

History, 2018 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · History · 2018 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 96

Total marks: 96

1. Which of the following defines the discipline of history? It studies about (1)
- A. myth of a given society. B. current political developments.
- C. ✓ **human experience in the past.** D. recent societal interactions.

Answer: C

History is academic study of the human past based on evidence, which helps us understand how human experiences, societies, and cultures evolved over time.

2. In which century did the Hejira take place? In the (1)
- A. 8th century A. D. B. ✓ **7th century A. D.**
- C. 7th century B.C. D. 8th century B.C.

Answer: B

The Hejira (the migration of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina) took place in 622 A.D., which falls in the 7th century A.D.

3. How did the Neolithic Revolution change the life of human beings? (1)
- A. ✓ **By making them food producers** B. By introducing market centers
- C. By producing refined stone tools D. By making them to be hunter-gatherer

Answer: A

The Neolithic Revolution marked the transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture and animal domestication, transforming humans into active food producers.

4. Which language super-family is widely spoken in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Khoisan B. Nilo-Sahara
- C. ✓ **Afro-Asiatic** D. Niger-Congo

Answer: C

The Afro-Asiatic language super-family is the most widely spoken in Ethiopia, encompassing major language families such as Cushitic, Semitic, and Omotic.

5. What was a common element to the American civilizations up to the 16th century? (1)
- A. They had one administrative center.
- B. They were established by the Spaniards.
- C. They were agrarian states emerged along river valleys.
- D. ✓ **They were destroyed by Spanish colonizers.**

Answer: D

Indigenous Mesoamerican and Andean civilizations, such as the Aztecs and the Incas, were conquered and destroyed by Spanish conquistadors in the early 16th century.

6. In what way did the ancient Greece civilization influence the modern world? (1)
- A. By advancing the ancient Roman civilization
 - B. ✓ **By introducing the Western philosophy**
 - C. By introducing the concept of state formation
 - D. By making successful military conquest

Answer: B

Ancient Greek civilization laid the groundwork for modern Western philosophy through the influential works of thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

7. Why did the Roman government begin to persecuting Christians in the 1st century? Because they considered them as a (1)
- A. monotheistic believers.
 - B. reformist in their empire.
 - C. followers of Jewish religion.
 - D. ✓ **threat to the empire unity.**

Answer: D

The Roman authorities persecuted Christians because they refused to worship the Roman emperor and state gods, which was viewed as treasonous and a threat to the political unity of the empire.

8. What was the base for the economic prosperity of the Aksumite state? (1)
- A. Gold mining
 - B. Renting Ships
 - C. ✓ **Internal and external trade**
 - D. Nomadic pastoralism

Answer: C

Aksum's wealth and dominance were primarily built upon its control of lucrative regional and international trade networks connecting Africa, the Mediterranean, and Asia.

9. What was the main factor for the decline of the Zagwe kingdom? (1)
- A. ✓ **The problem of succession among the Zagwe rulers.**
 - B. It lost the support of the Orthodox clergy.
 - C. The control of the Red Sea by the Muslim Arabs.
 - D. It failed to secure the trade routes that linked to the Zeila.

Answer: A

The decline of the Zagwe dynasty was primarily driven by intense internal succession disputes and power struggles among the Zagwe princes, which weakened the state and facilitated the Solomonic restoration.

10. What was the common feature of the Christian Kingdom before and after Yekuno Amlak? (1)
- A. Continued to have the same territorial stretch.
 - B. Constructed several Rock-hewn churches.
 - C. Attempted to homogenize the people under its rule.
 - D. ✓ **Maintained the prevailing Christian culture.**

Answer: D

Despite political and dynastic transitions (such as the shift from Zagwe to Solomonic rule), Orthodox Christianity and its associated culture remained the enduring social and political foundation of the kingdom.

11. Which of the following feature describes the state of Damot in the late 13th century? (1)
- A. It overrun the kingdom of Bizamo.
 - B. Its ruling family embraced Christianity.
 - C. It had insignificant relation with Walayita.
 - D. ✓ **It brought central Ethiopia under its rule.**

Answer: D

During the 13th century, the Kingdom of Damot was a powerful political entity that expanded its influence and brought parts of central Ethiopia (including Shewa) under its hegemony.

12. Which of the following major event marked the beginning of the "Dark age" in Europe? (1)
- A. The decline of the influence of the Catholic church
 - B. The decline of production to feed growing population
 - C. ✓ **The collapse of the Western Roman Empire**
 - D. The emergence of early capitalist relations

Answer: C

The fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D. is traditionally considered the starting point of the Middle Ages, historically referred to as the 'Dark Ages' in Europe due to the subsequent decline in centralized authority and literacy.

13. Why did the Reformation elites break away from the Catholic Church? (1)
- A. The conflict over power within the Church
 - B. ✓ **The immorality of church leaders**
 - C. The approval of new version of the Bible
 - D. The limited authority of the Pope

Answer: B

The Protestant Reformation was primarily driven by dissatisfaction with the corruption, worldliness, and moral decay of Catholic Church leaders, such as the sale of indulgences.

14. Why did the Portuguese and Ottoman Turkey involve in the 16th century conflict between the sultanate of Adal and Christian Kingdom? (1)
- A. ✓ **To assert their sphere of influence in the Red Sea region.**
 - B. Both wanted to get slaves in the interior parts of Ethiopia.
 - C. They sought to spread their respective religion in Ethiopia.
 - D. Both aspired to support their respective fellow believers in Ethiopia.

