

**Worksheet from Chapter Three for Grade Twelve**

1. In which region, the caravan trade routes of Ethiopia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century started?  
A. Gibe    B. Abbay    C. Red Sea    D. Northwest Ethiopia
2. Which one was not market center of the Ethiopia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
A. Basso    B. Mekelle    C. Bati    D. Assendabo
3. Among market centers, the two well-known slave markets in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopia were:  
A. Bati    and Abdul Rasul                      C. Yejjube and Bati  
B. Ancharo    and Assendabo                      D. Abdul Rasul and Yejjube
4. From the following Muslim merchants, one was dominant in southwestern Ethiopia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?    A. Harari    B. Jabarti    C. Afkala    D. Argoba
5. Which one was significant effect of the long distance trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopia?  
A. Introduction of Islam in the Blue Nile regions  
B. Denied the linkage between northern and south western peoples of Ethiopia  
C. Intermingle the peoples of North and southwestern Ethiopians  
D. Hindered an exchange of ideas and cultures
6. What was the tactic used by the Ethiopians to eject the Italians out of Mekelle in January 1896?  
A. Denying them access to sources of water  
B. Inciting rebellion against them in Eritrea  
C. Spreading propaganda against their Eritrean *askaris*  
D. Misleading them through false movements of troops
7. Which one of the following initiatives of *Lij* Iyasu was in reforming the legal system in the country?  
A. Abolishing of the system of identifying robbers and thieves  
B. Introduction of the a new way of assessing tax on produce  
C. Introduction of the German legal code to the country  
D. Establishment of an audit department in the ministry of finance
8. Why did the Shewan nobility oppose *Lij* Iyasu? Because:  
A. He sought to introduce a modern system of administration  
B. He worked to reorganize Ethiopia's foreign policy  
C. He threatened their political position in the empire  
D. He threatened the Orthodox church by converting to Islam
9. What was the main feature of the Diarchy in the government of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopia?  
A. Consolidation of power by the Empress at the expense of the regent

- B. Rapid penetration of European institutions of the government
- C. Less rivalry among the nobility compared to the preceding period
- D. Rivalry between conservative and progressive groups in the ruling class

10. What strategy did Italy use to undermine Ethiopia before the invasion of 1935?
  - A. Supporting Ethiopia's application to the League of Nations
  - B. Bribing Ethiopian officials to weaken the imperial government
  - C. Signing a treaty of peace and friendship with Ethiopia
  - D. Preventing Ethiopia from producing arms locally
11. Why was the Fascist rule limited largely to the urban centers during the Period of Italian occupation of Ethiopia? Because:
  - A. Italian soldiers hated service in the countryside
  - B. Urban services were concentrated in the towns
  - C. The countryside was a base for the resistance
  - D. The small Italian army could only control the towns
12. Which of the following is **true** about modernization in Ethiopia under Menelik II?
  - A. It was limited to the building of schools by foreign missionaries
  - B. It was advanced by the Cabinet established in 1907
  - C. It was not supported by large sections of the population
  - D. It failed mainly for lack of finance
13. Which one of the following was **true** about the period of Italian occupation of Ethiopia?
  - A. The introduction of decentralized administration
  - C. The creation of an educated class
  - B. The growth of heavy industries
  - D. The expansion of road infrastructure
14. Which of the following is not a correct description of long distance trade routes of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopia?
  - A. Bonga→Jiren → Asendabo → Darita
  - C. Basso → Darita → Gonder → Mettema
  - B. Jiren→ Seka→Soddo → Aliyu Amba
  - D. Jiren → Rogge → Harar →Massawa
15. How did Tewodros II come to power?
  - A. By using British diplomatic support
  - B. By claiming he was the Tewodros of the *Fikare Iyesus*
  - C. By gaining the support of the Orthodox church

