ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION BUREAU
HISTORY MODEL EXAM 2ND SEMESTER 2018 E.C

TIME ALLOWED: 2:30

HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **HISTORY** MODEL EXAMINATION. THIS EXAMINATION CONSISTS OF A TOTAL OF **100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON BOTH THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE UNNECESSARY MARKS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.
YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION FOR **2:30 HOURS**.WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PEN DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

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

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU BEGIN WORKING ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.



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1. Which one describes the emergence of state that was primarily based on the activities of priests?
   A. Democratic State
   B. Theocratic State
   C. Monarchic State
   D. Aristocratic State

2. Which one is **INCORRECT** about Egyptian writing?
   A. It was called Hieroglyphics.
   B. It was a pictorial system of writing.
   C. It was first developed for recording trade accounts.
   D. It was written on walls, pillars, and papyrus.

3. Which one of the following is **Not** correct about the reasons for the church split?
   A. Differences in rituals and language.
   B. Competition for religious authority.
   C. Agreement on the supremacy of a single bishop.
   D. Desire for independent control over regional churches.

4. Who was the founder of the Zagwe dynasty?
   A. Zara Yaeqob, who was a descendant of ancient Aksumite kings.
   B. King Made Tsion, who united various tribes.
   C. King Gelawdewos, who defeated the Muslim Sultanates
   D. Mara Takle Haymanot, who established his capital at Adefa.

5. What was the main source of frequent conflicts between Ifat and the Christian highland kingdom?
   A. The control of agricultural lands in the highlands.
   B. The dominance over the Zeila trade routes.
   C. The competition for water resources from the Awash River.
   D. The rivalry over the allegiance of nomadic tribes.

6. What was one of the main reasons for calling the period between 500-1000 AD the Dark Age in Western Europe?
   A. The significant decline in scientific works
   B. The rise of powerful centralized states
   C. The increase in urbanization
   D. The flourishing of trade networks

7. Which technological innovation became more widely used in Europe as a result of the Crusades?
   A. Printing press
   B. Steam engine
   C. Magnetic compass
   D. Gunpowder

8. Which one of the following is **INCORRECT** about the international involvement in the Ethiopian conflict?
   A. The Ottoman Empire supported Adal, while Portugal assisted the Christian highland kingdom.
   B. The Portuguese wanted to remove the Ottoman Turks from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.
   C. The Ottomans sought to expel the Portuguese from the region.
   D. Portugal's involvement in Ethiopia was purely for religious reasons without any economic interest.

9. Which one is **NOT** true about the Oromo population movement?
   A. The Oromo movement occurred before the expansion of the Afars and Somalis.
   B. It originated from southeastern highlands and expanded into multiple regions.
   C. The movement significantly altered the demographics of the Ethiopian highlands.
   D. The expansion of the Oromo had both military and social consequences.

10. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about Catholicism in Ethiopia?
   A. Catholicism was declared the state religion, but it led to internal resistance and conflict.
   B. The Jesuit missionaries managed to convert all Orthodox Christian clergy to Catholicism.
   C. After its adoption, Catholicism remained the dominant religion of Ethiopia.
   D. The introduction of Catholicism strengthened the unity of the Christian highland kingdom.

11. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Kingdom of Kongo?
   A. The Portuguese reached Kongo in the late 15th century.
   B. The Kingdom of Kongo was located on the lower bank of the Zaire River.
   C. The Portuguese had no influence on the Kongo Kingdom.
   D. Slave trade contributed to the downfall of the kingdom.

