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OROMIA EDUCATION BUREAU

GRADE 12 HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION FOR OROMIA SECONDARY SCHOOLS, MARCH 2018/2026.

TIME ALLOWED: 2:00
GENERAL DIRECTIONS
THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION** FOR **GRADE 12**. IN THIS BOOKLET, THERE ARE TOTAL OF **100** MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM QUESTIONS FOR **120 MINUTES ONLY.** WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING ON THE QUESTIONS AND PUT DOWN YOUR PEN/PENCIL AND WAIT FOR WHAT YOU MIGHT BE TOLD TO DO.

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

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

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

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DIRECTION: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES

1. Why prehistory is different from history?
   A. Prehistory deals with the future, history deals with the present.
   B. Prehistory is studied only by historians, while history studied by archeologists.
   C. Prehistory deals with time before the beginning of art of writing.
   D. Prehistory focuses only on wars and kings, while history focuses artifacts.
2. In what way did the shift from hunting and gathering to farming during the late Stone Age change human societies?
   A. Humans stopped making tools.
   B. People began permanent settlements.
   C. Humans migrated more frequently
   D. It caused the extinction of animals.
3. What makes the civilizations of Ancient Egypt and Ancient China similar?
   A. Both were located in the content of Europe.
   B. Both depended on river systems for agriculture.
   C. Both worshiped only one super natural God.
   D. Both were ruled by democratic governments.
4. Which ancient state is best known for the construction of monumental obelisks at Yeha?
   A. Zagwe Dynasty
   B. Aksumite Kingdom
   C. Pre-Aksumite civilization
   D. Sultanate of Shewa
5. If a European kingdom in the 15th century wanted to bypass Ottoman control of eastern trade routes, which action would best apply to that goal?
   A. Strengthening feudal ties
   B. Expanding manorial farming
   C. Ending trade with Asia
   D. Sponsoring overseas voyages
6. How did the Trans-Saharan trade create interdependence between North and West Africa?
   A. It made West Africa politically dependent on Europe.
   B. It encouraged exchange of trade items, and Islamic culture.
   C. It ended the traditional African religions immediately.
   D. It prevented the growth of larger West African empires.
7. If a West African coastal kingdom wanted to reduce the social disruption caused by the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, which action would best address the problem?
   A. Increasing raids into neighboring communities.
   B. Encouraging trade in palm oil and other goods.
   C. Cutting all trade relations with the outside world.
   D. Expanding European settlements in African inland.
8. Which of the following best explains why the rulers of the Solomonic dynasty claimed descent from King Solomon?
   A. To strengthen trade relations with the Middle East.
   B. To legitimize their political authority by religious tradition.
   C. To introduce Islamic law in South eastern Ethiopia and the horn.
   D. To weaken the power of regional nobles for the sake of kings.

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9. What was a major underlying cause of the conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal (1520s–1559)?
   A. Competition over religion and trade control
   B. Disagreement over Gadaa leadership cycles
   C. Rivalry for European colonization
   D. Border conflict with Sudanese people.
10. Which conclusion best summarizes the interactions among Christian, Muslim, and Oromo societies between the 13th and 16th centuries?
   A. Interaction led only to continuous destruction without change.
   B. Each society developed in total isolation from other regions
   C. Conflict, migration, and integration reshaped Ethiopian politics.
   D. Foreign European powers controlled all internal developments.
11. Which city was the permanent political and cultural center of the Christian Highland kingdom during the 17th century?
   A. Gondar
   B. Axum
   C. Harar
   D. Lalibela
12. The authority of the Yejju dynasty during the *Zemene Mesafint* was mainly based on
   A. Modern industrial military power
   B. Religious missionary expansion
   C. Control of the imperial throne
   D. Overseas trade monopoly
13. What was the major historical significance of castle building in Gondar?
   A. It showed continuity of architectural tradition.
   B. It replaced all traditional religious structures.
   C. It promoted foreign military occupation.
   D. It weakened central political power.
14. The Industrial Revolution first began in England in the mid-18th century mainly because of
   A. Feudal agricultural strategy was very slow for progression.
   B. Availability of capital, labor, and technological innovation.
   C. British imperialism that affected the colonized world.
   D. Absence of urban center infrastructures for social issues.
15. Which idea of the Enlightenment influenced the French Revolution?
   A. Absolute divine kingship
   B. The popular sovereignty
   C. Feudal land ownership
   D. Slave trade expansion
16. Which of the following is **NOT** a difference between history and natural sciences?
   A. History studies human societies of the past.
   B. History does *not* conduct controlled experiments.
   C. Historians always report findings neutrally.
   D. Natural scientist study physical phenomena.

