

SHEGER CITY EDUCATION OFFICE HISTORY FIRST SEMESTER MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12, APRIL, 2018 E.C / 2026.G.C.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: THIS PAPER CONTAINS HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12. IN THIS EXAMINATION THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. SELECT THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE SUGGESTED OPTIONS AND BLACKEN THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.

TIME ALLOWED: 2:00 HOURS

1. What was the distinctive feature of the pan-African movement as practiced by Garvey?

- A. That the Pan-African movement should be led by Africans in the Continent.
 - B. That blacks in the diaspora can achieve full independence only by returning to Africa.
 - C. That blacks should fight for their rights in their respective countries.
 - D. That pan-Africanism should ensure economic independence for Africans
2. In what ways did the British and French systems of administration in colonial Africa differ?
- A. The British sought to make Africans full citizens while the French denied citizenship to Africans.
 - B. The British used private companies in administering their colonies while the French did not use such companies.
 - C. The British ruled indirectly through local chiefs while the French ruled directly themselves.
 - D. The British used excessive force in their colonies while the French rarely resorted to violence
- 3 How did long distance trade help in the consolidation of states in the Gibe region?
- A. By bringing messages of encouragement from elsewhere rulers
 - B. By introducing the idea of kingship from the Christian kingdom.
 - C. By introducing African ideas and practices that legitimized the power of rulers.
 - D. Through the introduction of firearms that helped rulers becomes confidential.
4. What did the anti-colonial movements in Algeria and Kenya in the 1950s have in common?
- A. Both tried peaceful methods but resorted to armed resistance when that failed.
 - B. Both initially opposed complete independence but accepted it later
 - C. Both were urban based movements that sought to advance the interests of the middle classes.
 - D. Both were led by leaders who supported the Indian tactic of peaceful resistance
5. Why did independent African states establish the OAU in 1963?
- A. Because they desired to spread democracy across the Continent.
 - B. Because the United States had decline them to do so.
 - C. Because they wanted to advance the struggle against colonialism.
 - D. Because they wanted to establish an association independent of the Super Powers
6. Which one of the following institutions in Ethiopia was rebuilt with the help of the US in the post-liberation period?
- A. The Parliament
 - B. The revised constitution
 - C. the Ethiopian Railway built
 - D. The Imperial Board of Telecommunications

7. Which one of the following was a consequence of the 1973-74 famine for the Imperial Government of Ethiopia?
- A. The withdrawal of US support from the government.
 - B. The inability of the government to repulse the Somali invasion.
 - C. The loss of legitimacy for the regime.
 - D. The adoption of a radical land reform program.
8. Which one of the following was responsible for unpopularity of the Derg Regime?
- A. The passage of the land reform proclamation
 - B. Formation of an alliance with Socialist Cuba
 - C. Organizing the Edget Behibret campaign
 - D. Using violence against opposition groups
9. Which of the following innovations contributed to the success of European imperialism in Africa in the late 19th-century?
- A. The discovery of cement for building efficient roads
 - B. The development of techniques for exploring minerals
 - C. The numerical superiority of white armies than Africans
 - D. The discovery of medicinal protection against malaria
10. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War?
- A. The publication of the Axis powers' secret plan to partition the globe.
 - B. The withdrawal of Germany's pledge to guarantee the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia.
 - C. British decision to occupy the port of Danzig as a pre-emptive action against German invasion.
 - D. Germany's invasion of Poland threatened both Britain and France
11. Which organ of the UN was responsible for facilitating the independence of former mandated territories?
- A. The Security Council
 - B. The Trusteeship Council
 - C. The International Court of Justice
 - D. The UN Secretariat

