Hohete Tibebe Share Company

Education and Technology Team

Ethio-Parents' Schools (Gerji / Gullele/Hawassa

2012(2019/20) HISTORY WORKSHEET FOR GRADE 11

Only for students(ethio grade 9-12)

Direction I – Read the following Statement carefully and gives your answer writing False for incorrect, and true for correct statement

1. For most of its history, the Sultanate of Shewa had good relation with its neighbors.
2. The major rival of the Zagwe dynasty came from the Arabian Peninsula in the North.
3. In the early period of the Solomonic dynasty, its economy mainly depends on agriculture.
4. The dominance of the kingdom of Damot in the Ethiopian region continued during the Zagwe period.
5. The livelihood of the Muslim merchants in Hadya totally dependent on slave trade.
6. The legend of the Pester John of Indies was important to the revival and expansion of Christianity in the Ethiopian region.
7. Before the rise of Imam Ahmed, the sultanate of Adal experienced a grim of civil war and political chaos.
8. During the last phase of Imam Ahmed's campaign, the northern half of the Ethiopian region was attacked.
9. The Portuguese army arrived at Massawa were welcomed by king Gelawdewos from his temporary station at Arkiko.
10. According to the economic tradition of the kingdom of Kafka land was the property of the people.
11. The Ethio- Muslim –Christian military conflict was responsible in part for population movement in the region.
12. The Gada System is an arrangement of interacting parts in which the overall system is fitted together.
13. All male members of the Oromo society can join the Gada System at the age of eighteen.
14. The raids of Adal ceased after the death of Imam Ahmed at the Battle of Woina Dega.
15. The attempt at conversion began as soon as the Portuguese soldiers entered the Christian kingdom in 1541.
16. The death of Iyasu I ushered in the period of political unrest when power struggle was severely intensified.

<u>Direction</u> II Match Item listed under column "A" with Items listed under column "B"

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. The title used by the kings of Kaffa	A. Tato
2. The birth place of Imam Ahmed (Gragn)	B. Kawo
3. The dynasty that the first king of Yam belonged to	C. Halmam Gama
4. The title used by Welayita kings	D. Garad
5. The title used by the rules of Hadya and Bali Sultanates	E. Hubat
6. The priest of the Oromo society	F. Meiso
7. The war leader of the of the Oromo society	G. Worbabi Rasho
8. Socio political center of the Oromo before their Movement	H. Abba Muda
9. The mechanism of removing corrupted and dictator leaders from power	I. Abba Dulla
10. The founder of the Showa Muslim Sultanate	J. Abba Serra
11. The Oromo institution promotes gender equality	K. Abba Boku
12. Celebration of a Chaffee completion	L. Siqqee System
13. Founder of the Ifat Muslim Sultanate	M. Mogassa
14. Gada groups of men move through different stages called classes or grade	N. Gudifecha
15. Around 1560s the Oromo established their new center in Fatagar	O. Madda Walabu
16. The Second Welayita dynasty came from	P. Buqissa
17. A form of parent adopting a child	Q. Oda Nabi
18. Adaptation in to clan of a tribe	R. Gada momoji
19. Traditional lawyer of the Oromo society	S. Misensa/Gogessa
20. The council of Seven in the Kingdom of Kaffa	T. Mikrecho
	U. Walasma Dynasty
	V. Makhzumite Dynasty
	W. Kucha

<u>Direction III</u> Choose the best answer to the following Questions from the alternatives given for each

1. The following events were attributed to the war of Ahmed Gragn **except**
   A. The decline of imperial power
   B. The acceleration of Oromo movement
   C. The expansion of trade in the region
   D. Foreign intervention
2. Which of the following is **wrong** about the Ethiopian Muslim-Christian war?
   A. The war exhausted both the Christian kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal
   B. The military conflict lasted for about two decades
   C. Invaluable heritages were looted and burnt.
   D. Culminated the rivalry between the monarchy and the nobility
3. The Battle of Waynadaga was more remembered by one of the following events in the history of medieval Ethiopia.
   A. Gelawdewos was defeated and lost his life
   B. Imam Ahmed was defeated, and lost his life
   C. The Muslims strengthened their rule, and consolidate their power
   D. Libne Dingle was defeated, and became fugitive
4. What was the main goal of Imam Ahemed in the war against the Christian?
   A. Driving away the Portuguese from the red sea region
   B. Spreading Islam in the Ethiopian region
   C. Controlling Ethiopia politically and economically
   D. Establishing Ottoman dominance in Ethiopia
5. The Christian king who responsible to the shifting of the center of the kingdom from Shewa to the north of River Abbay was
   A. King Gelawdewos (1540-1559)
   B. King Minas (1559-1563)
   C. Sertse Dingel (1563-1597)
   D. Yacob (1597-1603)
6. After the death of Mahfouz, the Muslim sultanate of Adal had
   A. Expanded its territory as far as the Indian Ocean
   B. Failed in the hands of the Christian kingdom
   C. Come in to the grim of civil war
   D. Conquered the Christian tributaries