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17. A student gathers letters and official documents from an ancient kingdom and carefully studies their original meaning before writing a report about the past. Which key elements of historical study are applied by the student mainly?
    A. Sources and Interpretation
    B. Presentation and Bias
    C. Opinion and Storytelling
    D. Assumption and Imagination
18. Suppose a community shifted from hunting and gathering to farming and animal domestication, began building permanent houses, and developed division of labor. Which historical development best explains these changes?
    A. The discovery of fire
    B. The Neolithic Revolution
    C. The Acheulean tool tradition
    D. The Middle Paleolithic adaptation
19. What was the major factor for the revival of Kush Civilization at the center of Meroe?
    A. Destruction of old capital Napata by the Assyrians.
    B. Availability and discovery of resources like Iron ore.
    C. Invasion of the Muslim Arab religious expansionists.
    D. The inland and oversea trade partnership with Aksum.
20. If a historian finds a city with pyramidal temples, a complex calendar system, and evidence of maize-based agriculture in Mesoamerica, which civilizations would most likely be associated with these combined characteristics?
    A. Maya and Aztecs
    B. Egyptians and Nubians
    C. Greeks and Romans
    D. Persians and Phoenicians.
21. Which of the following statement is true about Indigenous religion of Oromo people?
    A. Believe in single God that manifests itself to believers through its spirits.
    B. It had been expanded in the regions through local missionaries.
    C. Some of the famous indigenous religions practiced having written scriptures.
    D. It was updated through introduction of Islamic and Christianity religions
22. How could Greek merchant overcome the problems of knowledge about the sources of trade items, trading partners and Ports of Horn of African regions in 1st Century AD?
    A. By sending explorers to the region for identification of the routes.
    B. By using the trade manual that stated important issues about the region.
    C. By invading Horn of African regions for their accumulation of trade items.
    D. By hiring Egyptian merchants as important trade partner since period of Punt.
23. Which of the following best explains the major economic factor that accelerated the decline of the Kingdom of Aksum?
    A. Expansion of Christianity in the kingdom
    B. Migration of people to the Nile Valley
    C. Construction of new inland trade routes
    D. Destruction of the port of Adulis by Arabs

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24. Which of the following best evaluates the overall cultural contribution of the Kingdom of Aksum to the Horn of Africa?
    A. It focused only on forceful military expansion.
    B. It introduced architecture, writing, and numerals.
    C. It relied entirely on foreign cultural influences.
    D. Its achievements disappeared after its decline
25. Why was the Byzantine Empire important to medieval civilization?
    A. It destroyed classical knowledge.
    B. It prevented the spread of Christianity.
    C. It stopped long distance trade with Asia.
    D. It preserved Roman and Greek culture and laws.
26. A ruler expands territory and controls trade routes between Europe and Asia. Which empire best fits this description in early modern history?
    A. Ottoman Empire
    B. Byzantine Empire
    C. Roman Republic
    D. Mongol Empire
27. Which statement correctly describes the difference between the Ming and Ching dynasties?
    A. Both dynasties were ruled by foreign Mongols.
    B. The Ching dynasty ruled before the Ming dynasty.
    C. The Ming was local while the Ching from Manchu.
    D. Both dynasties were founded by Europeans.
28. Which of Afro-Asiatic languages spoken in West African region?
    A. Bantu
    B. Berbers
    C. Hausa
    D. Chadic
29. A historian studying the cultural development of the Swahili Coast finds that the Swahili language contains many Arabic words and that most Swahili people follow Islam. Which historical interaction best explains this influence?
    A. The Arab Muslim settled in the East coast.
    B. Portuguese military control of East Africa
    C. Migration of European farmers to the coast
    D. Expansion of the Roman Empire to East Africa
30. Which of the following statements could be the major difference between the Almoravids and the Almohads?
    A. The community of Almoravids was Berber pastoralist while Almohads were merchants.
    B. The Political center of Almoravid was Morocco while Almohad located at Tunisia.
    C. The Almoravids were the conservative Muslim while Almohad perform radical reform.
    D. The Almoravids and Almohad strongly differ in the administration of their empire.
31. Which of the following companies established the first European foothold on the tip of South Africa?
    A. The French Society General
    B. The Dutch East India Company
    C. The British East India Company
    D. The German South Africa Company

