

Model Exam for Grade 12, May 2016

Direction: This examination contains a total of 100 multiple choice questions with four possible answers for each. Select the best answer and blacken the letter of your choice on your answer sheet

Time allowed: 2hours

1. Which of the following sources of history are less reliable compared to others?
 A. Inscriptions B. Dairies C. Chronicles D. Oral accounts
2. A system that served as a binding force between the Powerful lords and lesser lords of the European feudal society was called
 A. Serfdom B. Manorialism C. Vassalage D. Orchard
3. As knights were to the medieval Europe what were to the medieval Japan?
 A. Samuari B. Shogunate C. Daimyo D. Fujwara
4. The idea of the 60 minutes in an hour was invented by
 A. The Sumerians B. The Assyrians C. The Persians D. The Egyptians
5. Who was the last ruler of the Zagwe Dynasty?
 A. Marra Takla Hymanot C. King Yetbarek
 B. King Ne'akutale'ab D. King Lalibela
6. The western Roman Empire enjoyed its long period of stability during the reign of
 A. Julius Ceasar C. Mark Anthony
 B. Augustus Romolus D. Augustus Ceasar
7. The first pre- historic human experiences that made human beings unique from the rest of the animate world was
 A. Domestication of animals C. The making of stone tools
 B. The beginning of farming D. Creation of governments
8. Which of the following European countries was the first in forming National State?
 A. France B. russia C. Spain D. England
9. Which of the following is true about the two Islamic sects of the Sunnites and the Shiites?
 A. Both used the Quran as the source of their law
 B. Both accepted Ali as their first Imam
 C. The Shiites do not perform pilgrimage to Mecca like the Sunnites
 D. There were no major doctrinal differences between the two sects

10. What accounts for the successful establishment of a vast Ottoman Turkish Empire in the early 15th century?
 - A. The dedication of the Muslim world in sympathizing the Ottoman's case
 - B. The contribution of a well disciplined Ottoman's army
 - C. The guidance of divine power to the Sultans as they were the shadow of God on earth
 - D. Disappearance of Europeans' hostile feelings towards the Ottomans
11. If you were an historian nominated to fill the gap in Ethiopian history, which of the following would you take as a best approach in historical writings?
 - A. Declining to use oral traditions that could be gained from the southern part of Ethiopia
 - B. Correcting some un reliable sources used from the northern part of Ethiopia
 - C. Presenting all historical facts without any bias for or against
 - D. Utilizing the works of European scholars at large
12. The two significant objectives of the crusade campaigns were
 - A. To Control the Mediterranean trade and the Indian ocean
 - B. To control the trade route to Far East and India
 - C. To capture the Gulf of Aden and the Middle East
 - D. To get permanent control of Holy land and protect the Byzantine Empire
13. Homo Sapiens were different from their ancestors because they were
 - A. The first humans to use stone tools
 - B. The first upright walking human beings
 - C. Very similar to modern human beings
 - D. The first humans to use language
14. One of the following is true about the characteristic of a capitalist economy

A. Absence of special privileges	C. Consolidation of land tenure
B. Un wise use of money	D. Lack of respect for business men
15. Which of the following languages is spoken only in Ethiopia?

A. Afar	B. Tigrigna	C. Afan Oromo	D. Amharic
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16. Which of the following sources mentioned well about the early establishment of the state of Damat?

A. The Egyptian <i>hieroglyphics</i>	C. The "Christian topography"
B. Inscriptions left behind by its rulers	D. The "Periplus of the Eritrean sea"

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17. What measure did the Catholics take as response to Protestantism during the religious reformation?
 - A. They encouraged missionary activity to expand Catholicism
 - B. They let free anyone who wanted to embrace Protestantism
 - C. They refused to introduce any reform in their churches
 - D. They continued to live along side protestants harmoniously
18. By the Peloponnesian war of 431-404 B.C:
 - A. The Romans took control of the whole Greece city states
 - B. The glorious days of Athens came to an end
 - C. Athens overrun the entire Mediterranean region
 - D. Alexander the great of Macedonia occupied Egypt
19. Which of the following personalities of the Renaissance was correctly matched with his own contribution?
 - A. Nicolo Machiavelli- Romeo
 - C. Michael Angelo- Sistine Madonna
 - B. Dante Alighir –Divine comedy
 - D. William Shakespeare- Mona Lisa
20. According to a document entitled the “Christian Topography” written in the 6th century:
 - A. The Aksumites used to buy gold from the region of Sasu
 - B. The Aksumites built over seas colonies in South Arabia
 - C. Adulis was the port of the city of Aksum
 - D. A man named Zoskales was the king of Aksum
21. Why did the Byzantine Empire survive for another one thousand years after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire? Because the empire:
 - A. Used the teachings of Christianity that liberalized internal frictions
 - B. Followed a peaceful co- existence policy with the Barbarians
 - C. Had a well trained professional army that defended aliens’ attacks
 - D. Was geographically not so open to the Barbarian invasions
22. The major cause for the British’s and French’s hundred years war was
 - A. The intervention of British’s kings in the Roman Catholic affairs
 - B. French’s support for the Scottish rebels against England
 - C. British’s support for Huguenots in France
 - D. The plan to monopolize the Mediterranean trade