Answer: A

While both nations supported their respective religious allies, their primary strategic objective in participating in the Adal-Christian Kingdom conflict was to secure geopolitical dominance and control over the trade routes in the Red Sea region.

15. How did the expulsion of the Jesuits from Ethiopia in the 17th century influence subsequent Ethio-European relationship? (1)
- A. Ethiopia stopped ties until Europeans opened legations.
 - B. Almost all European governments mistrusted Ethiopia forever.
 - C. The Jesuits misinformed Europeans that Ethiopia was not good match.
 - D. ✓ **The interaction between them interrupted for a century and half.**

Answer: D

Following the expulsion of the Jesuits by Emperor Fasiladas in 1632, Ethiopia initiated a 'closed-door policy' which largely cut off official contact with Europe for about 150 years until the early 19th century.

16. Which of the following was NOT a feature of Gondar city as an urban center? (1)
- A. The existence of diversified and large number of populations
 - B. The presence of separate living quarters for different religious groups
 - C. ✓ **The limited interaction between the city and the rural society**
 - D. The construction of magnificent castles and palaces

Answer: C

Gondar did not have limited interaction with the rural society; on the contrary, it relied heavily on the surrounding countryside for food, trade, tribute, and labor, maintaining active and vital connections.

17. Why did the San people move to the Kalahari Desert in the mid-17th century? Due to the (1)
- A. ✓ **pressure of the Dutch settlers.**
 - B. changes of their livelihood to breeding.
 - C. depletion of resources.
 - D. conflicts with the neighboring San.

Answer: A

The establishment and expansion of the Dutch Cape Colony in the mid-17th century forced the indigenous San people to migrate inland into the arid Kalahari Desert to escape colonial encroachment.

18. What was the effect of the Triangular Atlantic slave trade? (1)
- A. Strengthened Afro-American relations.
 - B. ✓ **Depopulated Africa of its productive labor.**
 - C. Restricted the industrialization of Europeans.
 - D. Brought the smallpox disease to America.

Answer: B

The Atlantic slave trade forced millions of young, able-bodied Africans into slavery, which severely depopulated the continent and stripped it of its most productive labor force.

19. What was the basic factor for the consolidation of capitalism in modern Europe? (1)
- A. The expansion of the guild system
 - B. The shift from steam energy to water power
 - C. The emergence of the Bourgeoisies and proletariat classes
 - D. ✓ **The shift from manual labor to machine production**

Answer: D

The Industrial Revolution, characterized by the transition from manual labor to machine-based manufacturing, dramatically increased production capacity and led to the consolidation of industrial capitalism in Europe.

20. What was the remarkable achievement of the French Revolution? (1)
- A. ✓ **The abolishment of the monarchical system**
 - B. The improvement in living conditions of the poor
 - C. The seizure of political power by the working class
 - D. The promulgation of a democratic constitution

Answer: A

A major and defining achievement of the French Revolution was the destruction of the Ancien Régime and the abolishment of the absolute monarchical system in favor of a republic.

21. How did the unification of Italy realize? (1)
- A. Through popular revolution
 - B. By widening political difference among states
 - C. ✓ **Through integrating diplomacy and wars**
 - D. Peacefully by effort of the Catholic Church

Answer: C

The unification of Italy (Risorgimento) was successfully achieved by combining the shrewd diplomatic maneuvers of Cavour with military campaigns, such as those led by Garibaldi and the wars against Austria.

22. What enabled Prussia to play a leading role in the unification of Germany? (1)
- A. It emerged as the dominant European state during the 1848 revolutions.
 - B. It gained the legitimacy of leadership from other states.
 - C. It dominated the German Confederation formed in 1815.
 - D. ✓ **It possessed a capable army confronting challenges.**

Answer: D

Prussia possessed a highly efficient, modernized army and industrial capacity, which allowed it to defeat Denmark, Austria, and France under Otto von Bismarck's leadership to unite Germany.

23. Why did Europeans achieve victory over Africans during the colonial conquest? (1)
- A. ✓ **Europeans were possessed with modern arms.**
 - B. Europeans won the support of many Africans.
 - C. Africans sought Europe as civilization agents.
 - D. African leaders not resistance against colonist.

Answer: A

The primary factor behind the European conquest of Africa was their overwhelming military superiority, particularly their possession of modern repeating rifles and machine guns (like the Maxim gun).

24. What propaganda did the Maji Maji leaders use that would turn German bullets harmless? (1)
- A. ✓ **Sprinkling the body with sacred water**
 - B. Calling the name of gods on the enemy
 - C. Spreading in a wide area during attack
 - D. Praying on the eve of major battle

Answer: A

During the Maji Maji Rebellion against German colonial rule in Tanganyika, the spirit medium Kinjikitile Ngwale claimed that a protective sacred water (maji) sprinkled on fighters would turn German bullets into water.

25. Which one is correct regarding the role of long-distance trade in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. It led to intensive competition among merchants.
 - B. It promoted misunderstanding among different people.
 - C. ✓ **It encouraged interaction among different people.**
 - D. It confined merchants in their respective area.

Answer: C

Long-distance trade in Ethiopia acted as a key facilitator of cultural, social, and economic interaction among diverse communities by linking different regions together. It helped overcome geographical isolation and encouraged peaceful exchange, unlike option D which suggests confinement.

26. What was the effect of the Qalad system introduced by the imperial system during the reign of Menelik II? (1)
- A. ✓ **It facilitated taxes collection system.**
 - B. It led to wide spread rebellion in the country.
 - C. It enlarged the land owned by the church.
 - D. It facilitated land redistribution for the landless.

