English revolution of the 17th c?
- A. The union with Scotland preserved
 - B. The writing of constitution
 - C. The great of the military in politics
 - D. The political role of the monarchy weakened
90. Which of the following was the main factor for the development of the trans atlantic slave trade?
- A. European demand for labour in the mines and plantation agriculture
 - B. Surplus population in the coastal parts of west Africa
 - C. The prior existence of slavery in Africa
 - D. Prevalence of Raid and warfare in Africa
91. The long lasting consequence of the catholic evangelization work of the Jesuits in Ethiopia during the 17th century was?
- A. The bloody war among Christians
 - B. The lifting of fasting on Wednesday and Friday
 - C. The diplomatic isolation of Ethiopia from Europe
 - D. The resignation of emperor susenyos
92. All the enlightenment leaders opposed the idea to
- A. All the idea of French revolution
 - B. Student centered education system
 - C. The economic theory of mercantilism
 - D. The separation of church and state
93. What was the outcome of the American war of independence?
- A. End of French occupation of north America
 - B. Collapse of British colonial rule of America
 - C. The constitutional monarchy restored
 - D. Liberation of the slaves who worked in the plantation
94. Which of the following people of South Africa were practicing hunting and gathering in 19th century?
- A. Nguni
 - B. San
 - C. Khoi Khoi
 - D. Bantu
95. Kumbi-saleh served as the capital city of ancient
- A. Mali
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Songhai
 - D. Kanem
96. After the industrial revolution made a breakthrough in western europe, the two emerged economic classes were?
- A. The working class and ruling class
 - B. The Bourgeoisie class and proletariat
 - C. The feudal and manorial lords
 - D. Peasants and proletariat
97. Which one of the following is not major development in Gonderine period?
- A. Development of craft technology
 - B. Development of architecture
 - C. Mixed settlement of Muslim and Christians
 - D. Decline of the imperial power
98. Which one of the following was the cause to decline of Transatlantic slave trade?
- A. The decline of European racism
 - B. Establishment of plantation agriculture in America
 - C. The growth of industrial capitalism
 - D. The Pan African movement

- 99. One of the following states fought on the side of allied power during world war first but against the allied in the Second World War?**
- A. Italy B. Germany C. USA D. Russia**
- 100. Which one of the following is correct about the first phase of patriotic resistance movement of Ethiopia against fascist rule?**
- A. It carried out by Guerilla warfare throughout the country**
B. It characterized as the major victories of patriots over Italians
C. It was commanded by lower nobles and trained soldiers
D. It largely carried out through conventional warfare