

HISTORY GRADE 12 FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION

2018 E.C

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

THIS EXAM BOOKLET CONTAINS HISTORY EXAMINATION. IN THIS EXAMINATION THERE ARE A TOTAL OF **100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.**

SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES AND FILL IN THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. READ THE EXAMINATION CAREFULLY AND FILL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET ONLY.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR **TWO HOURS**. WHEN THE TIME ENDS, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PEN AND PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE INVIGILATOR.

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

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

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1. Which one of the following best explains the concept of periodization in History? It
   A. refers to a random arrangement of historical events into parts.
   B. deals with dividing history into bits based on an importance of the events.
   C. refers to arranging historical events based on time sequence.
   D. is best known for its uniformity throughout the entire world.
2. Which one of the following options represents the advantages of studying history as a discipline?
   A. Glorifying past events to fit current political program
   B. Tracing who we are and where we fit in human society
   C. Focusing on wrong deeds to compensate victims of the past
   D. Confining people to their respective regions in outlook
3. Which of the following situations best demonstrates the misuse of history?
   A. Comparing past and present societies to examine change and continuity
   B. Overlooking evidences that contradict a preferred historical narratives
   C. Studying historical records rigorously to solve current problems
   D. Studying historical happenings objectively rather than selectively
4. Why do historians often classify oral sources as either primary or secondary sources of history? Because Oral Sources are
   A. emanating from both an eye witness account and hearsay
   B. entirely deviated from the use of eyewitness account
   C. entirely gathered after the event has occurred
   D. best known for their time and space relevance to an event
5. Which one of the following developments brought the debate between the creationists and the evolutionists about the origin of human species to its climax?
   A. The creationist's adherence to the Old Testament section of the Bible
   B. The publication of the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection
   C. The production of the epic by Homer called Iliad and Odyssey
   D. The opening of an interdisciplinary institution to study the Origin of human
6. Which statement best explains how Religion paved the way for the emergence of early states? It
   A. limited the authority of rulers to the level of war leadership
   B. provided emotional security in the precarious world
   C. encouraged people to refute the order of political authority
   D. weekend early states and the political authorities of their leaders
7. In what way did Agriculture become crucial for the emergence of early states? It
   A. led to the production of a regular food surplus
   B. enabled early societies to completely abandon other activities
   C. increased the wealth of chiefs who later became kings
   D. abolished social class divisions by distributing wealth equally

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8. Which one of the following issues best describes the similarities between ancient Egypt and the state of Kush/Nubia?
   A. Construction of pyramids and use of hieroglyphic writing
   B. absolute dependency on the Nile River for agriculture
   C. Worship of monotheistic religion marked by Judaic elements
   D. Men's monopoly of political authority by marginalizing women

9. In What way did the Chinese philosophy of Confucianism become different from Legalism?
   A. Confucianism favoured strict laws; legalism stresses harmony within family relations.
   B. Confucianism outlawed social hierarchy, legalism promoted equality among citizens.
   C. Confucianism preferred punishment, Legalism favoured moral education.
   D. Confucianism stresses moral education and personal ethics, Legalism focus strict laws.

10. Which one of the following options symbolizes the merits of the ancient Greek-city state of Athens?
   A. Abundance of fertile land for grain production
   B. Implementation of inclusive governance system
   C. Pioneering exercising representative democracy
   D. Empowering the political decisions of its citizens

11. Which one of the following features characterizes the political structure and society of the Inca Empire?
   A. Reliance on local chiefs for administration with no central authority
   B. Independent governance by elected officials over their respective provinces
   C. Rule by emperors with absolute political authority
   D. Marginalizing the vulnerable section of the society

12. In what way did Jewish religious leaders understand the advent of Jesus Christ and his teaching? They
   A. granted him a warm welcome for his revolutionary outlook
   B. considered him and his teaching as a threat to their authority
   C. believed that his arrival upheld their control over the people
   D. considered his coming instrumental for the unity of the Roman Empire

13. Which one of the following languages is considered representative to the Northern Cushitic language family?
   A. The Beja language
   B. The Bilen language
   C. The Agaw language
   D. The Argoba language

14. One of the following best explains the pre Aksumite cultural center of Punt. Which one is it?
   A. The first historically known state in Ethiopia
   B. Had its capital at Yeha, north east of Aksum
   C. Remained a trading partner with ancient Egypt
   D. Existed immediately before the state of Aksum

