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DEBORAH SCHOOL

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Name _____	Date _____	Grade 12 Sec. _____
2016/17 A.Y 4 th Quarter	History	6 th Model Exam

I. Choose the best answer for the following questions from the given alternatives..

1. Because of Kassa Hailu's persistent challenge to the Gonderine regime, the last ruler of Yejju Dynasty arranged a political marriage between Kassa and his daughter
 - A. Princess Mentewab
 - B. Princess Tewabech
 - C. Princess Menen
 - D. Princess Alitash
2. One of the followings was/were area(s) that incorporated into Menilek's Empire, after bloody war, in his first phase of expansion.
 - A. The northern Guraghe Kistane
 - B. Wolaita and Kaffa states
 - C. Jimma and Ghibe states
 - D. The southern Guraghe, Silte
3. Emperor Tewodros' policy of political reunification met stiff resistance throughout his empire, because of all of the following reasons, EXCEPT:
 - A. His appointees did not tolerate too much imperial control over them.
 - B. Local dynasties did not want to lose their new emperor.
 - C. The legacies of the Zemene Mesafint did not die out soon.
 - D. His former allies turned their backs against him.
4. Identify incorrect statement about Emperor Yohannes IV.
 - A. Unlike in the field of religion, he was not flexible in the field of politics.
 - B. It was during his reign that the Egyptians defeated the people along the Ethio-Sudanese border at the battle of Debarki
 - C. He took the throne by defeating his rival Emperor Tekle-Haimanot at the battle of Assam
 - D. He was the one who ended the age-old conflict between Ethiopia and Egypt.
5. Which of the following was not the consequence of the battle of Gura of 1876 between Ethiopia and Egypt?
 - A. The war brought about significant gains to Ethiopia
 - B. The fall of Khedive Ismail from power in 1879
 - C. The occupation of Egypt by Britain in 1882
 - D. Heavy losses on both sides, i.e. Egypt and Ethiopia
6. The first embassy (legation) opened in Addis Ababa immediately after the battle of Adwa was:
 - A. Italy
 - B. France
 - C. Germany
 - D. USA
7. At the battle of Ambalage, on December 7, 1895, the Ethiopian troops were commanded by Fitawrari Gebeyehu, whereas the Italian troops were commanded by
 - A. General Oreste Baratieri
 - B. Count Petro Antonelli
 - C. Major Toselli
 - D. Marshal Petro Badoglio
8. The two colonial powers which did not recognize the Italian protectorate over Ethiopia were:
 - A. German and Russia
 - B. France and Russia
 - C. France and Germany
 - D. Britain and France
9. Identify incorrect combination regarding areas incorporated during Menilek's expansion (either peacefully or after bloody wars) irrespective of their phases.
 - A. 1st Phase – Jimma, Wollega and Ghibe states
 - B. 2nd Phase – Wolaita, Kaffa, Bale and Sidamo
 - C. 3rd phase – Ogaden, Borana and Benishangul
 - D. 1st Phase – Harar and Arsi

10. Why did Britain encourage the establishment of differences among political parties in Eritrea based on ethnic and religious lines? Because:
- Britain had a plan of disseminating democratic principles in Eritrea
 - Britain had an intention of deposing Emperor Haile-Selassie from power
 - Britain had a plan of separating Western Lowlands of Eritrea and add it to their colony of Sudan and highland of Eritrea with Tigrai
 - Britain did not want to see the Italians again in Eritrea
11. What was a precondition Ethiopia was required to fulfill when she joined the League of Nations in 1923?
- Abolition of slave and slave trade
 - Abolition of Gebbar system
 - Adoption of a new constitution
 - To be free from the yoke of colonialism
12. Identify correct statement from the following.
- The battle of Adwa was unjust on the Italian side, where as it was just and patriotic war on the Ethiopian side
 - Following the Battle of Adwa the first European state to open legation in Addis Ababa was Germany
 - The two major events which resulted for the problem of succession and power struggle in the palace in the first decade of 20th Century Ethiopian history were the death of Menilek and the illness of RasMekonnenWolde-Mikael in 1906.
 - The first modern school in Ethiopia was DagmawiMenilek School which was opened in 1908 and staffed by French Teachers.
13. Who were the signatories of the Tripartite Treaty?
- Britain, France and Germany
 - Britain, France and Italy
 - Britain, France and USA
 - Britain, France and Russia
14. The two battles where RasMengesha and Ras Alula fought against the Italians in 1895 were _____ and _____.
- Ambalage and Mekele
 - AkaleGuzay and Seraye
 - Qoatit and Senafe
 - AlamatanadAdigrat
15. Who were the signatories of the **Convention of Neutrality**? What was the reason to sign it?
- Menilek and Antonelli, Menilek agreed not to intervene in the war between Italy and Yohannes.
 - Menilek and Antonelli, Italy promised to give 5,000 rifles to Menilek if he agreed to support them in their war against Yohannes.
 - Menilek and Antinori, Italy promised to assign an agent who would buy arms to Menilek on the port of Assab
 - Menilek and Antinori, Italy promised to give 5,000 rifles to Menilek if he agreed to support them in their war against Yohannes.
16. What was the minimum requirement that the Italians intended to achieve by signing a treaty with King Menilek in October 1887?
- Menilek's willingness to attack Emperor Yohannis IV from the SouthShewa
 - Menilek's promise not to sign any treaty with other Europeans
 - Menilek's agreement to the Italian protectorate over Ethiopia
 - Menilek's neutrality in the event of war with Emperor Yohannis IV