- D. By defeating his opponents through military means
16. What was the significance of the battle of Assam for Kassa Mircha of Tigray?
- It helped him became the sole governor of the province of Tigray
  - It convinced him to modernize his army if he wanted to become emperor
  - It helped him defeat a major rival and hence became emperor
  - It convinced the British to support him in his bid to become emperor
17. Ethiopian agreement of help in the safe evacuation of trapped Egyptian army via Massawa to Egypt was stipulated in the articles:
- Wachale treaty of 1889
  - Borumededa conference of 1878
  - Addis Ababa treaty of 1896
  - Adowa treaty of 1884
18. What was the main cause for the outbreak of *KifuQan* in Northern Ethiopia during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? A. Famine B. Drought C. Cattle epidemics D. Italian invasion
19. In the struggle for power between Empress Zewditu and Ras Tefari. Who supported Empress?
- The Shoan nobility
  - The Commercial class
  - The Young
  - The peasants
20. The period between 1916 and 1930 was\_\_\_\_\_.
- Saw the rise of absolutism
  - Dual rule between Empress Zewditu and Ras Tsefari
  - an increasing of decentralization
  - Was marked by continuous civil wars
21. Which of the following region welcomed Menelik Peacefully?
- Wolaita
  - Kaffa
  - Harar
  - Jimma
22. The Ethio-Italian relation reached its climax during
- Convention of Neutrality in 1887
  - Ethio-Menelik friendship in 1876/83
  - Wuchale treaty of 1889
  - After Addis Ababa treaty
23. The main issue discussed in the article XVII of Wuchale treaty of 1889 was
- The right and duties of Italian residents in Ethiopia
  - How to facilitate trade between the two countries
  - Ethiopia's relation with neighboring countries
  - The role of Italy in Ethiopia's foreign relation
24. The agreement where king Menelik of Shewa decided to give political recognition to Emperor Yohanis IV was
- Woraylu
  - Borumeda
  - Liche
  - Emababo
25. What led to the overthrow of Iyasu from his political in 1916?

- A. Desire to undermine the Judaism religion and the Germans      C. Conflict with the Turks  
 B. Conversion to Islam      D. Conflict with Shoan nobility
26. What was the point of conflict between Ethiopia and Egypt in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
 A. Egyptian's desire to control the entire Nile Basin  
 B. Ethiopia's effort to support Sudan against Egypt  
 C. Threats from Ethiopia to build a dam on the Nile  
 D. Egyptian desire to stop the growing Europeans influence in Ethiopia
27. The enmity between the Mahadists and Emperor Yohannis IV began after  
 A. Ethiopia took away Gallabat in the Sudan from them  
 B. Ethiopia defeated their invading army near Gondar  
 C. Ethiopia allied with France and Italy against them  
 D. Ethiopia helped Egyptians surrounded by Mahadists to escape
28. In Ethiopian history, the coronation of Kassa Hailu as emperor Tewodros II in 1855 marks  
 A. The beginning of the Medieval period      C. The beginning of Modern period  
 B. The beginning of ancient period      D. The beginning of pre-historic period
29. Which one of the following was wrong about the characteristics of the Zemene Mesafient?  
 A. The collapse of centralized authority      C. The growth of regionalism  
 B. The absence of rule of law      D. The smooth relation between monarchy and nobility
30. Which military force of Ethiopia got military training from Belgian instructors during the reign of Emperor Haile sellassie I?  
 A. The Imperial Body guard      C. The ground armed force  
 B. The police forces      D. The Naval and Air force
31. In the five years of Italio-Ethiopian war , Ras Mulugeta Yigezu died at the battle of  
 A. Shire    B. Timben    C. Ambaradom    D. Maychew
32. Which one was the region incorporated forcefully into Ethiopian empire by Menelik Forces?  
 A. Wolaiyta    B. Sidamo    C. Ogaden    D. Borena
33. The battle field that fought between Italy and Ethiopia on 7 December 1895 was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Adowa    B. Ambalage    C. Dogali    D. Mekelle

