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HISTORY ENTERANCE EXAM. FROM 2000-2011 COMPILED IN UNIT

GRADE 12 -UNIT 1

1. The names of the two dynasties of the Kafa Kingdom were
   A. Minjo and Tato B. Matto and Manjo
   C. Mikerecho and Kaffecho D. Tato and Mikerecho
2. Which of the following Ethiopian languages belongs to the Nilotic family.
   A. Konso B. Anyuaa C. Saho D. Gamo
3. The last Emir of Harar was
   A. Emir Abdullahi B.Emir Nur C. Emir Ali Dawud D. Emir Mahufuz
4, The core area of the Shewanstate in the 17th century was
   A. Ankober B. Entoto C. Debre Birhan D. Menz
5, Which of the following is true about the Kingdom of Jimma in the 19th century?
   A. It was an Islamic theocracy B. It was a Geda-based democracy
   C. It was a highly centralized monarchy D. It was a decentralized confederacy
6. One of the following factors was not responsible for the decline of the traditional Gada System of the oromo
   A. Oromo contacts with Omotic states
   B. The expansion of the Oromo into a wide area
   C. Long distance trade and the spread of Islam
   D. Their religious belief in Waaqa
7.The international tension that existed between capitalist and socialist states is referred to as
   A. the war on terror B. the cold war C. the conventional war D. the proxy war
8. Which of the following is true about the Emirate of Harar?
   A. It was confined to the gates of the city of Harar.
   B. It never regained the independence it lost to Egypt.
   C. It maintained strong diplomatic relations with European states.
   D. It had extended its authority over the surrounding Oromo and Somali areas
9. What was the most important factor for state formation in the Benishangul region during the nineteenth century?
   A. Agriculture
   B. Trade in gold
   C. Threats from the Sudan
   D. Threats from the Ethiopian highlands
10. Why did Britain take a leading initiatives in the abolition of the slave trade?
   A. Because the sugar plantations in the Americas became unprofitable.
   B. Because its government finally realized that the trade in slaves was inhumane.
   C. Because abolitionists threatened the government that they would not vote for it.
   D. Because the export of primary products than slaves had become profitable
11. Which one of the following combinations of a dynasty and a state is correct?
   A. Mowa-Kaffa B. Matto-Wolayta C. Malla-Yem D. Bushasho-Sheka
12. Which of the following regions was a dominant commercial center in Southwestern Ethiopia during the nineteenth century?

A. Yem B. Jimma C. Gera D. leqa Nekemte

13. In Ethiopia the main source of trade in the nineteenth century was the

A. central region B. eastern region

C. southeastern region. D. southwestern region.

14. The Kingdom of shewa reached the height of its power during the reign of

(A) Asfa Wossen (B) Amha Yesus (C) Sahle Selassie (D) Negasi Kirstos

15.The main factors for the rise of Muslim sates in the Ethio-Sudanese frontier like Asosa and Komosha were

(A) the growth of trade and agriculture. (B) the influence of Islam and border trade.

(C) the rise of strong leaders and agriculture. (D) the rise of Egyptian power and the Mahdists.

16. Which of the following states in the gibe region was ruled by moti Abba bogibo

A. Gomma B. Guma C. Jimma D. Limu – Enarya

17. The factors that led to the rise of the Muslim sheikdoms like Benishangul along the Ethio-Sudanese border in the 19th century were the ----------

A. Rise of the Mahdists and Ansars C. Conquest of menilek and taxation

B. Discovery of gold mines D. Influence of Islam and the border trade

18.Which of the following is the most important consideration in evaluating and using a written source for history

A. Establishing the name of the author

B. Establishing the time of writing

C. Establishing the educational level of the author

D. Establishing the ethnic background of the author

19. The founder of the shewan kingdom was ----------

A. Asfa Wossen B. Wossen seged C. Negasi kristose D. Amha Yesus

20. Which of the following immigrant communities domnated small business in early 20th century ethiopia

A. Greeks and Armenians

B. Turks and Egyptians

C. Indians and portuguese

D. Egyptians and persians

21.The common characteristic of the omotic states was that they----------

A. Were Muslims and Christians B. Were all sedentary sgricuralists

C. Mainly followed traditional religion D. Were all pastoralists

22. Which of the following peoples of southern Ethiopia had developed a centralized political system before conquest by the kingdom of shoa ?

A. The bench B. The Nuer

C. The Gamo D. The Kafficho

23. Which of the following is true about the history of Harar after the 16th century?

A. The town became less important as centre of Islamic influence in the region

B. The Harari possessed all the land and the Oromo lived in tenancy

C. The town and its surroundings were ruled by a theocratic dynasty

D. The Harari and Oromo communities lived side by side trading and influencing each other

24. The main objective of Zionism was to ----------

A. Liberate the Arabs in the Middle East B. Create a national state for Jews in Palestine
C. Solve Arab-Israeli conflicts D. Help spread the Jewish religion to non –Jews

25. If you were an historian doing research on the battle of Adwa, Which one of the following would you take as a reliable primary source?
A. A story told by a descendant of a participant in the Battle
B. A story published on an Italian newspaper based on an interview of participants.
C. An account given by an Italian historian after research in Italian military archives
D. Letters exchanged between the Ethiopian and Italian government before and after the battle.

26. The three Muslim states that emerged along the Ethio-sudan border in the 19th century were
A. Asosa, Benishangul and khomosha B. Benishangul, Aqoldi. Asosa
C. khomosha, Benishangul, kasala D. Aqoldi, Benishangul, Matamma

27. The last king of kiffa was
A. Kawe Erochi B. Kaji Sarochi C. Gali Sharochi D. Gaki Sharochi

28. The Emir who declared the independence of Harar from Ausa was
A. Emir Nur B. Emir Abdullahi C. Emir Ali Dawud D. Emir Ibrahim

29. Which one of the following served as the starting point for the major trade routes of 19th century Ethiopia?
A. Jiren and Jimma B.Derita and Bonga C.Bonga and jiren D. Seka and assandabo

30. The earlist Oromo monarchical state in the Gibe region was:
A. Jimma B. Gera C. Limu-Enarya D. Goma

31. Which of the following combinations of an Omotic state and its ruling dynasty is correct?
A. Yem- Mowa B. Wolayita - Motolami C. Kaffa - Tato D. Sheka - Tigre

32. Which of the following is true about the use of currency in long-distance trade in ninetieth -century Ethiopia ?
A. The currency in use varied from place to place.
B. Amole (salt) bars were the only acceptable currency.
C. Amole was used to import trade and Maria Theresa dollars for export trade.
D. Currencies were not important because trade was mostly conducted through bartering.

33.What was the main source of threat to the political autonomy of the states of Bela Shangul in the 19th century?
A. The abundance of natural resource such as gold which attacked the unwanted attention of foreign powers
B. The out migration of their population to adjoining territories which threatened of the very survival of the states.
C. The presence of malaria and livestock disease which limited population density and the production of surplus.
D. The spread of Islam from the Sudan which resulted in a growing confrontation between the majority traditional religion followers and the Muslims.

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GRADE 12 -UNIT 2

1.The three countries against which Bismarck waged wars to effect German unification were

A. Denmark, Austria and France B. Austria ,France and Britain

C. Denmark ,France and Italy D. Britain, Denmark and France

2. Which of the following is NOT related to the partition of Africa in the 1880s?

A. French expansion along the Senegal River B. The crisis over the Congo river

C. The French occupation of Algeria D. The British takeover of Egypt.

3. The French colonial policy which was designed to make Africans copy Frencg culture and way of life was

A. Direct rule B. Indirect rule C. Assimilation D. Paternalism

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4.Which of the following was NOT directly related to the Congo crisis of 1960-63?

A. The attempted secession of Katanga B. The murder of Lumumba

C. The formation of OAU D. The accidental death of the UN Secretary General

5. Which of the following is correct about the establishment of National States in Europe?

A. It took place at the same time in all European countries

B. Austria was the first to become a national state

C. In many places it was accompanied by the rise of absolutist rulers

D. It was always accompanied by the adoption of constitutions

6. Which German state spearheaded the unification of that country?

A. Austria B. Schleswig C. Prussia D. Holstein

7. Which of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Limmu Enariya?

A. Its ruling class rejected conversion to Islam till the end

B. It dominated the trade of the region until the late 19th century

C. It was the first Gibe Oromo monarchy established in the region

D. It reproduced the political structure of the Oromotic state of Hinnario

8. What was Abraham Lincoln's agenda at the state of the American Civil War?

A. To preserve the Union C. To free all slaves in the south

B. To annex some of the Confederate states D. To punish the population of the Carolinas for seceding

9. What was the so-called Eastern Question in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

A. European concerns about Balkans.

B. Russian concerns about Austrians expansion toward the East

C. British concerns about Russian expansion into Baltic area

D. Turkish concerns about Western expansion toward Eastern Mediterranean region

10. What did the European countries agree upon at the Berlin Conference (1884-850)?

A. On how to divided Africa among themselves

B. On the manner of conducting trade in Africa

C. On making Africa accessible to all European nations

D. On the necessity of leaving some parts of Africa independent

11. The major territory that France lost Germany following its defeat at Sedan in 1871 was

A. Schleswig Holstein B. Alsace & Lorraine C. Corsica D. Piedmont Sardinia

12. What did the theory of indirect rule refer to in Colonial Africa?

(A) Rule through propaganda. (B) Rule through traditional rulers.

(C) Rule through educated African bureaucrats (D) Rule through missionaries and religions institutions.

13. The event that paved the way for established international rules for African colonization was

(A) the Berlin Conference. (B) the manufacturing of firearms.

(C) the collaboration of some Africans. (D) the agreement between Germany and Britain.

