



Unity Academy Secondary School Keranyo Branch
History Review questions for Grade 12

I. Choose the best answer on the following questions

1. The first all African peoples conference was held in?
A. Monrovia _ Liberia
B. Addis Ababa - Ethiopia
C. Accra- Ghana
D. Casablanca - morocco
2. The earliest great civilization were those of?
A. Persia and Egypt
B. Egypt and Mesopotamia
C. China and Rome
D. Aksum and India
3. A major threat to the Aksumite economic and political interests in the red sea came from?
A. The Persianempire
B. The expansion of the MuslimArabs
C. Egypt
D. Persia
4. The Atlantic slave trade which was under taken between Europe, Africa and Americas was known as;_
A. The piratic slave trade
B. The triangular trade
C. The monopolistic slave trade
D. The free trade
5. The principal author of the American declaration of independence was?
A. Thomas Paine
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. George Washington
D. Samuel Adams
6. The first chairman of the derg was?
A. Atnafu Abate
B. Menigist Hailemariam
C. Aman Andom
D. Teferi Benti
7. The 18th intellectual movement in Europe and colonial north America is known as;_
A. The age of reason
B. The reformation
C. The scientific transformation
D. The Enlightenment
8. During the 15th and 16th centuries of voyages and exploration along the Atlantic and the Indian oceans was dominated by?

- A. Spain and France
 - B. Spain and Portugal
 - C. Britain and France
 - D. Britain and Germany
9. Napoleon came to power by overthrowing?
- A. The states – general
 - B. The Directory
 - C. The Girondins
 - D. The National assembly
10. One of the following is not among the characteristics of a capitalist economy and society?
- A. a market economy
 - B. communal ownership of land
 - C. production of goods for sale
 - D. free wage labor
11. The European revival of classical studies in literature and arts is known as
- A. liberal democracy
 - B. Renaissance
 - C. Reformation
 - D. Greek philosophy
12. The majority of the peoples of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa are speakers of?
- A. The Nilo – Saharan language family
 - B. The Cushitic language family
 - C. The semitic language family
 - D. Southern Cushitic language family
13. The signatory powers of the tripartite treaty in 1906 were?
- A. Ethiopia , Britain and France
 - B. France , Italy and Britain
 - C. Germany , France and Italy
 - D. Ethiopia , Italy and Britain
14. The Italian commander – in – chief during the fast aggression against Ethiopian when it started the north in 1935 was?
- A. General Emilio de bono
 - B. General Badoglio
 - C. General Graziani
 - D. General Pietro
15. What were the immediate causes of the great famine of 1888-1892?
- A. Devastating drought
 - B. A cattle disease
 - C. Lack of selected seeds
 - D. A serious civil war
16. One of the following ruler strongly resisted Menelik's expansion?
- A. Aba Jifar II of Jimma
 - B. Kawo Tona of Welayta
 - C. Jote Tulu of Qellem
 - D. Kumsa Moroda of Nagamtee
17. In 1974 the Ethiopian teachers association staged a country wide strike against the?

- A. Educational sector review
B. Petroleum prince rise
- C. New prime minster
D. Military unrest
18. Which of the following countries has moved from being one of the poorest to one of the richest in the world over the last 50 years?
- A. Portugal
B. South Korea
- C. Spain
D. Russia
19. Which of the following countries was not a founding member of NATO?
- A. Italy
B. Germany
- C. Belgium
D. Canada
20. Which of the following African countries has an economy based on the export of oil?
- A. Zambia
B. Angola
- C. Tanzania
D. South Africa
21. Which of the following regions was incorporated through a blood war of conquest by menilek's forces?
- A. Limu Enarya
B. Arsi
- C. Jimma
D. Lega-qellem
22. Which of the following political figures collaborated with the Italians during the occupation of 1936-1944?
- A. Ras Abebe Aregay
B. Ras Hailu Teklehaymanot
- C. Ras Desta Damtew
D. Ras Imru Haileselasse
23. After the Italians occupied Addis Ababa, the resistance effort moved its base of operation to?
- A. Dire Dawa
B. Gore
- C. Nagamtee
D. Ambo
24. The French colonial policy which was designed to make African's copy French culture and way of life was?
- A. Assimilation
B. Direct rule
- C. Indirect rule
D. Paternalism
25. The oldest Muslim state in the Ethiopian region was?
- A. The sultanate of Adal
B. The sultanate of Shewa
- C. The sultanate of Ifat
D. The sultanate of Hadya
26. Which of the following kingdoms has a history that goes back to the Aksumite period?
- A. The kingdom of kafa
B. The kingdom of Damot