34. The place where Italians used as a camping site and base of intelligence work in Shoa was\_\_.
- A. Menz    B. Let Marefyia    C. Bulga    D. Tuglet
35. All were signatories of Tripartite treaty of the December 1906, **except one**?
- A. Germany    B. Britain    C. France    D. Italy
36. Which wrong descriptions about the events facilitated the success of Menlik's expansion into south, southwest and southeast of Ethiopia as a king of shoha?
- A. Liche → Borumeda → Emababo  
 B. Liche → Emababo → his commercial relation with Italians in 1883  
 C. Embabo → Liche → Wuchale  
 D. Convention treaty → Embabo → Liche
37. Which of the following was the most important export from Ethiopia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A. Salt    B. Coffee    C. Gold    D. Textiles
38. What was the trade conducted in Ethiopia before 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A. Local trade    B. Long distance trade    C. Barter trade    D. Caravan trade
39. Of the following trade items, which one was served as medium of exchange in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopia? A. Coffee    B. Salt bar    C. Ivory  
 D. slave
40. What was the most common form of exchange in Ethiopia before the introduction of paper money? A. Barter    B. Gold mines    C. Silver coins  
 D. Beads
41. In which trade route line, the peoples of the southwest Ethiopia connected with the north begins? A. Bonga    B. Harar    C. Seka    D. Aliyu Amba
42. Which Ethiopian region was starting point to the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopian trade routes?
- A. North west    B. Southwest    C. Northeast    C. Southeast
43. Among the Christian sects, one is the first and dominant sect in Ethiopia?
- A. Orthodox    B. Protestant    C. Catholic    D. Judaism
44. Of the following Ethiopian regions, the Tewahedo doctrine was dominant during the period of *Zemene Mesafient*?
- A. Gondar and Shewa    B. Gojjam and Shewa    C. Lasta and Gondar    D. Lasta and Tigray
45. From the following Ethiopian kings ended the period era of princes (1769-1855)?

A. Yohannis IV   B. Tewodros II   C. Tekle Gyrgoise   D. Menelik II

46. Among the following battle fields, which one was put an end the rule of *Worashe* dynasty?  
A. Deresge   B. Ayshal   C. Gorgora   D. Guramba
47. Which one was **false** about the reforms of Emperor Tewodros II?  
A. He introduced the military ranks and discipline  
B. He reduced the number of orthodox clergy and land of the church  
C. He tried to manufactured firearms  
D. He established the present map and shape of Ethiopia
48. In what place was emperor Tewodros II attempted to establish gun foundry?  
A. Quara   B. Meqdella   C. Gafat   D. Arogee
49. At the battle of Arogee of 1868, the forces of Tewodros II commanded by  
A. Fitawrari Gebreye                      C. Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis  
B. Ftawrari Gebeyhu                      D. Negus Tekle haymanot
50. Which Ethiopian king was politically liberal and followed administration that resembled federalism? A. Tewodros II   B. Yohannis IV   C. Menelik II   D. Tekele Haymanot
51. In which battle field, Yohannis IV was died when he fought with Mahadists?  
A. Mettema   B. Dogali   C. Meqdella   D. Kufit
52. Which one **wrong** about the features of the reign Emperor Menlik II?  
A. Large scale territorial expansion  
B. Defending the Ethiopia against colonial aggression  
C. Process of modernization in Ethiopia  
D. Introduction of 1931 constitution
53. From the following populations, one was first incorporated by the *Negus* Menelik of Shewa?  
A. Harari clans   B. Oromo clans   C. Gurage clans   D. Woliyata clans
54. The Arsi Oromo defeated by the Menelik forces at the battle of Azule in the 1886. In the battle field, who was commander of Menlik II forces?  
A. Ras Darge   B. Ras Gobena   C. Ras Mikeal   D. Ras Wolde Gyorgise
55. One of the following regions served as a stepping stone for Menlik's expansion into the emirate of Harar? A. Kaffa   B. Arsi   C. Woliyata   D. Ogaden
56. From the following regions, which was incorporated into Ethiopian empire in the post Adowa victory? A. Kaffa   B. Arsi   C. Harar   D. Woliyata