Answer: A

The Qalad system was a land measurement system introduced during the reign of Menelik II to survey land, which facilitated systematic tax collection and helped the state identify surplus land for redistribution to its loyal agents.

27. What was the major feature of the Diarchy rule in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The collaboration of the progressives with the conservatives
 - B. ✓ **The growing power of Ras Teferi over Empress Zawditu**
 - C. The revitalization of the power of the various regional lords
 - D. The exposure of Ethiopia to European colonial ambition

Answer: B

The Diarchy (dual rule) from 1916 to 1930 was characterized by a continuous power struggle between the conservative Empress Zawditu and the progressive Regent Ras Teferi, which ultimately resulted in the growing power and consolidation of authority by Ras Teferi.

28. Why was the League of Nations criticized largely as a weak organization? Because it (1)
- A. lacked regulation for admission and removal of membership.
 - B. reinforced decisions by the majority vote of its members.
 - C. used strong armed intervention to stop territorial disputes.
 - D. ✓ **failed to prevent the outbreak of another world war.**

Answer: D

The primary objective of the League of Nations was to maintain international peace and security; its inability to stop aggressive expansions in the 1930s and prevent the outbreak of World War II is its most significant and widely criticized failure.

29. How did the German army overrun France during the Second World War? By advancing through (1)
- A. ✓ **neutral Holland and Belgium.**
 - B. Italy and satellite territories.
 - C. the well defended western border.
 - D. the French border directly.

Answer: A

In May 1940, the German military bypassed the heavily fortified French border defense (the Maginot Line) by launching a surprise invasion through the neutral low countries of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

30. Which of the following describes feature of the Cold War? It was a period of (1)
- A. an active armed conflict in Europe.
 - B. tactical trench warfare with mercenaries.
 - C. ✓ **proxy-war mostly in Asia and Africa.**
 - D. war that lacked military camps.

Answer: C

The Cold War was characterized by the avoidance of direct military conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, instead manifesting as indirect proxy wars in regions like Asia (e.g., Korea, Vietnam) and Africa (e.g., Angola).

31. What was the major event marked the final collapse of communism in USSR? (1)
- A. The establishment of many sovereign states in Eastern Europe
 - B. The detachment of many countries of the world from USSR
 - C. ✓ **The reforms of Gorbachev peacefully dissolving the USSR**
 - D. The space program of USA that weakened the power of USSR

Answer: C

Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of Perestroika (restructuring) and Glasnost (openness) unintentionally decentralized authority, leading to the peaceful dissolution of the USSR in December 1991 and the final collapse of Soviet communism.

32. Which one of the following explains the post liberation Ethiopian politics until the 1952? (1)
- A. Administrative reforms with sophisticated political stresses.
 - B. ✓ **Undermining of the country's sovereignty by foreign powers.**
 - C. Settlement of armed struggles through traditional methods.
 - D. Revision of the 1931 Constitution to avoid maladministration.

Answer: B

Following the 1941 liberation, Great Britain exercised significant control over Ethiopian administration and finances through the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreements of 1942 and 1944, which compromised and undermined the country's full sovereignty until the early 1950s.

33. What was the immediate cause for the outbreak of Gojjam peasant rebellion? (1)
- A. Corrupt administration
 - B. Ill-treatment of patriots
 - C. Religious discrimination
 - D. ✓ **Agricultural tax increment**

Answer: D

The Gojjam Peasant Rebellion of 1968 was directly triggered by the imperial government's introduction of a new, additional agricultural income tax assessment in 1967, which the local peasantry fiercely resisted.

34. Which reform of the Derg marked the end of the feudal system in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **Nationalization of rural land**
 - B. Privatization companies and factories
 - C. Nationalization of banks and insurances
 - D. Confiscation of urban house by government

Answer: A

The Derg's March 1975 land reform proclamation ('Land to the Tiller') nationalized all rural land, abolished tenancy, and stripped the feudal landlord class of its economic base, effectively ending the centuries-old feudal system in Ethiopia.

35. Why did armed struggle begin in Eritrea in 1958? Because (1)
- A. Ethiopia took measures to realize the 1952 Federal Act.
 - B. ✓ **Ethiopia integrated Eritrea by violating the federal act of 1952.**
 - C. Eritrean people were largely in favor of living within Ethiopia.
 - D. Opposition political parties in Eritrea agreed to fight Ethiopia.

Answer: B

The violation and gradual dismantling of the 1952 UN-mandated Federal Act by the Ethiopian imperial government, which culminated in the annexation of Eritrea in 1962, led directly to the rise of nationalist resistance movements and armed struggle.

36. Which of the following guaranteed the end of Apartheid that gave way to black majority rule in South Africa? (1)
- A. The armed struggle under 'Umkhonto we Sizwe '
 - B. The release of Nelson Mandela from prison
 - C. ✓ **The introduction of 'one man, one vote' rule**
 - D. The pressure coming from the United Nations

Answer: C

The adoption of the principle of 'one man, one vote' (universal adult suffrage) guaranteed the political power of the black majority, culminating in the historic April 1994 democratic election which officially ended Apartheid.

37. What was the major function of regional economic communities (RECs) of Africa? (1)
- A. Linking African economy with former colonial powers
 - B. ✓ **Facilitating economic integration among its members**
 - C. Awakening Africans to produce multiple cash crops
 - D. Encouraging Africans to export more and import less goods

Answer: B

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, such as ECOWAS, EAC, and SADC, were established primarily to promote and facilitate regional economic integration and cooperation among their member states.

