1. **The first city in the history of warfare destroyed by Atomic bomb was?**
   - **A. Nagasaki B. Berlin C. Warsaw D. Hiroshima**
2. **What was the objective of Susenyous in accepting and attempting to make Catholicism as the religion of Ethiopia?**
   - **A. Strengthening The power and authority of the monarchy**
   - **B. Winning the support of feudal nobility for his reforms**
   - **C. Obtaining Portuguese help to stop the expansion of Adal**
   - **D. Spreading the teachings of the catholic faith in the empire**
3. **In 19th century Karl Marx a German economist and philosopher developed the economic and political ideology which is called;**
   - **A. Utopian socialism C. Imperialism**
   - **B. Scientific socialism D. Liberalism**
4. **On which islands did napoleon gain his first combat experience?**
   - **A. Elba B. Corsica C. Sardinia D. Sicily**
5. **Which factor could not attributed to shift of the Christian highland kingdom North of Abay river?**
   - **A. The war of Adal sultanate**
   - **B. The oromo population movement**
   - **C. The arrival catholic missionaries in the imperial court**
   - **D. The decline of Christian highland rulers power**
6. **Among the following Jesuits who openly criticized the practice of Ethiopian orthodox faith such as circumcision of fore skin, food taboos fasting and observance of Saturday?**
   - **A. Andre De Oviedo C. Pedro Paez**
   - **B. Rodriguez D. John Bermudez**
7. **Which one of the following is not true about Gonderine period in 17th century?**
   - **A. The city of Gonder was founded by king Fasiledes In 1636**
   - **B. The prosperity of Gonder created luxurious life only to the ruling class**
   - **C. The kings built large impressive palaces and Castles**
   - **D. The city was the center of trade visited by foreign merchants**
8. **To which island was napoleon exiled by the allies after his defeat at waterloo in June 1815?**
   - **A. St Helena B. Elba C. Malta D. Corsica**
9. **In collaboration with whom did Karl Marx write the communist manifesto?**
   - **A. Fredrick Hegel C. James Watt**
   - **B. Fredrick Engel D. George Wilhelm**
10. **Who commanded the Prussian force in Belgium during the hundred days, when napoleon returned from exile?**
    - **A. Duke wellington C. Oliver Cromwell**
    - **B. General Blucher D. Thomas Lilburne**
11. **The invasion of which country in 1812 by napoleon marked the turning of his fortunes and led to his downfall?**
    - **A. Russia B. Britain C. Austria D. Italy**
12. **The battle of Sabrakusa in 1771 was marked as**
    - **A. The defeat of Ras Mikael Sehul by combined force of Gonder, Gojjam and Lasta.**
    - **B. The assassination of Ras Mikael Sehul by king Iyoas.**
    - **C. The defeat of Tigray lord Dej. Sabagadis by Yejju Oromo dynasty ruler Ras Ali II.**
    - **D. The end of Yejju Oromo dynasty hegemony**
13. ***The regional lords of the Zemene mesafint were fought each other for the following objectives except one?***
    - ***A. Aggrandizement or Expansion of their territories***
    - ***B. Take the title of Ras Bitwaded to become guardians of Gonderine kings***

C. Collect much tribute in the name of these weak kings
D. To save the country from geo political disintegration

14. Among the following events which one took place lastly?
- **A. Introduction of Catholicism**
- **B. The end of Zemene Mesafint**
- **C. Beginning of Gonderine period**
- **D. Beginning of Zemene Mesafint**

15. Who were the Jesuits in the history of Ethiopia in 16th and 17th Century?
- **A. The French Catholic missionaries arrived to the city of Gonder**
- **B. Society of Catholic missionaries who arrived to Ethiopia in 1557.**
- **C. catholic missionaries who built the castle of Gondar**
- **D. Protestant missionaries who arrived to Ethiopia in 16th c AD**

16. The immediate cause that brought beginning of world war second was;
- **A. The World Economic depression**
- **B. Invasion of Poland by Nazi Force**
- **C. The Rise of Fascist rule in Italy**
- **D. The appeasement policy**