14. The royal title of the Kaffa kings was

(A) Tato (B) Matto (C) Keffecho (D) Mikerecho

15.The two main factors which led to the colonization of Africa in the middle of the 1880s were

A. the revolt of Arabi Pasha and the British control of Egypt

B. the British takeover of Egypt and the opening of the Suez canal

C. the involvement of Germany and Belgium in Aferican Colonization

D. the British conquest of Egypt in 1882 and the desire of both king leopold of Belgium and Germany to colonize Africa

16.. The term used to describe the diplomatic problem posed, in the Balkans specifically in the 19th and 20th centuries was

A. Nationalism B. Multi – Nationalism

C. Constitutionalism D. The Eastern Question

17. To achieve German Unification Bismarck waged three wars against three countries .These were

A. Britsin, France and Italy C. Austria, France and Denmark

B. Denmark, Austria and Italy D Denmark, Sweden and Austria

18. Which one of the following was not the root cause of the oppositions against Haile Sellassie's government?

(A) National opposition (C) the popular revolution of 1974

(B) absence of democratic rights (D) economic and social inequality

19. During the inter-war years (1919-1939) African resistance to European colonialism was

(A) a push for independence (C) centered around the town

(B) centered in the rural areas (D) an increase in the intensity of guerrilla warfare

20. The nationalism of the Balkans and the eastern Question were closely associated with ------

A. German and France C. The unification of Italy

B. Rumania and Switzerland D. The decline of the ottoman Empire

21.Which of the following was a core element in the strategy of Otto von Bismarck to bring about Germany unity

A. strong customs union among German states

B. conflict among German states to undermine resistance to unity

C. Economic subversion to weaken independence

D. Supporting foreign intervention to force the German states to seek help from Prussia

22. The two leader of the Harar Emirate who were remembered for building the stone wall of Harar and declaring its independence from Aussa respectively were --------

A. Emir Ali Dawud and Ahmed Gragn B. Ahmed Gragn and Emir Nur

C. Emir Nur and Emir Ali Dawud D. Emir Abdullahi and Emir Nur

23. Whate was the final outcome of the Balkan wars of 1912-13

A The virtual end of ottoman Turkish domination of region

B. The dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian empire

C. The weakening of local nationalism

D. The greater involvement of Belgium and Germany in the Balkans

24. The two powerful german states which competed for leadership in German unifcation were ----------

A. Austria and Prussia B. Hungary and Austria

C. Schleswig and holstein D. Saxony and prussia

25. The sudden rush of Europeans to colonies Northeast Africa was precipitated in the 1880 by the--------

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A.opening of the suez Canal B.Discovery of vaccination for smallpox
D.French occupation of Algeria C. british occupation of egypt

26.. In the context of African resistance the term "Ethiopianism" refers to the----------
A. Victory of Adwa B. Country and its peoples
C. Emperors of Ethiopia D. Formation of separate Black Christian Churches

27. Which of the following was the direct consequence of the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 ?
A. European interest in the whole of northeast Africa increased.
B. Europeans reached an agreement to guarantee Egyptian independence .
C. Egypt was strengthened by the revenue from the canal and began to act like an imperial power
D. European trade and imperialism in other parts of Africa decreased

28. Germany's involvement in the colonial conquest of Africa was mainly motivated by ----------
A. Her interest in getting territories for the settlement of Germans
B. Heropposition against King leopold II of Belgium
C. The Berlin Conference of 1884
D. Hre interest to intensify rivalry between France and Britain

29. Which African country was colonized by an individual European monarch and run private property?
A. Burundi B.Rwanda C. D.R. Congo D. Cameroon

30. What was the immediate cause of the American civil war (1861-1965)?
A. the emancipation proclamation B. the secession of southern states
C. the election of Abraham Lincoln D. the proclamation of "The Homestead Law"

31. The two German states which competed to lad the movement to unify Germany were
A. Holsyein and Prussia C. Austria and prussia
B. Saxony and Austria D. Schleswig and Holestein

32. The closest living relative of humans are
A. Homo sapiens and hominids B. Homo sapiens and Homo Habilis
C. Gorilas and Chimpanzees D. Pongidae and Hominids

33. The two main factor that contributed to the partition of Africa in the last quarter of the 19th century were:
A. the opening of the Suez-Canal and the unification of Germany
B. the colonization of cape colony by the British and Portuguese occupation of Angola
C. the French conquest of Algeria Italian unification
D. the British takeover of Egypt and the involvement of Germany and Belgium in the colonization of Africa

34. The battle that led to the completion of German unification in 1871 was
A. Sedan B. Sadowa C. Waterloo D. Versailles

35. Napoleon 's rise to power can be explained by the
A. royal background B. military skills C. liberal education D. family's wealth

36. What were the three European states that Prussia had to fight to bring about German unification?
A. Austria , Italy, England B. Sweden, Austria , France
C. Sweden, France, Denmark D. Denmark , Austria ,France

37. Which of the following is correct about provincial governors in the kingdom of Shawa during the 19th century?

A. They were autonomous to the extent of conducting independent foreign dealings
B. They had to be elected by peoples of the provinces where they would be assigned.
C. They had to be recognized warriors and have noble orgin to assume that position
D. They were chosen and appointed by the Shawan king and were answerable to him.

38. What was the consequence of the British occupation of Egypt (1882) on the pace of colonization in the continent of Africa.
A. It motivated the British to add more territories in other parts of Africa.
B. The French intensified their own colonial conquest in other parts of Africa
C. It provided a model on how to colonize more territories in Africa peacefully.
D. It provoked the newly unified states of Germany and Italy to react against British colonization.

39. Why Britain and France stand on the of Turkey in the Crimean War of 1854-55?
A. Because of the friendship of the rulers of the two counties with the Turkish ruler
B. To support a weak country against a powerful enemy.
C. Due to fear of Russian expansionism.
D. In order to build a Catholic ,Protestant and Muslim alliance Orthodox Christianity

40. What was the systemic contradiction that led to the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861-1865)?

A. The election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States of America.
B. The election of Colonel Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederacy.
C. The ideological conflict between the Democratic and Republican parties.
D. The existence of slave ownership within a democratic state

41. What was the role of the Papacy in Rome in the unification of Italy?
A. That opposition to unification B. That of neutrality on the issue
C, That of active support for unification D. That of frequent shift of stand on the question

42. How was the issue of slavery a crucial factor in the American Civil War (1861-1865)?
A . By causing the war B. By discrediting the Confederate force in the south.
C. By strengthening the Unionist army D. By creating divisions both among the Unionist and Confederate

GRADE 12 -UNIT 3

1. The Battle of Embabo was fought between
A. Yohannes IV and King Minilek B. Hassen Enjamo and Ras Gobena
C. Tekle Haimanot of Gojam Menilek of Shewa D. Tewodros and Minilek

2. Which of the following is true about Tewodros II?
A. He allied with Muslim neighbors of Ethiopia against Westerners
B. He wanted support of Europeans to strengthen his defenses.
C. He mistrusted all foreigners , whom he regarded as spies.
D. He trusted and welcomed all westerners who came to his court

3. What was the immediate cause of the Great Famine of 1888 -1892?
A. Devastating drought B. A serious civil war

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C. Lack of selected seeds D. A cattle disease known as rinderpest

4. One of the following rulers strongly resisted Menileks's expansion
   A. Aba Jiffar II of Jimma B. KawoTona of Welayta
   C. Jote Tulu of Qellem D. Kumsa Moreda of Naqamtee
5. Which of the following is true about the reign of Yohannes IV in Ethiopia?
   A. The country faced little or no threat from outsiders
   B. The Emperor faced no threat or competition internally
   C. The Emperor faced both internal and external threats to his authority
   D. The country enjoyed total peace and stability
6. Which of the following regions incorporated through a bloody war of conquest by Minilik's forces?
   A. Limu Enarya B.Arsi C. Jimma D. Leqa-Qellem
7. What was the main reason for the removal of Lij Iyassu from power in 1916?
   A. The feeling of insecurity that his action created for Shewan lords
   B. His tendencies to favor Islam against Orthodox Christianity
   C. His decision to side with Germany and Turkey in World War I
   D. His tendency to prefer travel and sports over work
8. What caused Ethio- Italian conflict that led to the Battle of Adwa?
   A. The mistranslation of Article 17 of the Wuchale Treaty
   B. Menelik's refusal to recognize Italian colonization of Eritrea
   C. Ethiopia's refusal to sign a commercial treaty with Italy
   D. Italy's desire to reduce Ethiopia to a protectorate
9. The objective of the Italian Geographical Society mission led by Marquis O. Antinori in Ethiopia was
   A. to sell arms to Menilek B. to visit the country as a tourist
   C. to investigate the chance for colonial expansion D. to undertake scientific study
10. Where did the first military encounter between Italy and Ethiopian take place in the late 19th century?
   A. At Dogali B. At Amba Alage C. At Adwa D. At Mekelle
11. The battle that significantly influenced Tewodros II's foreign policy was _____
   A. Debarqi B. Kosso Ber C. Deresge D. Maqdala
12. Which of the following is correct about the Leche Agreement/
   A. Yohannes agreed to recognized Menelik as his equal
   B. Yohannes recognized Menelik as king of Shewa and Wollo
   C. Menelik was given the right to sign treaties with foreigners
   D. Yohannes and Menelik agreed to help each other militarily
13. One of the following is correct about Hassen Enjamo's resistance against Menelik . Which one ?
   A. It was jointly carried out with the Mahdists
   B. It succeeded in mobilization the Silte and Kistane
   C. It was crushed finally through a direct campaign by Menelik
   D. It was partly influenced by ideas that came from Wollo Muslims
14. Which one of the following is correct about the Wuchale Treaty?
   A. It was unilaterally abrogated by Ethiopia following the Italian defeat at the Battle of Adwa.
   B. It was modified to Italy's advantage with with the signing of the convention of October 1, 1889.

C. Article III recognized Italian control of the Mereb Melash with the exception of the ports of Assab and Massawa

D. The Amharic version of Article XVII noted that Ethiopia cannot contact foreign powers without Italy's knowledge

15. The first people to have used the alphabetic system of writing were

(A) the Etruscans. (B) the Egyptians (C) the Phoenicians .(D) the Carthaginians.

16.The Great Ethiopian Famine of 1888-92 was caused by

(A) a war. (B) a drought. (C) a devastating cattle disease. (D) Government food requisition.

17. Which of the following developments was an act of modernization in early twentieth century Ethiopia?

(A) Territorial expansion to the south .

(B) The formal abolition of the slave trade.

(C) The start of a ministerial system of government.

(D) The abolition of the leba –shay as a method of criminal investigation.

18. The bloody battle that was fought between king Menilek and king Tekle- Haymanot was.

(A) the battle of Ayshal

(B) the Battleb of Embabo

(C) the Battle of Chelenqo

(D) the Battle of Borumeda.

19. The first serious blow to Italian colonial advance took place at

(A) Adwa in 1896 (B) Assab in 1882 (C) Dogali in 1887. (D) Massawa in 1885.