38. What was the problem that faced the Ethiopian third election of 2005 G.C? (1)
- A. The failure of opposition parties to forge a strong unified block.
 - B. ✓ **The refusal of opposition parties to accept the winning of ruling party**
 - C. The ruling party's winning of the majority seats in Addis Ababa
 - D. The refusal of the government to accept the result of election

Answer: B

During the 2005 Ethiopian general elections, the main controversy and subsequent political crisis arose when opposition parties refused to accept the official election results that declared the ruling party (EPRDF) the winner, alleging massive electoral fraud.

39. Which of the following describe the feature of Indigenous knowledge? (1)
- A. Difficult to put into practice.
 - B. Lacks real aspect of the community.
 - C. Developed over a short period of time.
 - D. ✓ **Oriented by local knowledge and language.**

Answer: D

Indigenous knowledge is locally bound, culturally specific, and transmitted through local languages and oral traditions, reflecting the lived experiences and adaptations of a specific community over generations.

40. Which one of the following practices is a customary conflict resolution mechanism? (1)
- A. ✓ **Mada'a of Afar**
 - B. Irrecha of Oromo
 - C. Gifata of Wolayita
 - D. Chambalala of Sidama

Answer: A

Mada'a is the traditional customary law and conflict resolution system of the Afar people. The other options, like Irrecha (Oromo), Gifata (Wolayita), and Chambalala (Sidama), are cultural festivals or New Year celebrations.

41. Which one of the following is true about historiography? (1)
- A. It employs system to study the beginning of Human society.
 - B. It judges the past events from the perspective of the present.
 - C. It introduces school of thoughts for the historical writing.
 - D. ✓ **It refers to technique of study of the historical writing.**

Answer: D

Historiography is defined as the study of the history, development, and techniques of historical writing and methodology rather than the study of past events directly.

42. What is the central view of the creationist theory? (1)
- A. It believes that life eventually grew from a single cell.
 - B. It rejects God's capability of creating life forms.
 - C. ✓ **It believes that human beings are created by God.**
 - D. It promotes Darwin's origin of species by natural selection.

Answer: C

Creationist theory is the religious belief that the universe and life, including human beings, were created in their present form by a divine creator (God), contradicting evolutionary theories like natural selection.

43. What was the status of women in the ancient Egyptian social affair? (1)
- A. They were considered as slaves.
 - B. They had no right of inheritance.
 - C. ✓ **They were less privileged than men.**
 - D. They enjoyed high status than men.

Answer: C

Although women in ancient Egypt enjoyed relatively more legal rights (such as owning property and inheriting) than women in other contemporary ancient civilizations, they were still generally less privileged than men within a patriarchal social structure.

44. Which of the following refers to the unique achievement of the Sumerians? (1)
- A. ✓ **Invention of 360° as the concept of a circle**
 - B. Preparation of medicine from different Herbs
 - C. Construction of various kinds of monuments
 - D. Adoption of the Confucianism philosophy

Answer: A

The Sumerians made significant mathematical contributions, including the sexagesimal (base 60) system, which led to the concept of dividing a circle into 360 degrees.

45. What was the basic factor for the introduction of Judaism into Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The visit of the Queen of Sheba of Ethiopia to King Solomon of Israel
 - B. ✓ **The coming of Jewish priest accompanying Menelik I from Israel**
 - C. The arrival of Jewish missionaries from Israel to serve Menelik I
 - D. The settlement of Jewish pilgrims in the Churches of Lalibela

Answer: B

According to the Ethiopian national epic, the Kebra Nagast, Judaism was introduced to Ethiopia when Menelik I returned from visiting his father King Solomon in Jerusalem, accompanied by Jewish priests who brought the Ark of the Covenant.

46. Which one of the following explains the relationship of the Sultanate of Shewa with the neighboring states? (1)
- A. It established relations with the Sultanate of Adal.
 - B. It traced its origin to the Walasma ruling family.
 - C. It was the founder of the Shewan kingdom.
 - D. ✓ **Its hegemony ended by the conquest of Ifat.**

Answer: D

The Sultanate of Shewa (ruled by the Makhzumi dynasty) came to an end in 1285 AD when it was conquered by the rising Sultanate of Ifat under the Walasma dynasty.

47. Why did the Bete-Israel people develop skills in artisanship? Because they were (1)
- A. encouraged by kings to diversify their economy.
 - B. forced to settle in unfavorable areas for cultivation.
 - C. ✓ **denied the right of inheriting their fathers' land.**
 - D. forbidden to become an agrarian community.

Answer: C

Following defeats by Christian emperors, particularly Emperor Yeshaq in the 15th century, the Bete-Israel were stripped of their right to own or inherit land (rist), which forced them to specialize in artisanship, weaving, pottery, and metallurgy for survival.

48. Which of the following factor helped Muslim Arabs to establish large empire? (1)
- A. ✓ **The military triumph over the Byzantine and Persian Empires**
 - B. The war between the Abbasid and Umayyad dynasties
 - C. The assignment of local officials in the area they conquered
 - D. The Islamization of local people in all of the conquered regions

Answer: A

The rapid expansion of the Arab Muslim Empire was greatly facilitated by their decisive military victories over the Byzantine and Persian (Sasanian) Empires, both of which were exhausted from decades of warfare against each other.