17. Which one of the following was an outcome of world war second?
- **A. It ended Totalitarian rule in Europe**
- **B. It hastened decolonization process**
- **C. Britain and France became super powers of the world**
- **D. Victorious of the Axis powers**

18. Which one of the following is true about the 17th century English political revolution?
- **A. The revolution started in Scotland when Charles I introduced the English prayer book**
- **B. The glorious revolution of 1688-89 marked as the defeat of the parliament**
- **C. The revolution started during the reign of James I**
- **D. The levellers were secular political group who approved religious intolerance**

19. With which of the following political movement do you associate the slogan 'taxation without representation is Tyranny'?
- **A. The French revolution**
- **B. The American war of independence**
- **C. English bourgeoisie revolution**
- **D. The American civil war**

20. What country Hitler takes over first in his effort to gain more living space called lebensraum?
- **A. Austria**
- **B. Poland**
- **C. Norway**
- **D. Russia**

21. What happened in German after the end of world war second?
- **A. It was left alone to be rebuild**
- **B. It was wiped off from map and German given to other country**
- **C. It was divided between western power and soviet union**
- **D. The entire country voted to become communist**

22. Who was the US supreme General over the Allied force in Europe?
- **A. Douglas Mac Arthur**
- **B. Admiral Karl Deentiz**
- **C. George Marshal**
- **D. Dwight D. Eisenhower**

23. Which organ of the United Nations is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialized agencies?
- **A. Secretariat**
- **B. Economic and security Council**
- **C. General Assembly**
- **D. Security council**

24. What were the famous slogans of the French revolutionary ideas?

A. Equality, democracy and independence
B. Liberty, equality and fraternity
C. Equality, freedom and prosperity
D. Bread, land, peace and power to soviet

25. Which one of the following is wrong about American statesmen?
A. The declaration of independence was drafted by Thomas Jefferson;
B. George Washington was the first president of USA
C. Harry Truman was president of USA during world war second
D. Woodrow Wilson was responsible to foundation of league of nations in 1919

26. The French legislative Assembly 1791-92
A. Introduced declaration of the right of men and citizens
B. Give full political rights for all peoples
C. Gained support from European powers
D. Supported the old despotic regime

27. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo:
A. was the real and route cause of World War I
B. was a terrorist act planned by the Russian and Serbian governments
C. was the pretext for Serbia to attack Austria - Hungary
D. provided the opportunity for Austria - Hungary to attack Serbia

28. Ras Emiru Haile Selassie I fought the italian at the battle of
A. Amba Aradom B. Ambalage C. Shire D. Maychew

29. The Anglo- Ethiopian liberation campaign launched against the italian in Eritrea was led by
A. General Charles Wingate C. General Platt
B. General Allan Cunningham D. General Sanford

30. One of the following is the basic principles of liberalism?
A. Centralized economy C. Military aggression
B. Peoples control of the state D. Press censorship

31. Maintaining global peace and security became difficult task for the UN to achieve because of?
A. Unequal distribution of power among member states.
B. The soviet bloc saw it as an instrument of capitalist domination
C. Withdrawal of states like china as critical point
D. Financial problem for conducting peace keeping operations

32. What was the role of the Gideon force in the liberation of Ethiopia?
A. It accompanied the emperor in the march from Sudan to Ethiopia
B. It was the first army to control Addis Ababa in may 1941
C. It was led by British General Allan Cunningham
D. It was responsible for crushing the last italian resistance in Eritrea

33. Which one of the following is true about the Black lion organization?
A. It was successful in liberating Addis Ababa from fascist rule
B. It established a government in exile in Sudan
C. It offered nationwide resistance until the end of the occupation
D. It was organized by graduates of Holeta military academy

34. The charter of the united nation was approved on 26 June 1945
A. Yalta B. San Francisco C. Hague D. Moscow

35. The local committees that was established by peasants, workers and soldiers in 1917 in Petrograd were called
A. Kulaks B. Soviets C. Dumma D. Cheka