12. Which of the following was a factor for the collapse of Communism in the late 1980s?
- A. The rise of anti-communist movements in the Eastern Europe
 - B. Political and economic reforms initiated by Gorbachev
 - C. Rivalry between the Soviet and Chinese forms of communism
 - D. Loss of popular support for the ideology at the global level
13. Which of the following would be considered a primary source of history?
- A. A textbook chapter on Mesopotamia
 - B. A documentary about Ancient Egypt
 - C. A diary entry from a person in the past
 - D. A historical interpretation by a modern historian
14. The study of "Historiography" primarily involves:
- A. The process of dating historical artifacts.
 - B. The study of how history is written and interpreted.
 - C. The identification of sources of history.
 - D. The importance of history in modern society.
15. Which of the following was a key characteristic of the Aksumite Kingdom's economy?
- A. Extensive sheep farming
 - B. Reliance on silver mining
 - C. Control over Red Sea trade routes
 - D. Production of silk textiles
16. The "Eastern Question" in 19th-century European politics primarily concerned the decline of which empire?
- A. The Russian Empire
 - B. The Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - C. The Ottoman Empire
 - D. The British Empire
17. The policy of "Assimilation" was primarily associated with which form of colonial administration?
- A. Company Rule
 - B. Direct Rule
 - C. Indirect Rule
 - D. Settlers Rule
18. The primary goal of the Non-Aligned Movement was to:
- A. Promote military alliances with the Soviet Union
 - B. Facilitate economic integration among Asian nations
 - C. Advocate for neutrality and independence from the two major Cold War power blocs
 - D. Establish a unified military force against Western imperialism

19. The "Iron Curtain" is a term popularized by Winston Churchill to describe the division between:

- _____
- A. North and South Korea
 - B. The Arab states and Israel
 - C. Eastern (communist) and Western (democratic/capitalist) Europe
 - D. the United Nations members and non-members

20. The Camp David Accords were a significant diplomatic achievement aimed at resolving aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Which U.S. President brokered these accords?

- A. Richard Nixon
- B. Jimmy Carter
- C. Ronald Reagan
- D. Bill Clinton

21. Which policy, introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev, aimed to restructure the Soviet economy and was a contributing factor to the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union?

- A. Perestroika
- B. Glasnost
- C. Collectivization
- D. Détente

22. Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden" reflected the idea that _____

- A. The white race had become a burden on other races
- B. The white man had a responsibility to civilize other races
- C. Colonialism was a burden brought by a white man on others
- D. The white man should not carry the burden of colonialism

23. "Company Rule" in Africa was characterized by:

- A. Direct governance by European monarchs
- B. Private companies managing colonies for profit
- C. Democracy and voting rights
- D. Religious leadership

24. What event in January 1974 marked the first serious step towards the Ethiopian revolution?

- A. The Ethiopian Teachers Association opposed the Sector Review.
- B. Taxi drivers went on strike due to petrol price increases.
- C. The Negelle army mutinied in protest.
- D. the Muslim community demonstrated against discrimination

25. The new educational reform program that the teachers opposed was known as:

- A. The Labour Legislation
- B. The Unknown Famine
- C. The Sector Review
- D. The AFCC demands

26. What was the primary motive behind the 'qalad' system of land measurement?
- A. To ensure equal distribution of land
 - B. to facilitate taxation.
 - C. To promote communal ownership
 - D. To measure only unfertile land
27. What was a major consequence of the growth of private tenure, especially in the Southern half of Ethiopia?
- A. Increased tax collection efficiency.
 - B. The spread of tenancy (landlessness).
 - C. A decrease in land sales.
 - D. The end of the 'qalad' system
28. What is the primary distinction between "history" and "historiography"?
- A. History is the study of future events, while historiography is the study of past events.
 - B. History refers to the events themselves, while historiography is the study of how history is written and interpreted.
 - C. History focuses on political events, while historiography focuses on cultural events.
 - D. History uses only primary sources, while historiography uses only secondary sources.
29. What major evolutionary development is often associated with the transition from early hominines to the Homo genus?
- A. The development of feathers
 - B. bipedalism (walking on two legs)
 - C. Increased brain size and tool use
 - D. The ability to live underwater
30. Which of the following factors is widely considered crucial for the development of the earliest states?
- A. The invention of the printing press
 - B. The development of agriculture and surplus food production
 - C. The widespread availability of iron tools
 - D. The establishment of democratic elections
31. The Edict of Milan, issued in 313 CE by Emperor Constantine, granted what status to Christianity within the Roman Empire?
- A. It became the official state religion
 - B. It was outlawed completely
 - C. It granted religious tolerance
 - D. It persecuted all non-Christians
32. Which ancient Asian civilization is credited with the invention of paper, printing, and the compass?
- A. Indus Valley Civilization
 - B. Mesopotamian Civilization
 - C. Japanese Civilization
 - D. Chinese Civilization