49. Which of the following achievement associated with the Song dynasty in China? (1)
- A. ✓ **It introduced Neo-Confucianism.**
 - B. It invented Gunpowder.
 - C. It made Beijing a walled city.
 - D. It employed talented officials.

Answer: A

While Confucianism was ancient, Neo-Confucianism was a major philosophical movement that integrated Buddhist and Daoist elements, and it was officially introduced and promoted as the state ideology during the Song dynasty.

50. Which of the following accelerated the birth of early capitalist relations? (1)
- A. Growth of new industrial compound unit
 - B. Guarantee of Legal equality of all citizens
 - C. Involvement of the feudal class in investment
 - D. ✓ **Towns that facilitated developments of trade**

Answer: D

The growth of medieval towns and the expansion of trade networks facilitated the rise of a monetary economy and a merchant class (bourgeoisie), which were crucial in accelerating early capitalist relations.

51. Why did the ideas of the period of the Renaissance has lasting impacts? (1)
- A. It promoted the church's view about space.
 - B. ✓ **It gave emphasis to humanity tied with dignity.**
 - C. It upheld understanding of the world through faith.
 - D. Appreciated surviving states on the bases of law.

Answer: B

The Renaissance had a lasting impact because of its core philosophy of Humanism, which shifted the focus of art, literature, and philosophy toward human potential, agency, and dignity rather than exclusively religious dogma.

52. Which of the following feature is correct regarding the Almohad movement? (1)
- A. ✓ **It declared Quran as the only source of Islam.**
 - B. It valued aristocratic norm that exposed woman.
 - C. It liked the use of musical instruments.
 - D. It was a factor for the decline of Ghana.

Answer: A

The Almohad movement was a puritanical Islamic reform movement that sought to return to the original tenets of Islam, emphasizing the Quran and Hadith as the ultimate sources of law while rejecting later juristic interpretations.

53. Which of the following factor enabled ancient Ghana to build large Empire? (1)
- A. Availability of a warrior population
 - B. The support it enjoyed from the Almohad
 - C. The importation of arms from Europe
 - D. ✓ **Development of iron working technology**

Answer: D

The Soninke people of ancient Ghana used superior iron-working technology to forge iron weapons and agricultural tools, which gave them a distinct military and economic advantage over neighboring groups.

54. What factor helped the Swahili states of the East African coast to reach their zenith from the 11 th to the 15 th centuries? (1)
- A. ✓ **The thriving trade across the Indian Ocean**
 - B. Contact with China during the reign of Zheng He
 - C. The custom posts of the various trading towns
 - D. The coming of the Portuguese to the coast

Answer: A

The Swahili city-states flourished between the 11th and 15th centuries primarily by acting as middlemen in the lucrative Indian Ocean trade, exchanging African gold, ivory, and timber for Asian silk, porcelain, and glass.

55. What was the reason contributed for the greatness of Zimbabwe in the 14 th century? (1)
- A. Meat trade with the Dutch settlers in South Africa
 - B. ✓ **Commercial links in gold with the neighboring coastal cities**
 - C. Conquest of neighboring states to grab large resources
 - D. Development of regional cottage industry at household level

Answer: B

Great Zimbabwe rose to prominence in the 14th century by controlling the production and flow of gold from the interior of southern Africa to Swahili trading ports along the East African coast, such as Sofala.

56. Which of the following was the achievement of the pre-colonial state of Dahomey? (1)

- A. Construction of remarkable stone walls
- B. Intensification of surplus production
- C. Introduction of modern government system
- D. ✓ **Formation of qualified women regiments**

Answer: D

The Kingdom of Dahomey is famous for its unique military institution of highly trained, elite women soldiers, known as the Dahomey Amazons or 'Mino', who played a critical role in the kingdom's expansion.

57. How did the advance of the "Trek Boers" highly endanger the survival of the native Khoi-Khoi people in South Africa? (1)

- A. The conflict with the Boers led the British involvement in the war.
- B. The Boer's military camp forced the Khoisan to leave their home land.
- C. The extensive white settlement was accompanied with deadly diseases.
- D. ✓ **The raiding of cattle by the Boers threatened Khoi-Khoi livelihood.**

Answer: D

The Khoikhoi were traditional pastoralists whose entire livelihood depended on livestock; the advance of the Trek Boers directly threatened their survival by seizing their grazing lands and systematically raiding their cattle.

58. What was the common element shared by Muslim sultanates in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa? (1)

- A. They were administered under one Sultan.
- B. They were vassals of the Christian kingdom.
- C. ✓ **Their Sultans exercised politico-religious power.**
- D. Their people practiced different religions.

Answer: C

The Muslim sultanates in the Horn of Africa were traditional Islamic states where the Sultans held both political and religious authority (theocratic rule) over their populations.

59. Which of the following people was partly assimilated into the Mecha Oromo and partly moved to Gojjam? (1)

- A. ✓ **Bizamo**
- B. Ennarya
- C. Ganz
- D. Wajj

Answer: A

The kingdom of Bizamo, located south of the Blue Nile (Abay), was heavily impacted by the Oromo population movements; its people were partly integrated into the Mecha Oromo and partly fled across the river into Gojjam.

60. What was the major cause for the conflict between the Sultanate of Adal and Christian Highland kingdom in Ethiopia? (1)

- A. Maintaining balance of power
- B. Religious differences
- C. ✓ **Economic competition**
- D. Foreign intervention

Answer: C

While religious slogans were used to mobilize forces, the fundamental and major cause of conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Muslim sultanates (like Adal) was economic competition over the control of lucrative trade routes.