57. What was the base of the land tenure system in northern Ethiopia?  
 A. Gult system B. Rist system C. Melkegn system D. Gabbar system
58. Who was main architect of Egyptian aggression in Ethiopia?  
 A. Mohammed Ratib Pasha C. Werner Muzinger  
 B. Colonel Arendrup D. General Loring
59. The two battle fields in which Ethiopians scored victory over the Egyptians in 1875 and 1876 respectively were:  
 A. Gundet and Kufit B. Gura and Doagli C. Gundet and Gura D. Gundet and Debarqi
60. What was the external factor that forced emperor Tewodrou II to suicide rather than surrendered at Meqdella in 1868?  
 A. The opposition of regional lords C. The opposition of orthodox church  
 B. The British military expedition D. The Egyptian military expedition
61. From the following battle fields, which one was the first where Italians suffered defeat by the Ethiopian forces? A. Adowa B. Doagli  
 C. Ambalage D. Mekelle
62. At the battle of Adowa, Who was overall commander of Italian brigades?  
 A. General Baratieri B. General Dabormida C. General Arimondi D. Gneral Albertone
63. In the battle of Chalenqo , the army of Harar emirate for against the army of Menelik II led by: A. Emir Abdullah B. Emir Dawid B. Emir Walasma D. Emir Nur
64. Which was **wrong** description about the significant consequences of the Adowa victory?  
 A. It brought the imprisonment Baratieri  
 B. It caused the resignation of Francesco Crispi  
 C. It guaranteed the political independence of Ethiopia  
 D. It denied Ethiopia to have an internationally recognized boundary
65. Which treaty was signed between Italy and Ethiopia on 26, October 1896?  
 A. Convention treaty C. Wuchale Treaty  
 B. Addis Ababa Treaty D. Treaty of Friendship and commerce
66. Which measure was taken by Menelik II in order to resolve the problem of succession in the palace?  
 A. He established the first council of ministries  
 B. He designed *Lij* Iyasu as heir of him

- C. He signed the treaty of Tripartite with neighboring colonial powers
- D. He designed Ras Mekonnen as heir of him
67. From the following Ethiopian rulers, who was established the first council of ministries in the history of Ethiopia? A. Tewodros II B. Yohannis IV C. Menelik II D. Haile Sellassie I
68. Among the Shoan personalities, one was immediately challenged the power of *Lij* Iyau after death of Ras Bitwodad Tessma Nadaw in April 1911?
- A. Ras Mekonnen B. Ras Abate Buayalew C. Fitawrari Habte Giorgise D. Ras Tefari
69. One of the following reforms of *Lij* Iyasu that the accused and accuser were chained together until justice was given?
- A. Leba Shay B. Qurangna system C. Terenbulle D. Arada Zabagna
70. In which battle field, the forces of *Negus* Mikeal defeated by the Shoan nobility on October, 27, 1916? A. Mieso B. Segelle C. Tora Mesk D. Anchim
71. From the following Ethiopian territory, which one was the first strong hold by the Italians in 1869? A. Massawa B. Assab C. Eritrea D. Bogos
72. Which was the immediate cause for the outbreak of 1935-36 Italo-Ethiopian war?
- A. Dogali incident B. Walwal incident C. Adowa incident D. Mekelle incident
73. In the Northern front, the overall commander of Ethiopian forces was
- A. Ras Seyoum Mengesha C. Ras Mulugeta Yegezu
- B. Ras Imiru Haile Sellassie D. Ras Kassa Hailu
74. From the following battle fields, which was the Ethiopian force commanded by Emperor Haile Sellassie I in the Northern front?
- A. Tembien B. Amba Aradom C. Maychiew D. Shire
75. The two young Ethiopians tried to assassinate Marshal Grazzini on 19 February 1937 were:
- A. Ras Desta Damtew and Moges Assegedom C. Abraha Deboech and Ras Abebe Aregay
- B. Moges Assegedom and Abraha Deboech D. Asfawosen and Abera
76. What was difference between the First and the Second patriotic resistance of the 1936-41 Italian occupation?
- A. The first took in night and open to fight with Italians

