

History, 2014 EC, social science, entrance exam

Grade 12 · History · 2014 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 40

Total marks: 40

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. Which of the following is true about developments during the fascist occupation of Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. Dejazmatch Balcha was captured and publicly hanged at Buta Jirra.
 - B. The Black lion organization conducted conventional warfare.
 - C. Lt.colonel Belay Haile-ab served as military leader of The Black Lion organization.
 - D. The so-called Yewist - Arbergnoch abandoned the resistance
2. What was the immediate cause of the second World War (WWII)? (1)
 - A. The unexpected annexation of Czechoslovakia and Lithuania by the German army
 - B. The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany
 - C. The signing of the Non-Aggression pact between Germany and the soviet union
 - D. The Japanese attack of the Us Naval base at pearl Harbour
3. According to the structure of the United Nations Organization, which one of the following bodies' falls under the security council? (1)

A. The Military Staff	B. The International Court of Justice
C. The Specialized Agencies	D. The General Assembly
4. Which of the following is true about super power politics after WWII? (1)
 - A. The status was accorded only to the USA, the USSR, and the UK
 - B. Five super Powers had emerged each with a veto power at the security council
 - C. China was among the leading super powers
 - D. The soviet Union effectively became super on 1949.
5. Which one of the following is true about the peasants of Ethiopia in the post Liberation period? (1)
 - A. They continued to pay official dues to landowners and government officials
 - B. They benefited from free medical service.
 - C. Many became tenants as a result of extensive land alienation
 - D. They began to produce largely for the market
6. What were the two blocs or camps into which the world was divided after WWII? (1)
 - A. The capitalist west and the socialist East
 - B. The largely poor south and the extremely rich North
 - C. The backward Third World and the advanced First world
 - D. The oppressor colonial masters and the oppressed colonized people

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7. Which of the following is true about the Ethio-Eritrean federation and subsequent union? (1)
- A. The federation was demanded by the Unionist party
 - B. The federation was formed on the basis of a referendum
 - C. The union enabled Eritrea's to enjoy democratic rights
 - D. The federation required Eritrea to adopt the Ethiopian flag.
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8. Which of the following was true about military rule in Ethiopia following the 1974 popular Revolution? (1)
- A. It failed to prevent secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia.
 - B. It replaced the feudal socio-economic system by a new capitalist system
 - C. It conducted a successful 'Red star' campaign against Eritrean separatists.
 - D. It established a multi party parliamentary system of government on.
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9. Which of the following is true about pan Africanism? (1)
- A. It came into being with the first pan African Conference at Accra.
 - B. It appeared as an idea first among the peoples of colonial West Africa
 - C. It aspired initially to return African slaves to their homeland
 - D. It started in the form of opposition of black peoples against racism.
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10. Among the French colonies of West Africa which of the following became independent 1958 by voting "No" to continued association with France? (1)
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Cameroon | B. Senegal |
| C. Guinea | D. Mali |
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11. Which of the following is correct about the Harar Emirate? (1)
- A. It built the stone wall in defense of Christian incursion
 - B. It emerged out of the family of the former Adal Sultanate
 - C. It was ruled by the Egyptian governor for about a decade
 - D. It allowed the Europeans conduct trade activities inside the wall
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12. The correct statement about the Eastern Question is that (1)
- A. France, Germany and Italy were deeply involved in the question.
 - B. Ottoman Turkey's decline gave rise to the use of the term.
 - C. Britain and France hastened the collapse of Ottoman Turkey.
 - D. Russia and Austria collaborated against the Ottoman Turkey.
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13. Which one of the following is true about the impact of industrial capitalism on the Europeans concerning the continent of Africa? (1)
- A. It created unprecedented political harmony among the Europeans
 - B. It encouraged the growth of the Trans-Saharan slave Trade.
 - C. It heightened the need for raw materials and market places
 - D. It strengthened African resistance to the European encroachment