61. Which of the following factor caused the Somali population movement into the Eastern highlands in the 16 th century? (1)
- A. Pressure that came from the Oromos
 - B. To give military support for Imam Ahmed
 - C. Fear of possible attack from Adal
 - D. ✓ **Searching for pasture land and water**

Answer: D

The primary drivers for the Somali population movements into the Eastern highlands in the 16th century were ecological and demographic factors, particularly the search for water and pastureland for their livestock.

62. What was the common element shared among the Omotic states? (1)
- A. They exercised age-based egalitarian administration.
 - B. They practiced the Kati governance system.
 - C. They developed powerful councils over the kings.
 - D. ✓ **They organized monarchical polities.**

Answer: D

The Omotic states (such as Kaffa, Wolayta, and Janjero) were all characterized by highly organized, centralized monarchical systems of governance under powerful kings.

63. How did the Shewan kingdom gain acceptance among the neighboring peoples in the process of consolidating its power? (1)
- A. By becoming co-religionist with them
 - B. ✓ **By making marriage alliance with them**
 - C. By recruiting more troops from them
 - D. By sharing the power with them

Answer: B

The Shewan kingdom successfully consolidated its power and gained peaceful acceptance among neighbouring communities, including various Oromo groups, primarily through strategic political and dynastic marriage alliances.

64. What was the main objective of the 19 th century European missionaries and explorers in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Conducting scientific studies in many fields
 - B. Transferring European civilization to Ethiopia
 - C. ✓ **Preparing the ground for later colonization**
 - D. Helping Ethiopia to gain artisans from Europe

Answer: C

In African and Ethiopian historiography, the 19th-century European explorers and missionaries are viewed as precursors to imperialism whose activities gathered intelligence and prepared the groundwork for the Scramble for Africa.

65. What was the major cause for the American War of Independence? (1)
- A. ✓ **The imposition of heavy taxes on the colonies by the British**
 - B. The declaration of independence by the colonies
 - C. The colonial parliament refused to approve tax reduction
 - D. Anglo-French colonial rivalry over the American land

Answer: A

The major cause of the American Revolutionary War was the British imposition of heavy taxes on the colonies without providing them representation in the British Parliament ('No taxation without representation').

66. Which of the following was a reform introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte? (1)
- A. Confiscation of church lands for redistribution
 - B. Guarantee of equality between women and men
 - C. ✓ **Clear and complete codification of French law**
 - D. Discouraged talented generals and officials

Answer: C

One of Napoleon Bonaparte's most enduring reforms was the Napoleonic Code (Civil Code), which established a uniform, clear, and written codification of French law, ensuring legal equality for men.

67. How did the early Industrial Revolution create social inequity in the share of national wealth? (1)
- A. By raising living standards with the national growth
 - B. ✓ **By giving privileges for factory owners who exploited workers**
 - C. By providing quality items with lower prices for the people
 - D. By maintaining trade balance between Europe and Africa

Answer: B

The early Industrial Revolution concentrated massive wealth in the hands of factory owners (bourgeoisie) while the working class (proletariat) was heavily exploited, receiving low wages and working in miserable conditions, creating vast social inequity.

68. What was the major factor for "the Eastern Question" in the Balkan region? (1)
- A. The interest of Russia to protect the sovereignty of Austria
 - B. The ambition of Austria-Hungary to expand its territories
 - C. The growth of the British colonial interest in the region
 - D. ✓ **The declining power of Ottoman Turkey in the region**

Answer: D

The 'Eastern Question' in European diplomacy refers to the geopolitical rivalries and instability created by the declining power and gradual collapse of the Ottoman Empire (the 'Sick Man of Europe') in the Balkan region.

69. What difficulty did the European powers face to penetrate deep into the African interior in the early stage? (1)
- A. Strong clan resistance
 - B. Financial constraint
 - C. Lack of modern arms
 - D. ✓ **Mosquito and Tsetse fly**

Answer: D

In the early stages of European penetration, tropical diseases such as malaria (transmitted by mosquitoes) and sleeping sickness (transmitted by tsetse flies) were deadly obstacles that earned the African interior the reputation of being the 'White Man's Grave.'

70. What was the response of the British colonial governors in Serra Leon to the demands of Samori Ture who was fighting against French colonialism? (1)
- A. To Mandinka under the British protection
 - B. ✓ **To sell modern weapons for him**
 - C. To be involved directly in the war
 - D. To send their military force to Mandinka

Answer: B

To avoid a direct conflict with France, the British in Sierra Leone rejected Samori Ture's request for formal British protection but agreed to sell him modern firearms to sustain his resistance against French colonial expansion.

71. How did the British government aim to implement indirect rule in Africa? (1)
- A. By integrating the Africans into the British custom
 - B. ✓ **By employing new local chiefs loyal to the colonial masters**
 - C. By representing Africans elects in the British parliament
 - D. By separating the African pre-colonial chiefdom administration

Answer: B

While British indirect rule aimed to utilize existing traditional authorities, where such structures did not exist (such as in stateless societies), they appointed new local chiefs (often called 'warrant chiefs') loyal to the colonial administration.

72. What were the two destinations of the long-distance trade that passed through the city of Gondar in the 19 th century? (1)
- A. Tajura and Obock
 - B. Adwa and Port Sudan
 - C. ✓ **Metemma and Massawa**
 - D. Sudan and Egypt

Answer: C

In the 19th century, Gondar served as a major commercial hub connecting trade routes that extended westward to Metemma on the Sudanese border and northeastward to the Red Sea port of Massawa.