7. The military victory of the sultanate of Adal over the Christian Highland kingdom lasted between:
   A. 1543-1565
   B. 1332-1527
   C. 1527-1543
   D. 1332-1543
8. The foreign powers intervened in the domestic affairs of Ethiopia in the 16th century was:
   A. Britain and France
   B. Egypt and Italy
   C. Russia and Holland
   D. Portugal and Turkey
9. In the Christian- Muslim war, the force of Adal scored a sounded victory over the Christian forces at the battle of:
   A. Woina Dega
   B. Wofla
   C. Shimbra Kure
   D. Agame
10. After Ahmed Gragn was killed in 1543, the defeated troops of Adal:
   A. Reorganized and launched a counter attack overt the Christian force
   B. Ceased fighting and surrendered to the enemy forces
   C. Managed to leave for home territory, Harar
   D. Desperately decided to stay in the places where they stationed
11. Who was the Portuguese envoy appealed Libnedengil's military request letter to king of Portugal?
   A. Joan Bermudez
   B. Christopher Da Gama
   C. Joa Mendez
   D. Pedro Paez
12. King Libne Dingel ignored the Portuguese diplomatic mission arrived in 1520 mainly because of
   A. The Portuguese uncomfortable approach
   B. His distrust towards the Portuguese
   C. Portuguese religious interest
   D. His military victory over Emir Mahfouz
13. The most important outcome of the 15th century population movement of the Somali and the Afar was:
   A. The displacement of the Oromo from their original homeland
   B. The settlement of these people in the Ethiopian highland areas
   C. The provision of human power for the wars of Imam Ahmed
   D. The spread of Islam among the people of the Indian Ocean coast
14. Once the Portuguese accomplished their mission by killing Ahmed Gragn they
   A. Left for home state
   B. Stayed in Ethiopia
   C. Deployed to India
   D. Established trade posts

15. All are the threats for the sovereignty of the Christian kingdom immediate to the Battle of Woina Dega **Except**
    A. The raids from Hadya and Ifat
    B. Oromo population movement
    C. The raids from Adal
    D. The encroachment of the Ottoman Turks in the north
16. All are the major causes of the Oromo population movement and expansion except one of the following
    A. The need to expand their traditional religion
    B. Population growth
    C. Shortage of grazing of land
    D. The need of breathing space
17. The long-lasting consequence of the catholic evangelization work of the Jesuits in Ethiopia in the 17th century?
    A. The resignation of Emperor Susenyos
    B. The diplomatic isolation of Ethiopia from Europe
    C. The bloody civil war among the Christian
    D. The lifting of eating Wednesday and Friday
18. The long-lasting consequence of the Oromo population movement for the Ethiopian region was
    A. He spread of Islam in all territories occupied by the Oromo
    B. The shift made on the political center of the Christian kingdom
    C. The destruction of the old states of the Ethiopian region
    D. The change that occurred in the population composition
19. The main center at the Oromo before their large-scale movement and expansion was
    A. Rift valley region
    B. The highlands of Bale and Sidama
    C. The Harar Plateau
    D. Northern Shewa
20. Which of the following dose not group under the Borana Confederacy?
    A. Guji
    B. Akachu
    C. Tulema
    D. Mecha
21. Of the following one is **wrong** concerning the Gada System?
    A. The system covered all aspects of the Oromo political life
    B. Leadership depended on achievement and ability
    C. Leadership in the Oromo society was hereditary
    D. It was egalitarian system