20.Why did Tewodros II fail in his attempted reforms?

(A) Because the reforms were too radical.

(B) Because the Europeans did not support him

(C) Because he was considered to be an illegitimate ruler.

(D) Because he faced stiff resistance from the church and regional lords.

21. Which of the following was an immediate result of Ethiopian victory at the Battle of Adwa?

(A) Popular call in Italy for revenge against Ethiopia.

(B) The recognition of Ethiopian independence by Italy

(C) Official declaration by Italy that it would end its colonial adventures in African.

22. Which of the following is true about the ‘’enset culture’’ areas of southern Ethiopian ?

(A) The ox- drawn plough is not used in all of them.

(B) They supported some of the densest populations.

(C) The people never had experiences of famine or food shortage.

(D) They supported small- scale societies with democratic traditions.

23.Which of the following regional entities in southern Ethiopian had succeeded in maintaining its relative autonomy until the Italian invasion and occupation?

(A) Kaffa (B) Jimma (C) wolayta (D) Leqa Nekemte

24. Which of the following strategies of rule did Emperor Yohannes IV try to practice?

(A) Administrative and religious centralization.

(B) Administrative and religious decentralization.

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(C) Administrative centralization and religious decentralization.

(D) Administrative decentralization and religious centralization.

25. Why did Britain, France and Italy sign the Tripartite of 1906 on Ethiopian ?

(A) Because they expected a political breakdown in Ethiopian after Menelik

(B) Because they saw the danger of Ethiopian‘s continued. independence for their positions elsewhere in Africa

(C) Because they were worried for the peace and security of the county.

(D) Because they were wanted to insure that none of them would interfere in Ethiopia ‘s internal affairs.

26. The overall Italian Army Commander at the Battle of Adwa was----------

A. General Baratieri B.General Albertone C. General Arimondi D. Major Toselli

27. Who was responsible for the introduction of the ministerial system of government in Ethiopia for the first time

A. Tewodrose II B. Menelik II C. Haileselassie I D. Lij Iyasu

28. In which of the following years was the Italian colony of Eritrea born

A.1885 B. 1892 C. 1890 D. 1896

29. The basic mean of surplus appropriation of the feudal class in Ethiopia in the 19th and 20thcenturies was --------

A. The Galad system C. The capitalist wage labor system

B. Paid labor service D. The Gebbar system

30. One of the following was Not true about Menileks expansion to south western ,southern and south eastern Ethiopia

A. it did not face any resistance

B. It was directed against independent peoples and states

C. it was different from that of his predecessors in intensity and success

D. his territorial expansion conceded with the colonial expansion of the Europeans powers in horn of Africa

31. What was the main motivation behind Egyptian attempts to expand into Ethiopia from the 1840 to the 1870s

A. Domination of the entire Nile valley B. Access to salves and gold

C. Access to land for settlement D. spreading Islam

32. Which of the following is true about the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 signed between Britain, Italy and France

A. it defined each country’s area of interest in Ethiopia

B. it aimed at guaranteeing Ethiopian's continued independence

C. it was counseled security and never communicated to Ethiopia

D. It proposed the creation of a stronger empire of Ethiopian under joint European control

33. The treaty that was signed between Menilek and Antonelli of Italy in October 1883 was the ----------

A. Hewett treaty B. Treaty of Friendship and commerce

C. Treaty of Wuchale D. convention of neutrality

34. Which of the following was an immediate consequence of the Ethiopian victory at the battle of Adwa

A. unconditional recognition of Ethiopian independence by Italy

B. Italian recognition of Ethiopians historic rights over Eritrea

C. Ethiopian recognition of Italy rights to Eritrea

D. Agreement that definitively fixed the boundaries between Ethiopia and Italian colonies in the horn

35. Which of the following is true about the reign of Tewodrose II

A. Slavery and the slave trade were abolished
B. The reunification of Ethiopia was finally achieved
C. An unsuccessful attempt was made to centralize government
D. state and church were completely divorced

36. The Mereb convention of december 1891 was signed between ---------

A. Menilek and the italians B. Ras mekonnen and Francesco crispi
C. The italians and Ras Alula D. Ras mengesha yohannes and the italians

37. The three partriots who opposed Emperor haile selassie after his return from exile were --------

A. Ras lmiru ,Takala Walda Hawaryate and Mengistu Neway
B. Ras Imru,Geirmame Neway and Mengustu Neway
C. Belay Zeleke, Takala Walda Hawarayt and Ras Abebe Argay
D. Negash Bezabih Zeleke and Takala Walda Hawaryate

38. Which of the following countries of menelik rose to prominence following the downfall of lijiyasu in 1916 ?

A. Niguswolde- Giorgis B. FitawrariHabteGiorgis
C. RasTesema D. DejazmatchBalcha

39. Which of the following is true about the tripartite treaty of 1906 signed between Britain, Italy and france regarding Ethiopia ?

A. it defined each country's area of interest in Ethiopia
B. it aimed at guaranteeing Ethiopia's continued independence
C. it was concluded secretly and was never communicated to Ethiopia
D. it defined strategies for the partition of Ethiopia on the ground

40. Which of the following is true about the victory of adwa ?

A. it was the only victory over Europeans forced by Africans
B. it was fruitless because Ethiopians died in far greater numbers than Italians
C. it caused widespread anger among the European countries
D. it did not have much impact on the geopolitics of the horn of Africa

41. Which of the following did Tewodros II actually accomplish during his reign ?

A. The establishment of a national army B. An alliance with the Church
C.The defeat of all the major regional lords D.The abolition of slavery

42. Which of the following terms was agreed upon in the treaty signed between Ethiopia and Britain in 1884 (the so- called Hewett Treaty)?

A. Ethiopia would facilitate Egyptian retreat from the sudan
B. Massawa would be handed over to Ethiopia
C. The Bogos area would be occupied by the Egyptians
D. Britain would provide protection to Ethiopia

43. In the process of his southward expansion Menilek II met a stiff resistance from -----

A. The kistaneGurage B. The Silti under Hassan Enjamo
C. The oromo clans of Shewa D. King Abba jifar of jimma

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44. The Ethiopian forces that defeated an Italian force at dogali in 1887 were commanded by :
A. Emperor Yohannes IV B. Ras Araya –Selassie
C. Ras Alula D. Dejazmatch Bahta

45. The right given by Ethiopian rulers during the feudal system to individuals to collect and use tribute imposed on land was known as :
A. Gibir B. Milmil C. Gult D. Demoz

46. Which one of the following is true about ancient Meroë ?
A. Its origin goes back to 5000 BC
B. It was finally destroyed by Aksum
C. It had very little or nothing to do with Ancient Egypt
D. At the height of its power it controlled the whole of the red sea coast

47. What was the major source of confect between Tewoddros II and the British in the 1860s ?
A. Tewodros' refusal to give territorial concessions to the British
B. British refusal to support Ethiopia against Egypt
C. Failure by the British to keep up proper diplomatic communication with Tewodros
D. Tewodros' failure to understand how the British system of government operated

48. Which one of the following is true about Egyptian invasion of Ethiopia in the 1870s?
A. it failed in all areas and fronts B. it was confined to the borderlands of Ethiopia and Sudan
C. it was conducted with extensive use of foreign mercenaries
D. it was directly sponsored and financed by Europeans

49. What was the cause of popular migration out of Wollo in the mid-1870s ?
A. Hunger and famine B. Religious presecution
C. population pressure D. search for fertile lands

50. Which one of the following individuals led an Italian Geographical society mission to shewa in the 19th century ?
A. Admiral Hewet B. Piettro Antonelli C. Marquis O.Antinori D. Gerald portal

51. Why was Lij Iyassu removed from power in 1916? Because he:
A. supported Germany and Turkey agaist the allies in WWI C. was converted to Islam
B. carried out reforms that displeased Shoan lards D. married too many wives.

52. The Hewet Treaty of 1884 provided that Massawa shall be
A. restored to Ethiopia B. handed over to Mahdist Sudan
C. placed under Italian protection D open and free for Ethiopia

53. How did rulers such as Morodo of Leqa Naqamte and Jiffar II of Jimma successfully maintain their local autonomy in the aftermath of Shoan expansion to the south?
A. By showing their military muscle through firm resistance
B. Through peaceful submission rather than going to destructive wars.
C. Through the treaties of friendship they signed with European powers.
D. Through the intervention of missionaries operating in those regions

54. Which of the following was **NOT** among the major demands of nationalist movements that had spread across the African continent in the period between the two worlds wars?
A. An end to land alienation B. Equal opportunities in business
C. An end to colonialism and colonial rule D. Better representation in government.

55. In which of the following regions did Menelik negotiate peaceful submission successfully?

A. Harar B. Kaffa C. Leqa-Neqamte D Wolayta

56. In which of the following battle fields did Ethiopian forces achieve victory over Italian forces immediatly before Adwa?

A. Amba Alage and Mekelle B. Sa'ati and Dogali

C. Amba Alage and Maichew D. Dogali and Adigrat

57. In what ways did African resistance to colonialism manifest itself prior to WWII?

A. In the form of armed liberation movements

B. Through peaceful petitioning for justice and equality

C. Through a combination of force and peaceful petitioning.

D. Through a withdrawal and refusal to engage colonial government.

58. Which of the following was an immediate outcome of the expansion of Menilik II to the south?

A. Menilik's submission to Yohannis IV

B. Ethiopia's access to the sea

C. The fixing of Ethiopia's borders with Mahdist Sudan

D. The establishment of Neftegna -Gebbar relations

59.Which of the following came as a setback to the divisive activities of Italian colonialists in Eritrea in the 1890s? The fact that

A. Dej. Bahta Hagos started a peasant rebellion against the Italian

B. Ras Mengesha signed the so called Mereb Convention with the Italian.

C. Ras Alula got back his governorship of Massawa and the Red sea coast.

D. Ras Mekonnen refused to go to Rome for ratification of the Treaty of Wuchale

60. What was it that strengthened Selti resistance against Shoan expansion under Hassen Enjamo?

A. Population strength B. Relatively modern armaments

C. Religious revivalism D. Support from neighboring people and states

61. Why is it justified to call the Victory of Adwa (1896) a victory of all black people?

A. Because many black people from around the world participated

B. Because it was the only victory that black people achieved before and after

C. Because it inspired and strengthened the struggle of black for freedom.

D. Because it showed how black people are actually stronger than white people

GRADE 12 -UNIT 4

1. One of the following was NOT true about World War I.

A. It was caused by economic and political rivalries among the great power of Europe.

B, the war did not affect the peoples of Africa

C. It was global war involving more than 30 states

D. It resulted in revolutionary upheaval in Russia

2.The first international organization designed to keep world

A. the Treaty of Versailles B. the United Nation

C. the League of Nation D. the International Court of Justice peace was

3. What was the principal cause of the First World War (WWI)

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A. German desire to destroy France B. Russian desire to spread the idea of revolution
C. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand D. Competition over markets and territories

4. Which of the following was an immediate consquence of WWI ?
A. Re-division of the colonial world among the victors
B. The demilitarization of German and all its neighbors
C. The re-division of Poland between Russia and Germany
D. Confirmation of Alsace and Lorraine as German territories

5. The League of Nations failed to achieve its goal because
A. its desire to avert war was idealistic and impracticable
B. it lacked sufficient funding to support its peace missions
C. it did not have effective mechanism to prevent aggressions
D. the US withdrew from it protesting against the admission of Germany.