73. What was the main factor for the failure of Tewodros's modernization efforts? (1)
- A. ✓ **The regional and foreign challenge encountered him.**
 - B. Britain refused to give support for his modernization plan.
 - C. The Egyptian aggression obstructed to implement his plan.
 - D. He suffered from shortage of time to modify his plan.

Answer: A

Emperor Tewodros II's ambitious modernization and centralization plans failed primarily due to the combination of intense domestic opposition from regional lords and external challenges, particularly his conflict with Great Britain.

74. Which of the following is correct regarding the situation of the Arsi Oromo after the battle of Azule? (1)
- A. They paid less tribute than those submitted peacefully.
 - B. They were allowed to re-install their local institutions.
 - C. ✓ **Their rulers began to be assigned from the center.**
 - D. Their local autonomy was preserved as in the past.

Answer: C

Unlike territories that submitted peacefully to Menelik II's expansion and preserved local autonomy, the Arsi Oromo fiercely resisted and, after their defeat at the Battle of Azule, were placed under direct rule with governors assigned from the central government.

75. Why did Emperor Yohannis IV spend most of his time in the battle fields? Because he determined to (1)
- A. punish those who disrupted peace.
 - B. show his huge military power.
 - C. crush mainly local rebellions.
 - D. ✓ **fight against foreign aggressions.**

Answer: D

Emperor Yohannis IV's reign (1872-1889) was characterized by constant mobilization and warfare to defend Ethiopia's territorial integrity against external threats, including the Egyptians, Italians, and Mahdists of Sudan.

76. What was the immediate reaction of Ethiopia to the Italian aggression of 1935? (1)
- A. ✓ **Appealed to the League of Nations.**
 - B. Declared outright conventional war.
 - C. Opted diplomatic discussion with Italy.
 - D. Resisted them through guerilla warfare.

Answer: A

Following the Italian invasion of 1935, Emperor Haile Selassie's immediate diplomatic strategy was to appeal to the League of Nations, hoping that the principle of collective security would compel member nations to halt Italian aggression.

77. Which of the following events was directly related to the immediate outbreak of the WWI? (1)
- A. The German invasion against neutral Belgium
 - B. The Russian support for Serbia against Austro-Hungary
 - C. ✓ **The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**
 - D. The British declaration of war against Germany

Answer: C

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, was the immediate spark that triggered the diplomatic crisis leading to World War I.

78. Why did the consequence of the Russian Revolution become a global concern? Because it (1)
- A. was the first popular revolution that changed government.
 - B. designed the dominant ideology in the Western Europe.
 - C. ✓ **created an ideology contrary to the capitalist system.**
 - D. was the first revolution that led to democratization.

Answer: C

The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to the creation of the world's first socialist state, introducing a communist ideology and socio-economic model that was diametrically opposed to the global capitalist system.

79. Why did the capitalist economy of the interwar period suffer from depression? (1)
- A. The collapse of old regimes caused the reign of instability.
 - B. ✓ **Restrictive trade practice led to the collapse of global commerce.**
 - C. Due to self-sufficiency of all nations the trade setting was disturbed.
 - D. The rise of militaristic government ruined stock markets.

Answer: B

During the Great Depression, many capitalist nations adopted protectionist policies and high tariffs (such as the Smoot-Hawley Tariff), which restricted international trade and led to the collapse of global commerce.

80. Which Organ of the United Nation is responsible to assign an ad-hoc committees for a special mission? (1)
- A. ✓ **General Assembly**
 - B. Security Council
 - C. Trusteeship Council
 - D. The Secretariat

Answer: A

Under the United Nations Charter, the General Assembly is empowered to establish various subsidiary organs, including ad-hoc committees, to study and report on specific international issues.

81. What was the fundamental cause of the Cold War? (1)
- A. Proxy-war
 - B. Berlin Blockade
 - C. Marshall Plan
 - D. ✓ **Superpower rivalry**

Answer: D

The fundamental cause of the Cold War was the intense geopolitical, economic, and ideological rivalry between the two post-WWII superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

82. What major economic reform did the CCP government of China take to alleviate the miserable life of peasants? (1)
- A. ✓ **Redistributed land to the landless.**
 - B. Paid reparation for peasants.
 - C. Issued the maternity law.
 - D. Modified the rate of various taxes.

Answer: A

To alleviate rural poverty and gain peasant support, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) implemented the Agrarian Reform Law of 1950, which confiscated land from landlords and redistributed it to landless and poor peasants.

83. Why did Ethiopia basically argue to reclaim over Eritrea? (1)
- A. To challenge the neo-colonialist British domination in East Africa
 - B. ✓ **To secure its allegiance of access to the sea and national defense**
 - C. To deconstruct suggestions of the Four Powers Commission
 - D. To safeguard the supporters of Unionism in Eritrea

Answer: B

Ethiopia's primary historical and strategic argument for the return of Eritrea was to reclaim direct access to the Red Sea (ports of Massawa and Assab) and to secure its national defense.

84. What was the quest of Ethiopian students' movement in its first phase? (1)
- A. ✓ **Improvements in learning facilities**
 - B. Closure of the Parliament
 - C. Resignation of the Monarchy
 - D. Redistribution of land for peasant

Answer: A

In its initial phase during the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Ethiopian student movement focused on reformist academic issues, such as demanding better learning facilities, living conditions, and university autonomy, before becoming highly radicalized and political.