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15. Which one of the following events accurately characterizes the architectural achievements of the Aksumites?
   A. The construction of sun - dried mud bricks palaces for kings
   B. The engraving and erection of monolithic steles of different size
   C. The building of wooden monuments as a mark for burial places of foreigners
   D. The construction of defensive walls in order to check outside invaders

16. What type of relationship existed between the Muslim Sultanate of Shewa and the neighbouring Muslim sultanate of Ifat?
   A. Rule under a common ruling dynasty of the Shirazi Arab family
   B. Fierce competition over grazing land and water holes for their nomadic background
   C. Economic alliance to cope up existing natural disaster and famine
   D. The latter's repeated military campaigns to extend its rule over the former

17. The Zagwes were best remembered in the history of Ethiopia for their achievements in
   A. giving asylum to early followers of Prophet Mohammed
   B. translating some religious works from Arabic to Ge'ez
   C. ruling from roving capitals to check rebellions in distant areas
   D. promoting the idea of separation of church and state

18. Which one of the following historical incidents ended the autonomy of the medieval kingdom of Damot ?
   A. Military conquest by Imam Ahmad in the 16th century
   B. Alliance between Yekuno Amlak and the Muslim sultanate of Shewa
   C. Amde Tseyon's military venture in the 14th century
   D. Fierce skirmishes with the Bete Israel of North Western Ethiopia

19. For what of their skills and achievements that the Bete Israel or the House of Israel was best remembered in History? Their
   A. domination of cross border trade and smuggling via Mattama
   B. adaptive strategy and resilience to land alienation by Christian kings
   C. use of bows and arrows emanating from their background as hunters
   D. skills as warriors and surviving influences from Christian emperors

20. Which one of the following features characterized the period of early Middle Age in Western Europe? It
   A. was the period of industrial and commercial expansion
   B. was the age of flourishing in literature, architecture and painting
   C. symbolized the blooming in power and authority of Western Roman rulers
   D. represents the height of the Roman Catholic Church as a ruling institution

21. Which one of the following was the effect of the wars of the Crusades that lasted from 1096 to 1270?
   A. The popes of Rome lost their influence and power
   B. The wealth of commercial cities of Europe developed
   C. The expansion of Serfdom and the worsening of the status of peasants
   D. The detachment of contact between Europe and the Eastern world

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Which one of the following marked the contribution of a medieval Muslim scholar called Ibn Khaldun to the world civilization?

A. Setting the rules for the scientific study of History
B. Writing the Canon on Medicine, a medical encyclopaedia
C. Introducing a decimal fraction in Mathematics
D. Discovering curative drugs to treat various poisons

23. In what way did early capitalist relations contribute to the growth of modern financial systems? They

A. brought the decline in the role of merchants in trade
B. promoted accumulation of capital and investment
C. initiated the expansion of craft activities to rural areas
D. encouraged investment in enterprises like cathedrals

24. Why is the explorer Christopher Columbus appreciated in history? Because he

A. was succeeded in reaching India as per his plan of exploration
B. opposed the search for the new sea route outside of Europe
C. stumbled over a new continent while looking for Asia
D. sailed around the world supported by better sailing ships

25. Which one of the following marked the achievements of the period of the Renaissance movement? It

A. glorified natural and worldly ideas outlawing spiritual ideas
B. gave emphasis to religion by undermining human reason
C. retarded the development of urbanization and scientific research
D. approved the idea of the earth being the centre of the universe

26. Which one of the following modern ideas developed partly as the result of the reformation movement of the 16th century?

A. The principle of divine kingship
B. Separation of church and state
C. Unanimity in people's view of religion
D. Superstition based thinking

Which one of the following was the major achievement of the scientific revolution about the planetary system?