6. Which one of the following is correct about the New Economic Policy that the Bolshevik government introduced in Russia in 1921?
A. It led to the rapid industrialization of Russia.
B. It introduced the collectivization of Russian agriculture
C. It abolished private ownership of land and small scale trade
D. It helped the Russian economy to stabilize after the Civil War

7. The immediate cause of the First world war was
(A) Imperialist rivalries. (B) Militarism and the arms race.
(C) the creation of military alliances. (D) the assassination of Franz(Francis) Ferdinand and his wife Sophie.

8. Which one of the following was true about the League of Nations?
A. Its headquarters in paris later moved to New York
B. It succeeded in preventing big power aggression
C. The US Senate approved the membership of the USA
D. Its formation was strongly supported by Woodrow Wilson of the USA

9. Which of the following is a correct list of the central powers in the first world war?
A. France, Britain ,Russia, Italy. C. Italy, Bulgaria, USA, Japan.
B. Germany ,Austria- Hungary,Ottoman Turkey,Bulgaria. D. Britan,France,USA , Japan

10. The term that represents the Islam's legal system is ----------
A. Fiqh B. Kaba C. Umma D. Sharia

11. The man behind the formation of the league of nations was --------
A. Lioyed George of Britain B. President Woodrow Wilson of the USA
C. V. Orlando of Italy D. Clemenceau of France

12. Which one of the following is WRONG about the Byzantine Empire
A. it was richer than the western Roman empire
B. Its capital was Constantinople
C. it had less population with fewer towns and cities than the west Roman empire
D. it was not so open to ''barbarian'' attack

13. The immediate cause of the First world War was --------
A. The arrangement made at the treaty of Versailles
B. imperialist rivalry and religious conflict
C. The assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie at Sarajevo
D. The clash between the Allied powers and the central powers

14. The first international organization which came existence after WWI to keep world peace was the----------

A. congress of Vienna B.paris peace conference
C. League of Nations D.United Nations organization

15. The communist rulers of revolutionary Russia were called :

A. Red Russians B. White Russian C. Mensheviks D. Bolsheviks

16. For which of the following was Joseph Stalin responsible ?

A. The collectivization of agriculture C. The persecution of Russian Jews
B. The defeat of white Russians D. The independence of Finland

17. Which one of the following is a correct definition of Imperialism?

A. Rule over a large territory with diverse population
B. political and economic domination of a country or a people by another through the use of force
C. Influencing the foreign policy of a sovereign country
D. Refusal to abide by international law in the conduct foreign policy

18. Which one of the following developments was taken as an indication that European colonial rule in African and Asia would soon come to an end?

A. The US declaration of the right to self- determination
B. The outbreak of the 1917 revolution in Russia
C. The 1947 independence of India.
D. The defeat of the Axis powers in WWII.

19. Which of the following was among the basic causes of the First World War?

A. The completion of the Unification of Germany.
B. The murder of the Austrian Crown Prince.
C. Serbia's occupation of Bosnia -Herzegovina.
D. The global rivalry among imperialist powers

20. Which of the following **CANNOT** be taken as a basic cause of the First World War (1914 -1918)?

A.Imperialism B. Nationalism C.Racism D. Militarism

21. What was the difference between "The First" and "The Second " Russian Revolution?

A. The former was revolutionary while the latter was reformist
B. The former was a bourgeois revolution while the later was a working class revolution.
C. The former was led by foreign born revolutionaries while the latter was led by Russian -born activists
D. The former was socialist while the latter was communist in nature.

22. Which of the following was characteristic of both Fascism in Italy and Nazismin Germany?

A. Strong government B. Extreme nationalism
C. Concern for ordinary people D. Preference for religion over science

23. An important lesson world power had drawn from the First World War was the need for

A. a customs union to enhance economic cooperation in Europe
B. a global organization to support the poor nations of the world
C, a global organization to promote the rule of law and world peace.
D. establishing military organizations to safeguard world peace

24. What was the major that made the League of Nations ineffective right from the start?

A. It was an organization set up and for the powerful, not the weak
B. It did not have enough financial resource

C. America wanted to use it to advance its foriegn policy.
D. It did not have office in America and the major European countries

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GRADE 12 -UNIT 5

1. The Italian commander-in-chief during the fascist aggression against Ethiopia when it started in the north in 1935 was

A. General Emilio de Bono B. General Pietro Badoglio
C. General Rodolfo Graziani D. Major Luigi Criniti

2. Which of the following is true about the Graziani massacre of February, 1937?.

A. It was strictly confined to Addis Ababa
B. It spared women and children and attacked men indiscriminately

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C. It targeted patriots only

D. It had the unintended consequence of strengthening the patriotic resistance

3. Which of the following political figures collaborated with the Italian during the occupation of 1936-41?

A. Ras Abebe Aregay B. Ras Desta Damitew

C. Ras Hailu Teklehaimanot D. Ras Imiru Hailesilasse

4, After the Italian Occupied Addis Ababa , the resistance effort moved its base of operation to;

A. Dire Dawa B. Naqamtee C. Ambo D. Gore

5. During the Grazziani Massacre of February 1937, the group that was especially targeted for liquidation was_____

A. female patriots B. the business class C. educated Ethiopians D. members of the royal family

6. Which of the following persons opposed Haile Selasse's regime due to poor reward for his patriotic services?

A. Belay Zelake B. Geresu Duki C. Negash Bezabih D. Takle Wolde Hawaryat

7. Which of the following Ethiopian commanders survived war and played an important role in post-Italian Ethiopian ?

(A) Ras Desta B. Grazmach Afework

C. Ras mulugeta (D) Dejazmach Mekonnen Endalkachew

8. Which of the following is true about the Black Lion organization?

(A) It declared its loyalty to the emperor in exile

(B) It was a military wing of a political organization

(C) It was disbanded before engaging in a single battle against the enemy.

(D) All of its members were cadets at Holeta Military Academy.

9. Which of the following is true about slavery and the slave trade in Ethiopia

A. Both legally ended in the first half of the twentieth century

B. Both ended in the second half of the nineteenth century

C. They both ended before the start of the nineteenth century

D. The trade ended in the nineteenth century while slavery continued in to the twentieth

10. All but of the following does NOT belong to an Omotic language family ----------

A.Bench, Dawaro, Gofa , Koyra C. Walayta, Kaffa, Yem, Magi

B. Sheka, yem, Dawuro, Bench D. Kaffa, Hadiya, Kambata, Gofa

11. Lieutenant colonel Belay Haileab was one of the patriots who were military leaders of ------

A. The battle of Maychew B. Ras Imiru at Gore

C. The fighting in Shire and Tembien D. The Black Lion organization

12. The most basic and original case of fascist aggression against Ethiopia was ------

A. The tripartite treaty B. The rise of Mussolini

C. Revenge for Adwa D. The ambition of the Italian fascist soldiers

13. Which of the following is true about the Wal –Wal Incident ?

A. it was an incident for which Ethiopia had apologized to Italy

B. it was the major case of war between Ethiopia and Italy in 1935

C. it was an accident for which neither party was actually at fault

D. Italy tried to use the incident as justification for war

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14. Which of the following was NOT a factor for the defeat of Ethiopian forces by fascist troops in 1935-36

A. military superiority of Italy
B. lack of arms and training on the part of Ethiopian warriors
C. poor political and military leadership on the Ethiopian side
D. international military support for Italy

15.Which of the following patriots was a leader of the resistance against fascist occupation in southern Ethiopia

A. Abebe Aregay B. Belay Zeleke C. Haile mariam mamo D. Gersu Duki

16. Which of the following is true about the Wal- Wal incident

A. it was an incident for which Ethiopia quickly apologize to Italy
B. it was the major cause of war between Etniopia and Italy in 1935 ?
C. it was an accident for which neither party was actually at fault .
D. Italy tried to use the incident as justification for war.

17. The majority of the peoples of Ethiopia and the horn are speakers of :

A. Semitic Languages B. Omotic Languages
C. Nilo-Saharan languages D. Kushitic languages

18. Which one of the following is true about the black lion organization?

A. its members swore loyalty of Emperor Haile Selasse
B. its was disbanded before it engaged in a single encounter with the enemy
C. its was headed by General Amam Andom
D. it fought for systemic change not the restoration of the monarchy

19. which one of the following is true about the rolr of Ethiopian women in the patriotic movement ageist fascist occupation?

A. they were cofined to cooking food and nursing the wounded
B.they were primarily involved in information gathering for the patriots
C.they participated in all areas except in actual fighting
D.they was no aspece of the movement that they did not participated in

20. Which one of the following is a correct list of patriotic leaders who fought the Italian occupation?

A. Geresu Duki, Bekele weya, Amoraw wubneh, Jegema kello
B. Amoraw wubneh, Geresu Duki, Belay Zeleke, Hailu Teklehamanot
C. Hailu Teklehaymanot , Bekele weya, Jagem kello, Belay Zeleke
D. Amoraw wubneh, Bekele weya, Desta Dametew, Hailu Tekelhaymanot

21. What do the Nuer, the Somali, the Oromo and the Afar communities share in common?

A. their settlements extends beyond Ethiopia B. they are all pastoralists
C. they all speaks Cushitic language D. they are all highly centralized societies

22. Which one of the following did **NOT** serve as Mussolini's viceroy in Ethiopia?

A. Marshal Pietro Badoglio B. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani
C. General Emilio De Bono D. Duke of Aosta

23. Which of the following is correct about the British anti- Fascist force under General Plat?

A. It faced the strongest resistance from the Italian stronghold of Keren.
B. It faced the strongest resistance from the Italian troops camped at Asmara.
C. It faced the strongest resistance from the Patriotic forces in Gojjam and Gondar
D. It started military advance from Kenya and marched all the way through Addis Abeba

24.Which of the following is true about the patriotic resistances against the Fascist occupation of Ethiopia?