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32. Why European powers did consider African rivers such as the Congo mainly important?
    A. To prevent African trade from the other regions.
    B. To provide natural barriers against African kingdoms.
    C. To serve as trade routes to penetration into the interior.
    D. To reduce European interest in African resources.
33. Which of the following best explains why the slave trade weakened African societies?
    A. It removed productive young people
    B. It increased industrialization.
    C. It improved agricultural production.
    D. It ended regional conflicts.
34. Which one was the most expansionist ruler of the early Solomonic Dynasty?
    A. Yikuno Amlak
    B. Zara Yaqob
    C. Lalibela
    D. Amda Tsion
35. Why did Amde Tsiyon launch an immediate and surprise attack on the Sultanate of Ifat in 1328?
    A. To spread Christianity in the region.
    B. To form a political alliance with Ifat
    C. Ifat arrested commercial agent of AmdeTsion
    D. To convert the Sultan of Ifat to Christianity
36. If a medieval Ethiopian ruler wanted to prevent rivalry among royal princes, which method would be most effective?
    A. Allowing all princes to rule different regions.
    B. Allowing princes to compete in battle for the throne.
    C. Keeping potential heirs at Amba Gishen prison.
    D. Sending princes to foreign countries for training.
37. What was the long-term effect of conflicts between the Christian and Adal sultanate from 1529-1543?
    A. The highlands remained culturally isolated.
    B. Intermixing of ethnic and religious groups.
    C. It completely abolished the trade of the region.
    D. The Christian highland kingdom expanded its territory.
38. Which of the following best evaluates the role of *Moggaasaa* in Oromo society?
    A. It served only as a symbolic ritual with no social impact.
    B. It was restricted to the elite Oromo clans only.
    C. It integrated entire groups into Oromo society with full right
    D. It functioned primarily as a trade alliance.
39. What was the main economic activity of the Kingdom of Yem, Wolaita, and Dawuro?
    A. Trade and handicrafts only
    B. Cattle raiding and tribute
    C. Agriculture, with enset as a staple food
    D. Mining and salt production

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40. Which of the following feature should be emphasized to compare governance in Gofa and Wolaita kingdoms?
    A. Both had king with advisers and warrior classes
    B. Both had no kings and were purely clan-based
    C. Both relied solely on trade to maintain power
    D. Both rejected indigenous customary law
41. How did the strategic location of Harar contribute to its economic and political influence in Eastern Ethiopia?
    A. It isolated the city from neighboring states.
    B. It limited trade to only local Oromo groups.
    C. Its location along the trade routes to ports.
    D. It prevented the spread of Islam.
42. What can be inferred about the similarities in political systems of the Somali and Afar people?
    A. Both had absolute kings who ruled the societies.
    B. Both relied on councils; Shir and Makabonto respectively.
    C. Both were fully centralized states with democratic rule.
    D. Both had hereditary monarchs as the main rulers
43. Which factor best explains the rise of Muslim sultanates in the Benishangul-Gumuz region?
    A. Spread of Christianity and slave trade
    B. Decline of Oromo Gadaa system
    C. Influence of Islam and trade of gold.
    D. European military intervention
44. If a country decides to ensure equal distribution of wealth and reduce social injustice; which economic idea does this policy best reflect?
    A. Capitalism, because private individuals control production.
    B. Socialism, because the state controls key industries.
    C. Mercantilism, because trade is restricted by the government.
    D. Feudalism, because landowners dominate the economy.
45. How did Enlightenment ideas contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution?
    A. By encouraging the Monarchy to increase taxes on peasants.
    B. By strengthening belief in the Divine Right of Kings.
    C. By inspiring people to demand liberty, equality, and rights.
    D. By promoting the expansion of French colonial trade.
46. Which of the following best explains the characteristic of Capitalism?
    A. An economic system dominated and led by the government.
    B. The economic system operated by the private sector and focused on profit-making.
    C. The economic system emphasized collective ownership of the means of production.
    D. Its society believes markets should be controlled by the government.