23. Which of the following was **NOT** among the factors that brought about the age of European explorations and discoveries?
- A. The blockade of the old route to the Far East by Turks
 - B. Europeans were interested in the study of their surroundings
 - C. The development of more efficient sailing ships
 - D. The need for new lands for population settlements
24. What do the medieval Muslim Sultanates of the Ethiopian region share in common?
- A. They all inhabited the eastern low lands
 - B. Trade was the main factor for their establishments
 - C. Most of them had an Arabian origin
 - D. Their economy was highly dependent of agriculture
25. Which of the following traditional states of the Ethiopian region was strongly challenged the expansion of the Zagwe dynasty and the Christian Highland Kingdom?
- A. The Kingdom of Damot
 - B. The Kingdom of Kaffa
 - C. The Kingdom of Enarya
 - D. The Kingdom of Welayita
26. The Ethiopian Christian Highland Kingdom was different from its predecessor states in that:
- A. It had Permanent political center
 - B. It established the first theocratic state
 - C. It incorporated large territories
 - D. Christianity was its official religion
27. The Gada grade at which an Oromo Son Serves as a messenger looking after calves is called
- A. Itti Mako
 - B. Folle
 - C. Daballe
 - D. Qondala
28. Who was Prester John of Indies? He was
- A. The leader of the third crusade expedition
 - B. A legendary Christian king who ruled somewhere Asia or Africa
 - C. One of the Mongolian rulers who ransacked Beijing
 - D. The Venetian merchant who made a fascinating travel to the Far East

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29. Which of the following events marked the end of the Adals' domination over the Christian Highland kingdom?
- A. The death of Wazir ibn Mujahdi
 - B. The death of Libne Dingel
 - C. The battle of Woina Dega
 - D. The battle of Shimbra Kure
30. The ruler of the Christian Highland Kingdom who was known for his expansionist policy was
- A. Amde Seyon
 - B. Zar'a Yae'qob
 - C. Yekuno Amlak
 - D. Ba'ida Mariam
31. In the Gada tradition one can be elected as the head of Chaffe on the basis of his
- A. Economic back ground
 - B. Approach to the Abba Muda
 - C. Family status
 - D. Personal ability
32. During the Gondorian period which of the following occupational groups were engaged in craft activities?
- A. The Jeberties
 - B. The Agaws
 - C. The Falashas
 - D. The Afkalas
33. Susenyos' main objective for declaring changes in religion was
- A. To defend the Oromo pressure
 - B. To get military support from the Portuguese
 - C. To introduce reforms in the catholic church
 - D. To protect the strong resistance from the Adal
34. Which of the following was the major cause for the shifting of the political center of the Christian High-land kingdom to the Lake Tana region in the 16th century?
- A. The encroachment of the Ottoman Turks
 - B. An organized military raids from the Muslim Sultanates
 - C. The frequent hit and run tactics of the Oromo warfare
 - D. The establishment of new palace at Guzara in Gondar
35. The Levelers, who emerged during the 17th century English Revolution were
- A. Members of the house of lords who supports the case of kings
 - B. A group of people with radical political ideas
 - C. Members of the house of commons who were neutral
 - D. A conservative members of the New Model Army

