

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

Grade 12 · History · 2018 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 96

Total marks: 96

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

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

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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.
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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.
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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.
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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
-
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
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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.
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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.

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- 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
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- 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.
-
- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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

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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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.

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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.

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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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

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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.
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- 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
-
- 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
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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

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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 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.
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- 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.

— END OF EXAMINATION —