A. It took place only in few places in Ethiopia
B. Ethiopians from all walks of life participated in it.
C. Mostly it operated secretly.
D. It was lead by Emperor Haile Selasse from exile.

25. Which of the following did Haile Selasse undertake on his return from exile in 1941?

A. Pardon and accommodate former collaborators
B. Isolate and attack the patriots.
C. Encourage anti British nationalism.
D .Demand immediate re-union of Eritrea with Ethiopia

26. What rule did Ethiopia women play in the fight against Fascist occupation of 1936-41?

A. As combatants and non- combatants B. Principally as intelligence gatherers
C. Mostly in trying to bring about peace D. As non-combatant members of the patriotic forces

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GRADE 12 -UNIT 6

1. Which of the following is true about the former Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin?

A. It was transformed from agrarian to an industrial state
B. It was progressively democratized
C. It was continuously at war with foreign enemies
D. It officially renounced the idea of exporting socialism

2. The dropping of atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945?

A. was absolutely necessary for the defeat of Japan

B. took place after formal surrender of Japan
C. speeded up the surrender of Japan
D. was meant to intimidate Germany into submission

3. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively??
A. Nationalist sentiments in favor of colonial
B. Bitterness caused by bad economic conditions
C. Persuasive arguments made by Mussolini and Hitler.
D. Widespread hatred toward Jews

4. Which of the following was true about the Holocaust?
A. It was a mass killing of German oppositions of Hitler
B. It referred massive casualties among soldiers during WW II.
C. It was the mass killing of Jews and other minorities in Europe
D. It referred to mass imprisonment of people in concentration camps

5. In what way was the United Nation Organization different from the League of Nations?
A. The UN admitted small nations : the League did not.
B.The UN aimed at preventing conflicts: the League aimed at dealing with them.
C. The UN did not give any superior position to selected countries : the League did.
D. The UN included freedom and social progress of people in its agenda" the League did not.

6. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Fascism?
A. Extreme nationalism B. Respect for human rights
C. Rejection of war as a political instrument D. Support for the dictatorship of the proletariat

7. Which one of the following was consequence of WWII?
A. It stimulated national liberation movements in Asia and Africa
B. It strengthened the economic and political leadership of Europe
C. It discredited the practice of conducting politics through secret alliances
D. It led to the democratization of the whole of the European continent

8. What is the origin of the veto power given to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council?
(A) They were the founding members of the UN.
(B) They are the largest contributors to the UN budget.
(C) They were on the winning side in the Second World War.
(D)They represent the most populous countries in the Northern Hemisphere.

9. Which of the following was an act of appeasement towards Nazi Germany by Britain and France
(A) Their agreement to German annexation of the Sudetenland .
(B) Their failure to condemn the formation of the Rome- Berlin Axis .
(C) Their enthusiastic acceptance of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia .
(D) Their refusal to condemn the anti –communist alliance of Germany and Japan .

10. Which of the following acts in the 1930s was part of what the Japanese called the establishment of a ‘‘New Order in Greater East Asia’’?
A. The attack on Russia
B. The refusal to join the League of Nations
C. The signing of a pact with Germany and Italy
D. The invasion and attempted occupation of China

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11. . Adolf Hitler organized a private political army known as -------

A. Nazis B. Fascists C. storm troopers D. Street hooligans

12. According to the UN charter the principal functions of the UN are assigned to ------

A. The USA and Britain C. The general Assembly

B. The general secretary D. The security council

13. Which of the following did Western European achieve in the fifteenth century

A.The discovery of the American B. The domination of the Indian ocean

C. The defeat of ottoman Turkey D. The conquest of Jerusalem from the Arabs

14. Which one of the following is WRONG about the renaissance ----------

A. it had a very strong interest in natural sciences B. it simply means ''rebirth ''

C. it was most concerned with the arts and literature D. it first began in Italy

15. One of the following is NOT true about Second world war ----------

A. it was fought in several theatres

B. it caused great loss of human life but small material damage

C. There were mass killings in concentration camps

D. Air raids caused serious destruction

16. What was the idea behind the marshall plan 1948?

A. bring about a fast recovery of the post –war USA economically

B. Resisting militarily communist influence in the Atlantic region at all costs.

C. strengthening the economic defenses of Europe against communism.

D. Bringing fast recovery for the wanton economies of Europe and to contain the spread of communism

17. What rights do the permanent members of the UN security council enjoy ?

A. The right to have their proposals pass if supported by simple majority .

B. The right to veto any decision of the council

C. The right to suggest any future members of the Council

D.The right to call a meeting of the General Assembly

18. Which of the following made the second world war fully a world War

A. The German attach on Belgium B. The rise of the Nazis under Hitler

C. The German strategy of blitzkrieg D. The Japanese attack on pearl Harbour

19. Who replaced Mussolini as head of the Italian government?

A. Badoglio B. Graziani C. Debono D. Duke de Asota

20.Which one of the following countries does **NOT** have a veto power in the UN security Council?

A. USA B. Japan C. China D. Russia

21. On which one of the following events of WWII did Nazi Germany had active support from the USSR?

A. the annexation of Sudetenland B. the invasion of Poland

C.the occupation of Czechoslovakia D. Attack on Denmark and Norway

22. What did the term ***Glasnost*** signify in the soviet reforms of early

A.openness B.Fairness C. Justice D. progress

23. The first open violation of the covenant of the league of nation against aggression was

A. the Italian aggression of Ethiopia B. the Japanese aggression of Manchuria

C. The German attack on Poland D. The Russian invasion of Poland

24. What did Hitler hope to get from signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939?

A. Using Russian naval bases in any future confrontation with Britain.

B. Frightening Mussolini so that he remains faithful him all along.
C. Secure Russia's intervention in case Germany is attacked by France.
D. Avoid fighting on two fronts in case the conflict developed into a full-scale war.

25. During the Battle of Britain ,the major target of Germany military strike was
A. British planes and airfields B. British navy and its submarines
C. British ground forces and their camps. D. British commandos and Special Force.

26. Which of the following is the first measure supposed to be taken by the UN Security Council in the event of aggression of one country by another?
A. Taking military action against the aggressor
B. Taking the matter to the international court of Justice
C. Imposing economic sanctions on the aggressor .
D. Calling upon the permanent members of the council to do anything in their power.

27. Where and on what date was the establishment of the UNO agreed upon in principle?
A. In London ,in 1941
B. In Tehran,in 1943
C. In Washington, in 1944
D. In Yalta,in 1945

28. What was the US initiative to rebuild the economies of post -war Europe called?
A. The Truman Doctrine B. The Cold War C. The Marshall Plan D. Detente

29. What was the principal strategy which Zionism used to create a Jewish state in Palestine?
A. Organize armed insurgent to end foreign rule
B. Increase the size of the Jewish population through immigration.
C. Obtain legal status for Jews in Palestine through the UN
D. Convert the Arab population of Palestine to Judaism

30. Why did the Chinse Communist Party (CPC) launch what it called "The Long March" in 1927?
A. To protect the coming to power of Chiang Kai-shek
B. Because communist were attacked by the Kuomintang
C. To find a good base for a nationalist fight against the Japanese.
D. To link up with Russia revolutionaries from north China.

31. The official justification of President Harry S.Truman of the United States for dropping Atomic bombs on Japanese cities in August 1945 was that .
A, America must show its military muscle to the USSR
B. the bombs would hasten the final surrender of Japan
C. the bombs would lay the groundwork for American hegemony in the east.
D. a possible trade war with Japan and China could be avoided through a show of force

32. The American policy of "containment" in the post -WWII period was aimed at
A. providing financial assistance to communist countries.
B. providing financial assistance to Western Europe
C. blocking the expansion of communism to the west
D. protecting Israel from a possible Arab aggression

33. What was the major outcome of WWII in terms of global distribution of power?
A. The emergence of the UN as an independent arbiter of peace.
B. The end of Japanese rule over Southeast Asia

C. The independence of European colonies in Asia and Africa
D. The undisputed emergence of the US and the USSR as superpowers

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GRADE 12 -UNIT 7

1. Which of the following leaders played a major role in the establishment of the Non -Aligned Movement?

A. Jawaharial Nehru B. Kwame Nkrumah C. Mao Zedong D. Nelson Mandela

2. The most important political function of Amba Gishan was :

A. reduction of conflict over succession by confining princes.

B. education of princes in the art of politics.
C. giving legitimacy to Emperors through anointing
D. keeping the chief symbols of authority in a secret location.

3. Which of the following states dominated the area of present-day western Shewa and Eastern Wollega prior to the late 16th. A. Enarya B. Bizamo C. Damot D. Shewa

4. What was the so called "Balfour Declaration "?
A. A British declaration in favor of a Jewish homeland in Palestine
B. A declaration by Balfour in opposition to the creation of Israel.
C. A declaration by the British against Zionism
D. A declaration against the independence of a Palestinian state.

5. From 1946 to 1949 the Chinese Civil War was fought between
A. Sun Yat-sen and Mao Zedong C. Chiang k'ai-shek and Sun Yat -sen
B. the communist Party and the Socialists D. the Kuomintang government and the Communist Party

6. Which of the following countries was NOT a founding member of NATO?
A. Italy B. Germany C. Belgium D. Canada

7. What was the purpose of " The Long March" of Chinese Communist forces in 1934?
A. Escape from Japanese attack
B. Escape from encirclement by the Kuomintang
C. Establishing a base of operation in a strategic area
D. Retreating in the face of popular rebellion

8. What was the central issue in the so-called Cold War?
A. Ideology B. Different values C. The environment D. Domination of the world

9. What is Zionism?
A. A belief in the deliverance of St.Mary of Zion
B. A movement for conversion of Palestinians to Judaism
C. A movement for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine
D. A movement for eradication of Islam and Christianity from the Holy Land

10, Which of the following factors played a major role for the defeat of the US in Vietnam?
A. Poor military leadership
B. Strong domestic opposition to the war
C. Superior arms possessed by the Communists.
D. Direct involvement of USSR and China in the war

11. The USA and USSR emerged as super powers after WWII because both
A. managed to developed atomic bombs
B. built their economic by lending money to the Europeans
C. were the founding members of the UN
D, had the only veto rights in the Security Council

12. Which one of the following is correct about the 1947 UN plan on Palestine?
A. It agreed to unite Palestine with Trans-Jordan
B. It divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish states
C. It enhded the end of the Jewish migration to Palestine
D. It proposed the continuation of the British mandate for the decade

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13. What was a major feature of the " People's Democracies" that were established in Eastern and Central Europe after WWII?

