

CHERCHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

HISTORY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR GRADE 12, APRIL, 2024

Directions: Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following historical events occurred first?
 - A. The rise of fascism in Europe
 - B. The Treaty of Versailles
 - C. The beginning of World War I
 - D. The Bolshevik Revolution
2. In which of the following economic system the colonies expected to ship raw materials to their colonial power and buy finished goods from their colonial masters only?
 - A. socialism
 - B. communism
 - C. capitalism
 - D. mercantilism
3. The Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires of the nineteenth century best exemplify
 - A. Nationalistic empires
 - B. Republican empires
 - C. Colonial empires
 - D. Multi-national empires
4. Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia were similar in that each
 - A. established totalitarian governments
 - B. elected their leaders through popular vote.
 - C. protected individual rights
 - D. supported market-based economies
5. Which of the following ideologies questioned the importance of market economy and private property?
 - A. Capitalism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Mercantilism
 - D. Feudalism

6. Both Otto von Bismarck and Count Camillo Cavour
- A. adopted papal policies
 - B. followed a policy of isolationism
 - C. led an African independence movement
 - D. promoted unification to form a new nation state
7. The first successful revolution in the Caribbean and South America was launched in
- A. Argentina
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Cuba
 - D. Haiti
8. The immediate cause of the World War II was the
- A. Battle of Britain
 - B. D-Day invasion
 - C. invasion of Poland
 - D. dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima
9. Which of the following was **not** a cause of imperialism and colonialism?
- A. new weaponry gave Europe a military advantage
 - B. need to maintain bases and coal stations around the world
 - C. decreasing populations forced European nations to seek outside labor
 - D. medical advances allowed Europeans to enter continents without fear of malaria and yellow fever
10. The founder and leader of the "**Red Shirts**" in Italy was
- A. Giuseppe Mazzini
 - B. Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - C. Count Camillo Cavour.
 - D. Prince Metternich
11. The most complete Australopithecine species was the
- A. *Australopithecus afarensis*
 - B. *Australopithecus africanus*
 - C. *Australopithecus africanus*
 - D. *Australopithecus bahrelghazali*
12. The most important motives of the European's "**Scramble for Africa**" in the late 1800's was that Africa provided the
- A. raw materials used in industry
 - B. technologically innovative practices
 - C. religious inspiration
 - D. free labor for the Americas

13. The **Black Death** (Bubonic Plague) spread across Europe through
- A. Rats carrying diseased fleas infested ships and houses
 - B. People ate infected grain that came off a ship in Sicily.
 - C. Birds carried the disease from Asia to Europe and North Africa
 - D. Knights' horses carried the disease infecting their enemies in battle
14. The French king who called himself " **The Sun King**" was
- A. Cardinal Mazarin
 - B. Jean-Baptiste Colbert
 - C. Charles IV
 - D. Louis XIV
15. The Trench warfare is most closely associated with
- A. the Napoleonic Wars
 - B. the Franco-Prussian War
 - C. World War I
 - D. World War II
16. François Dominique *Toussaint L'Ouverture* was the
- A. leader of a slave revolt in Saint Domingue
 - B. son of Robespierre and Empress Josephine
 - C. great impressionist painter of the French Revolution
 - D. Caribbean delegate to the French Revolutionary council
17. In his critique of industrial capitalism, *Karl Marx* claimed that
- A. the trade union movement would force industry to accept social reforms
 - B. the most equitable and just society could be found in an industrial commune
 - C. the bourgeois class needed to exercise responsibility toward their workers
 - D. only workers' revolution would change the abuses of capitalism and create a just and equal society
18. The term "*Samurai*" describes men in feudal Japan who were most like the men in feudal Europe known as:
- A. Land Lords
 - B. bishops
 - C. Knights
 - D. Serfs
19. The movement started by journalist **Theodor Herzl** to promote an independent Jewish state in Palestine is referred to as