12. Which issue was central in the English Revolution?
   A. Colonial trade disputes
   B. Industrial mechanization
   C. Sovereignty and religious reform
   D. Territorial expansion

13. Which statement is **INCORRECT** about Enlightenment philosophy?
   A. Criticism of despotism
   B. Support for unchecked monarchy
   C. Advocacy of rational governance
   D. Defense of civil liberties

14. How did industrialization in countries like Germany and Italy contribute to global conflict?
   A. It led to the expansion of trade routes
   B. It fostered peaceful negotiations between nations
   C. It triggered mass militarization and nationalism
   D. It reduced dependency on colonial powers

15. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Emancipation Proclamation?
   A. It immediately freed all enslaved people across the United States, regardless of their location.
   B. It applied to areas that were in rebellion against the United States government.
   C. It symbolized a shift in the Civil War's purpose towards ending slavery.
   D. It encouraged many African Americans from the South to join the Federal army.

16. What principle was established by Article 35 of the Final Act of the Berlin Conference?
   A. The Doctrine of the Sphere of Influence
   B. The right of colonial powers to establish treaties with local leaders
   C. The requirement for a colonial power to possess a territory through administration and control
   D. he abolition of slavery in African territories

17. The Maji Maji Uprising in Tanganyika was primarily a response to:
    A. Forced labor imposed by German rulers
    B. British colonial control in East Africa
    C. Land alienation by the British settlers
    D. French intervention in Tanganyika

18. Which one is **NOT TRUE** about the process of making the modern Ethiopian state?
    A. It involved the political unification of fragmented northern and north-central principalities
    B. It included territorial expansion into regions previously outside central control
    C. It was achieved solely through peaceful negotiation and voluntary submission
    D. It combined military campaigns with administrative consolidation

19. The false assumption made by neighboring powers after the British expedition was that Ethiopia:
    A. Could be subdued quickly with modern weapons
    B. Was diplomatically isolated from Europe
    C. Lacked internal leadership capable of resistance
    D. Had no strategic importance in regional politics

20. Which statement is **INCORRECT** regarding the treaty signed at Wuchale?
    A. The treaty aimed to establish diplomatic friendship and commercial relations
    B. The two language versions conveyed identical obligations regarding foreign relations
    C. The treaty later became a diplomatic instrument for colonial expansion
    D. The disagreement over interpretation created serious interstate tension

21. Which factor best explains the rise of direct rule by the designated successor, Ras Tafari in 1916?
    A. The removal of key rival power brokers
    B. The immediate collapse of provincial administrations
    C. The withdrawal of foreign diplomatic pressure
    D. The abolition of the imperial court

22. Which one of the following is **FALSE** about Italian military methods used in the northern Ethiopia?
    A. The campaign included systematic aerial bombardment
    B. Internationally prohibited chemical weapons were deployed
    C. Operations relied solely on infantry and cavalry engagements
    D. Air superiority played a decisive role

23. What was the immediate consequence of the Battle of the Marne in September 1914?
    A. Germany occupied Paris
    B. The Western Front became a stalemate
    C. The war ended
    D. Russia surrendered

24. What was a key ideology of fascist regimes like Nazi Germany?
    A. Emphasis on individual freedoms
    B. Racism and antisemitism
    C. Promotion of multiculturalism
    D. Advocacy for international peace

25. Which one is **NOT** an accurate characteristic of Soviet-controlled "People's Democracies"?
    A. They followed a one-party communist rule under Soviet influence.
    B. They were fully independent of Moscow in political and military terms.
    C. They were often established with the support of Soviet military presence.
    D. Their policies mirrored those of the Soviet communist model.

26. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the Korean War?
    A. Korea was divided along a parallel with two separate governments backed by opposing superpowers.
    B. The United Nations remained neutral and uninvolved in the conflict.
    C. North Korea invaded South Korea, prompting a UN-backed response.
    D. China intervened when UN troops approached its border.