A. They were satellite states of the USSR
B. They adopted a neutral path during the Cold War
C. They were all members of the defeated Central powers
D. They developed their economies through the Marshal Plan

14. The richest country in the world in the immediate post- world war II period was

(A) France (B) the USA (C) Great Britain (D) the USSR

15. The United States' plan to rebuild Europe after world war II is known as the

(A) Marshall plan (C) cold war strategy.
(B) Truman Doctrine (D) North Atlantic plan

16. What did the idea of ''civil disobedience'' mean in the peaceful struggle against British colonial rule in India?

(A) that Indians should disobey the British in the most civilized manner.
(B) that struggle against the British should focus on the civilian population
(C) that Indians should refuse to carry out orders from the British without involving in violence.
(D) that individual Indians should disobey their British employees as long as their work was in civilian areas.

17. What was the decision of the united nations General Assembly on Palestine when the case of Palestine was first presented to the UN in 1947

A. that Palestine shoud be renamed Israel and should be jointly run by Arabs and Jews.
B. that there should be a united Palestine run by a government elected by the majority.
C. that Palestine should be partitioned into two independent states one Arab and the other Jewish .
D. that a state should not be allowed to be established on the basis of a movement like Zionism.

18. What was the idea behind the Nuclear Non – proliferation Treaty of 1968?

A. That nuclear weapons should not be possesses by non – western countries.
B. That nuclear weapons should not be used in any kind of military conflict.
C. That countries already possessing nuclear weapons should begin to dismantle them
. D. That nuclear weapons should not expand beyond those countries that already possessed them

19. The *confessions of Gelawdewos* was

A. written by Andre de Oviedo B. a book that appreciates Catholicism
C. a letter written to the king of Portugal D. a statement that defends the Orthodox faith

20. . The Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) was

A. a socialist party C. a democratic party
B. a communist party D. a bourgeois nationalist party

21. The French troops were forced to surrender after many were killed by the Vietnamese solders in 1954 at the_____.

A. Battle of Ho chi Minh
B. Battle of Dien Bien phu
C. Dirty war
D. Battle of Indochina

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22. What was the immediate cause of the Korean war of 1950- 53

A. Chinese occupation of Korean territory B. An American invasion of south Korea

C. Russian support for communist North D.The invasion of south Korea by north Korea

23. The central objective and mission of Zionism according to the Balfour Declaration was -----

A. The establishment of Jewish homeland in Palestine

B. Combating anti-Semitism in Europe

C. Advancing the economic interests of Jewish people around the world

D. Expanding Judaism in the middle east at the expense of Islam

24. Which one of the following was NOT among the features of the cold war

A. A conventional war between the superpowers

B. Ideological struggle between the superpowers

C. A war of word between the two blocs

D. proxy conflicts outside Europe

25. Which one of the following was NOT among the features of the cold war

A. A conventional war between the superpowers

B. ideological struggle between the superpowers

C. A war of word between the two blocs

D. proxy conflicts outside Europe

26. Before World War II Vietnam formed part of----------

A. The French colny of Indochina B.The provinces of China

C.The Japanese colonial empire D. British colonies in southeast Asia

27. The Chinese Revolution which made china a republic was led by----------

A. Mao Zedong B.Chiang kai-shek C.Dr.sun Yat Sen D. Ho chi Minh

28. Terms like '' iron Curtain'' and '' cold war '' refer to relations between --------

A. Russia and Mongolia B. Britain and the USA

C. France and Germany D. The capitalist and communist blocks

29. The Chinese kuominitang was:

A. A communist party B. A socialist party

C. A bourgeoisie –nationalist party D. Ademocratic party

30. Hochi Minh. The leader of the Vietnamese peasant-based movement started his independent struggle against the: A.French B. Japanese C. United States D.USSR

31. The administrative policy that was designed to make Africans copy French culture and fernch way of life was known as :

A. Indirect rule B. Paternalism C. Direct rule D. Assimilation

32. The two countries that came out much stronger than they were before the second world war were

A. USA and Britain B. Germany and France

C. USSR and USA D. Britain and Italy

33. What is the significance of the 1968 Meiji restoration in Japan?

A. it started an era of political and socioeconomic reform that brought Japan to the modern age

B. it started a lon era of civil war and warfare with neighbors such as china and Korea

C. it restored the previous policy of seclusion and isolation of the country from the outside world

D. it restored a monarchy that quickly became autocratic

34. Which one of the following is true about the Balfour declaration in 1917? The British:

A. promised Palestine to the Arabs B. promised to leave the middle east

C. promised to solve the Arab- Israel problem D. promised Palestine to the Jews.

35. Which of the following is **NOT** true about independent Indonesia under the rule of President Sokarno?

A. It was a member of the Non -Aligned Movement

B. It was predominantly inhabited by Muslims

C. It was a member of the NATO military alliance

D. The republic was largely against western Imperialism

36. What did the state of Israel achieve in the Camp David Agreement of September 1978?

A. It gained sovereignty over both East and West Jerusalem for the first time.

B. It got the PLO outlawed and denied representation in Arab countries

C. It reduced one militant enemy from the anti-Israel Arab alliance.

D. It gained access to the Gulf of Aqaba and the territory of the West Bank.

37.Which one of the following was the immediate cause of the formation of a Kuomintang/KMT government on the Island of Formosa?

A. Japanese invasion of the Chinese territory of Manchuria

B. The breaking of the joint between the CCPand the KMT.

C. The Russian intervention in the Chinese Civil war in support of Communists

D. The military defeat the KMT suffered at the end of the Chinese Civil War.

GRADE 12 –UNIT 8

1. The first chairman of the Derg was:

A. Atnafu Abate B. Mengistu Hailemariam C. Aman Andom D. Teferi Banti

2. Which of the following developments acted as a trigger for the Revolution of 1974?

A. Shortage of food B. Border conflict with Somalia

C. The rebellion of military in Asmera D. Increase in oil price

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3. Which of the following was an element of the so-called Cultural Revolution in China?
   A. Improving relation with the West B. Revising school curricular to teach more science
   C. Fighting against "revisionism" D. Promoting gender equality
4. Which of the following is true about the 1943 Weyane Rebellion in eastern and southern Tigray?
   A. It demanded the separation of Tigray from Ethiopia
   B. It was a protest against excessive taxation and Shewan demination
   C. It was supported by all over the province of Tigray
   D. It was a rebellion against local landlords
5. Which of the following event marked radicalization of student movement in Ethiopia?
   A. The elaboration of national question by Wallelegn Mekonnen
   B. The assassination of Tilahun Gizaw
   C. The failure of coup attempt by Mengistu and Girmmame Neway
   D. The famine of 1972-73
6. The main issue behind the Ethio-Eritrean conflict of 2000-2003 was:
   A. dispute over the boundary line b/n them B. dispute over immigration
   C. dispute over Ethiopian use of Eritrean ports D. dispute over economic relations
7. Which of the following was among the conditions imposed on Haile Selasse by the British for the restoration of Ethiopian independence in 1941?
   A. British protectorate over the whole country
   B. Restoration of property seized from the Italian
   C. British say over financial ,military and foreign affairs
   D. Pardon for Italian prisoners and their local collaborators
8. Which one of the following is correct about the Ethiopian Student Movement?
   A. It called for the abolition of the monarchy beginning with the 1960 aborted coup.
   B. It took up radical ideas influenced partly by African Scholarship students
   C. While its internal wing advocated a revolution, the external wing was conservative
   D. Its success was limited because it was unable to disseminate its ideas to the high school
9. The Negele Mutiny of January 1974 was caused by
   A. delay in the payment of salary for the troops
   B. unpopularity of the commander of the Fourth Brigade
   C. Re-assignment of the troops to distant EI Kere
   D. bad living conditions for the ordinary soldiers
10. Which of the following sectors of security forces in Ethiopia supported the coup makers in 1960?
   (A) The army and the police. (B) The police and central security.
   (C) The army and the central security. (D) The Imperial Bodyguard and the police.
11. Which of the following parties was a founding member of the EPRDF?
   (A) OPDO (B) EPDM (C) GPDM (D) SEPDM
12. The first revolt against Haile Sellassie's regime in February 1974 took place by the
   (A) University student (C) taxi drivers in Addis Ababa
   (B) peasants in the countryside. (D) mutiny of the solders in the town of Negele Borena
13. Which of the following was true about the so- called ''Red Terror'' in Ethiopian in the late 1970s?
   (A) It attacked youth from specific ethnic groups,
   (B) It attacked youth who refused ti join the literacy campaign

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(C) It attacked youth whose membership of the EPRP was proven.
(D) It was often carried out indiscriminately with little or no investigation.