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27. What was the Treaty of Adwa
- It was the treaty signed between Emperor Menilek and Italians in 1889, before the 1886 battle of Adwa.
 - It was the treaty signed between Emperor Yohannes and William Hewett on behalf of Egypt to evacuate the sandwiched Egyptian troops from the Sudan
 - It was the treaty signed between Britain and Egypt to occupy the town of Adwa in 1884.
 - It was the treaty that the Ethiopians signed with the Mahadist Sudan after the battle of Mettemma.
28. Before he was crowned as Emperor Tewodros, Kassa Haile defeated DejjachWube of Semien in February 1855 at the battle of:
- GurAmba
 - Ayshal
 - Deresgie
 - GorgoraBichen
29. The two most important commercial centers and ports of the Northern Somali coast during the 19th Century Ethiopian Long Distance were:
- Tajura and Obock
 - Zeila and Berbera
 - Ogaden and Mogadishu
 - Dahlak and Aden
30. The first embassy (legation) opened in Addis Ababa immediately after the battle of Adwa was:
- Italy
 - France
 - Germany
 - USA
31. One of the followings was area that incorporated into Menilek's Empire, after bloody war, in his second phase of expansion.
- The northern Guraghe, Kistane
 - Wolaita
 - The southern Guraghe, Silte
 - Kaffa
32. Identify correct statement about Emperor Yohannes IV.
- Unlike in the field of religion, he was flexible in the field of politics.
 - It was during his reign that the Egyptians defeated the people along the Ethio-Sudanese border at the battle of Debarki
 - He took the throne by defeating his rival Emperor Tekle-Haimanot at the battle of Assam
 - He was the one who defeated Negus of ShewaMenilek at the battle of Embabo
33. Which of the following was not the consequence of the battle of Gura of 1876 between Ethiopia and Egypt?
- The war did not bring significant gains to Ethiopia
 - The defeat of Emperor Yohannes by the Mahdist Sudan in 1889
 - The occupation of Massawa by Britain in 1885
 - Heavy losses on Egypt, not on Ethiopia
34. At the battle of Ambalage, on December 7, 1895, the Italian troops were commanded by Major Toselli, whereas the Ethiopian troops were commanded by
- DejjazmachBalchaSafo
 - Fitawrari Habte- Giorgis Dinagde
 - FitawrariGebeyehu
 - RasWolde-Giorgis
35. The two colonial powers which did not recognize the Italian protectorate over Ethiopia were:
- France and Russia
 - Britain and France
 - German and Russia
 - France and Germany