- C. The kingdom of Enarya
D. The kingdom of Walayita
27. The first international organization designed to keep world peace was?
- A. The treaty of Versailles
B. The League of Nations
C. The international court of justice
D. The United Nations
28. The international tension that existed between capitalist and socialist states is referred to as?
- A. The War on the terror
B. The cold war
C. The conventional war
D. A proxy war
29. Which of the following African countries was the first to have female president?
- A. Guinea - Bissao
B. Liberia
C. Sierra-Leone
D. Botswana
30. Identify the military commander of the Oromo warriors who was "democratically" elected by the Gadaa assembly?
- A. Moti
B. Qallu
C. Aba Dulla
D. Abba Gada
31. The German war strategy in 1914 was known as the?
- A. Bismarck plan
B. Schlieffen plan
C. Prussian plan
D. Central powers plan
32. The movement to re-strengthen the Roman Catholic Church was called?
- A. The renaissance
B. The protestant Reformation
C. Calvinism
D. The Counter - Reformation
33. The overall Italian army commander at the battle of Adwa was?
- A. General Baratieri
B. General Arimondi
C. General Albertone
D. Major Toselli
34. The first Christians were _____?
- A. The Nine saints who came to Aksum
B. Jews in Palestine and Syria
C. The Romans in Rome
D. Jews in Egypt and Syria
35. The two ancient states in the region before the rise of the Aksumite kingdom were?
- A. Punt and Yeha
B. Damat and Punt
C. Yeha and Hawelti
D. Coloe and Matara

36. Which of the following African countries was the center of Enlightenment?
- A. England
 - B. France
 - C. Holland
 - D. Germany
37. The European country in closest contact with Africa from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries was?
- A. Spain
 - B. Portugal
 - C. France
 - D. Britain
38. Which of the following groups of trader's dominated international trade in east Africa during the pre-colonial period?
- A. Arabs
 - B. Indians
 - C. Chinese
 - D. Turks
39. Which of the following is a correct combination of Africa state with a former colonial ruler?
- A. Ghana- France
 - B. Chad- France
 - C. Liberia-Britain
 - D. Zambia -Belgium
40. Who was responsible for the introduction of the ministerial system of government in Ethiopia for the first time?
- A. TewodrosII
 - B. Haile selassieI
 - C. MenellikII
 - D. Lij Iyasu
41. In which of the following year was the Italian colony of Eritrea born?
- A. 1885
 - B. 1892
 - C. 1890
 - D. 1896
42. The nationalism of the Balkans and the Eastern question were closely associated with ____?
- A. Germany and France
 - B. Rumania and Switzerland
 - C. The unification of Italy
 - D. The decline of ottoman Empire
43. Adolf Hitler organized a private political army known as?
- A. Nazis
 - B. Storm troopers
 - C. Fascists
 - D. Street hooligans
44. The man behind the formation of the League of Nations was?
- A. Lloyd George of Britain
 - B. President Woodrow Wilson of U.S.A

C. V. Orlando of Italy

D. Clemenceau of France

45. According to the UN charter the principal function of the UN are assigned to?
- A. The U.S.A and Britain
B. The General assembly
C. The General secretary
D. The security council
46. Which of the following liberation movements in Africa was the longest and the most violent armed struggle? The one is?
- A. Algeria
B. Kenya
C. Mozambique
D. Ghana
47. Who was the American civil right leader who preached non - violent resistance against racial discrimination?
- A. B , Dubois
B. Jesse Jackson
C. Malcolm x
D. Martin Luther king jr
48. Economic relations in medieval Europe were dominated by?
- A. Capitalism
B. Feudalism
C. Imperialism
D. Slavery
49. The Chinese revolution which made china a republic was led by;_
- A. Mao Zedong
B. Chiang kai-shek
C. Dr sun yatsen
D. Hochi Minh
50. The student leader who brought the nationalities question in Ethiopia to the center stage was?
- A. Meles Zenawi
B. Mekonnen Bishaw
C. Tilahun Gizaw
D. Walelign Mekonnen
51. Which one of the following does not belongs to characteristics of states?
- A. A government
B. A definite territorial area
C. Population
D. Large army
52. The most powerful imam who defeated the army of Libna Dingl was?
- A. Mahfuz
B. Muhammed Bbadlay
C. Abdullah
D. Ahmed Ibrahim al -gazi
53. The majority of the people of Ethiopia and the Horn are?
- A. Omotic speakers
B. Semitic speakers
C. Cushitic speakers
D. Nilo-saharan speakers

54.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

55.Napoleon came to power by;_

- A. Destroying the old regime
- B. Undertaking the “red terror”
- C. Overthrowing Directory
- D. Over throwing the French emperor

56.“ No taxation without representation” was the slogan of?