- A. The Reconquista B. Ethiopiansm C. Utopianism.
D. Zionism
20. The motive behind *Gavrilo Pricip's* assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife *Sophie* best describes the
- A. Alliances B. Militarism C. Nationalism
D. Imperialism
21. Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses were a call for
- A. Greater papal authority
B. Crusades to spread Christianity
C. Religious revolt against the German princes
D. Reforms within the Roman Catholic Church over the sale of indulgences
22. The Middle Ages in Western Europe was characterized by
- A. Decreased emphasis on religion in daily life
B. Extensive trade with Asia and the Middle East
C. Absolute monarchies and strong central governments
D. Feudalism and the importance of land ownership under the manor system
23. The Magna Carta was created by the nobles with the purpose of
- A. Increasing nobles' power over the peasants
B. Reducing the King's power over the nobles
C. Increasing the King's power over the nobles
D. Identifying the reasons that the colonists wanted to be independent of British rule
24. All of the following are the unique characteristic features of indigenous knowledge *except*
- A. Usefulness B. modernity C. morality
D. dynamism
25. The British control over South Africa, French control over Indochina, and Spanish control over Mexico are examples of:

- B. blended Mediterranean and the Middle East culture
 - C. continued the competition with Persia begun under the Greek polis
 - D. strengthened its hold upon the Mediterranean world after Alexander's death
32. Adam Smith's concept of capitalism, presented in *The Wealth of Nations*, included the idea that
- A. monopoly was a natural and a positive outcome of capitalist activity
 - B. economic decisions on price, supply, and demand should be made by the free market rather than by government decision.
 - C. although economic competition was good, the government had to intervene from time to time to protect the interests of society
 - D. although economic competition was good, the education system had to teach moral concepts to students to cushion the impacts of competition on society
33. *Operation Overlord* was commanded by
- A. Eisenhower
 - B. Churchill
 - C. Stalin
 - D. de Gaulle
34. The *Neolithic Revolution* first began in
- A. Africa.
 - B. the Middle East.
 - C. China.
 - D. Central America.
35. The Axis powers included:
- A. Germany, Russia, Italy
 - B. Germany, Italy, Japan
 - C. France, England, Russia
 - D. Italy, Austria, Japan
36. The first country to achieve independence in west Africa was:
- A. Nigeria
 - B. Guinea
 - C. Ghana
 - D. Senegal
37. The ideas of the enlightenment thinkers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire and Charles de Montesquieu highly influenced

- A. the rise of industrial capitalism
- B. movements for political reform
- C. improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
- D. the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church

38. The ***Hoare-Laval Pact*** was

- A. Anglo-French proposal approved
- C. allowed french monopoly on railways
- B. recommended haile sillassie to accept some territorial changes in favour of italy
- D. all are correct

39. Invasion of Ethiopia by Il Duce in October 1935 was the effort to

- A. build a glorious Italian empire
- C. fulfill the promise for Hitler
- B. Revenge for Italy's defeat in 1890s by the Ethiopians
- D. A and B are correct

40. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the causes of the French Revolution of 1789?

- A. a staggering national debt
- B. accusation of treason against Louis XVI
- C. resentment at the privileges of the aristocracy
- D. the extravagance of ***Marie Antoinette*** and the court at Versailles

41. Which of the following statement best describes the relations between European states and the Ottoman Empire in the period from 1815 to 1914?

- A. The Ottomans supported nationalism in the Balkans to destabilize Europe.
- B. The Ottomans were expanding at the expense of Russia, England and France.
- C. Russian, English and French expansion came at the expense of the Ottomans.

- D. The Ottomans, in alliance with the Russians, English and French, sought to impede German unification.
- 42.** The US's initial policy toward Soviet expansion was known as
- A. perestroika B. detainment C. containment D. domino theory
- 43.** William and Mary eventually became the rulers of England, after they promised to sign the
- A. English Bill of Rights B. Magna Carta C. Habeas corpus D. Justinian code of law
- 44.** The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 showed that European nations
- A. needed to end the African slave trade
- B. wanted to convert Africans to Christianity
- C. were ready to partition Africa among themselves
- D. were ready to begin exploring the interior of Africa
- 45.** The treaties aimed at limiting the spread of nuclear weapons were
- A. Mutually assured destruction" treaties C. Non-proliferation treaties
- B. Mutually assured peace treaties D. Armament treaties
- 46.** Kwame Nkrumah, Leopold Sedar Senghor, Julius Nyerere and Jomo Kenyatta's actions closely associated with
- A. the end of colonial rule in East Africa C. the spread of Islam in Northern Africa
- B. a rise of nationalism in several African countries D. the end of apartheid in South Africa
- 47.** The theory of Social Darwinism was sometimes used to justify
- A. the independence movement in India
- B. European imperialism in the late 19th century
- C. the establishment of communist governments in Asia
- D. Latin American revolutions in the early 19th century