36. Which of the following was the basic cause for the battle of Adwa?
- The Treaty of Wuchale
 - The election of Francesco Crispi as Italian Prime Minister
 - Italian ambition to colonize Ethiopia
 - Menilek's destruction of an Italian forces at Ambalage and Mekele
37. Which of the following chronological order is correct?
- Yishak, Dawit, Gelawdewos, Zere Ya'ecob, Libne Dengel
 - Dawit, Yishak, Zere Ya'ecob, Libne Dengel, Gelawdewos
 - Yishak, Zere Ya'ecob, Dawit, Gelawdewos, Libne Dengel
 - Dawit, Zere Ya'ecob, Yishak, Gelawdewos, Libne Dengel
38. The Roman Empire was divided into 2 in 395 A.D after the death of:
- Octavian
 - Constantine
 - Theodosius
 - Julius Caesar
39. Where was the battle fought between the Seljuk Turks and Byzantine Empire in 1071?
- Rome
 - Manzikert
 - Istanbul
 - Constantinople
40. Which of the following is not correct about Emperor Yohannes
- Unlike Tewodros, he was flexible both in political and religious fields
 - He came to the throne by defeating Emperor T/Haimanot at the battle of Assem
 - His former name was KassaHailu or BezbizKassa
 - He was ready to share power with regional lords as far as they recognized his over lordship.
41. Who was the founder of the Wollega state Leqa-Naqamte?
- Jote Tullu
 - Bakare Godana
 - Kumsa Moroda
 - Oncho Jilcha
42. The most important medium of exchange in the Ethiopian region in the 19th Century was:
- Amole
 - Salt Bar
 - Bartering
 - Maria Theresa Taller
43. Identify wrong combination.
- Ano – title used by Yem rulers
 - Tato – title used by Kaffa rulers
 - Kawo – title used by Wolayta rulers
 - Bushasho - title used by Sheka rulers
44. The battle of Mettema
- was fought between the force of MenelikII and Negus Tekle-Haimanot
 - was the revenge of Mahadists against the Hewett Treaty of 1884
 - ended with the defeat of Mahadists by EmperorYohannis in 1889
 - was a battle where Emperor Tewodros committed suicide in 1868
45. The Great Ethiopian Famine (1882-1892) locally known as **Kifu Qan** was caused by
- Long Drought
 - Crop Failure
 - Rinderpest
 - Locust Invasion
46. Which of the following is not correct about the Shawan Kingdom?
- The Shawan Kingdom reached its height during the reign of Hailemeleket.
 - The Kingdom of Shawa as founded in 1695 by an aristocrat named NegasiKiristos.
 - Bereket was the battle which marked the end of the autonomous existence of Shawa Kingdom in 1855.
 - The core area of the Kingdom of Shawa was around the area called Manz.

47. The most important trade center in the Kingdom of Shawa during the 19th Century Ethiopian Long Distance Trade was:
- A. Bonga B. Basso C. Assandabo D. AliyuAmba
48. All of the followings were the results of the battle of Gura, but not one:
- A. It resulted for heavy losses on both Ethiopia and Egypt.
 B. The fall of Egyptian leader Khedive Ismail Pasha in 1879,
 C. The war brought about significant regains of territories to Ethiopia
 D. The occupation of Egypt by Britain in 1882
49. In his campaign against the Italians, though Emperor Yohannes had two options, he preferred retreat and postponed his war with the Italians, because of:
- A. The internal rebellion from Negus Menilek and Negus Tekle-Giorgis of Gojjam
 B. The friendly relations between Emperor Menilek and the Italians.
 C. The invasion from the Mahadist Sudan along the Ethio-Sudanese border.
 D. All of the above
50. Unlike Britain, the Americans wanted the state of Eritrea to be part of Ethiopia. Why? Because:
- A. of the threat from communist bloc on Eritrea
 B. USA wanted to revenge Britain because of their ideological differences
 C. Ethiopia begged the USA to end the colonial rule of Italy in Eritrea
 D. The USA did not want to disappoint Ethiopia because of the British secret plan
51. Between 1930's and 1935, Hailesilassie's emerging absolute state was characterized by all except:
- A. build – up of civilian bureaucracy
 B. build – up of military power at his service
 C. attempt to systematize revenue collection
 D. creating federal system of government
52. Which one of the following was the main interest of the Mahdist Sudan?
- A. The conquest of Egypt B. Control of Mecca and Medina
 C. Liberate Sudan from Egypt D. Spreading Islam to New territories
53. Which one of the following was a basic cause for the Battle of Adwa?
- A. Treaty of Wuchale
 B. Menelik's distraction of Italians at the Battle of Amba Alage.
 C. Election of Francesco Crispi an Italian Prime Minister.
 D. Italian ambition to colonize Ethiopia.
54. The two vassals of Emperor Yohannes IV, revolted against him in 1888, who were they?
- A. Menelik and Mohammad Hanfare B. Tekle Giorgis and Dej Wube
 C. Abba Jifar and Negus Mekael D. Menelik and Tekle Haimanot
55. When was the Maria Theresa Coin introduced into the Ethiopia Region?
- A. Back in the 17th C. B. in the early 15th century
 C. In the early 20th C D. at the end of the 18th C
56. The trade route that connected the peoples of the South-West with the peoples in the North, where does it begins?
- A. In Saqa B. In Bonga C. In Alyu Amba D. In Sodo