33. By enabling us to understand past society, history helps us to do what?
- A. Forget the future.
 - B. Increase our understanding of the present society and forecast the future society.
 - C. Focus solely on the present.
 - D. Ignore cause and effect patterns.
34. What is identified as a serious problem when history is abused?
- A. Learning from past achievements.
 - B. Judging the past from the perspectives (values) of the present.
 - C. Studying change and continuity over time.
 - D. Using history to establish identity
35. Which of the following describes the trade method used between Aksum and the lands beyond the Blue Nile, where neither side saw the other?
- A. Barter system
 - B. Silent trade
 - C. Cash economy
 - D. Adulis exchange
36. Which of the following was NOT a reason the Eastern Roman Empire survived longer than the West?
- A. It was not geographically so open to attacks by German tribes
 - B. It was richer and had more population
 - C. It had more towns and cities with defensive walls
 - D. It had a larger standing army than the West
37. What was the process called for removing corrupt or dictatorial leaders from power before their term ended in Gada system?
- A. Chaffee
 - B. Abbaa Bokku
 - C. Buqqisu
 - D. Siingee
38. Which of the following was NOT listed as a positive effect of the Industrial Revolution?
- A. Created jobs for workers
 - B. Fostered technological progress
 - C. Greatly increased production of goods
 - D. Eliminated the gap between the rich and the poor

39. What event is known in history as the Tennis Court Oath?
- A. Louis XVI locking the Third Estate out of the meeting.
 - B. The three estates meeting together as the National Assembly.
 - C. The storming of the Bastille.
 - D. Members of the Third Estate
40. What was the importance of Amba Gishen prison to the "Solomonic" dynasty?
- A. It was mainly used to isolate dangerous state criminals.
 - B. It helped to detain rebellious rulers of the Muslim Sultanates.
 - C. It resolved succession problem by detaining royal claimants.
 - D. It imprisoned the royal families of the former Zagwe dynasty.
41. What was the slogan Lenin popularized immediately after he returned from exile in 1917?
- A. "Peace! Bread! Land!"
 - B. "All powers to the soviets"
 - C. "Everything to the War front"
 - D. "Down with Imperialism"
42. Why was the Nuremberg Tribunal established at the end of the Second World War? It was
- A. set up to try war criminals for crimes during the war.
 - B. set up to rehabilitate those injured in the war.
 - C. established to review and approve the peace treaties.
 - D. established to deliver justice to anti-revolutionary forces.
43. Which of the following correctly describes the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1942?
- A. British dominance in finance, military and diplomacy.
 - B. Complete sovereignty of the Ethiopian Imperial state.
 - C. Ethiopian political independence but British economic dominance.
 - D. Joint Ethio-British leadership on the basis of equal status.
44. What was the major contribution of the Persians to the world civilization?
- A. The development of a relay postal service called "pony express."
 - B. The construction of well-planned streets that formed city blocks.
 - C. The invention of the first system of writing called Cuneiform.
 - D. The erection of 7,400km long wall to keep out external invaders.
45. Which one of the campaigns of the Derg achieved relatively better successes?
- A. Yearenguadew Zemecha
 - B. Yeidiget Behibret Zemecha
 - C. Yekey Kokeb Zemecha
 - D. Yemeserete Timhirt Zemecha

46. Which of the following was an impact of colonialism in Africa?
- A. It prepared Africans for effective leadership after independence.
 - B. It facilitated the education of considerable number of African citizens.
 - C. It made African economy highly dependent on European assistance.
 - D. It enhanced the expansion of European technologies in Africa.
47. What was the fundamental reason for British involvement in the liberation of Ethiopia from Fascist rule?
- A. British sympathy for the cause of Emperor Haile Selassie.
 - B. The condemnation of Italy as aggressor by the League of Nations.
 - C. America's decision to join the war on against the Axis powers.
 - D. Italy's official entry into WWII on the side of Germany.
48. Which one of the following is correct about the Cold War?
- A. the Marshal Plan was designed to aid Third World nations.
 - B. It was a propaganda campaign rather than direct armed clash.
 - C. Communists built a military bases in different parts of the world to save it from danger.
 - D. The super-powers were directly engaged in armed conflict to show military dominance.
49. Which of the following was the major cause for the Oromo population movement?
- A. Famine caused by absence of rain for successive years.
 - B. Growing interest to participate in the long-distance trade.
 - C. Desire to extend the political and economic rule of the Oromo.
 - D. Population pressure and increase in the number of cattle.
50. How did the Muslims of Harar avoid conquest by the Oromo?
- A. By aligning with the Christians
 - B. By building a protective wall
 - C. By shifting the capital to Aussa
 - D. By agreeing to pay tribute
51. Which one of the following was a consequence of the Atlantic slave trade?
- A. The decline of European racism
 - B. The formation of an African Diaspora
 - C. The spread of Christianity in Africa
 - D. The industrialization of Africa
52. Which of the following is true about the Third Estate in France during the French Revolution which began in 1789?
- A. It was those people who supported the monarchy
 - B. Its members were free from paying direct taxes
 - C. It was a collection of under-privileged people
 - D. It was the smallest section of French society