27. According to the first agreement signed on January 31, 1942, the British enjoyed all power, **EXCEPT**?
    A. Control over Kagnew Radio Station at Asmara
    B. Diplomatic privileges over other representatives
    C. Command of the Ethiopian army
    D. Ownership of all former Italian properties

28. Which sector did Emperor Haile Selassie attempt to transition Ethiopia's economy from during the early 1950s?
    A. Industrial to agricultural
    B. Subsistence to agro-industrial
    C. Commercial to subsistence
    D. Service to manufacturing

29. What was a significant reason for the failure of the 1960 coup d'état?
    A. Lack of popular support
    B. Lack of support from the army
    C. Superior military technology of loyalists
    D. Support from the United Nations for the emperor

30. All of the following were immediate reforms of the Derg **except one**.?
    A. Nationalization of rural and urban land
    B. Distribution of shares to royal family members
    C. Nationalization of banks and insurance firms
    D. Creation of peasant associations for land management

31. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about Ethiopia's allies during the Ethio-Somalia war?
    A. Ethiopia received support from Western powers and NATO allies.
    B. Somalia was backed by socialist countries like the Soviet Union.
    C. Ethiopia's key supporters included the Soviet Union and Cuba.
    D. The Arab League provided military support to Ethiopia.
32. Which of the following is **TRUE** about political divisions in Nigeria during its independence process?
    A. Political parties were mostly based on ethnic and regional lines.
    B. The independence movement was nationally unified and without disagreement.
    C. The parties were not influenced by cultural or ethnic loyalties.
    D. All parties easily agreed on a common path and date for independence.

33. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about South Rhodesia's road to independence?
    A. A unilateral declaration of independence by white settlers accelerated majority rule.
    B. Armed struggle was waged by nationalist movements to end white minority rule.
    C. The British government opposed the white minority regime but did not use military force.
    D. Guerrilla warfare played a crucial role in the achievement of independence.

34. All of the following are objectives of the OAU **EXCEPT**:
    A. To protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states.
    B. To establish a single centralized African military command.
    C. To eliminate colonization and apartheid from the continent.
    D. To intensify cooperation and unity among African nations.

35. Which one of the following is **FALSE** regarding the hydro-political agreements on the Nile?
    A. Agreements signed in the 20th c gave upper riparian countries equitable water rights.
    B. Egypt has historically consumed more Nile water than all other riparian countries combined.
    C. The 1959 agreement increased Sudan's share of Nile water significantly.
    D. Ethiopia, despite its contribution, historically utilized less than 1% of the Nile waters.

36. All of the following are **CORREC**T about Dagu, **EXCEPT**:
    A. It excludes individuals based on their social class or clan affiliation.
    B. It is an informal communication network among the Afar.
    C. It conveys vital information about daily life, such as grazing conditions and social events.
    D. It ensures information is accessible and widely shared in pastoral communities.

37. Which one of the following does **NOT** describe the broader function of Siinqee?
    A. It is a symbolic stick carried only for weddings.
    B. It serves as a women's organization with religious and political roles.
    C. It is used to assert rights and address violations.
    D. It represents moral and spiritual power among women.

38. How do historians typically differ from social scientists in their research approaches? Historians….
    A. use experimental data and samples more frequently than social scientists.
    B. employ theoretical models and hypotheses extensively like social scientists.
    C. focus on past events without the use of contemporary experimental data.
    D. prioritize the future implications of their findings over the past.

39. Why the technique of writing is considered a significant milestone in human history?
    A. It enabled the development of complex agricultural practices and animal domestication.
    B. It allowed humans to communicate over long distances using pictographs and symbols.
    C. It marked the beginning of recorded history, distinguishing it from prehistory.
    D. It facilitated the construction of monumental architecture and urban planning.

40. what was a significant feature that contributed to the rise of early states?
    A. Development of weapons and tools
    B. Surplus food production from agriculture
    C. Nomadic way of life
    D. Social hierarchy based on birth

41. What technological factor significantly contributed to the prosperity of Meroe?
    A. Advanced irrigation systems
    B. Mastery of iron smelting
    C. Knowledge of bronze smelting
    D. Development of sophisticated trade routes

42. Who founded Buddhism as a reform movement emerging from Hinduism?
    A. Confucius
    B. Mencius
    C. Siddhartha Gautama
    D. Kong Qiu

43. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the decline of Greek city-states?
    A. The Peloponnesian War resulted in the rise of Athenian dominance over all of Greece.
    B. Macedonia became more powerful as Greek city-states weakened due to internal conflicts.
    C. The Greek city-states remained independent and never fell under foreign rule.
    D. The Persian Empire took control of Greece after defeating Athens in battle.