A. Relying on long held theories of Ptolemy
B. The rise and wide acceptance of geocentric theory
C. The use of church based evidences about planetary system.
D. Confirmation to the heliocentric theory of Copernicus

28. Which one of the following best characterizes the Khoisan language superfamily? It

A. has greater speaker in the northern part of Africa
B. constitutes smaller number of languages than others
C. includes Arabic, the lingua franca in East Africa
D. is heavily influenced by the Yoruba language

29. Which one of the following Islamic movements was founded by the Masmuda Berbers under Ibn Tumrat?

A. Almoravid's Movement
B. Mahdist Movement
C. Almohad's Movement
D. Fulbe Jihadists' Movement

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30. Where did the Sudanic state of West Africa known as ancient Ghana first emerge?
A. In between North Africa and the Forest Belt
B. At the bend of the Niger River
C. In the area around Lake Chad
D. Along the Western Coast of Indian Ocean

31. Which of the following is mentioned by the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea about Swahili city states trade?
A. They had strong commercial ties with Egypt and the region of Ethiopia.
B. The region is wealth in ivory, palm oil, rhino horn and tortoise shell.
C. The original inhabitants of the region were the Arabs and Indians merchants.
D. The Portuguese arrival to the region increased the trade volume of Swahili states.

32. What was the evidence used to justify the existence the Zimbabwean civilization?
A. The presence of agricultural and cattle herding Bantu people in the area.
B. Both the folktales and written evidences left by the Zimbabweans.
C. Archaeological evidences that unearthed ruins of buildings and artefacts.
D. Linguistic evidences that shows the settlement patterns of the Bantu peoples.

33. Which one of the following serve as the major item of trade and source labour along the Trans-Saharan trade?
A. Gold
B. Salt
C. Animal hides
D. Slaves

34. Which of the following is true about the achievements of the pre-colonial States in East Africa?
A. Compared to other regions failed to establish kingdoms and empires.
B. The region was successful to defend itself from the foreign colonial conquest.
C. A mixture of agricultural and pastoral peoples established their own kingdoms.
D. Islam was the major source of unity among pastoral peoples of east Africa.

35. What was the long-lasting consequence of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade on Africa?
A. Loss of slave labour for domestic labour services in Africa.
B. It brought economic prosperity to the West African states.
C. Served for the rise and consolidation of African states like Dahomey and Oyo.
D. Extinction some ethnic groups and loss of the productive potential of Africa.

36. Which one of the following illustrates the Legitimate Trade in West Africa?
A. Export of African commodities in place of slaves.
B. European races for the scramble of Africa.
C. The triangular nature of the slave trade.
D. The change in European attitude to end slave trade.

37. What led to the Khoi-Dutch war the 17th century in South Africa?
A. The Koisan's resistance to work the farm established by the Boers.
B. The Koi's opposition to Dutch Company's large scale import of slaves to Cape colony.
C. The Boers settlement on Koisan grazing lands and a series cattle raids against them.
D. The British control of South Africa and subsequent establishment of white settlement.

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38. In which part of Africa were the European missionaries conducted successful missionary activities in the 19th century?
A. Ethiopia and Kenya
B. Sierra Leone and Liberia
C. Sudan and Uganda
D. Ghana and Nigeria

39. Which one is the major feature of the restored "Solomonic" dynasty?
A. A large scale territorial expansion to the south.
B. Established a centralized administrative structure.
C. Set up an enduring seat of government like Aksum and Lalibela.
D. Maintained peaceful relations and interactions with Muslim Sultanates.

40. What was the bone of contention between the Christian Highland Kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates from the 13th century to the 16th century?
A. A rivalry both the Christian and Muslim rulers to establish a religious supremacy.
B. The Muslim sultanates aggressive territorial expansion towards Christian kingdom.
C. The need to establish a monopoly on the Zeyla trade routes by both states.
D. The alliance of the Muslim sultanates to block the Christians expansion to south.

41. Which one of the following was a common feature of the Muslim Sultanates in the Ethiopia and the Horn during the medieval period? They were
A. ruled by hereditary rulers who claimed descent from the Prophet Muhammad.
B. economically depended primarily on long-distance trade pass through Zeyla.
C. maintained large standing armies composed exclusively of foreign mercenaries.
D. were politically unified under a single central authority based in Harar under Adal.

42. Which of the following Muslim Sultanates in the medieval period located the in the most western and southern territory of the Ethiopian region?
A. Sharkha and Dawaro
B. Fatagar and Arbabani
C. Ifat and Adal
D. Hadya and Bali

43. Which of the following medieval Ethiopian polity was vulnerable to attacks from both the Christian kingdom and expanding Oromo groups due to its central location near Lake Ziway?
A. Ganz
B. Damot
C. Wajj
D. Gojjam

44. How Imam Ahmad Ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi was able to achieve military supremacy over the Christian Highland Kingdom?
A. He established a small better equipped army including Yemeni musketeers.
B. The Christian kingdom had already accepted Imam and peacefully surrendered.
C. He received military support from the Portuguese, who supplied him with firearms.
D. The Christian kings voluntarily ceded territory in exchange for control of Zeyla trade.