48. China signed “*unequal treaties*” in 1842 with Western nations mainly because
- A. China had won the Opium War
 - B. leaders in China favored expansion
 - C. Western nations had superior military technology
 - D. China had requested economic assistance from the West
49. Simon Bolívar, José de San Martín and Toussaint l'Ouverture were
- A. communist leaders of the 19th century
 - B. early Spanish explorers of the New World
 - C. scientists who supported the heliocentric theory
 - D. leaders of Latin American independence movements
50. Which of the following geographic features was a major obstacle to Simón Bolívar's forces?
- A. Andes Mountains
 - B. Yucatan peninsula
 - C. Strait of Magellan
 - D. Strait of Malacca
51. The two leading Christian humanists were
- A. Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More
 - B. Francisco Patriarch and Boccaccio
 - C. Dante Alighieri and Cervantes
 - D. William Shakespeare and Thomas More
52. According to the Treaty of Versailles
- A. Austria-Hungary must reduce the size of its military.
 - B. Austria-Hungary must pay reparations to the United States.
 - C. Germany must admit its guiltiness in causing World War I.
 - D. Germany must adhere to all of the Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson.
53. The development of agriculture caused important changes in all of the following **EXCEPT**
- A. the tendency to believe in many gods.
 - C. the sedentary life

- B. the development of complex social structure. D. the population increase
54. Emperor Haile Selassie, addressed the League of Nations in 1936 to
- A. give Ethiopia weapons, artillery and munitions. C. denounce the aggressor.
- B. honor its treaties and come to the aid of Ethiopia. D. provide hospital services.
55. The Ethiopian victory at Adwa
- A. guaranteed political independence of Ethiopia
- B. guaranteed economic independence of the country
- C. created a permanent state of enmity between Ethiopia and Italy
- D. discouraged European travel to Ethiopia from coming to Ethiopia
56. Prussia's victory over Austria in 1866 led to
- A. an alliance between Denmark and Austria against Prussia
- B. greater Austrian involvement in German political affairs
- C. the consolidation of Prussian led North German confederation
- D. uprisings in Austria against Prussian interference
57. The American and French Revolutions were turning points in world history because the results of these revolutions
- A. led to the abolition of slavery
- B. inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence
- C. marked the end of European influence in the Western Hemisphere
- D. demonstrated the need for strong international peacekeeping organizations
58. ***"The end justifies the means."*** This quotation expresses the views of
- A. Thomas Jefferson C. Niccolo Machiavelli
- B. Thomas Hobbes D. Sir Isaac Newton
59. Who suggested the formation of the League of Nations?
- A. Woodrow Wilson C. Lloyd George
- B. Franklin Delano Roosevelt D. Winston Churchill

- 60.** Before the WW II, the U.S.A was basically
- A. eager to get in and fight
 - B. ignorant of what was going on
 - C. isolationist
 - D. prepared to fight
- 61.** The Truman Doctrine supported the United States' policy of containment by
- A. encouraging trade between Greece and communist nations.
 - B. halting the expansion of communism into Greece and Turkey.
 - C. allowing citizens of Turkey refugee status in the United States.
 - D. forcing Greece and Turkey to sign treaties with the United States.
- 62.** Which of the following facilitated European expansion in Africa and Asia in the 19th century?
- A. Europe's development of new military technologies
 - B. The popularity of democratic values among Africans and Asians
 - C. Africans and Asians' lack of resistance to European colonization
 - D. A general easing of tensions and cooperative expeditions among European powers.
- 63.** Revolutions in Latin America were frequently a power struggle between
- A. peninsulares and creoles
 - B. European and indigenous peoples
 - C. masters and slaves
 - D. Europeans and Mestizos
- 64.** What did the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia share in common?
- A. In both revolutions most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.
 - B. In both revolutions the pre-revolution leaders in power favored changing the political system in their country.