44. The term "proto-language" used by linguists refers to?
    A. A newly created language
    B. The first language spoken by humans
    C. The shared origin of languages within a family
    D. A language with no written form

45. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Da'amat's importance?
    A. Da'amat's rise was based only on its religious practices and had no commercial value.
    B. The state was known for growing millet and producing iron tools and weapons.
    C. It developed in total isolation without foreign interactions or influence.
    D. It had no known cities or capitals and functioned as a loose confederation.

46. Which one is **TRUE** about the Zagwe Dynasty's response to travel restrictions to Jerusalem?
    A. They halted all pilgrimages and forced conversion of pilgrims to local beliefs.
    B. They made secret arrangements with Muslim rulers to allow Ethiopian pilgrims passage.
    C. They created a symbolic second Jerusalem within Ethiopia for local Christians.
    D. They ignored the issue, believing it was a minor religious concern.

47. What was the consequence of the Bete-Israel's defeat in the war against King Yishaq?
    A. They were exiled from their homeland
    B. They were forced to convert to Christianity
    C. They were granted autonomy within the kingdom
    D. They were integrated into the royal army

48. What contributed significantly to the decline of trade during the early Middle Ages?
    A. Spread of infectious diseases
    B. Economic policies of the Roman Empire
    C. Establishment of feudal kingdoms
    D. Disintegration of the Persian army

49. What was a significant factor contributing to the revival of trade during the 11th century?
    A. Decline of natural resource
    B. Increase in demand for goods
    C. Decrease in demand for goods
    D. Rise of feudal systems

50. What does the term "Renaissance" signify in the context of history?
    A. A period of technological advancements
    B. A rise in religious fervor
    C. A revival of classical culture and learning
    D. A time of political upheaval

51. Who formulated the law of universal gravitation?
    A. Isaac Newton
    B. Zacharias Janssen
    C. Evangelista Torricelli
    D. Anton van Leeuwenhoek

52. Which one is **CORRECT** about the Nilo-Saharan language family?
    A. It is found predominantly in southern Africa and is known for click sounds.
    B. It comprises only a handful of languages mainly spoken in North Africa.
    C. It includes languages that are spoken in countries like Uganda, Chad, and Kenya.
    D. It represents the largest language family on the African continent.

53. Which of the following is **NOT** a correct description of how Islam spread in North Africa?
    A. It was promoted by reform movements like the Almoravids and Almohads.
    B. It spread peacefully through cultural assimilation without any political involvement.
    C. Some leaders advocated strict return to the core values of Islam.
    D. Religious reformers often took on both spiritual and political leadership roles.

54. Which of the following is a **TRUE** statement about the language and cultural identity of the Swahili people?
    A. Swahili developed as a Bantu language with a heavy influence from Arabic and other languages.
    B. Swahili is a purely Arabic language brought to the region by early settlers.
    C. The language has no connection to African linguistic roots and evolved entirely overseas.
    D. Swahili was banned in city states in favor of Portuguese during early interactions with Europeans.

55. Which kingdom launched expeditions against the Funj Sultanate in the 17th and 18th centuries?
    A. Songhay Empire
    B. Kingdom of Ethiopia
    C. Moroccan Sultanate
    D. Alawid Dynasty

56. In what way did African slaves often enjoy some social and political mobility?
    A. They could inherit titles from their masters
    B. They could become chiefs or village heads
    C. They could own land and property
    D. They could participate in religious ceremonies

57. What significant event followed the establishment of the "Legitimate Trade" and the subsequent European trading competition?
    A. The abolition of the slave trade
    B. The Scramble for Africa
    C. The Industrial Revolution
    D. The rise of African empires