- B. The second took in night and used largely guerilla warfare
  - C. The second took in daylight and used guerilla warfare
  - D. The first took in daylight and used guerilla warfare
77. In moment of Italian occupation, which societies targeted by the **Grazzini Massacre**?
- A. The peasants    B. The educated    C. The Merchants    D. Craftsmen
78. One of the following was the main collaborator of the Italians in the Italio-Ethiopian war of 1936-41?
- A. Ras Haile Mariam Mamo                      C. Ras Kassa Hailu  
B. B. Ras Hailu Tekele Haymanot              D. Ras Abebe Aregay
79. In which commander of the British force, Addis Ababa was liberated from Italians on 6, April 1941? A. Allan Cunningham    B. William Platt  
C. Orde Wingate    D. Dan Sanford
80. From the following Ethiopian Women Patriots, which one was worked as inner patriot and had a good command of Italian language to provide valuable information about the Italians?
- A. Shewarged Gedle    B. Kebedech Seyoum    C. Shewnesh Abraha    D. Shewanesh Abebe
81. What was the territorial name ruled Ethiopia by Italians for five years?
- A. Italian Occupied enemy territory    C. Territory of Mereb Melash  
B. Italian East African Empire          D. Italian colony of Eritrea
82. What was the main goal of Tewodros II during the Zemene Mesfint?
- A. To expand Ethiopia's territory                      C. To modernize Ethiopia  
B. To strengthen the Ethiopian Orthodox Church    D. To establish a religious unity
83. What was the main religion of the Ethiopian people during the Zemene Mesfint?
- A. Islam    B. Christianity    c. Judaism    D. Catholic
84. What was the main challenge faced by Tewodros II during the Zemene Mesfint?
- A. Internal rebellion    B. Foreign invasion    C. Economic crisis    D. Religious conflict
85. What was the significance of the Zemene Mesfint in Ethiopian history?
- A. It marked the beginning of modern Ethiopia

- B. It marked the end of the Ethiopian Empire
  - C. It marked the beginning of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church's dominance
  - D. It marked the beginning of the Zemene Mesfint as a period of religious revival
86. Which of the following was **NOT** a reform introduced by Tewodros II?
- A. Establishment of a centralized government
  - B. Introduction of Western-style military training
  - C. Promotion of religious tolerance
  - D. Reorganization of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church
87. What was the name of the administrative reform that Tewodros II introduced?
- A. The Centralization of Power
  - B. The Decentralization of Power
  - C. The Reorganization of the Judiciary
  - D. The Reorganization of the Tax System
88. Which country was involved in the Battle of Meqdella?
- A. France
  - B. Britain
  - C. Italy
  - D. Spain
89. What was the name of the Italian general who led the Italian forces in the Battle of Meqdella?
- A. Giuseppe Garibaldi
  - B. Giuseppe Mazini
  - C. Albertone
  - D. Robert Napier
90. Who was the Ethiopian emperor during the signing of the Hewett Treaty?
- A. Tewodros II
  - B. Yohannes IV
  - C. Menelik II
  - D. Haile Selassie
91. Which country was involved in the Hewett Treaty of the 1884?
- A. France
  - B. Britain
  - C. Italy
  - D. Spain
92. What was the name of the British diplomat who negotiated the Hewett Treaty?
- A. Sir Henry W. Hewett
  - B. Sir Gordon
  - C. Sir William Gladstone
  - D. Sir John A. Macdonald
93. What was the outcome of the Hewett Treaty for Ethiopia?
- A. Ethiopia was recognized as an independent state
  - B. Ethiopia was forced to cede territory to Britain
  - C. Ethiopia was granted a protectorate status
  - D. Ethiopia was allowed to maintain its independence
94. Which emperor of Ethiopia led the expansion towards the south and southwest?
- A. Tewodros II
  - B. Yohannes IV
  - C. Menelik II
  - D. Haile Selassie
95. What was the main goal of Menelik II's expansion into the south and southwest?
- A. To expand the Ethiopian Empire and strengthen its borders

- B. To establish a new capital in the region
- C. To negotiate a peace treaty with Italy
- D. To convert the region to Christianity

96. What was the outcome of Menelik II's expansion into the south and southwest?

- A. Ethiopia gained control of key regions and strengthened its borders
- B. Ethiopia lost territory to Italy
- C. Ethiopia was forced to sign a treaty with Italy
- D. Ethiopia was recognized as an independent state

97. What was the name of the Ethiopian military leader who led the forces in the expansion into the south and southwest?

- A. Ras Gobena Deche
- C. Ras Abebe Aregay
- B. Ras Tefari Mekonnen
- D. Ras Desta damtew

98. What was the result of Menelik II's expansion for Ethiopia?

- A. Ethiopia became a powerful and unified empire
- B. Ethiopia lost territory to Italy
- C. Ethiopia was forced to sign a treaty with Italy
- D. Ethiopia was recognized as an independent state