45. Why the Gadaa system was a critical factor in the success of the Oromo population movement during the 16th century? It
A. allowed the Oromo to adopt foreign religious practices
B. centralized the political and military power in a single hereditary ruler
C. enabled organized mobilization and integration of new communities
D. focused on spiritual rituals, which strengthened cultural identity

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46. How the Oromo population movement reshaped the political landscape of Ethiopia and the Horn? It
   A. preserved the Gadaa system intact, and the adoption of Gadaa system by the Muslim communities.
   B. restricted the Christian kingdom to areas north of the Abay River and reduced the Sultanate of Adal to the walled city of Harar.
   C. unified all southern Ethiopian states under a single Oromo monarchy.
   D. enabled the Oromos to monopolize the trade pass through the Zeyla routes.

47. Which of the following best represents a shared historical value among the southern Ethiopian peoples?
   A. The development and preservation of indigenous systems of governance
   B. After their contact with the Oromos all of them were adopted the Gadaa system
   C. Islam and trans-border trade as the main factor for the rise of these states
   D. They practiced of centralized monarchy of state administration

48. Which of the following states located along the Ethio-Sudanese border?
   A. Leqa states
   B. Gibe states
   C. The Emirates
   D. The Sheikhdoms

49. Which of the following best explains the gradual abandonment of the Gadaa system and the emergence of centralized monarchies among the Macha Oromo in the Gibe Valley and Wallaga during the 19th century?
   A. The consistent enforcement of Oromo customary laws by Gadaa assemblies.
   B. The expansion of the Ethiopian imperial state under Menelik II.
   C. The rise of powerful Abba Gula (war leaders) as Mootii (king).
   D. The conversion of the Macha Oromo to Orthodox Christianity.

50. How the interaction between Islamic networks and trade systems catalysed political centralization and economic prosperity beyond mere coexistence?
   A. The arrival of Muslim traders introduced new crops and crafts, but local chiefs rejected religious conversion that limiting state growth.
   B. A confederation of clans leveraged its control over key caravan routes thereby transforming a market centres into a strong Islamic sultanate.
   C. Coastal ports flourished under foreign merchants, but inland societies remained fragmented due to linguistic and religious diversity.
   D. Islam spread slowly through missionary activity, while trade continued along pre-existing routes managed by non-Muslim intermediaries.

51. Why was the political centre of the Christian kingdom moved north of the Abay River in middle of the 16th century? To
   A. promote cultural exchange with neighbouring Islamic sultanates.
   B. strengthen ties with the Portuguese military advisors stationed in the north.
   C. access more fertile agricultural land in the northern highlands.
   D. secure a more defensible region against persistent military threats from the south.

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52. Which of the following was served as permanent political centre of the Christian Highland Kingdom after they shifted their centre north of the Abay River (1559–1855)?
A. Gondar
B. Dembiya
C. Mengiste Semayat
D. Denqez

53. Which development most significantly demonstrates the Gonderine king's effort to consolidate political and religious authority despite recurring internal instability?
A. The temporary expulsion of Jesuit missionaries following doctrinal disputes.
B. The institutionalization of the Qebat and Tewahedo theological debates.
C. The establishment of Gondar as a permanent capital with fortified royal compounds.
D. The signing of treaties with Yajju Oromo leaders to secure frontier territories.

54. How the rulers of Shewa maintained political autonomy from the northern Ethiopia between 1559 and 1855? By
A. forming military alliances with the Ottoman Empire.
B. engaging in constant warfare with the Gondarine monarchy.
C. adopting Islamic governance structures to deter northern interference.
D. avoiding direct involvement in the power struggles of the northern provinces.