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36. Which of the following Enlightenment thinkers believed that some people were not capable of reasoning?
- A. F.M.A.D Voltaire
 - B. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - C. Denis Diderot
 - D. Charles de Montesquieu
37. Which of the following was the outcome of the American war of Independence?
- A. It encouraged Africans' anti-colonial struggle
 - B. It abolished slavery in the northern USA
 - C. It ended up the oppression of the Red Indians
 - D. It influenced the French revolution of 1789
38. The 1815 congress of Vienna was bitterly criticized due to:
- A. It created a balance of power in Europe
 - B. It harshly treated France
 - C. It restored Napoleonic rule in Europe
 - D. It ignored the strong democratic & nationalism sentiments
39. Which of the following western Sudan states was known for its reputation as far as the Muslim world?
- A. The Kingdom of Ghana
 - B. The Kingdom of Mali
 - C. The Kingdom of Songhai
 - D. Kanem- Bornu Empire
40. In which of the following Atlantic slave trades that the European governments did **NOT** take Part?
- A. Piratic slave trade
 - B. Monopolistic slave trade
 - C. Triangular slave trade
 - D. Free slave trade
41. Who were assigned to collect taxes in the kingdom of Kaffa?
- A. The Mikercho
 - B. The Tate- Kishos
 - C. The Erashos
 - D. The Astesors
42. What accounts for the transformation of the Gada system into monarchical system in the Gibe region?
- A. A general consensus reached after open dialogue with the people
 - B. The influence of the Omotic monarchies
 - C. Pressure from the Christian monarchy
 - D. The refusal of the Qallu to anoint the Abba Bokku

43. Which of the following market centers of the 19th century Long Distance Trade in the Ethiopian region are correctly arranged as one move from Bonga to North wards?
- A. Bonga – Jiren – Asendabo – Seka- Basso – Darita
 - B. Bonga – Seka – Jiren – Asendabo- Basso – Darita
 - C. Bonga – Jiren – Seka – Basso – Asendabo – Dairta
 - D. Bonga– Jiren – Seka – Asendabo – Basso – Dairta
44. The immediate cause of the 1789 French Revolution was
- A. The civil wars between the Catholics and the Huguenots
 - B. The influence of the English revolution
 - C. French’s participation in the American war of Independence
 - D. The influence of the French philosophers
45. The best approach that made Italy a unified state was
- A. A movement under the leadership of piedmont monarchy
 - B. A popular revolution led by the young Italy
 - C. Unification under the pope of the Roman catholic church
 - D. A movement endorsed by the custom unions
46. What was the root cause of the 1861-1865 American civil wars?
- A. Religious differences
 - C. The issue of Slavery
 - B. Land alienation
 - D. Lack of Job opportunities
47. The Eastern Question and the Balkan crisis were more likely related with:
- A. The Russian Empire
 - C. Austria - Hungary
 - B. The Ottoman Turkish Empire
 - D. Yugoslavia
48. Which of the following is true about the 1867 Ausgleich compromise?
- A. It established a separate state of Austria and Hungary
 - B. It created a multi- national Empire of Austria – Hungary
 - C. It evicted the non- Magyar peoples from Hungary
 - D. It assigned a common prime minister for both Austria & Hungary
49. Who were the two warring nations in the Crimean war of 1854-56?
- A. Ottoman Turkey and Russia
 - C. Piedmont – Sardinia and Prussia
 - B. France and Britain
 - D. Austria – Hungary & Russia

50. The basic factor that changed the Euro –African mutual relation into colonial atmosphere was
- The opening of Suez canal (1869)
 - The involvement of Germany in colonial rivalry
 - The development of capitalism
 - African sought European technology
51. Which of the following was **NOT** among the contributing factors to the rise of Kassa Hailu (Tewodros II) to power?
- A Prophecy contained in the “ Fakare Iyasus” book
 - His marriage alliance with the Yeju Oromo lords
 - An immense support given to him by the regional lords
 - The Political fragmentation of the “Zemene Mesafint”
52. Which of the following agreements dealt with the internal political instabilities of Ethiopia?
- The Liche agreement (1878)
 - The Boru Meda council (1878)
 - The Hewett Treaty (1884)
 - The Berlin Conference (1884-85)
53. The first Italian colony of Africa was
- Ethiopia
 - Libya
 - Somalia
 - Eritrea
54. Which of the following battles fought outside Ethiopia?
- Embabo (1882)
 - Azule (1886)
 - Kufit (1885)
 - Chalenqo(1887)
55. Why Menilik II left the western Oromo states of Jimma and Wollega with their local autonomy during his imperial expansion? Because:
- He feared their stiff resistances
 - These states were submitted to Menilik peacefully
 - Menilik hoped their future assistances to subjugate the Omotic sates
 - Menilik feared the defection of these states to Yohannis’ side
56. The main objective of the 1884 Hewett Treaty was
- To enforce Egypt to pay war of reparation for Ethiopia
 - To relieve the trapped Egyptian troops in Sudan
 - To hand over the port of Massawa to Italy
 - To restore Bogos and Mereb Mellash regions for Ethiopia