99. What was the main strategy of Menelik II in consolidating power?

- A. Peaceful negotiation and diplomacy
- B. Military conquest and force
- C. A combination of both peaceful and forceful methods
- D. Religious conversion and cultural assimilation

100. What was the significance of Menelik II's peaceful and forceful submission?

- A. It marked the beginning of the modern history Ethiopia
- B. It was a major victory that strengthened Ethiopia's position against foreign powers
- C. It led to the end of the Zemene Mesfint
- D. It was promoted the expansion of religious

101. Which of the following was a basic cause for the battle of Adowa?

- A. Treaty of Wuchale
- B. Italian ambition to colonize Ethiopia
- C. Menelik's destruction of an Italian force at the battle of Amba Alaga

- D. Election of Francesco Crispi as Italian Prime minister
102. From the following military leaders, who was the famous Oromo leader that commanded Menelik's army in the expansion to Southern Ethiopia?
- A. Ras Desta Damtew                      C. Ras Abebe Aregay  
B. Ras Gobena Deche                      D. Ras Hailemarim Mamo
103. For which people's, Hassen Enjamo was against the Menelik's territorial expansion as a leader? A. Kaffieco B. Woliata C. Muslim Gurage D. Christian Gurage
104. In order to defend Ethiopian independence, Yohannis IV fought against the following foreign aggressors?
- A. Italy, British and French              C. Egypt, Italy and Mahadist Sudan  
B. Somalia, Egypt and Italy              D. Mahadist Sudan, Egypt and British
105. In which Ethiopian king, the 1931 constitution was first introduced?
- A. Tewodros II B. Menelik II C. Yohannis IV D. Haile Sellassie I
106. Which one was served as a precondition for Ethiopia's membership of the League of Nation in the 1923?
- A. Revision of the Ethiopian 1931 constitution C. Reform on the religion  
B. Abolition of the slavery                      D. Emphasis on the educational sector
107. From the following factors, one was not contributed to be founded Addis Ababa as a permanent capital of Ethiopia?
- A. The issue of land charter                      C. The opening of foreign legations  
B. The residence of foreign merchants              D. The unity of Ethiopians in the city
108. All were factors that enabled Ethiopia to secure victory over Italians at the battle of Adowa, **except one**?
- A. Italian faulty reading of maps              C. Genuine and true military strategy of Italians  
B. False information from local spies              D. Strong unity, morale and commitment of Ethiopians
109. In the treaty of Wuchale in 1889, Ethiopia represented in one of the Menelik cousin.
- A. Ras Desta B. Ras Mekonnen C. Ras Kassa D. Ras Alula
110. In which battle field, the Ethiopians forces fought with Mahadist Sudan troops in January 1885? A. Kufit B. Mettemma C. Dengez D. Embabo

111. From the following Egyptian commander which one was occupied the Harar in October 1875? A. Mohammed Rauf Pasha B. Werner Munzinger C. Arrendrup D. Loring

112. What was the difference between emperor Tewodros II and Yohannis IV?

A. The former was flexible and the later was rigid

B. The later was did not made repeated wars in the same region and the former was rigid

C. The former was rigid and the later was made repeated wars in the same region

D. The later was flexible and the former was did not made repeated wars in the same region

113. The two main polices of Emperor Tewodros II were:

A. Religious and military reforms C. Defending boundary and religious

B. Political reunification and Modernization D. Foreign policy and armament

114. Which of the following did not take part in the Patriotic resistance against Italians?

A. Hailu Tekele Haymanot B. Abebe Aregay C. Amoraw Wubineh D. Desta Damtew

115. From the following Italian Viceroy, which one was known as liberal minded in the Italian occupation of Ethiopia?

A. Marshal Badoglio B. Marshal Grazzini C. Duke of Aosta D. Duke of De Bono

116. Among the following patriotic leaders, which one was not leader of patriots during the first phase?

A. Ras Desta Damtew C. Dejach Belacha Safo

B. Ras Abera Kassa D. Dejach Belay Zeleke

117. Which was an Italian political party that led the colonial war against Ethiopia in 1935-36?

A. Romanov B. Fascist C. Nazism D. Tsarist