57. He was the founder of the Walayita Kingdom who was he?
 A. Kawo Tona B. Motolomi C. Abba Jifar I D. Gaki Sherocho
58. Which one of the following does not belong to the The Gibe States' Group?
 A. Limu Enarya B. Leqa Neqemte C. Jimma D. Gera
59. Which one of the following is opposed to equal status of human beings which one is it?
 A. Carpentry B. Slavery C. Trading D. Peasantry
60. In 1841, British envoy reached Shawa and signed treaty with Sahle Silassie. Who was he?
 A. W.C. Harris B. Rochet D'Hericourt C. Henry Salt D. all the above
61. Which one of the following battle marked the fall of the Mahdist in Sudan?
 A. Omdurman B. Kufit C. Debarqe D. Tel El-Kebir
62. Which one of the following Italian Nationalists was the founder of the young Italian movement?
 A. Guiseppe Mazzini B. Count Cavour C. Guiseppe Garibaldi D. Gioberti
63. Which one of the following was not included in to the Battle of the Balkan Regions?
 A. Prussia B. Serbia C. Greece D. Albania
64. Who was the ruler of Russia from 1682 – 1725?
 A. Alexander the great B. Napoleon III
 C. Peter the great D. Zar Nicholas II
65. Which one of the following French policy made Africans copy French culture and French ways of life so as to get French citizenship?
 A. The direct rule policy B. The indirect rule policy
 C. The Assimilation policy D. All the above
66. Which one of the following was it colonial Administration policy was followed by the French government?
 A. Divide and rule B. Indirect rule C. Direct rule D. A and B
67. Which one of the following colonial administration policy was followed by Great Britain?
 A. Indirect rule B. direct rule C. divide and rule D. A and C
68. Who was the designer of the French colonial administration policy?
 A. Lord Frederick Lugard B. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 C. Voltaire D. Albert Sarout
69. Who was the ruler of France during the France Prussia war of 1870 – 1871?
 A. Napoleon Bonaparte B. Louis XVI C. Napoleon I D. Napoleon III
70. The British colonial administration policy was written by one of the following. Who was he?
 A. Albert Sarout B. Sir Allen Platt
 C. Lord Frederick Lugard D. Lord Charlton
71. He organized the first pan-African congress. Who was He?
 A. H. Sylvester Williams B. William E.B. Dubois
 C. Kwame Nkrumah D. Marcus Gavery
72. Which one of the following was the head of the provisional government in 1991?
 A. Negaso Gedada B. Meles Zenawi C. Girma Wolde Giorgis D. Abay Tsehaye
73. Which one of the following was a major failure of African states?
 A. Failure to maintain their colonial boundaries. C. Building democracy
 B. Neglect of Agriculture D. Fighting against colonialism
74. Which one of the following has not been a major feature of the African economy?