14. Which one of the following was **NOT** among the measure taken by the derg in and after 1974
A. Repression of all forms of protest. B. Abolishing religion
C. Execution of top officials D. Nationalization of rural land
15. The organizer of the First Pan–African conference was_____?
A. William E.Burghardt Du Bois B. Marcus Garvey
C. H.Sylvester Williams D. George Padmore
16. One of the following is NOT considered as an immediate cause of the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution ----------
A. The coup staged by Mengistu and Germame B. The oil price rise
C. starvation and famine in Wollo D. An army mutiny at Negele
17. Which of the following is true about the coup attempt against Haile selassie in 1960?
A. it aimed at replacing the monarchy by a military regime
B. The imperial regime was criticized for being corrupt
C. it envisioned a program of land re-distribution D. it received no popular support at all
18. Which of the following measures could be said to have destroyed popular support for the Derg
A. The summary execution of officials of Haile Selassies regime
B. Villagization and grain requisition
C. The war against Somalia
D. The confiscation of extra houses
19. Which of the following is true about the Ethiopian student movement in the early 1960s
A. it was reformist and by large focused on campus issues
B. it was fully committed to Marxism –Leninism
C. it was dominated by Ethiopian students abroad
D. it had very strong pan–Africanist orientation
20. Which of the following is true about the period of urban violence known as the Red terror under the Derge
A. it was organized and carried out by militia independent of the government
B. it was coordinated and carried out by political
C. it was communal violence with little relationship with politics
D. it was an act of terror that selectively eliminated prominent politicians .
21. Which of the following is true about the constitution of 1932 ?
A. it brought the era of absolute monarchy to an end .
B. it gave voting rights to all men and women above the age of 18.
C. it strengthened the monarch and his government
D. it was accepted by the people through a referendum
22. Which of the following is true about the coup attempt against Haile Selassie in 1960 ?
A. it aimed at replacing the monarchy by a military regime.
B . it wanted to implement a program of land re- distribution.
C. its major criticism of the imperial regime was that it was corrupt
D. it received no popular support at all
23. What was the immediate cause of the Ethiopian Revolution of 1974?
A. Official corruption B. increase in oil prices
C. Food shortage in Addis Ababa D. Army mutiny in Asmara

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24. Which of the following measures could be said to have destroyed popular support for the Derg ?
    A. The summary execution of officials of Hail Selassie's regime
    C. The war against Somalia
    B. Villagization and grain requisitions
    D. The confiscation of extra houses
25. A remarkable feature of the Ethiopian Revolution of 1974, at the beginning ,was that it had -------
    A. A very weak student movement B. Lack of any organized political party
    C. Lack of support from the armed forces D. Lack of external support

26. The major problem in many African countries from the 1970s has been ----------
    A. Armed struggle for independence B. pressure from ex-colonial masters
    C. Lack of political stability D. Struggle against Apartheid
27. Where did the most significant capitalist ventures take place in Ethiopian prior to 1974 ?
    A. in the agro- industrial sector in the Awash Valley B. . In the mining sector in the southwest
    C. In the manufactural industries of Adiss Ababa D. In the banking sector

28. Which of the following is true about the Ethiopian Students Movement of the 1960s and early 1970s ?
    A.it was united behind the idea of a communist revolution
    B. it was always confined to Haile Selassie I University and the City of Addis Ababa
    C. It did not have a clear ideological or political program
    D. It excluded female student almost totally
29. The Somali nationalist who challenged British colonialism in the Horo was :
    A. Omar Samatar B. Farah Aideed
    C. Mohammed Abdile Hassan D. Said Barre
30. What accounts for the failure of the coup attempt against Haile Selassie in December 1960?
    A. the failure of the coup makers to win the support of the army
    B. the refusal of foreign governments to lend support for the coup
    C. Infighting among the coup makers themselves
    D. Lack of popular support
31. Which one of the following was among the official reasons for which the in Derg sent high school and college student to the rural areas on a campaign or Zemecha in 1974-75?
    A. To fight and disarm feudal lords B. to participate in literacy campaign
    C. To speed up the mechanization of agriculture D. To set up independent village communes
32. Who was the prime minister of Ethiopia at the time of the outbreak of the revolution in Febuary 1974?
    A. Yilma Deressa B. Endalkeachew Mekonnen
    C. Akililu Habta-wold D. Mekkonen Habta-wold
33. What was major cause of the Ethio-Somali war of 1977-78?
    A. the alliance forged between Ethiopian and the USSR
    B. the growth of Islamic fundamentalism in Somalia
    C. Encouragement of Somalia by the west to fight communism in Ethopia
    D. Somali territorial ambitions
34. Which one of the following was true about the land reform proclamation of 1975 in Ethiopia

A. All land was made the property of the state
B. Private ownership of land was permitted up to 10 hectares
C. Land was taken away only from royalty and big landlords.
D. Private property was permitted in towns and cities only.

35. The immediate Cause of the 1974 Ethiopian Popular revolution was.
A. The Student movement
B. Peasant rebellions.
C. The unhappiness of the armed forces
D. The famine of Wollo.

36. The Anglo –Ethiopian agreement which was signed on January 1942:
A. Recognized Ethiopia as a sovereign state
B. Gave the emperor final authority over foreign relation.
C. Was not accepted by the emperor
D. Was opposed by the Ethiopian patriots

37.In the November 1969 issue of the student paper ″struggle″ the student activist Walelign Mekonnen called for an end to:
A. exploitation by landlords
B. national oppression
C. absolute monarchy
D. the *melkegna- gebbar* system

38. How did Haile Selassie's government react to the famine that afflicted northern Ethiopia in the 1970s?
A. It tried the best it could to control the famine
B. It appealed to the international community for aid.
C.It kept the matter secret as much as possible
D. It introduced resettlements of peasants as a solution.

39. Which of the following issues did the makers of the 1960 coup attempt highlight in their criticism of Haile Selasse's government?
A. The opposition of nationalities
B. The backwardness of the country
C. The lack of democratic reforms
D. The Emperor's domination of government.

40. The argument the British used to stay in control of Ethiopia's finance , military and foreign relation in the First Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1942 was
A. Ethiopia should be incorporated into the British Commonwealth.
B. Somali nationalism in the South is still a threat to Allied military success.
C. WWII was not yet over and Djibouti is still under the Vichy government of France.
D. There was a threat of communist expansion to the Horn.

41. What was the primary cause of the Bale Peasant Rebellion in the second half of the 1960s?
A. Haile Selasse's autocracy
B. Lack of local investment
C. Maladministration and injustice
D. Somali agitation

42. What was the main reason for the conflict and bloodshed during the Ethiopian Revolution of 1974 - 84?
A. The ideological difference between the Derg and its rivals.
B. The cruelty and dictatorial inclinations of Mengistu.
C. Power struggle and lack of culture of dialogue and compromise.
D. Conspiracy by Ethiopia's traditional enemies

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GRADE 12 –UNIT 9

1. The first All-African People Conference was held in

A. Addis Ababa-Ethiopia B. Accra-Ghana C. Monrovia-Liberia D. Casablanca-Morocco

2. During which era did humans begin to domesticate animals and plants for food?

A. The Old Stone Age B. The Middle Stone Age

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C. The New Stone Age D. The Bronze Age

3. The root of African Nationalism was

A. Ethiopianism B. independence from colonial rule

C. the Economic Commission for Africa D. Pan--Africanism

4. Which of the following is true about the Ethiopian Constitution of 1994?

A. It provided for a federal system of government.

B. It made Ethiopia a People's Democratic Republic.

C. It recognized Islam and Christianity as majority religions

D. It prohibited multi-ethnic political parties

5. Who was the first Egyptian leaded who reached an understanding with Israel and signed a unilateral peace.

A. Gamal Abd-el Nasser B. Anwar Saddat C. Hosni Mubarak D. King Farouk

6. Which of the following was part of the Structural Adjustment Program(SAP) prescribed by the World Bank for African economies in the 1980s?

A. Building more schools and expanding education C. Cutting down on public spending

B. Expanding agriculture D. Doing away with customs duties

7. Which of the following is true about the land reform proclamation of 1975 in Ethiopia?

A. It prohibited hired labor

B. It promised up to 15-20 hectares of land per family

C. It declared that all land will be owned by the state

D. It declared that the sale and purchase of land will be allowed under certain condition

8. Which of the following is true about the Constitution of 1931 in Ethiopia?

A. It was the first democratic constitution of the country

B. It reduced the power of the monarchy

C. It was a direct copy of the Japanese constitution

D. It was meant to strengthen the monarchy

9. Which of the following African states was incorporated into a British colony through a campaign of conquest?

A. Buganda B. Ashanti

C. Lesotho D. The Sokoto Caliphate

10. What was the Mau-Mau Rebellion in Kenya?

A. Kikuyu protest against land alienation by the settlers

B. War of independence by Kenyans against the British

C. A civil war between the Kikuyu and the Kalenjin

D. A movement for equal pay by Kenyan workers

11. Which of the following is the point of difference between the OAU and the AU?

A. The former had the eradication of colonization as its main agenda while the latter does not

B. The former sought to bring about the political unity of the continent while the latter does not

C.The former had all of the continent's 54 countries as members while the latter does not

D. The former had the full support of Europe and American while the latter does not

12. The militia elements that carried out the 1994 genocide in Rwanda were known as

A. Tontons Macoutes B. The Interahmwe C. M23 D. Mungiki

13. Which of the following is true about post-Apartheid South Africa?

A. Rapid integration of its economy with the rest of Africa

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B. Greater social justice and equality
C. Diminishing but still significant influence of the ANC
D. Virtual elimination of unemployment among the African population

14. In which of the colonial territories of Africa did independence come only after armed struggle?
A. In former Italian colonies B. In former French colonies
C. In former British colonies D. In former Portuguese colonies

15. Which of the following issues was the Organization of Africa Unity compelled to resolve immediately after its establishment?
A. Where the headquarters of the organization should be located
B. Whether or not colonial boundaries should be maintained
C. Whether or not open support should be given to liberation movements
D. Whether or not sub-regional organization should be established

16. What was the central objective of the Universal Negro Improvement Association led by Marcus Garvey?
A. Organize black Americans to fight for their rights.
B. Provide vocational education to Americans in the diaspora
C. Organize Africans to fight for their political independence
D. Work for return of blacks from the Americas to Africa

17. Which colonies in Africa achieved their independence through peaceful means?
A. Those that had no while settlers B. Those with small population size
C. Those with no minerals resources D. Those who were ruled by the French

18. Who was the first General Secretary of the OAU?
A. Edem Kodjo B. Diallo Telli C. Kwame Nkrumah D. Salim Ahmed Salim

19. Which of the following African Leaders was an advocate of African socialism?
(A) Julius Nyerere. (B) Jomo Kenyatta. (C) Robert Mugabe. (D) Kenneth Kaunda.

20. In which of the following African countries did independence from colonialism come through armed struggle? (A) Niger (B) Kenya (C) Algeria (D) Tanzania

21. What was the Great Trek in South African?
(A) The penetration of white farmers in to the interior.
(B) The retreat of the Khoisan -speaking people in to the Kalahari.
(C) The attack by the Britis army against Dutch settlers in 1902.
(D) The movement of the Ngoni- speaking people across great distances .

22. The student leader who brought the nationalities question in Ethiopia to the center stage was
(A) Meles Zenawi (B) Tilahun Gizaw
(C) Mekonnen Bishaw. (D) Waleign Mekoonnen.