58. What was the Gult system?
    A. A new form of currency
    B. A trade route regulation
    C. A system to levy tribute on Rest land owners
    D. A military alliance

59. How was the problem of succession resolved after the death of Yikuno Amlak?
    A. By appointing foreign advisors
    B. By implementing democratic elections
    C. By establishing the mountain fortress of Amba Gishen
    D. By forming military alliances

60. In what way did the Sultanate of Fatagar initially emerge?
    A. As a result of a major volcanic eruption
    B. Along the Zeila trade route
    C. Through the establishment of a powerful mercenary army
    D. By uniting various nomadic tribes in the region

61. What initiated the large-scale Oromo population movement in the 16th century?
    A. The expansion of the Christian highland kingdom and their search for new territories.
    B. The rise of new political leaders and the formation of powerful alliances.
    C. The increase in cattle populations leading to a shortage of pasture land.
    D. The discovery of valuable mineral resources in the lowlands.

62. What was the primary reason for the frequent wars between Shekka and the Macha Oromo?
    A. Competition over control of trade routes and economic resources
    B. Religious differences and efforts to impose Christianity on the Oromo
    C. Territorial disputes and the expansionist policies of the Macha Orom
    D. Succession crises within Shekka, exploited by the Oromo for territorial gains

63. What characterized the lives of the kings during the Zemene Mesafint period in terms of their authority and income?
    A. They wielded absolute power and amassed great wealth.
    B. They were figureheads with no real authority and lived in poverty.
    C. They controlled vast territories and collected substantial taxes.
    D. They were respected leaders with limited influence and moderate wealth.

64. Who predominantly managed trade in the Afar Depression on routes leading to and from Bati?
    A. Men who stayed home to safeguard the family
    B. Women who brought goods to the markets
    C. Foreign traders from neighboring regions
    D. Elders who organized trade expeditions

65. Which Shewan ruler's reign saw the first significant European contacts?
    A. Negasi Kirstos who founded the Shewan dynasty at the end of the 17th century.
    B. Wossen Seged, who focused on administrative strength and marriage ties with the Oromo.
    C. Sahile Selassie who first assumed the title of Nigus and concluded treaties with Europeans.
    D. The ruler who seized Ankober and established a stable political center during the Zemene Mesafint.

66. What was one of the main positive effects of the Industrial Revolution?
    A. Decreased production of goods C. Lower standard of living
    B. Increased job opportunities D. Stagnation of technological progress

67. What event marked the official beginning of the French Revolution?
    A. The Tennis Court Oath C. Storming of the Bastille
    B. The convening of the Estates General D. The Flight to Varennes

68. What major reform did Napoleon introduce to improve careers based on talent?
    A. Creation of trade unions C. Establishment of a spy system
    B. Promotion of hereditary offices D. Recognition of abilities for government service

69. How did nationalism transform in the late 19th c in terms of its impact on European politics?
    A. Nationalism primarily promoted internationalism and global cooperation.
    B. Nationalism shifted towards advocating for smaller, fragmented states based on ethnic and linguistic criteria.
    C. Nationalism encouraged a unified European identity, minimizing regional differences.
    D. Nationalism focused solely on economic reforms and industrial development.

70. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the significance of the Balkan Wars in European history?
    A. They contributed to rising tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
    B. They weakened the Ottoman Empire's influence in the Balkans.
    C. They demonstrated that the Great Powers could prevent all regional conflicts through diplomacy.
    D. They set the stage for World War I by intensifying rivalries in Europe.

71. Which one of the following statements is I**NCORRECT** about Bismarck's role in German unification?
    A. He pursued unification through diplomacy and war.
    B. He avoided any military conflicts and relied solely on negotiations.
    C. He strengthened Prussia's position by collecting taxes for military reforms without parliamentary approval.
    D. He understood that unification would require conflicts with Austria and France.

72. What replaced the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade after its abolition?
    A. A new trade in firearms and luxury goods.
    B. A trade system known as the "Legitimate Trade," focusing on commodities like palm oil.
    C. A barter system between European and African merchants.
    D. Direct European colonization of West African territories.