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47. Which one best assesses the role of missionaries on the eve of European colonization of Africa?
    A. They totally criticized the colonization of Africa.
    B. They were invited by African leaders to preach Christianity.
    C. Their absolute intention was to discover new places and continents.
    D. Some missionaries intended to facilitate the colonization of Africa.
48. Which one is correct regarding the nineteenth-century long-distance trade of Ethiopia?
    A. The cottage industries had no role in the socio-economic life of the people.
    B. The long-distance trade facilitated the interactions among the peoples and states.
    C. The market center of this period was restricted to the northern part of Ethiopia.
    D. The traders were only the Arabs and the Greeks.
49. Which one was **NOT** among the causes of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-1933?
    A. Overproduction C. high tariffs, and war debts
    B. Equal distribution of wealth D. Stock market crush
50. Which one is correct regarding the US- Soviet relations during the WWII?
    A. They were in opposite groups and fighting each other.
    B. The US economy was seriously affected by the war.
    C. The US was a socialist state while the Soviet Union was a capitalist.
    D. Their tension between them increased after the Second World War.
51. What was the main goal of the Soviet Union during the Cold War period?
    A. To strengthen ties with the Capitalist countries. C. To spread communist ideology.
    B. To unite the two separated German states. D. To prevent the expansion of War.
52. What caused the decline of the Ethio-American Relations in the 1960s and 1970s?
    A. Involvement of Ethiopia in the War of Vietnam on the side of Russia.
    B. Refusal of Ethiopia to get involved in the Vietnam War on the side of South Vietnam
    C. Development of anti- American opposition among the university students.
    D. The defeat of America by the Russian army that reduced its importance
53. How did the documentary film of Jonatan Dimbleby, entitled 'The Hidden Hunger' affected the political condition of Ethiopia in the 1970s?
    A. It clearly indicated the brutality of the *Derg* to the international community.
    B. It focused on the agricultural reforms of the Imperial Regime.
    C. It discouraged the idea that Ethiopia is a source of ancient civilization.
    D. It showed the Wollo famine and drought to the world community
54. What was the main external factor for the decline of the *Derg* regime?
    A. The rise of Russia who opposed the *Derg*.
    B. The decline of the USA economy that strengthened the *Derg*.
    C. The decline of Russia and other socialist countries.
    D. The popular support given to the students' movement.
55. Which French colony in North Africa faced a protracted and bitter anti-colonial struggle?
    A. Algeria C. Cameroon
    B. Kenya D. Morocco