36. The second world war began in September 1939 when Germany invaded
A. Russia B. Britain C. France D. Poland

37. Which of these countries remained an enemy of France throughout the Napoleonic era?

A. Russia B. Britain C. Austria D. Prussia

38. Which one of the following is correct about the first phase of patriotic resistance movement of Ethiopia against fascist rule?
    A. It carried out by Guerilla warfare throughout the country
    B. It characterized as the major victories of patriots over Italians
    C. It was commanded by lower nobles and trained soldiers
    D. It largely carried out through conventional warfare
39. The two countries that came out much stronger than they were before the second world war were;
    A. USA and USSR C. USA and Britain
    B. Britain and France D. France and Italy

40. What was the Holocaust?
    A. Enslavement of Africans in America
    B. The massive causalities in WWII
    C. The Nazi air bombardment of London
    D. Mass murder of European Jews in Nazi concentration camp
41. *Which of the following is true about the international response to fascist invasion of Ethiopia?*
    A. *The invasion was officially supported by both Britain and france*
    B. *Italy was judged to be as aggressor by league of nation*
    C. *The invasion was officially opposed by America*
    D. *The catholic church condemned the invasion*
42. The new idea of government and politics developed by Benito Mussolini in Italy was?
    A. Fascism B. Nazism C. Socialism D. Liberalism
43. *What caused the fascist invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 as a pretext?*
    A. *Italy's determination to end slavery in Ethiopia*
    B. *Italy's determination to avenge the shame of adwa defeat*
    C. *In the Wal Wal incident Italy blamed Ethiopia*
    D. *The appeasement policy*
44. Which one is correct about the League of Nations in the italo-Ethiopian war of 193-36?
    A. It took military action against italian invasion
    B. It expelled Italy from league of nations
    C. It gave a just solution to the appeal of Ethiopia
    D. It imposed sanctions on Ethiopia and Italy
45. The first African secretary general of the united nation was
    A. Kofi Anan C. Boutros Galle
    B. U- Tant D. Khold Waldheim

46. Which of the following specialized agencies of UNO is responsible to register and protect historical sites as human legacies?
    A. UNICEF B. UNHCR C. UNESCO D. WHO
47. Which of the following is true about the Munich conference and its agreement in 1938?
    A. The signatories of the deal opposed control of Sudeten land by Germany
    B. The invasion of Germany over Poland was accepted by great powers
    C. Germany was allowed to take part of Czechoslovakia Sudeten land
    D. The agreement included the leader of USA
48. Which ancient African state was founded in the present republic of Sudan in 16th century?
    A. Meroe B. Funji C. Kush D. Kassala
49. A free French liberation front formed in England and determined to continue a war against Nazi was led by

A. Marshal Petain C. Dwight Eisenhower
B. General Rommel D. Charles De Gaulle

50. Japan attacked the US naval base pearl harbor in 1941 because
A. Japans loan request had been rejected by USA to stop her territorial expansion in Asia and pacific
B. Japan came to conflict with USA because the later controlled part of Japanese empire
C. USA declared war over japan to establish its supremacy in Asia
D. Japan formed alliance with Germany and Italy

51. Which of the following British military General entered to Addis Ababa before Emperor Haile Selassie return from exile?
A. General Daniel Sanford C. General Allan Cunningham
B. General William Platt D. General Orde Charles Wingate

52. During the second Italo- Ethiopian war, the conventional warfare was replaced by guerilla warfare following
A. The defeat of Black lion organization and deport of Ras Imiru to Italy
B. The aborted plan of invading Addis Ababa and assassination of Abune Petros
C. The mass killing of Ethiopian in Addis Ababa which is known as Grazianni massacre
D. The emergence of patriot leaders who were not willing to fight in the first phase

53. One of the following Ethiopian war lords died at the battle of Amba Aradom in 1936?
A. Ras Seyoum Mengesha C. Ras Kassa Hailu
B. Ras Mulugeta Yigezu D. Ras Imiru Haile Selassie

54. The Italian east African colonial zone didn't include the following region?
A. Shoa in Addis Ababa C. Oromiya and Sidama in Jimma
B. Amhara in Gonder D. Afar and Somali in Samara

55. The secretary general of UN who died in plane crash during his journey to observe the Congo crisis of the 1960s was
A. U- Tant C. Trygire Lie
B. Dag Hammarskjold D. Kurt Waldheim