- A. Rural economy
C. Mono – crop production
- B. Lack of capital
D. industrialization
75. The first all African conference was held in _____.
A. Monrovia B. Lagos C. Accra D. Addis Ababa
76. It was an anti – colonial movement in Kenya, which one of the following was it?
A. Kabaka B. Maji Maji C. ZANU D. Mau Mau
77. Which one of the following persons was the first secretary – general of the OAU.
A. Kofi Anan B. Seku Toure C. Butros Butros Gali D. Dialo Telle
78. Which one of the Arab countries was defeated by Israel during Yom Kippur War?
A. India B. Pakistan C. Saudi Arabia D. Egypt
79. Who was the first president of independent Indonesia?
A. Nehru B. Marshal Tito C. Sukarno D. Nasser
80. Which one of the following was not a manifestation of the cold war?
A. Formation of Military Alliance B. Propaganda war
C. Absence of Economic competition D. Arms Race
81. The policy of “peaceful co-existence was forwarded by one of the following soviet leader” who was he?
A. Viladimir Lenin B. Leon Trotsky C. Nikita Khrushchev D. Leon Kerensky
82. During the German Unification Bismarck fought the following countries against which one?
A. France B. Austria C. Denmark D. All the above
83. Which two provinces were won back from Denmark by Prussia?
A. Galicia and Bavaria B. Alsace and Lorraine
C. Nice and Savoy D. Schleswig and Holstein
84. Which one of the following was the first Battle at which Ethiopia and Italian troops fought before Adwa in Dec. 1895?
A. the Battle of Meqele B. the Battle of Amba Aradom
C. the Battle of Amba Alage D. The Battle of Tembien
85. Which one of the following Emperors did not contribute for the creation of the modern Ethiopian Empire?
A. Menelik II B. Yohannes IV C. Tewodros II D. Hayle Meleket I
86. Which one of the following Battles brought an end to the administration autonomy of the province of Wollo?
A. Segele B. Mieso C. Amba Alage D. Maychew
87. Which one of the following does not belong to the Entente Group?
A. France B. Austria – Hungary C. Russia D. Britain
88. Which one of the following Balkan Countries does not belong to the “Balkan League”?
A. Albania B. Greece C. Bulgaria C. Montenegro
89. Which one of the following is true about the Eastern Roman Empire?
A. Easily attacked by Barbarians B. Called Byzantine Empire
C. Poorer than the Western Roman Empire D. Called Constantinople
90. The earliest great civilization was those of _____.
A. Axum and India B. Persia and Egypt
C. Egypt and Mesopotamia D. China and Rome
91. What do we call the land that the higher lord grants to the lower lord in European feudalism?

A. Serf B. Manor C. Vassalage D. Feud

92. What marked the beginning of the “Dark Age” in Europe?
- A. The victory Greece of Europe
 - B. The down fall of the Byzantine Empire
 - C. The collapse of the Western Roman Empire
 - D. The division within the Catholic Church.
93. At which one of the following Battle did the Muslim Arabs expansion to Southern France stopped?
- A. Constantinople B. Tours C. Gibraltar D. Marseille
94. The act of Cavalry (Horse man) in Medieval Europe was done by the nobility known as ____.
- A. knights B. clergies C. serfs D. manorial lords
95. Which one of the following destroyed the Byzantine Empire in 1453?
- A. Seljuk Turks B. Ottoman Turks C. Germanic tribes D. Muslim Arabs
96. Which one of the following was not the consequence of the crusades in Europe?
- A. The development of commerce in Europe.
 - B. Saving Byzantine Empire from falling in the hands of Muslim Arabs
 - C. Weakening of the Catholic Church.
 - D. The introduction of Sugar to Europe
97. Which sector of the society in Medieval Europe was found at the bottom economically?
- A. The knights B. The clergy C. The merchants D. The serfs
98. Who were the soviets in Russian History?
- A. Land lords of the pre-Revolution Russia
 - B. Opponents of Lenin and Bolsheviks
 - C. Representatives of workers, soldiers and peasants
 - D. Members of the Russian parliament
99. Which one of the following statement is wrong?
- A. Duma is the Russian Parliament
 - B. Serfdom was abolished in Russia by Czar Nicholas II
 - C. Iskar was the Russian Socialist News Paper.
 - D. the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party was the first Marxist party in Russia
100. Which one of the following revolution overthrows the Romanov Dynasty?
- A. The Feb. 1917 revolution B. the Russian Civil war of 1918 – 1921
 - C. The Jan. Revolution of 1905 D. The Oct. Revolution of 1917
101. Who succeeded Lenin after his death in 1924?
- A. Andre Lvov B. Joseph Stalin C. Alexander Kerensky D. Leon Trotsky
102. Which one of the following is true about the Walwal incident?
- A. Italy demanded Ogaden as Compensation.
 - B. Italy lost more soldiers than Ethiopia.
 - C. Italy demanded compensation from Ethiopia
 - D. It took place on the border between Ethiopia and British Somalia
103. Which one of the following does not belong to the reforms of Lij Iyasu?
- A. Formation of Municipal policy
 - B. Distribution of land to peasants

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