- A. France
- B. The British parliaments
- C. The British bourgeoisie
- D. Americans in Britain’s13 Americans colonies

57.The center of Enlightenment with the most famous philosophy was?

- A. Germany
- B. Great Britain
- C. Colonial North American
- D. France

58.The United States plan to rebuild Europe after world war period was?

- A. Cold war strategy
- B. North Atlantic plan
- C. Truman Doctrine
- D. Marshall plan

59.The richest country in the world in the immediate post - world war II is known as?

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. Great Britain
- D. The U.S.A

60.The immediate cause of the First World War was?

- A. Imperialist rivalries
- B. Militarism and the arms race
- C. Military alliances
- D. The assassination of Ferdinand

61.In Ethiopian the main source of trade items in the 19th was the?

- A. Central region
- B. Eastern region
- C. South Eastern region
- D. South Western region

62.The African country in which descendants of freed American slaves becomes a significant social entity and political force is?

- A. Senegal
- B. Nigeria
- C. Liberia
- D. Sao Tomi

63. Which of the following Ethiopian commanders survived the war and played an important role in post – Italian Ethiopia?
- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|
| A. Ras Desta | D. Dejazmch | Mekonnen |
| B. Ras Mulugeta | Endalkacchew | |
| C. Grazamch Afework | | |
64. Which of the following Africa's people is not divided in between two or more countries?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. The Oromo | C. Somali |
| B. The Afar | D. The Sidama |
65. Which of the following Enlightenment scholars developed the social contract theory?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Didrot | C. Adam smith |
| B. Montesgwiew | D. JoneLocke |
66. Which of the following Africa countries ruled by more than one colonial power?
- A. Algeria
B. Senegal
C. Cameroon
D. Mozambique
67. The European expansion oversea was spearheaded (started) by?
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. France and Italy | C. Spain and Portugal |
| B. Spain and France | D. Spain and Italy |
68. The root modern African nationalism was?
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| A. The OAU | D. Spontaneous revolt against colonial government |
| B. Ethiopianism | |
| C. Pan- Africanism | |
69. From 1250-1517 Egypt was ruled by?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. The ayyubid dynasty | C. The Mamluks |
| B. Fatimid dynasty | D. The ottoman sultan |
70. The European revival of classical studies in literature and arts is known as?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Liberal democracy | C. Renaissance |
| B. Reformation | D. Greek philosophy |
71. The Ethiopian force that defeated an Italian force at dogali in 1887 were command by?

- A. Emperor yohannesIV
B. Ras Alula
- C. Ras Araya – selassie
D. Dejazmatch Bahta
72. Which one of the following was the distinguishing mark of the Neolithic period?
- A. Iron smelting
B. Maritime trade
- C. Hunting and gathering
D. The start of agriculture
73. Which of the following people established the most powerful Muslim state during the late middle ages?
- A. The Arabs
B. The Persians
- C. The Turks
D. The Indian
74. What was the main motive for organized overseas voyages of Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries?
- A. Congest of territory
B. Expanding Christianity
C. The search for pester john
- D. Access to goods from the east
75. Who was the commander of the Portuguese troops who came to support the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia against the forces of adal?
- A. Pedro da coviham
B. Christopher da gama
- C. Pedro paez
D. Francisco alvarez
76. Which of the following region was a dominant commercial center in southwestern Ethiopic during the nineteenth century?
- a) Yem b) Gera c) Jimma d) Lega Nekemte
77. Where did the first military encounter between Italy and Ethiopia take place in late 19th c?
- A. At Adwa
B. At Mekele
- C. At Degali
D. At Ambaalaga
78. The major territory that France lost to Germany following its defeat at sedan in 1871 was?
- A. Schleswig and Holstein
B. Alsace and Lorraine
- C. Corsica
D. piedmont – Sardinia
79. The battle that significantly influenced Tewodros foreign policy was?
- A. Deresge B. Kossober C. Debargi D. Magdala
80. What was the central issue in the so- called cold war?
- A. Different values
B. The Environment
- C. Ideology
D. Domination of the world?