56. Which one of the following permanent Security Council member state replaced by china in 1971?
A. Russia B. France C. USA D. Taiwan

57. Which of the following women was not involved in the struggle of Ethiopian patriots resistance movement of 'yewist Arbegnoch'
A. Kebedch Seyoum C. Senidu Gebru
B. Shewareged Gedle D. Abebech Cherkos

58. Who were the German fighting on the eastern front in world war second?
A. Britain B. France C. Belgium D. USSR

59. What was the name of military operation where Allie attacked to German in the western front on the coast of France in June 1944?
A. Operation Barbarossa C. Operation Mid way
B. Swinging door operation D. Operation over Lord

60. Who was the lord protector of the common wealth of England?
A. Oliver Cromwell C. Blaise Pascal
B. Sir Walter Raleigh D. John Lock

61. Which one of the following is among the principal organs of the UNO?
A. IMF B. UNESCO C. UNICEF D. Security council

62. Which organ of the United Nations has suspended its operations since 1994?
A. International court of Justice C. Trusteeship council
B. The secretariat D. Economic and social council

63. In what year was the English monarchy restored?
A. 1603 B. 1660 C. 1688 D. 1653

64. The most popular ruler of ancient kingdom of Mali who made pilgrimage to mecca was;

A. Sundiata Keita **C. Mai Idris Alomma**

B. Mansa Kankan Musa **D. Mansa Uli Abu-Bakr**

65. The Glorious revolution of England is important because it

A. Led to the establishment of parliament for the first time.

B. Dissolved the parliament that was formed by Cromwell.

C. Consolidated the autocratic rule of the emperors.

D. Contributed to the growth of the power of parliament

66. The Napoleonic Era was known for

A. Its suppression of the Catholic Church.

B. Its reign of terror against the royal family.

C. Its struggle to make France supreme power in Europe.

D. Conquering large African and Asian colonies for France.

67. Which of the following is true about the American war of independence?

A. It abolished slavery from the American continent.

B. It was an encouraged factor for beginning of French revolution.

C. It assured citizens right of red Indians.

D. It marked the collapse of French colony in new world

68. Which of the following was true about both the First and the second world wars?

A. Both wars started in the Balkans.

B. The Japanese stood on the side of Germany in both.

C. Africans were not involved in both wars.

D. USA joined the wars later and influenced the outcomes in both.

69. The oldest west African state which emerged in 4th century and becomes greatest in 11th century was

A. Songhai **B. Mali** **C. Hausa** **D. Ghana**

70. In North Africa the Almoravid movement was organized by the people of

A. Shilluks **B. Berbers** **C. Hausa** **D. Soninke**

71. Which of the following events happened at the end of the 1642-1649 English civil war

A. The monarchy was restored under king Charles II

B. King Charles I was executed

C. King Charles I founded the Stuart Dynasty

D. The first parliament was established in the country

72. Which classes were included in the first estate of pre-1789 revolution France?

A. The nobility and the priests **C. The Bourgeoisie and the working class**

B. The clergy and the army **D. The royal family and the clergy**

73. Which of the following was the principal factor for the establishment of the United Nations Organization?

A. Promotion of international cooperation among nations

B. Enhancement of friendly relations among nations

C. Enhancement of respect for human right

D. Maintenance of international peace and security

74. Which people founded ancient Kingdom Of Mali?

A. Soninke **B. Kanuri** **C. Bakongo** **D. Madinke**

75. In the united Nations security council, the right of Veto is reserved for

A. United States of America and the Russian Federation.

B. All member states elected to the Security Council

C. Permanent member states of the Security Council.
D. States who are delegated by the General Assembly

76. On February 20, 1937 the unsuccessful attempt to kill the Italian viceroy, Grazianni, in Addis Ababa was carried out by two young named Ethiopians
A. Dej. Abera and Asfawosen kassa
B. Moges Asgadom and Abraham Deboch
C. Balcha Safo and Ras Abebe Aregay
D. Dej. Fikiremariam and Abune Petros

77. How did WWII come to an end in may 1945?
A. When Germany surrendered
B. When Russia surrendered
C. When Italy surrendered
D. When Japan surrendered