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57. Which of the following was the outcome of Ethiopia's victory over Italy at Adwa in 1896?
- A. Inspiration of blacks' solidarity and unity
 - B. Wide spread of public demonstration in Ethiopia
 - C. Creation of new political parties in many African countries
 - D. Frequent border clashes in the Horn of Africa
58. Which of the following is true about the 1906 Tripartite Treaty signed by Britain, France and Italy?
- A. It encouraged power struggle among the royal family
 - B. It solved the problem of succession in the Ethiopian court
 - C. It nominated Lij Iyasu as heir to the throne
 - D. It was arranged to avoid possible conflicting interests among themselves
59. Which of the following was among the root causes of Britain's opposition to Lij Iyasu?
- A. His lack of respect for the Shewan nobility
 - B. His polygamous marriage
 - C. His material support for the Somali nationalists
 - D. His pro – Islam policy
60. Who was the first in establishing ministerial system in Ethiopia
- A. Yohannis IV B. Lij Iyasu C. Menilik II D. Haile Silassie I
61. The term Diarchy in Ethiopian Politics refers to:
- A. The period of dual rule from 1916 -1930
 - B. The emergence of progressive rulers
 - C. The domination of church over the state affairs
 - D. The replacement of nobilities by the council of ministers
62. The last serious opponent to RasTeferi who lost his life due to air strike Was
- A. Fitawrari Habte Giorgis C. Dejach Aba Wuqaw
 - B. Dejach Balcha Safo D. Ras Gugsa Wolle
63. An incident that escalated tension between France and Germany over the issue of Morocco in 1911 came to be known as
- A. The Hall of Mirrors C. The Agadri crisis
 - B. The Fashoda crisis D. The Gallipoli Campaign

64. Which of the following was the outcome of the First World War?
- A. Victory of the central Powers over the Allied Powers
 - B. The rise of multi-national Empires in Europe
 - C. Formation of the League of Nations
 - D. The annexation of Austria by Germany
65. Why did Italy join the Allied Powers, leaving the central powers during World War First? Because:
- A. She was promised by the Allies to be given some lands
 - B. Italy feared the involvement of USA into the war on the allies side
 - C. She got a huge loan from the allies
 - D. Italy was disappointed by Germany's friendship
66. The immediate cause of the 1917 Russian Revolution was
- A. Political rivalry between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks
 - B. The defeat of Russian army during World War First
 - C. Joseph Stalin's purge against his opponents
 - D. The exploitative nature of the Tsarist regime
67. One of the veterans of Adwa (1896) who also fought the second Italian aggression of 1935-36 was
- A. Mokonnen Endalkachew
 - B. Balcha Safo
 - C. Geresu Duki
 - D. Moges Asgedom
68. Which of the following countries is **WRONGLY** associated with its famous leader of the Second World War?
- A. Italy – V Orlando
 - B. Germany- Adolf Hitler
 - C. Russia – Joseph Stalin
 - D. USA- Harry S. Truman
69. Which of the following is true about the Fascist occupation of Ethiopia (1936-41)?
- A. It was welcomed in some parts of the country
 - B. It was protested in all parts of the country
 - C. Ethiopians did not serve in the Fascist administration
 - D. Fascist rule in Ethiopia lasted for three years
70. The rich Russian farmers were called
- A. Soviets
 - B. Duma
 - C. Iskara
 - D. Kulaks

71. What did Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler share in common?
- Both were teachers before they came to power
 - Both were from poor family background
 - They were from nobility background
 - Both fought in the First World War
72. The main reason why Britain support the Ethiopian war of liberation was
- To protect Italy's expansion to her East African colonies
 - To amalgamate the region of Gambella with the Sudan
 - To stop the expansion of Hitler's army to the Horn of Africa
 - To restore Emperor Haile Silassie I to his power
73. The 1942 decisive battle of Stalingrad was fought between:
- Fascist Italy and Russia
 - Britain and Nazi Germany
 - Militarist Japan and Russia
 - Russia and Nazi Germany
74. During the Second World War the unity of Germany, Italy and Japan was called
- Central Powers
 - Allied Powers
 - Axis Powers
 - Triple Alliance
75. Which one of the following events marked the beginning of the second phase of Ethiopian patriotic resistance against the Fascist rule?
- Badoglio's entry into Addis Ababa
 - An abortive attempt to kill Marshal Graziani
 - The execution of Ras Desta Damtew at Butajira
 - Ras Imiru's deportation to Rome
76. Which of the following Hitler's actions was considered as the violation of the Treaty of Versailles?
- The Publication of a book entitled "Mein Kampf"
 - His coming to the position "Führer"(leader)
 - The introduction of national military service in 1935
 - His signing of the "Nazi – Soviet Non- Aggression Pact"
77. Who was the commander of the Ethiopian troops on the northern front as a whole during the 1935-36 Fascist aggression?
- Ras Mulgeta Yigezu
 - Ras Desta Damtew
 - Ras Seyoum Mangesha
 - Ras Kassa Hailu