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56. Which one was the main challenge that faced Africans in the post-independence period?
    A. Economic independence
    B. Scarcity of natural resources
    C. Overproduction of food crops
    D. Ethnic conflicts and coups
57. What makes the 1995 Ethiopian constitution different from the others?
    A. Being the first written constitution in the history of the country.
    B. Having bicameral houses, which are the first in Ethiopia.
    C. Being the first constitution to endorse the federal form of government.
    D. By ignoring the rights of women and other nations and nationalities.
58. What makes indigenous knowledge effective in conflict resolution?
    A. Its judgments are compatible with the society's way of life.
    B. Its practicality and simplicity since it is imported from outside.
    C. Absence of accountability for the destruction that occurred in conflicts.
    D. It is important since indigenous knowledge undermines the victims.
59. Which of the following is ***not*** character of indigenous knowledge?
    A. It is difficult to understand.
    B. It is an applied education
    C. It developed over a long period.
    D. It is practical
60. What distinguished capitalism from the feudal economic system?
    A. Its dependence on agriculture, unlike feudalism.
    B. Private ownership of property and free market.
    C. It encourages a command economic system.
    D. It interested in landlords' occupation of land.
61. Which one of the following was the political consequence of the poor working conditions and economic inequality created by industrialization?
    A. The prohibition of all forms of international trade.
    B. The involvement of the government in private businesses.
    C. The growth of labor unions and communist ideologies.
    D. The widespread use of the feudal economy helped industries.
62. What economic measure was taken by Prussia as a major facilitator for unification by removing internal trade barriers and creating economic unity?
    A. The Continental System
    B. The Austria-Prussian agreement
    C. The Vienna agreement
    D. The Zollverein
63. Which one of the following is a result of capitalism according to the Marxists?
    A. Creation of an equal distribution of wealth among all human beings.
    B. Class segregation between the capitalists and the working class.
    C. They argued that capitalist economies would strengthen equality.
    D. The Industrial Revolution and capitalism have no relation.
64. Among the followings which European power was the common external obstacle that both Italian and German nationalists had to overcome in order to achieve their unification?
    A. Soviet Russia
    B. Prussia
    C. US-America
    D. Austria

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65. Why is the Maji Maji Rebellion in German East Africa particularly appreciated today? Because;
    A. It was the first blacks' victory over the white on the soil of Africa.
    B. It showed how shared spiritual beliefs could unify the diverse against common enemy.
    C. It was the first resistance movement that resulted in the defeat of Germany.
    D. It led to the immediate withdrawal of all Europeans from East Africa in 1905.
66. What major strength allowed Ethiopia to remain independent during the scramble for Africa?
    A. Its location in the North Eastern part of Africa.
    B. Its armament with modern firearms that the Italians lacked.
    C. Having strong internal unity and moral against its enemy.
    D. Lack of interest of European powers in the Horn of Africa.
67. Which one of the following was a major weakness that led to the defeat of many African resistance movements in the 1880s?
    A. The European use of the modern gun against traditional African weapons.
    B. Due to the fact that African soldiers refused to fight Europeans.
    C. A total lack of interest in combating the Europeans.
    D. Their surrender without any attempt of defending their territory.
68. Of the following, which event facilitated the partition of Africa in 1884-1885?
    A. The Berlin Conference
    B. The Versailles Treaty
    C. The Vienna Congress
    D. The Durban Conference
69. Which one of the following best analyzes the *Zemene mesafint* period in the history of Ethiopia?
    A. a period of stable and peace
    B. a period of conflicts and disorder
    C. a period of strong unity
    D. a period of religious stability
70. Which is true regarding the territorial expansion of Menelik II?
    A. His southward expansion was supported by many local societies.
    B. The Kistane seriously resisted the expansion of Menelik II.
    C. His southward expansion was mainly motivated by economic interests.
    D. His territorial expansion was ended before the Battle of Adwa.
71. Why did the foreign powers like Italy, France, and Britain oppose *Lij* Iyasu (1913-1916)?
    A. He crowned his father, *Ras* Michael, as a governor of Tigray and Wollo
    B. He antagonized them by following a pro-German and pro-Turkish policy.
    C. His controversial religious policy unlike his predecessors.
    D. He fought against Italy, Britain, and France over Ogaden.
72. What was the importance of the Battles of Gundet and Gura, 1875 and 1876, respectively, between Ethiopia and Egypt?
    A. They marked a decisive victory against southward expansion of Egypt.
    B. Ethiopia lost the battles for the first time in its war history against Egypt.
    C. Strategic failures that caused the retreat of Ethiopian forces and loss of territories.
    D. They have no significance for Ethiopia; instead, the Egyptians won the wars.