55. Which of the following best explains a key precondition that enabled the Industrial Revolution to begin in Britain?
A. Widespread availability of skilled engineers from continental Europe
B. Presence of abundant natural resources, such as coal and iron ore
C. The immediate adoption of steam power in all sectors of the economy
D. The decline of agricultural production in the eighteenth century

56. How did James Watt's improvements to the steam engine contribute to industrial development in the late eighteenth century? By
A. enabling faster communication across long distances
B. providing a reliable and efficient source of power for factories and mines
C. replacing water wheels in agricultural irrigation systems
D. facilitating the mass production of steel through the Bessemer process

57. Which of the following was a major cause of the American Revolution?
A. British encouragement of colonial self-rule through elected assemblies
B. Establishment of free trade agreements between the colonies and France
C. The election of George Washington as president of the United States of America
D. Imposition of taxes by the British Parliament without colonial representation

58. Which sequence best reflects the chronological progression of key phases during the French Revolution?
A. Reign of Terror → Estates-General convenes → Directory established
B. Napoleon's coronation → Tennis Court Oath → Fall of the Bastille
C. Storming of the Bastille → National Assembly formed → Execution of Louis XVI
D. Declaration of the Rights of Man → Consulate formed → Fall of Robespierre

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59. Which of the following best represents a long-term cause of the French Revolution?
A. The storming of the Bastille in July 1789
B. France's financial crisis due to involvement in the American War of Independence
C. The convening of the Estates-General in May 1789
D. The rigid structure of the *Ancién* Régime and its system of social inequality

60. How did the Napoleonic Code advanced legal equality in post-revolutionary France? It
A. reinstated feudal privileges for the nobility.
B. established uniform laws applicable to all citizens.
C. granted absolute power to regional governors.
D. abolished civil marriage and reinstated church authority.

61. What is a central argument of Marxian Economics regarding labor under capitalism?
A. Workers freely sell their labor and equally share profits with employers.
B. The capitalist system fairly compensates all classes for their contributions.
C. Workers are exploited through the extraction of surplus value from their labor.
D. Labor value is determined solely by market competition and consumer demand.

62. How did the Industrial Revolution fundamentally alter the economic problem faced by industrialized societies? It
A. shifted the primary concern from scarcity of goods to overproduction.
B. eliminated poverty by ensuring full employment in new factory systems.
C. reduced urban populations by making agricultural work more profitable.
D. decreased national wealth by disrupting traditional craft industries.

63. Which of the following best explains why compulsory primary education was a key instrument in promoting 19th-century nationalism? It
A. eliminated religious influence from public life.
B. provided technical skills needed for industrialization.
C. inculcated patriotism and a shared national identity among youth.
D. replaced local dialects in Europe with international languages.

64. Which state led the movement for Italian unification in the 19th century?
A. The Papal States
B. The Kingdom of Piedmont
C. The Kingdom of Naples
D. The Kingdom of Lombardy

65. Which action best demonstrates Otto von Bismarck's use of realpolitik to advance German unification?
A. Advocating for democratic elections across the German Confederation
B. Appealing to liberal ideals during the Frankfurt Parliament debates
C. Promoting cultural unity through the spread of German literature
D. Forming temporary alliances with rival powers like Italy and Russia

66. How the Emancipation Proclamation weakened the Confederacy internally? It
A. prompted immediate secession by southern states that had remained neutral
B. encouraged enslaved people in rebel-held territories to flee plantations
C. led to mass resignations among Union officers who opposed racial equality
D. caused European powers to send troops to defend Southern plantation economies

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67. Why did the Second Balkan War erupt shortly after the First Balkan War ended?
A. The Ottoman Empire reasserted military control over Macedonia
B. Serbia and Greece sought to prevent Albania's independence
C. The dispute over the partition of Macedonia by former Balkan allies
D. Austria-Hungary and Russia intervened to redraw Balkan borders

68. Which of the following was a primary economic motive for the European partition of Africa in the late 19th century? To
A. promote African industrial self-sufficiency
B. secure new markets for European manufactured goods
C. finance African-led infrastructure projects
D. abolish all forms of slave trade in the African interior

69. What term do the Europeans use to describe the commercial system that replaced the slave trade with African exports like palm oil and groundnuts?
A. Free Trade
B. Imperial Mercantilism
C. Mercantilism
D. Legitimate Trade

70. Which of the following best illustrates the sacrifice made by Samori Touré in resisting French colonial rule? He
A. signed a treaty granting France access to Bure gold mines.
B. surrendered peacefully to avoid civilian casualties.
C. was captured in 1898 and died in exile in Gabon.
D. relocated his capital to strengthen trade with Britain.