53. The Second World War can be said to have begun in Asia when the Japanese seized
- A. Singapore.
 - B. Taiwan.
 - C. Manchuria.
 - D. Korea.
54. Which one of the following was a grievance of peasants in Gojam in the post-liberation period?
- A. A new agricultural tax
 - B. High-price agricultural in-puts
 - C. Cultural and social oppression
 - D. Large scale land dispossession
55. Why did Ethiopian rulers follow a "closed-door" policy towards Europe from the 1630s to the early 19th century?
- A. Their dislike of the feeling of superiority that Europeans showed
 - B. Their fear that European technologies would disrupt Ethiopia's internal stability
 - C. Their fear that European arrival would lead to Ottoman intervention
 - D. Their belief that European religion was encourage for national unity
56. Why were slaves from Africa preferred to slaves from other areas for export to the Atlantic? Because
- A. African slaves were cheaper than slaves from other regions.
 - B. Africans better endured the harsh journey across the Atlantic.
 - C. Africans could survive the New World cold climate.
 - D. Europeans could capture African slaves easily on the coast.
57. Which Pan-African congress demanded immediate independence for African colonies?
- A. The Manchester Congress
 - B. The London Congress
 - C. The Paris Congress
 - D. The New York Congress
58. Which one of the following best describes Enlightenment thinkers?
- A. Their focus on abstract philosophical issues that had little relevance to everyday life.
 - B. Their concern with applying critical thinking to understanding & explaining political problems.
 - C. Their agreement on the need to abolish monarchy & replace it with democratic institutions.
 - D. Their view of the state as a repressive institution & hence the need to abolish it.
59. Which of the following is a correct definition of history as an academic discipline?
- A. An account of the past based on verifiable evidence.
 - B. An account of the past focused on political events.
 - C. A study of the past without any rules about what is proper or improper.
 - D. An account of the past accepted by all academics.

60. In which of the following was the Organization of African Unity most successful?
- A. Eliminating colonialism from Africa
 - B. Strengthening the economic integration of Africa
 - C. Ending ethnic and inter-state conflicts in Africa
 - D. Improving the socio-economic life of Africans
61. Which of the following factors required Emperor Haile Selassie I to promulgate (issue) the Revised Constitution of 1955?
- A. Rapid expansion of modern education
 - B. Diplomatic pressure from Britain and the USA
 - C. Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia
 - D. Ethiopian membership of the United Nations
62. One was the main reason for the unsuccessful attempt of the coup of 1960
- A. Lack of proper organization and failure to participate the army forces
 - B. The intervention of U.S.A on the side of the autocratic government
 - C. Conflict among coup maker on the political position
 - D. Opposition from the Ethiopian Orthodox Church
63. The Ethiopian resistance against the Italian aggressors was more effective in Southern front than the Northern because:
- A. the Southern resistance force had better coordination and united leadership
 - B. The attacks in South was not such harsh as that of the Northern front
 - C. The landscape of the South was more strategic for offensive than the North
 - D. the Southern front had better training and professional war leaders than the Northern one
64. One of the following was True concerning the constitution of 1931
- A. It Solved the Violation of the citizen's rights
 - B. It reduced the political power of the hereditary nobility of Provinces
 - C. It gave the masses the right to elect their leaders
 - D. It approved fair power distribution between imperial and regional rulers
65. The emancipation proclamation of 1863 in the USA
- A. Enabled the thirteen colonies to win their independence from British rule
 - B. Had the effect of strengthening the economy tenacity of the south
 - C. Gave right to plot of land in the west to whoever was ready to work on it.
 - D. Was enacted to free slaves in rebel held territories of the south