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73. What was the external significance of the Ethiopian victory over the Italians at Adwa in 1896?
    A. It restored black dignity and pride in the world.
    B. It guaranteed the political independence of Africa.
    C. It preserved the unity and boundary of all Africa.
    D. It enabled Crispi to get more recognition and prestige.
74. Which one of the following is correct about the 1935/36 Ethio-Italian War?
    A. It was concluded by the victory of the Ethiopian army.
    B. The northern commanders of the Ethiopian army were relatively better.
    C. The last and decisive battle was fought at the Battle of Maychew.
    D. Emperor Menelik II led the Ethiopian army in the northern front.
75. Which one of the following best analyzes the economic conditions between the WWI and WWII periods?
    A. It was a period when Western capitalist countries economically developed than before.
    B. The Great Depression was a massive global economic recession of the period.
    C. The feudal system of economy was widely spread throughout Europe and America.
    D. Germany and Italy got democratic rulers as a result of their economic progress.
76. Whose assassination marked the beginning of the WWI in 1914?
    A. Benito Mussolini
    B. Abraham Lincoln
    C. Francis Ferdinand
    D. Gavrillo Princip
77. Of the following, which revolution was considered as a result of the First World War?
    A. the French Revolution
    B. the English Revolution
    C. the American Revolution
    D. the Russian Revolution
78. Why America did design the Truman Doctrine and the policy of Containment in the Cold War?
    A. To facilitate colonization of African countries in name of providing aid.
    B. To established unified global government under the leadership of America.
    C. To control the further expansion of Capitalism in the Eastern part of Europe.
    D. To prevent the spread of communism and the spread of soviet influence.
79. Which one of the following was signed in 1941 by Roosevelt and Churchill that outlined the establishment of the UN?
    A. The Sevres Treaty
    B. The Monroe Doctrine
    C. The Versailles Treaty
    D. The Atlantic Charter
80. Which one is correct regarding the UN General Assembly's voting power distributed among its members?
    A. Voting power depends on the number of population countries have.
    B. It depends on the financial countries' contribute to the organization.
    C. It allows all members one vote regardless of economic difference.
    D. It allows developed countries twice the power as the developing countries.

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81. What were the main goals of the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost introduced in the mid 1980s by Mikhail Gorbachev in Russia?

A. It was intended to stop all political parties' involvement in the election.
B. To support the American ideology by banning the former ideology.
C. To unite with the European in order to establish the United Nations.
D. To implement economic restructuring through political openness and transparency.

82. Why the 1960 Coup d'etat was considered the turning point in the political history of Ethiopia?

A. It was the first organized modern struggle against the "divine right" of the emperor to rule.
B. Its aim was to establish an undemocratic government based on the interest of the emperor.
C. It was the first challenge supported by the religious organizations, like the Church.
D. It was the first challenge involved and supported by the national army.

83. Which radical reform of the *Derg* fulfilled a decades-long demand of the student movement?

A. Abolition of the feudal land-tenure system by the 1975 land to the tiller proclamation.
B. Privatize all public industries to support foreign investors to restructure economy.
C. The opening of new and well equipped Universities in different parts of the country.
D. Proclaiming that all students should hold political power at different levels.

84. Which was the most important consequence of the 1974 Revolution in Ethiopia?

A. The rise to power of Emperor Haile Selassie I.
B. The transfer of power from the Emperor to his son Asfawosen.
C. Downfall of the Imperial regime and the rise of the *Derg*.
D. The coming to power of *Derg* through general election.

85. Which of the following best analyzes the global changes that affected the military regime in the end of the 1980s?

A. Withdrawal of the United States from the Ethiopian affairs.
B. Collapse of the Soviet Russian government.
C. Defeat of Cuba and South Korea in the Cold War.
D. Collapse and end of the League of Nations.

86. How did the *Derg* consolidate its power after taking over?

A. Through suppressing oppositions using red terror campaign.
B. Through encouraging a multi-party system in Ethiopia.
C. By gaining popular support after democratically elected.
D. By promoting decentralized political power to stabilize the country.