71. What was the primary motive behind the initiation of the Mahadist Movement in Sudan? To
A. establish a secular republic independent of Ottoman influence
B. support the southward expansion of British-Egyptian condominium administration
C. purify society and expel British-Egyptian condominium rule from the Sudan
D. restore the authority of the Egyptian Khedive in Khartoum

72. Which combination of factors would be most historically justified for the failure of most African resistance movements against European colonization?
A. Religious conversion, voluntary submission, and economic incentives by colonizers.
B. Military inferiority, political fragmentation, and colonial strategies of divide-and-rule.
C. African disinterest in sovereignty and preference for foreign administration.
D. Absence of leadership, geographic isolation, and lack of natural resources.

73. Which was the British colonial administrative system that used local rulers as intermediaries?
A. Indirect Rule
B. Assimilation Policy
C. Direct Rule
D. Protectorate System

74. What was a direct economic impact of colonial agricultural policy on African peasants? They
A. gained secure land tenure and fair market prices.
B. received government subsidies for traditional subsistence farming.
C. were often forced into cash-crop production and lost food self-sufficiency.
D. were granted ownership of large plantations previously held by Europeans.

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75. Which cash crop was most commonly made compulsory for peasant production in French West Africa to supply the textile industry?

A. Cotton
B. Cocoa
C. Coffee
D. Groundnuts

76. How did colonial economic policies undermine traditional African agricultural systems? By

A. replacing subsistence farming with export-oriented cash crops.
B. introducing democratic land ownership systems that empowered rural communities.
C. investing heavily in rural infrastructure to support diversified local economies.
D. promoting self-sufficiency through state-funded agricultural cooperatives.

77. Which market served as a key meeting point for merchants from Tigray, Gondar, Wollo, Shewa, and the south of Abay region during the 19th century caravan trade?

A. Harar
B. Basso
C. Assendabo
D. Ankober

78. In what way did the revival of long-distance caravan trade in 19th century Ethiopia contribute to cultural and religious exchange? It

A. led to the spread of Orthodox Christianity into the southern regions through traders
B. enabled the Muslim merchants to introduce Islam to the Gibe region
C. encouraged European missionaries to settle in the south and convert the Oromos
D. replaced indigenous belief systems with imported religious doctrines from Arabia

79. Why did the regional lords of Ethiopia largely oppose Emperor Tewodros II's centralizing reforms? They

A. feared losing their autonomy and traditional authority under a unified state
B. preferred the continuation of the Zemene Mesafint under Yejju rule
C. distrusted his alliance with British military advisors
D. objected to his adoption of Protestant religious doctrines

80. Which action by Kassa Hailu most directly demonstrated his commitment to ending the Zemene Mesafint?

A. Establishing alliances with European powers
B. Defeating regional lords in a series of decisive battles
C. Reinstating the Solomonic monarchy through diplomacy
D. Restoring the authority of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church

81. What was the strategy applied by Kassa Hailu to end the Zemene Mesafint?

A. Negotiating peace with all regional lords
B. Achieving victories over major regional nobles
C. Securing British military assistance
D. Democratizing his means of administration

82. Which one of the following Southern and South western territories peacefully submitted to emperor Minelik's territorial expansion?

A. Jimma
B. Kaffa
C. Arsi
D. Hararghe

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83. Which one of the following best symbolizes the reaction of the people of Wolayita against the centralization policy of emperor Minelik II? They
A. submitted to Minelik peacefully
B. stood up against the forces of Minelik
C. signed a convention of neutrality with the emperor
D. retreated further south to escape destruction

84. In what way did the Northern land Tenure system differs from the southern land tenure system? It
A. was state monopolized holdings
B. was based on private landholding system
C. was based on lineage and inherited
D. had no taxation system

85. Which of the following options concerning the reaction of the Ethiopian people against Egyptian aggression in the second half of 19th century was most accurate?
A. Relying merely on diplomatic negotiations to end the aggression
B. Demonstrating strong popular mobilization under Emperor Yohannis IV
C. Allowing the aggressors to permanently control the Ethiopian territories
D. Seeking strong foreign ally for support to end the aggression