- C. Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.
- D. The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.
- 65.** Western European foreign policy in the late 1800s was characterized by:
- A. Imperialism, militarism, and deterrence
 - B. Pan-Slavism, colonialism, and an arms race
 - C. Containment, détente, and the domino theory
 - D. An arms race, imperialism, and a series of alliances
- 66.** Leaders of Meiji Japan planned to remain free from Western imperialism by
- A. negotiating with Western diplomats
 - B. restricting Western access to Japan
 - C. keeping out all foreign influences
 - D. becoming a world-class industrial power
- 67.** A key cause for the rise of fascism in nations such as Italy and Germany was
- A. Collectivization
 - B. economic hardship
 - C. genocide
 - D. secret treaties
- 68.** A formal statement of intention of the United States of America to aid any country threatened by communist aggression was
- A. Truman Doctrine
 - B. Marshall Plan
 - C. Alliance for Progress
 - D. Vietnamization
- 69.** Which statement describes an immediate result of the use of new production methods during the Industrial Revolution?
- A. an increase in the cost of goods
 - B. an increase in demand for skilled workers
 - C. an increase in the amount workers were paid
 - D. an increase in the amount of time to build products

70. ***Laissez-Faire* Capitalism** as attributed to Adam Smith called for
- A. less government involvement in the economy
 - B. more government investments in major industries
 - C. heavy taxation of manufacturers
 - D. strict government control of the economy
71. The main difference between ***Lutheranism*** and ***Calvinism*** was
- A. Lutheranism is a branch of Catholicism while Calvinism began to the establishment of the Protestant Church.
 - B. Lutheranism believes that priests should have authority over non-priests and be held in higher regard.
 - C. Lutheranism believed that faith and good works is the path to salvation while Calvinists believe in predestination.
 - D. Lutheranism believes in the idea in predestination while Calvinists believe that faith and good works is the path to salvation.
72. Which of the following was NOT the basic cause of the First World War (WWI)?
- A. Military alliance
 - B. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
 - C. Nationalism
 - D. Rivalry for colonies
73. The ***Schlieffen Plan*** was designed by the German military to
- A. address U.S. troop deployments in France.
 - B. strengthens the defense of Germany's colonies in Africa.
 - C. neutralize Great Britain's naval control of the North Sea.
 - D. avoid the problem of fighting Allied powers on two fronts.
74. During China's Cultural Revolution, a major goal of the Red Guard was to
- A. revive traditional loyalty to the emperor
 - B. encourage cooperation with the Soviet Union
 - C. enforce the teachings of Mao Zedong
 - D. promote trade and free enterprise
75. Maximillian Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for:
- A. protecting freedom of religion

- B. instituting the Reign of Terror
 - C. supporting the reign of King Louis XVI
 - D. sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution
- 76.** The revolutions of 1848 were widespread across Europe and were inspired by the
- A. establishment of permanent democracy in the Holy Roman Empire
 - B. demand that women be granted the right to vote
 - C. desire for democratic reforms and national self-determination
 - D. appointment of Louis Philippe as emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
- 77.** Hitler's "***Blitzkrieg***" or *lightning war* was a/an
- A. form of attack that used tank divisions supported by air attacks.
 - B. air force strategy that combined jets and helicopters in a single attack.
 - C. new form of warfare that used airplanes exclusively for the first wave of attack.
 - D. strategy in which armies rested very little between attacks to wear the enemy down more quickly.
- 78.** The Zagwe dynasty was best remembered for the
- A. participation in the Crusades against Muslims
 - C. construction of rock-hewn churches
 - B. translation of the Bible from Greek to Geez
 - D. emphasis on building strong military power
- 79.** Germany's *secret police* was commanded by
- A. Adolf Hitler
 - B. Rudolf Hess
 - C. Heinrich Himmler
 - D. Joseph Goebbels
- 80.** All are the leaders of the American War of Independence *except*
- A. George Washington
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - B. Benjamin Franklin
 - D. Jefferson Davis
- 81.** Stalin was a:
- A. Communist
 - B. Democrat
 - C. Fascist
 - D. Republican