23. Which of the following rulers brought end to catholic influence in Gondar by expelling the Jesuits?
(A) Iyoas (B) Bokassa (C) Fasiladas (D) Sertse- Dingil

24. Between 1963 and 1969 five violent changes occurred in
(A) Nigeria (B) Tunisia (C) Algeria (D) Dahomey

25. The objective of setting up the organization of African Unity (OAU) was agreed upon at the
(A) Cairo Conference in 1964 (C) Addis Ababa meeting in 1963.
(B) Accra Conference in 1958 (D) Monrovia Conference in 1961.

26. The main reason why west African colonies achieved independence smoothly was that
(A) there were brave fighters. (B) they enjoyed good literacy

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(C) west Africa had no white settlers. (D) the impact of world war II was too strong in the area.

27. The origin of pan –Africanism was in

(A) Africa and Asia (C) Brussels and Manchester.

(B) Europe and America (D) America and the Caribbean.

28. Which of the following African peoples is **not** divided between two or more countries

(A) The Luo (B) The Afar (C) The Somali (D) The Sidama

29. The African country in which descendants of freed American slaves became a significant social entiy and political force is (A) Liberia (B) Nigeria (C) Senegal (D) Sao Thome and principe.

30. In which of the following two countries did post- election violence recently lead to a joint government of national unity?

(A) Kenya and Zambia (C) Kenya and Zimbabwe.

(B) Rwanda and Kenya (D) Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

31. Which of the following intellectuals is among the founders of a branch of literature known as *Negritude*?

(A) Franz Fanon (B) W.E.B.Dubois

C. Harriet Tubman (D) Leopold S. Senghor

32. Which of the following groups did the Rwandan genocide of 1994 target?

(A) All Tutsi and moderate Hutu. (B) Tutsi who did not intermarry with Hutu

(C) Tutsi and Hutu civilians indiscriminately (D) Tutsi politicians and members of the military.

33. Which of the following African writers has advocated writing in indigenous languages as part of liberation from a colonial mentality promoted by European languages ?

A. Wole Soyinka B. Usman Sambene

C, Chinua Achebe D. Ngugi wa – Thiongo

34. Which of the following African countries was ruled by more than one colonial power

A. Algeria B. Senegal C. Cameroon D. Mozambique

35. Who was the Caribbean scientist-activist who fought on the side of the Algerian revolution against French colonialism

A. Franz Fanon B. Aime Cesaire

C. Blaise Diagne D. Amilcar Cabral

36. The root of modern African nationalism was

A. the OAU B. Pan- Africanism

C. Ethiopianism D. spontaneous revolts against colonial governments

37. Which of the following is a correct combination of African state with a former colonial ruler

A. Ghana – France B. Liberia – Britain C. Chad –France D. Zambia – Belgium

38. What accounts for the frequency of military coups in Africa

A. The low salaries that African militaries are given

B. The warrior traditions of African soldiers

C.The limited space given in most African countries for competitive politics

D. The high level of education that African militaries provide to their officer corps

39. The pan-Africanist conference that demanded independence for Africa was -------

A. The London conference of 1900 B. The Paris conference of 1919

C. The Manchester conference of 1945 D. The Accra conference of 1958

40.Which of the following is true about the international status of the abortive state of Biafra ? it was_____

A. Never recognized by any African state
B. Recognized by a few African states
C. Recognized by all west African except Ghana
D. Recognized by the (OAU)

41. Which of the following elements was part of the charter of the Organization of African unity (OAU)
A.The eradication of colonialism
B. The establishment of the united states of Africa
C. The redefinition of colonial boundaries by agreement among states
D. The eradication of white settlement in African territories

42. What was the Truth and reconciliation commission in post- Apartheid south Africa
A. A mechanism to reconcile victims and perpetrators of violence during apartheid after the truth is told by the latter
B. A mechanism to arrange for reconciliation of the races of south Africa after telling the truth about the policies of the apartheid state
C. A mechanism through which religious leaders brought reconciliation between victims and perpetrators of apartheid through a system of compensation
D. A mechanism by which it was agreed that the truth about apartheid should be left to future historians and reconciliation should take place.

43. In which of the following African countries has multi –party politics been relatively successful
A. Coted' Ivoire B. Namibia C. Botswana D. Swaziland

44. Which of the following phenomena was the characteristic of Feudalism in Western Europe
A. The fragmentation of political and religious authority
B. The fragmentation of political authority and the centralization of religious authority
C. The centralization of both political and religious authority
D. The fragmentation of religious authority and the centralization of political authority

45. Which of the following liberation movements in Africa was the longest and the most violent armed struggle ? The one in ----------

A. Algeria B. Kenya C. Mozambique D. Ghana

46. Which of the following events came first
A. The establishement of the organization of African unity (OAU)
B. The independence of Ghana
C. The civil war in Congo
D. The independence of kenya

47. The first conference of Africa independent states was organized by ---------
A. Emperor Hail Sellassie in Addis Ababa B. Kwame Kerumah in Accra
C. Gamal Abdel Nasser in cairo D. Leopold Sedar Senghor in Dakar

48. The village communes established in post-independence Tanzania were knowe as --------
A. Uhuru B. shambaa C. Kibutaz D. Ujaama

49. Who was Marcus Garvey ?
A. The leader of the civil rights movement in the USA
B. The founder of the Back of Africa movement .
C. The commander of a black unit in the American civil war
D The president of Jamaica who ended up in exile in the USA

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50. Which of the following African has won the Nobel prize for literature?
A. Wole Soyinka B. Sambene Osman
C. Chinua Achebe D. Ngugi wa- Tiongo
51. Who is the author of the political tract entitled the Wretched of the Earth
A. Franz Fanon B.Ngugi wa- Tiongo C.Chinua Achebe D.W.E.B dubois
52. What was the program devised by western financial institon to change the fundamentals of the economies of developing world in the 1980s ?
A. privatizzation. B. Liberaalization C. structural AdjustmentD. capitalization
53. Which of the following countries has withdrawn from the OAU in protest?
A. Algeria B.Burkina faso C. Tunisia D.Morocco.

54. Which of the following countries was the first to have staged a successful rebellion against colonial rule and slavery in the Western Hemisphere
A. Cuba B. Jamaica C. Haiti D. Barados
55. What is NEPAD ?
A. An effort to promote anew partnership between African states and donor government and organizations.
B. an organization of Africa states that seeks to promote economic integration
C. an African initative to bring about political union
D. An African group that works on climate change.
56. The revolutionary leader in Nyasland in 1915 was ----------
A. Robert Mugabe B. John chilembwe
C. Kenneth Kaunda D. Eduardo Mondlane
57. In which country did the first slave – led successful revolution in the western hemisphere take place?
A. Cuba B. Haiti C. Barbados D. Dominican Republic
58. The first Pan –Africa conference was held in :
A. London in 1900 B. Manchester in 1945 C. Brussels in 1900 D. Paris in 1919
59. Which one of the following African countries has inaugurated a female head of state recently ?
A. Seychelles B. Sao Tome and Principe C. Malawi D. Lesotho
60. Which one of the following African leaders of the 1950s and 1960s advocated the idea that there should be an immediate political union of the continent?
A. Haile Selasse B. Jomo Kenyatta
C. William Tolbert D. Kwame Nkrumah
61. Which one of the following individuals personifies the great influence that women had in Ethiopian politics during the Gondar ear?
A. Queen Eleni B. Etege Taytu C. Etege Mintwab D. Bati Dil Wanbara
62. Which one of the following were leaders of the pan-African movement
A. S.H.W Williams and Jomo Kenyatta B. kwame Nkrumah and Marcus Garvey
C. W.E.BDu bois and marcus Garvey D. Emperor Haile Selassie and Nkrkmah
63. What was the 1958 program called ''The Great Lead Forward'' in china?
A. A program to transform china's economy
B. A program to expand the mass base of the communist party
C. A program to revolutionize chiese culture
D. A program to reunite mainland china with Taiwan

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64. What was the alleged crime for which Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison in 1963?

A. Membership in a communist B. Participation in a coup d'etat

C. inciting rebellion and leaving the country illegally D. Taking military training in Ethiopia

65. What is the common element in the recent of Ethiopia Mozambique

A. Defeat of military dictatorship by insurgent groups C. post –civil war economic growth

B. The continuation of socialist economic policies D. Agriculture –led economic progress

66. What explains continuous instability in D.R Congo since its independence

A. Its large size C. Lack of strong central government

B. Its ethnic diversity D. External intervention

67. What did Algeria, Zimbabwe and Kenya had in common under colonial rule

A. they were ruled by the British

B. they had significant numbers of European settlers

C. they had experienced majority self -government

D. they were relatively better industrialized

68. What was the role of the African Union during the Libyan civil was to removed colonel Gadafi ?

A. AU was Asking military support from NATO

B. Full support for the government of Gadafi

C. Unsuccessful effort to bring about a political solution to the conflict.

D. Full endorsement of foreign military intervention

69. What was negritude, according to Leopold Sedar Senghor?

A. The idea the black people have developed cultures and aesthetics that should embrace and be proud of

B. An argument the black people should refer to themselves as Negroes rather than as blacks.

C. A movement to promote unity between the African Diaspora and African at home.

D. A philosophy about the superiority of black culture over those of others.

70. What was Du Bois' vision regarding the future of black Africans living outside the continent of Africa?

A. Blacks should return to mother Africa so as to live in peace and fraternity.

B. Blacks should continue struggling for their right wherever they live.

C. Blacks should start a war to fight racial discrimination

D. Black organization should demand that western government support the anti-colonial struggle.

71. Where did pan-Africans originate as an idea?

A. In America and the Caribbean among the African Diaspora

B. In Europe among African students and exiles.

C. In various places in African among African nationalists

D. In both Africa and Europe at about the same time.

72. A major reason why donor /aid money did not bring about meaningful and sustainable development for Africa so far is that

A. most of the aid money has been spent in towns and political headquarters.

B. organizations with aid money gave very little attention to political stability

C. most of the aid money went to the individual pockets of African dictators.

D. most of the aid money was budgeted for salaries to be paid for foreign staff

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GRADE 12 -UNIT 10

1. The chinese regarded all those who live outside their empire as ----------
   A. People from whom china could learn
   B. Weak and too pacific
   C. Barbarians
   D. Equals to the chinese themselves

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