86. What historical incident made the year 1887 a landmark in the history of Ethiopian people's response against foreign aggression? The
A. complete withdrawal of the Egyptians out of the Ethiopian soil
B. crushing defeat which the Mahdists suffered from at Mettema
C. destruction of advancing Italian forces at the battle of Dogali
D. fall of Ethiopian's resistance to check the advancing British forces

87. Which one of the following best demonstrates the international implication of the Ethiopian victory at Adwa? It
A. shocked black races and discouraged Ethiopianism movement
B. inspired European powers to rush for territories in Ethiopia
C. enabled Italy to remain a colonial power in Ethiopia
D. facilitated the collapse of the government of Crispi in Italy

88. What did the Ethiopian's unity at Adwa irrespective of ethnic and religious differences best implies? It implies,
A. the absence of any grievances against emperor Minelik II
B. the love and affection of the Ethiopian people to war
C. Ethiopians' tradition of narrowing differences in time of crisis
D. the attitude which Ethiopians had against western civilization

89. Which one of the following best explains the importance of the 1931 constitution of Ethiopia?
A. It introduced a democratic parliamentary system
B. It strengthened regional autonomy
C. It consolidated imperial authority
D. It abolished the monarchy

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90. Which one of the following reforms of Lij Iyasu led to the opposition of the Shewan nobilities against the young prince? His
A. policy of favoring Islam over Christianity
B. attempt to threaten their political position in the empire
C. failure to address the legal aspect in his reform
D. attempt to create a separate department of Education

91. Which of the following exemplifies the sacrifice made by the Ethiopian people during the second Italian invasion and occupation?
A. The temporary suspension of education to focus on military training.
B. Mass displacement to Kenya and Somalia to form a government in exile.
C. The tragic loss of young and educated Ethiopians due to massacres
D. The complete abandonment of cultural and religious practices under Italian rule.

92. What was the basic factor which led to the second Italian aggression against Ethiopia? Italy's
A. undying interest to colonize Ethiopia
B. desire to modernize traditional Ethiopia
C. opposition of alliance between Ethiopia and Britain
D. attempt to punish Ethiopia for its action at Walawal

93. Which of the following events exemplifies the sacrifice which Ethiopian patriots paid during the second phase of patriotic resistance movement?
A. The Walwal Incident
B. The February Massacre
C. Direct confrontation at Maychew
D. The Black September

93. What was the major provision which the Versailles Treaty imposed on Germany after World War II?
A. Retaining its colonies
B. Reparation payment
C. Unification with Austria Hungary
D. Rearmament of the army

94. What was the historical significance of the Treaty of Serves signed in the immediate post WWI?
A. Ended Ottoman Turkish domination of the Middle East
B. Led to the disintegration of Austria-Hungarian Empire
C. Facilitated the possession of German colonies by the Allies
D. Forced Bulgaria to be partitioned in to two

95. Which of the following led to the evolution of the Bolshevik party in Russia?
A. The special privilege which it won from the Duma
B. The progressive leadership of Tsar Nicholas II.
C. The formation of the Russian Red Army
D. The collapse of Tsarism during the February Revolution

96. In what way did the Bolshevik programme gain widespread support among workers and peasants in 1917? By
A. promising rapid industrial growth through foreign investment
B. focusing on the questions of peace, bread and land
C. defending private property and traditional monarchies
D. restoring Russia's position as a major imperial power

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97. One of the following features correctly demonstrates the New Deal programme of the USA. Which one is it?
   A. Making ready the USA to the coming World War II
   B. Expanding the US territories beyond Alaska
   C. Restricting the power and authority of state governments
   D. Tackling the challenges of interwar period economic crisis

98. How did the Great depression affect politics during the Inter -War period?
   A. It deposed militarist governments from power
   B. It led to the rise to power of Nazi party in Germany
   C. European powers surpassed the USA as the world power
   D. It led to the infiltration of terrorist group in Europe

99. What was the main resolution of the Locarno Treaties of 1925?
   A. Germany agreed to reduce its military forces permanently after 1925
   B. Germany's western borders with Belgium and France were guaranteed
   C. The Treaty of Versailles was completely abolished
   D. Germany regained control of all lost territories

100. Which of the following consequences of World War II had the most significant long-term impact on international relations after 1945?
   A. The success of Nazi Germany in maintaining its overseas colonies
   B. The widespread influence of communism in Western Europe
   C. The birth of the United Nations to keep the world peace
   D. The westernization of Eastern European countries

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