78. The name Hottentots was given by Europeans to the people called?
A. Bushmen
B. Boers
C. Khoi Khoi
D. Bantu

79. Which European state arrived first in kingdom of Congo?
A. Portugal B. Spain C. Britain D. Netherlands

80. Which of the following didn't take place during second phase of trans atlantic slave trade?
A. The volume trade increased
B. The companies gained huge profit
C. The hunting ground of slaves enlarged
D. Competition between companies and individual traders

81. The founder of Almoravid movement was
A. Abdul Mumin
B. Abu Bakir
C. Ibn Tumart
D. Ibn Yasin

82. The main factor the greatness and prosperity of ancient kingdom of Ghana was
A. The establishment of strong and grand army
B. The trans atlantic slave trade
C. The establishment of strong central government
D. The income from trans Saharan trade

83. Which European state imposed unequal treaty with china and reduced to a semi colonial status after 1639-42 war?
A. France B. Japan C. Britain D. USA

84. Which religion was introduced to Japan by Chinese?
A. Zoroastrianism
B. Buddhism
C. Shintoism
D. Hinduism

85. Which of the following Hausa states was popular as source of slave?
A. Gobir B. Zazzou C. Katsina D. Zamfara

86. During the American war of independence in September 1974 the first continental congress was met in
A. Washington
B. Pennsylvania
C. Philadelphia
D. Atlanta

87. Which of the following African state is colonized by more than one country?
A. Gambia B. Liberia C. Ghana D. Tanzania

88. Man is born free, yet we find him everywhere in chain was the famous speech of
A. Jacques Rousseau
B. John Lock
C. Karl Marx
D. Denis Diderot

89. Which of the following was a lasting achievement of the English revolution of the 17th c?
A. The union with Scotland preserved
B. The writing of constitution
C. The great of the military in politics

D. The political role of the monarchy weakened

90. Which of the following was the main factor for the development of the trans atlantic slave trade?
    A. European demand for labour in the mines and plantation agriculture
    B. Surplus population in the coastal parts of west Africa
    C. The prior existence of slavery in Africa
    D. Prevalence of Raid and warfare in Africa

91. The long lasting consequence of the catholic evangelization work of the Jesuits in Ethiopia during the 17th century was?
    A. The bloody war among Christians
    B. The lifting of fasting on Wednesday and Friday
    C. The diplomatic isolation of Ethiopia from Europe
    D. The resignation of emperor susenyos

92. All the enlightenment leaders opposed the idea to
    A. All the idea of French revolution
    B. Student centered education system
    C. The economic theory of mercantilism
    D. The separation of church and state

93. What was the outcome of the American war of independence?
    A. End of French occupation of north America
    B. Collapse of British colonial rule of America
    C. The constitutional monarchy restored
    D. Liberation of the slaves who worked in the plantation

94. Which of the following people of South Africa were practicing hunting and gathering in 19th century?
    A. Nguni B. San C. Khoi Khoi D. Bantu

95. Kumbi-saleh served as the capital city of ancient
    A. Mali B. Ghana C. Songhai D. Kanem

96. After the industrial revolution made a breakthrough in western europe, the two emerged economic classes were?
    A. The working class and ruling class
    B. The Bourgeoisie class and proletariat
    C. The feudal and manorial lords
    D. Peasants and proletariat

97. Which one of the following is not major development in Gonderine period?
    A. Development of craft technology
    B. Development of architecture
    C. Mixed settlement of Muslim and Christians
    D. Decline of the imperial power

98. Which one of the following was the cause to decline of Transatlantic slave trade?
    A. The decline of European racism
    B. Establishment of plantation agriculture in America
    C. The growth of industrial capitalism
    D. The Pan African movement

99. One of the following states fought on the side of allied power during world war first but against the allied in the Second World War?
    A. Italy B. Germany C. USA D. Russia

100. Which one of the following is correct about the first phase of patriotic resistance movement of Ethiopia against fascist rule?

A. It carried out by Guerilla warfare throughout the country
B. It characterized as the major victories of patriots over Italians
C. It was commanded by lower nobles and trained soldiers
D. It largely carried out through conventional warfare