87. Which Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement confirmed Ethiopia's status as a sovereign state?

A. The 1942 Agreement
B. The 1953 Agreement
C. The 1944 Agreement
D. The 1941 Agreement

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88. What was the aim of Somalia's invasion of the Ogaden region in 1977?

A. The need to expand Marxist-Leninist influence in the region.
B. The ambition to spread civilization in the Horn of Africa.
C. The need to create Greater Somalia by uniting all Somalis.
D. The desire to support the democratic progress of Ethiopia in the region.

89. What made the Fifth Pan-African Conference different from its predecessors?

A. It decided to include all colonies under the British Empire in the name of USA.
B. It demanded the absolute independence and self-determination of African colonies
C. It favored creating a currency and a Bank that would help all of Africa economically.
D. It agreed on the importance of pleas for reform rather than independence struggle.

90. Which of the following best examines the role of cultural hegemony in perpetuating indirect domination on Africa?

A. It helps to disseminate the transfer of science and technology from Europe to Africa.
B. It establishes dependency on the other's identity rather than focusing on their own.
C. It helps Africans to master a foreign language to compete in the world markets.
D. Mastering European languages is a criterion for civilized African citizens

91. Which one of the following best describes the basic difference between the Casablanca and the Monrovia group?

A. The Casablanca group needed complete economic independence, while the later dependence on Europeans.
B. The Monrovia group advocated political unification of Africa, while the Casablanca group opposed the idea.
C. The Casablanca group favored the United States of Africa, while the Monrovia group wanted a loose federation.
D. The Monrovia group advocated the importance of staying under colonial administration, while the former opted for independence.

92. What was the basic reason for transforming OAU into AU in 2002?

A. An interest to create single united Africa along the Kwame Nkrumah line.
B. A desire to hasten the process of integration of the African states and help Africa contribute its part in the global economy.
C. A need to end colonialism since the OAU is unable to achieve its aim of liberating all African countries.
D. A need to restore the democratic system of colonial rule in Africa since it hastens economic development.

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93. Which one best evaluates the impact of mono-crop production on African development?
    A. It allowed African states to avoid global economic influences.
    B. It restricted the economy of Africa to depend on the price shocks of the globe
    C. It encouraged the fast development of industrialization in Africa.
    D. It helped Africans to process raw materials locally rather than exporting.
94. Regarding the economic policy of Ethiopia, which important shift occurred after 1991?
    A. Shift from the feudal system to a command economic system.
    B. A shift from a free market to a feudal economic system.
    C. A shift from a command economic system to a free market oriented.
    D. No change of economic system took place in Ethiopia in 1991.
95. Which one best analyzes the nations and nationalities issue in the FDRE constitution of the 1995?
    A. It forced all nations and nationalities to adopt one culture and language.
    B. It allowed a unitary state by removing all regional identities.
    C. It banned the right to use one's own mother tongue language everywhere.
    D. It allowed the equality of languages and cultures of all Ethiopians.
96. Of the general elections of Ethiopia, in which one opposition parties were better organized and united than ever before?
    A. The 1995 General Election
    B. The 2005 General Election
    C. The 2000 General Election
    D. The 2015 General Election
97. What is Indigenous Knowledge in the context of Ethiopia?
    A. Knowledge imported from outside of Ethiopia.
    B. Knowledge and practices developed by local communities.
    C. Knowledge introduced through modern education.
    D. Knowledge which is unimportant and harmful.
98. Which one is not categorized under the Indigenous Knowledge system?
    A. Gadaa System
    B. *Jaarsummaa*
    C. *Shimgilina*
    D. Court system
99. Under what type of indigenous knowledge is the Konso Terracing practice, recognized by UNESCO, categorized?
    A. Traditional medicine and herbal healing.
    B. Advanced agricultural engineering and soil conservation.
    C. Governance and democratic election cycles.
    D. Handicrafts and pottery making.
100. Which of the following is an example of indigenous medical knowledge in Ethiopia?
    A. The use of traditional plants for treating various sicknesses.
    B. The construction of the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela.
    C. The rotational leadership cycles of the Gadaa system.
    D. The seasonal migration patterns of pastoralist groups.

The End!

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