73. Which African nations were excluded from participating in the Berlin Conference?
    A. All African nations except Ethiopia and Liberia, as they were invited as observers.
    B. Ethiopia and Liberia, despite being independent states at the time.
    C. Only African nations under colonial rule, as they lacked sovereignty.
    D. All African nations, as none were considered politically relevant by Europeans.

74. What marked the downfall of Samori Toure's Wassoulou Empire?
    A. The British agreement to sell weapons to his forces.
    B. The defeat of his anti-colonial coalition with the Ashante Empire.
    C. The capture of the empire's capital, Bissangudu, in 1892.
    D. His eventual surrender to the French and exile to Gabon in 1898.

75. Which event marked the climax of the Mahdist rebellion in 1885?
    A. The defeat of British forces at the battle of Omdurman.
    B. The capture of Khartoum and the killing of Charles Gordon Pasha.
    C. The establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium in Sudan.
    D. The appointment of Khalifa Abdullah as leader of the movement.

76. What were the two major themes in the 19th c history of Ethiopia?
    A. The establishment of a constitutional monarchy and the development of a modern legal system.
    B. The formation of the Ethiopian Empire and the struggle against foreign aggressors.
    C. The expansion of trade networks and the introduction of new agricultural practices.
    D. The promotion of religious tolerance and the establishment of a unified national church.

77. What was the significance of the Council of Borumeda in 1878?
    A. It formalized the conversion of Muslims to Christianity.
    B. It established religious unity under the Orthodox Tewahdo Faith.
    C. It resolved disputes between Yohannes IV and Menelik.
    D. It banned Catholic evangelization in northern Ethiopia.

78. How did the battles of Gundet and Gura impact Ethiopian relations with Egypt?
    A. They resulted in a lasting peace treaty.
    B. They led to Egyptian annexation of Ethiopian lands.
    C. They established Egyptian control over Massawa.
    D. They demonstrated Ethiopian military prowess but no lasting peace.

79. What was the primary significance of the Battle of Adwa in 1896?
    A. It marked the end of Italian colonial ambitions in Africa.
    B. It led to the immediate independence of Eritrea.
    C. It triggered the start of Pan-Africanism movements.
    D. It resulted in the resignation of Emperor Menilek II.

80. Which statement about the collaboration with the Italians is true?
    A. Most Ethiopian collaborators supported the Italians because they were economically incentivized.
    B. The collaborators were primarily individuals who had personal grievances with the Ethiopian monarchy.
    C. Ethiopian collaborators mostly avoided confrontation with the patriots.
    D. The Ethiopians who helped the Italians were known as 'banda.'

81. What was the main purpose of the Dual Alliance of 1879?
    A. To secure British support against France
    B. To counter Russian influence in the Balkans
    C. To isolate France and support each other if attacked by Russia
    D. To establish colonial dominance in Africa

82. What was the name given to Germany's war strategy to quickly defeat France and then confront Russia?
    A. Blitzkrieg Plan C. Schlieffen Plan
    B. Brest-Litovsk Strategy D. Versailles Offensive

83. Which race did Adolf Hitler consider to be the "most degenerate" according to his Nazi ideology?
    A. The Aryan race C The Jewish people
    B. The Slavic people D. The Romani people

84. What was one of the major outcomes of the Potsdam Conference in July 1945?
    A. The decision to divide Germany into military zones controlled by the Allies.
    B. The signing of a peace treaty with Japan.
    C. The establishment of the European Union.
    D. The formal entry of the United States into the war in Europe.

85. What geopolitical shift occurred as a result of World War II?
    A. The rise of multi-polar global power
    B. Dominance of Central Europe
    C. Shift to a bipolar world dominated by the U.S. and USSR
    D. Emergence of Asia as the global superpower

86. Which of the following events is considered the most significant direct confrontation of the Cold War?
    A. The Soviet-Afghan War. C. The Cuban Missile Crisis.
    B. The erection of the Berlin Wall. D. The Greek Civil War.