85. What was the demand of the civilian population after Derg seized power? (1)
- A. Severe punishment on the officials of the old regime
 - B. ✓ **Establishment of all-inclusive people's government**
 - C. Consolidation of the military government
 - D. Redistribution of the wealth of the feudal lords

Answer: B

After the Derg overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie in September 1974, civilian groups including students, teachers, and labor unions strongly demanded the establishment of a civilian-led, all-inclusive people's government ('Yelezhizb Mengist') rather than military rule.

86. Which campaign of the Derg is considered as more successful than others? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Literacy Campaign**
 - B. The Green Campaign
 - C. The Red Star Campaign
 - D. The Development Campaign

Answer: A

The National Literacy Campaign (NLCCC) launched by the Derg in 1979 is widely regarded as its most successful campaign, dramatically raising the country's literacy rate and receiving international acclaim from UNESCO.

87. What was the basic cause for the outbreak of the 1977-1978 Ethio-Somali war? (1)
- A. The decision of the OAU to unify Somali speakers
 - B. The USA-driven agenda of Somalia to crush the Derg regime
 - C. ✓ **The Somalia government's claim over Ethiopia territories**
 - D. The UN resolution that favored the unification of the Somali people

Answer: C

The 1977-1978 Ethio-Somali War was triggered by the Somali government's irredentist claim over Ethiopia's Ogaden region in an attempt to realize its goal of creating a 'Greater Somalia'.

88. What was the significant progress that the French government made in its African colonies after WWII? (1)
- A. It aimed to liberate the economy of its colonies.
 - B. It allowed full independence without restriction.
 - C. It granted legislative power for the local assembly.
 - D. ✓ **It made political reform within French association.**

Answer: D

Following WWII, France initiated political reforms by establishing the French Union (1946) and later the French Community (1958), allowing its African colonies to have internal autonomy and political representation within a French-led association rather than granting immediate independent statehood.

89. How did the Western World continue to dominate the economy of independent African states? (1)
- A. By deepening their influence into the local economic policy
 - B. ✓ **By maintaining the colonial practices on the African economy**
 - C. By opposing the establishment of large-scale industries in Africa
 - D. By refusing to lend money ever since they left the continent

Answer: B

Under the system of neocolonialism, Western powers maintained their economic dominance over independent African nations by preserving the unequal colonial economic structures, keeping African states as suppliers of cheap raw materials and consumers of Western manufactured goods.

90. In what ways did the Soviet government support Mozambique after they concluded the treaty of friendship and cooperation? (1)
- A. Deployed skilled manpower.
 - B. Established industrial centers.
 - C. ✓ **Sent various munitions.**
 - D. Funded the recovery plan.

Answer: C

After signing a treaty of friendship in 1977, the Soviet Union supported the Marxist FRELIMO government of Mozambique primarily by sending military hardware and munitions to combat the South African-backed RENAMO insurgents.

91. Why did the Organization of African Unity become a subject of criticism? Because it (1)
- A. ✓ **lacked concern about the people of Africa.**
 - B. was an agent of the UN to promote human rights.
 - C. took side while attempting to resolve civil wars.
 - D. used excessive military power in its interventions.

Answer: A

The OAU was frequently criticized for lacking concern for the suffering of African citizens, as its strict adherence to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states often protected brutal dictators at the expense of human rights.

92. How did the Transitional Governments of Ethiopia adjust the present-day administrative structure? (1)
- A. By approving the former geographic based regional formation
 - B. By establishing regional boundaries on the basis of geography
 - C. By accepting the former administrative structure
 - D. ✓ **By forming the Ethnic based regional administrative units**

Answer: D

Following the fall of the Derg in 1991, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) restructured the country's internal administrative divisions by forming ethnic-based regional administrative units, establishing the foundation for ethnic federalism.

93. Which one of the following was a major challenge to the process of democratization in Ethiopia during the EPRDF period? (1)
- A. Presence of few opposition parties to run election
 - B. Existence of multi-party system and regional formation
 - C. Absence of formal and inclusive elections in the country
 - D. ✓ **Loose implementations of human and democratic rights**

Answer: D

While the 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia guaranteed a wide range of human and democratic rights, the actual implementation of these rights on the ground was loose and highly restricted, representing a major obstacle to genuine democratization during the EPRDF era.

94. Why did Ethiopia send Peace Keeping Force to Rwanda? (1)
- A. To supervise election
 - B. To fight against terrorist groups
 - C. ✓ **To respond to the UN mission**
 - D. To realize the AU Mission

Answer: C

Ethiopia sent peacekeeping forces to Rwanda in 1994 as part of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR II), responding directly to the UN's call for assistance during and after the Rwandan genocide.

95. Which one of the following describes the features of indigenous knowledge? (1)
- A. It promotes individual gains.
 - B. ✓ **It is unique to a given society.**
 - C. It is easily replaceable.
 - D. It dictates how to control nature.

Answer: B

Indigenous knowledge is local knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society, passed down through generations, and deeply embedded in the community's relationship with its environment.

96. Which of the following defines the role of heritages in social stability and order? (1)
- A. Erodes national and worldwide connections.
 - B. Promotes the deeds that most people tend to forget.
 - C. Emphasizes the heroism of one group over the other.
 - D. ✓ **Makes people feel better, more confident and secure.**

Answer: D

Heritage plays a vital role in social stability by providing a sense of identity, continuity, and belonging, which enhances collective self-esteem and makes individuals feel more secure and confident in their community.

— END OF MARKING KEY —