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14. One of the following is true about the rise to power of Emperor Tewodros II. Which one? (1)
- A. He became a bandit after he was denied governorship of quara.
 - B. He has strong claim of descent for power from the royal house.
 - C. He gained victory over the Egyptians at the battle of Debark
 - D. He suffered several defeats before he was crowned emperor
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15. Among the many reasons for the coming of the European explorers to Africa, which of the following is correct? (1)
- A. Provision of service for European armed forces conquering Africa.
 - B. Facilitation of conditions for the conquering armies of Europe.
 - C. Alerting native Africans of the imminent danger coming ahead.
 - D. Assessment of the available material resources and the population.
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16. Which of the following is true about the reforms of Tewodros? (1)
- A. Reunification was denounced by the majority of peasant population
 - B. Recognition of local dynasties suddenly disrupted the old practices.
 - C. Gafat became a central place for the manufacturing of cannons.
 - D. The orthodox church opposed Tewodros for abandoning the church
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17. The correct statement about the approach of Yohannes IV in his internal administration is that (1)
- A. he fought like Tewodros repeated wars against rebellious regions
 - B. he shared power with regional lords as long as they remained loyal.
 - C. he showed liberal attitude to tolerate the followers of Islamic faith.
 - D. he allowed Menelik to make independent dealings with foreigners
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18. The correct statement about the expansion of Menelik II to the south, South west and south-east is that (1)
- A. it aimed at building his military power from the valuable trade
 - B. it sought to liberate the people from oppressive Local domination
 - C. it occurred long before the beginning of European colonial conquest.
 - D. it following the same approaches followed by his two predecessors
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19. One of the following shows correctly Menelik's foreign relations during the territorial expansion. Which one? (1)
- A. After the victory at Adwa menelik had nothing to fear from outsiders
 - B. European powers refused to accept the legitimacy of Menelik's territorial gains after Adwa
 - C. The colonial powers encouraged the expansion in all directions
 - D. The expansion before Adwa was partly a preparation for the struggle against colonialism.

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- 20.** Which of the following was the consequence of Ethiopian victory at Adwa? (1)
- A. It discouraged European travel to Ethiopia from coming to Ethiopia
 - B. It guaranteed political independence of Ethiopia
 - C. It guaranteed economic independence of the country
 - D. It created permanent state of enmity between Ethiopia and Italy
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- 21.** What was the root cause of the conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates from 1270 to 1520? (1)
- A. The imposition of huge taxes on Muslim merchants by the Christian Kingdom
 - B. The monopolization of the import-export trade by the Christian kingdom
 - C. The inability of Christian merchants to pass through Muslim territories to the coast
 - D. The attempt of the Christian kingdom to control Muslim territories along the trade route
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- 22.** Which of the following is correct about the conflict between the Christian kingdom and the sultanate of Adal in the early 16th century? (1)
- A. Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim unified the warring Muslim groups by instilling the spirit of jihad against Christians
 - B. The Christian kingdom initiated the conflict in the 15th century to crush the growing power of Adal
 - C. Both the Christian state and Adal were encouraged to fight by outsiders.
 - D. Sultan Mohammed started the conflict in the 1460s after refusal to pay the annual tribute.
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- 23.** What is the most likely factor for the population movement of the Oromo starting from the 1520s? (1)
- A. To bring more territory under the Gada system of rule
 - B. To spread their religion based on the worship of waqa
 - C. The need for grazing land for increasing cattle populations
 - D. To gain economic benefit by controlling trade routes
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- 24.** Which one of the following is correct about political developments in the Christian Kingdom after the death of Imam Ahmed in 1543? (1)
- A. Encroachment by the Ottoman turks on the red sea coast became a serious threat.
 - B. rapid movement of the Oromo population came to an end abruptly
 - C. Sarsa Dengel succeeded to dislodge the Ottoman Turks from the Red sea coastal areas
 - D. Gelawdewos died while fighting the Oromo who utilized hit-and-ran military tactics.
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- 25.** What was the most likely reason for Susenyos' conversion to Catholicism? (1)
- A. To purify the heresies observed in the orthodox Christianity
 - B. To fulfil the promise made by Libne Dingil to the Portuguese
 - C. To attract support from numerous high level dignitaries who had been converted
 - D. To get Portuguese military assistance to create a strong monarchy
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- 26.** Which of the following is true about the achievements of the Gondarine period? (1)
- A. The capital city was so busy with trade activity to give attention to paintings and calligraphy.
 - B. The establishment of permanent capital made Gondar the main center of education and music
 - C. The establishment of Gondar led to the integration of shewa with the Christian kingdom.
 - D. Gondar city constructed new buildings quite different in style from the Axumite architecture