87. What was a significant challenge in defining the "Middle East" as a region?
    A. The presence of only a single dominant religion in the area.
    B. The vast homogeneity in ethnic and national identities.
    C. The diversity of ethnicity, religion, and national identity.
    D. Its alignment solely with geographical borders and landmarks.

88. Why did Ethiopia never become a great trading nation despite its many riches and long history of trading contacts with the outside world?
    A. Lack of natural resources
    B. Harsh climatic conditions
    C. The societal glorification of warriors and priests over traders
    D. Isolationist policies of successive governments

89. Which of the following was a primary objective of the 1955 revised constitution?
    A. To democratize the Ethiopian government
    B. To consolidate the absolute powers of the emperor
    C. To decentralize administrative power
    D. To improve economic policies

90. What was the purpose of forming the Revolutionary Ethiopian Women's Association (REWA) and Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth Association (REYA)?
    A. To advocate for women's suffrage.
    B. To organize youth and women in support of government policies.
    C. To promote international humanitarian aid for Ethiopia.
    D. To protest against forced resettlement policies.

91. How did the Derg regime justify its implementation of the "Red Terror"?
    A. As a means to promote ethnic diversity.
    B. As a response to international pressure.
    C. As a defense against reactionary forces.
    D. As a strategy to encourage international aid.

92. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the political consequences of military coups in Africa?
    A. Many African countries experienced coups due to internal divisions and external pressures.
    B. In some countries, military leaders were seen as liberators who restored order.
    C. Military coups often led to stronger institutions and stability.
    D. Some coups resulted in the overthrow of corrupt regimes but also led to further instability.

93. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Africa's economic struggles?
    A. Economic struggles were worsened by political instability and external influences.
    B. All African countries successfully industrialized within a few decades of independence.
    C. African economies were completely disconnected from global markets.
    D. Africa's financial challenges were resolved quickly after independence.

94. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the African Union (AU)?
    A. AU replaced OAU in 2002 with a stronger emphasis on economic integration and governance.
    B. AU was established primarily as a military alliance to defend Africa from external threats.
    C. AU does not have any institutional structures comparable to those of the United Nations.
    D. AU was founded with the sole purpose of continuing OAU's work without introducing new objectives.

95. What was a consequence of the establishment of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia?
   A. Recognition of traditional legal systems
   B. Overthrow of the EPRDF coalition
   C. Suspension of ethnic administrative structures
   D. Demobilization of ex-military personnel

96. Why did Ethiopia not recognize the 1959 Agreement?
   A. It was never ratified by Egypt
   B. It violated international law
   C. Ethiopia was not invited to participate
   D. The IMF and World Bank opposed it

97. Why is Ethiopia vulnerable to terrorist attacks?
   A. Due to internal political instability
   B. Geographic proximity to conflict zones
   C. Because of economic challenges
   D. Religious tensions

98. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Ethiopia's indigenous knowledge systems?
   A. The Gada system is a traditional democratic governance system of the Oromo people.
   B. The Dagu system of the Afar people is a unique way of exchanging information.
   C. Ethiopian indigenous knowledge systems have no impact on environmental sustainability.
   D. Many Ethiopian communities have developed traditional techniques for natural resource management.

99. Which one of the following is **NOT** a significant feature of Ethiopian illuminated manuscripts?
   A. They were produced using natural pigments on parchment.
   B. They were typically large, covering entire walls of churches.
   C. They often depict religious figures with large, expressive eyes.
   D. They include Coptic artistic influences.

100. Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT** about Dagu in Afar society?
   A. Dagu is a traditional information-sharing system among the Afar people.
   B. Elders play a major role in filtering and verifying information shared through Dagu.
   C. Dagu is limited to only political discussions and does not cover social matters.
   D. It is often compared to a wireless communication network due to its efficiency in spreading news.