22. Which statement **is not** true about the **Qallu**?
    A. He was the spiritual leader
    B. He was the war leader
    C. He was high priest at the traditional religion
    D. He anointed the Gada officials
23. What was the main cause of the Oromo population movement and expansion of the 16th century?
    A. Natural catastrophes
    B. Population pressure
    C. War among the Oromo clans
    D. Political motives
24. Identify **wrong** statement about the Oromo population?
    A. They are One of the indigenous populations of the Ethiopian region
    B. They are Belong to the Cushitic speaking group of people
    C. They are Alien population of the of the Ethiopian region
    D. The highlands of Bale and Sidama provinces were their original homeland
25. The Oromo population movement and expansion was successfully resisted by one of the following medieval kingdom.
    A. Hadya
    B. Kambata
    C. Welayita
    D. Shaka
26. In social institution of the Oromo **Waqa** referred to
    A. High ranked priest
    B. Many spirits
    C. Both sky and sky God
    D. Ritual ceremony
27. Gelawdewos (1540-1559) intended to launch a sustained military campaign against both Adal and the Oromo from his center at
    A. Waji around Debre zeith
    B. Begemdir around semen
    C. Debrebrihan in Northern Shewa
    D. Gojjam around Lake Tana
28. Identify historical event that does not occur in the 16th century
    A. War of Ahemed Gragn
    B. Ottoman Turks occupied Massawa
    C. Oromo population movement and expansion
    D. The establishment of Gondar as fixed capital
29. Upon the death of Sertse Dingel, the Christian state kingdom once again
    A. Fell into relatively peaceful stable government
    B. Opened to the extent of European contact
    C. Fell into political disorder and civil wars
    D. Exposed to foreign invasion

30. Which of the following places does not serve as temporary seats of the Christian Kingdom north of the river Abby?
    A. Dembia
    B. Dengez
    C. Qoga
    D. Tegulet
31. During the last phase of the Imam's campaign of the northern regions of Ethiopia made his command post at
    A. Debrebrihan
    B. Dibarwa
    C. Mekele
    D. Gondar
32. Since the battle of Shimrakurie what looked like the status of King Libne Dingel? He had
    A. prepared for counter attack
    B. wounded and rested under bed
    C. become war prisoner
    D. lived under fugitive
33. Bati Dilwenbera was Ahmed Gran's wife whereas _____was Libne Dingle's wife played paramount role in the Muslim-Christian conflict.
    A. Itege Mentewab
    B. Queen Eleni
    C. Queen sable wangle
    D. Itege Bersabeh
34. What was the possible reason for the success of Ahmed Gragn at Shimrakurie in 1529?
    A. The Christian army lacked skill
    B. The Christian contempt towards the Muslim force
    C. The Christian army filled with Pro Muslim fighters
    D. The contribution of magician from Arab world
35. All are the possible factors that contributed to the decline of the Gada system **except**
    A. The emergence of powerful war leaders
    B. The development of long-distance trade
    C. The introduction of Islam
    D. The influence of Christianity
36. Identify the true statement that reflects the practice under the Gada System.
    A. The Abba Dullas were ruling over their people
    B. The council of elders led the Oromo nation.
    C. The Abba Boku exercises the absolute power
    D. Political power was transfer hereditary
37. What were the Borana and Barentu in the history of the Oromo People?
    A. Confederacies of clans
    B. Two rival groups
    C. Religious institution
    D. Social & economic institutions

38. One of the reasons that contributed to the success of the Oromo in their movement and expansion was:
    A. the strength of their kings
    B. the Gada military organization
    C. the use of firearms
    D. the disunity of the Oromo

Direction IV Completion and Short answer

1. Define Restoration
2. Why did the Portuguese government send the delegation in to Ethiopia in 1494?
3. State the overall reason for the Ethio Christian -Muslim war in the Ethiopian Region.
4. State the positive and negative outcomes of the Ethio Christian-Muslim War.
5. Discuss the Muda ceremony and the Qallu institution in the Oromo society.
6. Explain the arrangements of the Gada system.
7. Describe the age grades of Oromo society in respect of their responsibility.
8. Explain the three main principles embodied in the political philosophy of the Dada System.
9. Discuss the short- and long-term outcomes of the Oromo population movement and expansion in the Ethiopian region.
10. Discuss the factors that contributed to defeat of the Christian army and the victory of the Muslims at Shimrakurie,