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- 27.** One of the following is 9 major feature of the Trans- Atlantic slave Trade. Which one? It was (1)
- A. Called piratic trade during its first phase in the 16th century
 - B. Initiated by the British Empire in the early 19th century
 - C. Abolished due to the humanitarian feeling of the Europeans
 - D. Friendly to the slaves until they were finally sold in America
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- 28.** What was the factor that made England to be the place of origin for the Industrial Revolution? England (1)
- A. had unstable government for almost a century
 - B. possessed small but highly talented people
 - C. was endowed with vital coal mine and iron ore
 - D. was ruled by an extremely tyrannical monarchy
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- 29.** Which of the following is correct about the second Industrial Revolution in comparison to the First? The second (1)
- A. utilized steam power that moved railway locomotives
 - B. used wind and water as a source of power for factories
 - C. developed sailing ships for transportation on high seas
 - D. saw the transformation of power-operated
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- 30.** Which of the following is NOT correct about the consequences of the Trans Atlantic slave trade? The slave trade (1)
- A. produced cheap industrial products ruining African craftsmen
 - B. resulted in the loss of about 15 million young African people
 - C. brought to Africa large number of fire-arms intensifying conflicts
 - D. hastened capitalist economic development to the African continent
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- 31.** Which of the following is true about the importance of history? (1)
- A. It enables us to understand events and processes of the past
 - B. It helps us to study of the past, the present, and the future
 - C. It allows us to accurately anticipate future events
 - D. It encourages us to repeat the wrong doings of society in the past
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- 32.** Which of the following is correct about the role of sources in the study of history? (1)
- A. Secondary sources are fictional materials with some historical facts.
 - B. Primary sources have direct relation to the events in time and place
 - C. Objectivity means presenting stories that come from official sources
 - D. Oral testimony by participants is as good as information obtained
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- 33.** Which of the following Australopithecine species is discovered in Ethiopia? (1)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Australopithecus robustus | B. Australopithecus africanus |
| C. Australopithecus afarensis | D. Australopithecus aethiopicus |
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- 34.** Which of the following is NOT true about the earliest states in human history? (1)
- A. Agricultural surplus production precede state formations.
 - B. Residents of a city were regarded as equal citizens
 - C. In some states rulers claimed divine rights that made them God's agents on earth
 - D. Cities with literate persons were a prerequisite for state formation

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- 35.** Which of the following is correct about the Romans and the Germans in the Middle Ages? (1)
- A. The Germans unified the divided Romans in to a powerful empire
 - B. The Romans regarded the Germans as highly civilized people
 - C. The Romans maintained dominance in the European trade after Germanic invasions
 - D. The Germanic invasion of Rome led to the disappearance of some towns
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- 36.** Which one of the following was a major feature of India in the Medieval Period? (1)
- A. The invention of fire arms was accompanied by the discovery high quality gun powder
 - B. Officials for political power were selected on the basis of talent
 - C. Religion exercised a strong influence on the Indian culture
 - D. The regional lords hired bands of warriors known as samurai
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- 37.** Which of the following characterizations is true about the Byzantine Empire? (1)
- A. The continent of Africa was beyond its reach
 - B. The other name for it was the Eastern Roman Empire
 - C. It favoured the catholic church over the orthodox church
 - D. It church officials dominated all decision
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- 38.** Which of the following is correct about pre- Aksumite states? (1)
- A. Among the most valued imports of Egyptians from punt was myrrh
 - B. The precise location of the land of punt is in what is today Eritrea
 - C. Most of the inscriptions about Damat are found in south Arabia
 - D. Damat had a very strong contact with the kingdom of Egypt
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- 39.** Which one of the following was a feature of early capitalist economic activities in Europe? (1)
- A. Factories were located in rural areas in order to get raw materials easily.
 - B. The bourgeoisie employed peasants from the countryside as labourers
 - C. Governments were unwilling to support long distance trade
 - D. The increased use of money strengthened the feudal system economically
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— END OF EXAMINATION —