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78. An invasion launched by the allied powers to drive the Nazi force from Normandy (France) came to be known as
- A. Operation Barbarossa
 - B. Operation Desert Fox
 - C. Operation Overlord
 - D. Operation Mosses
79. The Second World War was different from the First World War, because:
- A. It was not fought on African soil
 - B. It caused less material destructions
 - C. It was mainly fought in Asia
 - D. It involves mass killings in the concentration camps
80. Which of the following organs of the United Nation Organization is responsible for the admission and expulsion of a member state?
- A. The General Assembly
 - B. The Security Council
 - C. The Trusteeship Council
 - D. The International Court of Justice
81. Which of the following countries was among the founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)?
- A. Rumania
 - B. China
 - C. Montenegro
 - D. Norway
82. Which group of African states proposed the ideas of the creation of the United State of Africa
- A. The Monrovia group
 - B. The Brazzaville group
 - C. The ex-French colonies
 - D. The Casablanca group
83. The Russian “détente” policy was aimed at:
- A. Advocating peaceful co-existence with the west
 - B. Stopping the expansion of capitalism to the developing countries
 - C. Giving economical aids for Africans
 - D. Facilitating decolonization in Asia
84. Who was the first prime minister of independent India?
- A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. Mohammed Ali-Jinnah
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D. Lord Louis Mountbatten
85. The Second World War came to an end when:
- A. Mussolini replaced by Marshal Petro Badoglio
 - B. Adolf Hitler committed suicide himself
 - C. Emperor Hirohito of Japan signed the unconditional surrender
 - D. Japanese’s bombers attack the pearl Harbor

86. The main objective of “ Zionism” Was
- To propagate Judaism across the world
 - To finance the Palestinian immigrants
 - To establish Jews homeland in Palestine
 - To end the Arab-Israeli conflict through peaceful means
87. Which of following Arab states did **NOT** take part in the third Arab-Israeli war?
- Iraq
 - Egypt
 - Jordan
 - Oman
88. In which of the following wars did USA face a shameful defeat?
- The Korean war (1950-53)
 - The Vietnam war(1946-74)
 - The Arab- Israeli war(1948-73)
 - The Indonesia war(1945-50)
89. Colonel Mengistu Hailamariam took a political asylum in
- Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
 - USA
 - Malawi
90. Why the friendships of China and USSR turned into a war of word in the early 1960s?Because both competed for:
- The leadership of socialism
 - Economic domination in Asia
 - Territorial expansion to Siberia
 - The Veto power in the United Nation Organization
91. The objective of the 1960s peace corps program started by USA in Ethiopia was
- To give military aid for Ethiopia
 - Encouraging Ethiopia’s educational system
 - Ensuring Ethiopia’s food sustainability program
 - Discouraging malaria expansion in Ethiopia
92. Eritrea was united with Ethiopia in
- 1948
 - 1962
 - 1952
 - 1964
93. The 1960 coup de’tet of Ethiopia was important because:
- It overthrew the monarch
 - It forced the monarch to respond to the public demands
 - It served as a legacy for the later students’ movement
 - It ousted USA from Ethiopia

- A. It gave the parliament the right to select of the prime minister
- B. It allowed Political parties to take part in the election
- C. It allowed an elected chamber of deputies from all classes
- D. It established a legal ground for absolutism

95. The root cause for the Bale peasant rebellion of 1963 was

- A. Religious domination of the settler ruling
- B. Poor infrastructures in the rural areas
- C. Land alienation of the native people
- D. Frequent attacks by the Somali insurgents

96. Mao Zedong's vigorous plan to take china to the second stage of communism was known as

- A. The “Great Leap Forward” C. The Communes
B. The “Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution” D. Revisionism

97. The slogan of the 1960s Ethiopian students' movement was

- A. "Bread for the starved people"
- B. "Land to the tiller"
- C. "Down with emperor Haile Silassie I"
- D. "Everything to the war front"

98. UNITA was to the national liberation movement of Angola while FRELIMO was to:

- A. Mozambique
B. Zimbabwe
C. Namibia
D. Malawi

99. Which of the following African leaders came to power through military coup d'état?

- A. Mobutu Seseko of Congo
B. Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya
C. Ben Bella of Algeria
D. Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

100. The cold war was characterized by

- A. Absence of ideological struggle C. Full scale of armed clashes
B. Expansion of military bases D. Economic co-operations