82. What was the motive behind the conversion of emperor **Susenyos** into Catholicism?
- A. to attract European investors into Ethiopia
 - B. to fulfill the promise made by Libne Dingil to the Portuguese
 - C. to get Portuguese military assistance to create a strong monarchy
 - D. to purify the heresies observed in the Orthodox Christianity
83. The Industrial Revolution encouraged imperialism in that it
- A. created a need for land
 - B. created a need for raw materials and markets
 - C. made Europeans feel sorry for their “little brothers”
 - D. made westerners feel obligated to improve the human species
84. The major cause of the conflict between the Christian highland kingdom and Muslim Sultanates was
- A. The effort to spread Christianity in the Muslim occupied areas
 - B. The need to control the trade and trade routes
 - C. The refusal of the Muslims to pay tribute to the Christian Highland Kingdom
 - D. The destruction of Muslim states led by the sultanate of Ifat and Adal.
85. Lenin’s promise of “**Peace, Land, Bread**” during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made in an effort to
- A. end France’s occupation of Russia
 - B. restore Czar Nicholas II to power
 - C. gain popular support to overthrow the government
 - D. resolve conflicts between farmers of diverse ethnic backgrounds
86. The main goal of U.S. military intervention in Vietnam War from 1964-1973 was
- A. to promote economic growth in the Pacific region
 - B. to prevent communism from spreading throughout Southeast Asia
 - C. to eliminate trade barriers between the United States and Southeast Asia

D. to isolate the Soviet Union by improving Chinese relations with the United States

87. Which idea is central to John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*?

- A. a government's power comes from the consent of the people.
- B. Predestination will determine who will go to heaven.
- C. Famine, disease, and conflict are natural checks on population growth.
- D. The have-nots will rise up and overthrow the government of the haves.

88. As a result of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905)

- A. Japan emerged as a major world power.
- B. Japan gained its independence.
- C. Czar Nicholas II gained power in Russia.
- D. Russia formed a military alliance with Japan.

89. The Marshall Plan

- A. was never enacted due to partisan political feuds in Congress
- B. launched a process of economic cooperation and integration
- C. used currency reserves from member nations to finance temporary trade deficits
- D. provided more than 20 billion dollars in economic aid to friendly European countries

90. The major cause for the Oromo population movement of the 1520s was

- A. to spread *Waqeffanna* throughout Ethiopia
- B. to bring more territory under the *Gada* system
- C. to gain economic benefit by controlling trade routes
- D. the need for grazing land for increasing cattle populations

91. Who was the *architect* of the German Unification?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Adolf Hitler | C. Count Cavour |
| B. Otto von Bismarck | D. Wilhelm II |

92. Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin were all able to maintain power **because** they
- A. had the support of the people.
 - B. used fear and terror tactics.
 - C. gave their people freedom.
 - D. continued to be re-elected to office.
93. The German invasion of the Soviet Union was stopped by
- A. the harsh Russian winter and heroic resistance of red army
 - B. an agreement between the Soviet Union and Germany
 - C. the atomic bomb
 - D. the end of the war
94. The Chinese terms: **commune**, **Great Leap Forward** and **Cultural Revolution** are associated with the
- A. economic success of the Manchu dynasty
 - B. Confucian emphasis on the five human relationships
 - C. leadership of Mao Zedong
 - D. Mandate of Heaven
95. Benito Mussolini gained popular support in the 1920s and 1930s by
- A. appealing to national pride.
 - B. limiting military influence in the government
 - C. promising to maintain peace with other countries
 - D. attracting foreign investment for industrial development
96. What was the reason for the construction of Lalibela rock hewn churches?
- A. Encouragement of monasticism
 - B. Development of the art of building
 - C. The recreation of the Holy Land
 - D. Creation of a religious center greater than Aksum
97. Which of the following affected the course and outcome of World War I?
- A. Allied withdrawal from the Turkish peninsula of Gallipoli
 - B. British victories in the Sinai that secured the Suez Canal

- C. American military and financial intervention in the war
 - D. the switch in allegiance of Italy from the Central Powers to the Allies
- 98.** The increased contact between Europe, Africa, Asia and South America continents in the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in
- A. a return to the political and economic systems of feudal Europe
 - B. preservation of the rights of the indigenous peoples
 - C. the exploitation of the labor and resources of these continents
 - D. closer cultural cooperation between Europe and these continents
- 99.** Which of these was a cause of the Korean War?
- A. NATO air and naval forces blocked ships sailing to North Korea.
 - B. North Korean forces, with Soviet approval, invaded South Korea.
 - C. United Nations inattention allowed guerrillas to infiltrate South Korea.
 - D. Widespread anti-colonial riots forced the Korean government to begin the war.
- 100.** Which of the following is true of both Russia and Japan by 1914?
- A. Both were characterized by a high degree of ethnic homogeneity.
 - B. Both had effective democratic institutions that restrained the power of the monarchs.
 - C. Marxism had become a strong influence among urban workers in both countries.
 - D. Rapid, state-sponsored industrialization had occurred in both countries.

THE END

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