66. In 1950, the white government in South Africa introduced the 'Population Registration Act'. What was the primary function of this law?
- A. To introduce the Bantu Education Act
 - B. To classify and register people based on race
 - C. To indicate residential areas for different races
 - D. To ban labor unions
67. What was the "intifada," which began in the late 1980s?
- A. A formal peace treaty signed by all Arab nations
 - B. Israel's second invasion of Lebanon
 - C. A widespread Palestinian campaign of mass demonstrations, civil disobedience, riots, and terrorism against Israeli occupation
 - D. A new radical Islamist group formed by Yasser Arafat
68. Which right do the permanent members of the Security Council possess regarding decisions?
- A. The right to veto any decision
 - B. The right to override the General Assembly
 - C. The right to declare war
 - D. The right to control the budget
69. Which plan provided economic assistance to almost all countries of Western Europe in the post-war period?
- A. The Eastern Bloc Plan
 - B. The Marshall Plan
 - C. The Allied Occupation Plan
 - D. Schlieffen plan
70. What was the codename for the German invasion of the Soviet Union, which commenced on June 22, 1941?
- A. Operation Sea Lion
 - B. Operation Red
 - C. Operation Barbarossa
 - D. Operation Overlord
71. Factors that encouraged explorations and discoveries were:
- A. European not interest in long-distance trade and new inventions like the compass.
 - B. the development of bad maps and slow ships
 - C. the growing interest in geographical knowledge obstacle the idea of exploration.
 - D. Prince Henry, the Navigator (1394-1460) of Portugal who supported the voyages of explorers

72. The Social causes of reformation were
- A. The printing press helped to spread the idea of critical church
 - B. Many leaders viewed the Pope as foreign ruler
 - C. Merchants resented having to pay tax to the church
 - D. some church leaders had become corrupt
73. What was the immediate cause of the outbreak of First World War?
- A. Arms race between military alliances
 - B. Assassination of franc Ferdinand
 - C. Conflict arising from colonial rivalry
 - D. Industrial Revolution and Nationalism
74. During the WWI the plan that had been formulated to attack France through Belgium was known as
- A. Seal Kick operation
 - B. swinging operation
 - C. Desert fox operation
 - D. Operation Barbarossa,
75. 17. In the 1960 Jomo Kenyatta organized?
- A. KANU
 - B. ZANU
 - C. ZAPU
 - D. Mau Mau
76. Which one is not among the articles Anglo- Ethiopia in 1942?
- A. Ethiopia can fully exercise the political power
 - B. British took the position of administrative
 - C. British's officers should be main adviser
 - D. British should control the financial
77. What was the immediate consequence of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941?
- A. The entry of Great Britain in to WWI
 - B. The beginning of the WWII in Europe
 - C. American entry in to WWII
 - D. The Japanese invasion on Manchuria
78. After Garman's polish campaign there was no war in the west Europe for 7 month. This period was known as
- A. Phony War
 - B. Lighting War
 - C. Winter War
 - D. Sleeping War
79. History as an Academic Discipline refers to
- A. a branch of knowledge that deals with all things
 - B. the study of past events, present situation and prediction of the future
 - C. learn from the best achievements of people in the past
 - D. teaching history unable students to analyze and solve problems

80. The difference between hagiographies and chronicles were
- A. chroniclers wrote the achievements of Saints while Hagiographers wrote about kings
 - B. chroniclers wrote the achievements of Kings while Hagiographers wrote about Saints
 - C. chroniclers wrote the achievements of Country while Hagiographers wrote about States
 - D. chroniclers wrote the achievements of Battle ground while Hagiographers wrote about Victory
81. In many medical school today, doctors take the «Hippocratic Oath» on graduation, the oath first applied by Hippocrates on his pupils that they would practice their profession in the proper manner this ancient achievement came from
- A. Roman B. Babylonian C. Persian D. Greek
82. slave revolt was the one led by Spartacus that was staged from 73 to 71 B.C who participated in the revolt were punished by crucifixion Slaves were seldom set free by their masters by a system and given quite often to skilled slaves so as to encourage good work was?
- A. Mummification B. manumission C. Coliseum D. Pax Romana
83. The invasions of Germanic tribes divided the huge Roman Empire into many Germanic feudal kingdoms settle and invaded Spain
- A. Ostrogoth B. Franks C. Visigoths D. Angels
84. The cause Development of Early Capitalism: 1500-1789 and Decline of Feudalism
- A. the Hundred Years War (1337-1453) and plague
 - B. peasant rebellions in most parts of Europe supporting feudalism
 - C. In towns, workers agreed with the rich merchants
 - D. a new economic and social classes which consisted bankers, and professionals diminished
85. Age of reason just as Isaac Newton had applied reason to science five concepts formed the core of their beliefs: The philosophes stressed that society and humankind could improve
- A. Happiness B. Nature C. Liberty D. Progress
86. The theory that the universe emerged out of a hot and dense mass through some kind of cosmic explosion is called: A. Evolution theory B. The Big-bang theory C. Creationist theory D. Dynamic theory of creation
87. What was the immediate cause of the American Civil War (1861-1861)?
- A. Emancipation proclamation B. The secession of Southern states
 - C. The election of Abraham Lincoln D. The proclamation of “The Homestead Law”

88. Why did Britain, France and Italy sign the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 on Ethiopia?

- A. Because they expected a political breakdown in Ethiopia after Menelik
- B. Because they saw the danger of Ethiopia as continued independence for their positions elsewhere in Africa
- C. Because they were worried for the peace and security of the country
- D. Because they wanted to insure that one of them would interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs

89. 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 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.

90. What did "effective occupation" mean according to the Berlin Conference of 1884/85?

- A. That a colonial country had to show actual presence on the ground before putting claim to a territory.
- B. That a colonial country would have to show that they have signed treaties with the local people to receive recognition.
- C. That a colonial country should have to gain the recognition for its occupation from the country that ruled and adjacent territory
- D. That a colonial country had to demonstrate that they are effectively administering

91. Which of the following is true about the role of Ethiopian women in the patriotic movement against Fascist occupation?

- A. They were confined to cooking food and nursing the wounded
- B. They primarily involved in information gathering for the patriots
- C. They participated in all areas except in actual fighting
- D. There was no aspect of the movement that they did not participate in battle .

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92. Which one of the following was a characteristic of the Ethiopian resistance movement after February 1937?
- A. The center of the movement shifted from the province of Shewa to the border provinces
 - B. The leadership of the movement was exclusively made up of the lower nobility and peasants.
 - C. It succeeded in developing a pan-Ethiopian organization to lead the movement
 - D. There was a shift in strategy from conventional warfare to guerrilla warfare.
93. What was the primary motive behind manumission (enfranchisement) in Roman society?
- A. Humanitarian reasons to end slavery.
 - B. To encourage good work from skilled slaves for economic benefit.
 - C. To increase the number of Roman soldiers.
 - D. To reduce the number of slave revolts.
94. Why was Julius Caesar assassinated by a group of senators in 44 B.C.?
- A. He was defeated in battle by Octavian.
 - B. He sought support from Cleopatra.
 - C. They feared his growing power as sole ruler.
 - D. He established strong defenses along the frontiers.
95. How did the Sumerians create cuneiform tablets?
- A. By carving into stone with a chisel
 - B. By pressing wedge-shaped marks onto soft clay and drying it
 - C. By painting symbols on papyrus
 - D. By using ink on parchment
96. Who was responsible for supervising the business of the government in the Egyptian bureaucracy, reporting directly to the pharaoh?
- A. The monarch
 - B. A high priest.
 - C. The vizier
 - D. scribe
97. According to the "oriental despotism" theory, why did strong state power emerge in civilizations like ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia?
- A. To organize religious ceremonies and build temples.
 - B. To manage large-scale irrigation and flood control works.
 - C. To protect trade routes from nomadic invaders.
 - D. To establish permanent power for wealthy chiefs.
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98. What was a key role of war leadership in the emergence of ancient states?
- A. To promote peace and diplomacy between different groups.
 - B. To help wealthy chiefs gain followers and establish permanent power as kings.
 - C. To organize massive public works projects like irrigation.
 - D. To develop advanced religious philosophies and literacy.
99. Who were the two most popular leaders during the early period of the Almoravid movement?
- A. Ibn Tumart and Abd-ul-Mumin
 - B. Emir Yahiya and Abu Bakar
 - C. Ibin Yasin and Emir Yahiya
 - D. Abu Bakar and Ibn Tumart
100. Central Cushitic languages are sometimes referred to as the _____ languages.
- A. Agaw B. Bilen C. Bogos D. Hamtang