

History, 2014 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · History · 2014 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 85

Total marks: 85

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. What was the event that served as a major trigger for power struggle and foreign intervention in the Ethiopian politics between 1906 and 1910? (1)
 - A. The death of Ras Mekonnen who was expected to succeed Menelik
 - B. The removal from the palace of Taytu and her appeal to the legations for support
 - C. The death of Ras Tesemma who had served as Iyasu's regent
 - D. The announcement of the non-Shoan Iyasu as Menelik's successor
2. Which of the following was a key development in the emergence of autocracy in Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. Imposition of an obligation on regional lords to mobilize their armies in times of external aggression
 - B. The adoption of a Constitution in 1931 aimed at resolving the problems of regional lords and succession
 - C. The appointment by the monarch of relatives to administrative and financial posts
 - D. The 17-12-1917 Emperor Tewodros II's death
3. In which of the following anti-colonial movements was forced cotton production the major issue? (1)
 - A. The Maji Maji Rebellion
 - B. The Mahdist Movement
 - C. The Urabi Pasha Rebellion
 - D. The Mau Mau Movement
4. Which of the following was an immediate trigger for the Ethiopian War of 1935-1936? (1)
 - A. Declaration by Fascist Mussolini to avenge the defeat of Adwa
 - B. The concentration of huge Italian troops in Eritrea and Somalia
 - C. The Italian decision to build a railway from Eritrea to Somaliland
 - D. The Wal Wal Incident that took place in the Ogaden
5. Who was designated as viceroy of the Emperor and nominated as head of the Black Lion Organization in 1936-37? (1)
 - A. Dejjazmach Balcha Safo
 - B. Ras Imiru Haile Selassie
 - C. Balambarus Abebe Aregay
 - D. Ras Kassa Hailu
6. Which of following is correct about the Italian rule in Ethiopia during the Occupation of 1936-1941? (1)
 - A. The Italians allowed activities by other European merchants
 - B. The Italian government introduced the basic elements of democracy
 - C. The Italians kept the former administrative divisions largely intact
 - D. The Italian style appointed three consecutive viceroys as governors
7. Which of the following is correct about the establishment of the United Nations Organization (UNO)? (1)
 - A. The UN Security Council has five permanent members from the very beginning in 1945
 - B. The idea of replacing the League of Nations by another organization was first expressed in the Atlantic Charter
 - C. The Soviet Union preferred the continuation of the League of Nations to the UNO
 - D. It was established in November 1944 at the Dumbarton Oaks near Washington

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8. Which one of the following properly describes the differing positions of groups of African states prior to the formation of the OAU in 1963? (1)
- A. The Casablanca Group emphasized the immediate creation of the United States of Africa
 - B. The Monrovia Group promoted the formation of four regional organizations
 - C. The Anglophone and Francophone countries were advocates of unity along linguistic lines
 - D. The Brazzaville Group was opposed to the establishment of a continental organization
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9. Which one of the following was a major feature of long distance trade in 19th century-Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Women took part in long-distance trade as caravan merchants
 - B. Christian merchants of north-western Ethiopia were called Afkala
 - C. Long distance trade was conducted only in certain regions and fixed market days
 - D. The head of caravan traders had the title of Negadras
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10. Which of the following was NOT true about long-distance trade in the Ethiopian region? (1)
- A. It helped the introduction of Islam into the Gibe region
 - B. It encouraged division of labour and specialization of production
 - C. It was conducted on the basis of laws formally agreed upon by all regional rulers
 - D. It linked people in the northern regions with those in the south-western regions
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11. Which of the following was a major factor for the downfall of Emperor Tewodros II of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The frequent resistance of regional lords to his authority exhausted his army
 - B. The effort to manufacture big guns at Gafat dissipated the money needed to buy other weapons
 - C. The attempt to separate state and religion as a modern state aroused opposition
 - D. The fact that he was not born from a royal family undermined his legitimacy
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12. Which of the following best explains the administrative policy of Emperor Yohannes IV? (1)
- A. He persisted like Tewodros with the use of force to impose royal authority
 - B. He removed from power all local chiefs who rebelled against him
 - C. He recognized the title of 'king of kings' only for Menelik of Shoa
 - D. He shared power with vassals as long as they paid regular tribute
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13. Which of the following is correct about the relation between Egypt and Ethiopia under Yohannes IV in the 1870s? (1)
- A. Christianity helped Yohannes to gain European support against Muslim Egypt
 - B. Egypt succeeded to enlist considerable local collaboration against Yohannes
 - C. Until 1875 Yohannes sought diplomacy to avert Egyptian incursion
 - D. Egypt posed a major military threat to Ethiopia from its colony of Sudan
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14. Which of the following is correct about the Battles of Gundet and Gur'a? (1)
- A. They were major victories for Ethiopia despite relatively high sacrifices
 - B. They ousted the Egyptian forces once and for all from the Red Sea coast
 - C. They were fought to repulse the Egyptians from the eastern region of Harar
 - D. They were decisive victories of the Afar people

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- 15.** Which one of the following was a result of the Hewett Treaty between Ethiopia and Britain of 1884? (1)
- A. It made the Mahdist Sudan hostile to the Ethiopian state
 - B. It discouraged diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and France
 - C. It prevented the restoration of Egyptian controlled Bogos to Ethiopia
 - D. It allowed Ethiopia free transit of goods through Massawa
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- 16.** What was the immediate consequence of Ethiopian victory at Adwa? (1)
- A. The reaffirmation of the Treaty of Wuchale by the Treaty of Addis Ababa
 - B. The signing of treaties that fixed the current boundaries of Ethiopia
 - C. Agreement by Italy to return some territories from their Eritrean colony to Ethiopia
 - D. The beginning of fresh preparations in Italy for military revenge against Ethiopia
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- 17.** Which of the following projects of modernization is attributed to the reign of Emperor Menelik II? (1)
- A. The introduction of a parliamentary form of government
 - B. Establishment of Municipal police force called Tomabulle
 - C. Construction of a railway line to facilitate transportation
 - D. Manufacturing modern weapons like mortars
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- 18.** Which of the following is correct about units of chronology in history? (1)
- A. A period of one hundred years is known as millennium
 - B. The year from 2000 to 2099 is similar to the 20th century
 - C. Historical calendars count dates both backward and forward
 - D. Very recent events are mostly referred to as B.P.
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- 19.** Which one of the following is correct statement about the human evolution? (1)
- A. Lucy's fossil is the oldest of Australopithecine fossils
 - B. Homo habilis was an upright walking human being
 - C. Australopithecines had small brains in large faces
 - D. Charles Darwin advocated the creationist theory
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- 20.** One of the following is believed to be the earliest state in the Horn of Africa region? (1)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. Punt | B. Meroe |
| C. Damat | D. Aksum |
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- 21.** Which of the following is correct about the languages of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Languages belonging to a given super-family are geographically contiguous
 - B. A large number of Semitic languages are disappearing
 - C. They fall under two super-families and five families
 - D. They are the basic units out of which the nation is constituted
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- 22.** In which part of Africa was the civilization of the Shona people located? (1)
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Western Africa | B. Eastern Africa |
| C. Northern Africa | D. Southern Africa |

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- 23.** Which one of the following is true about the relationships among ancient civilizations? (1)
- A. The territory of Persia was limited to what is today Iran
 - B. The Ancient Chinese invaded their neighbors including India
 - C. The Kush kingdom conquered Egypt in the 8th century B.C.
 - D. The city-state of Carthage defeated the Romans in the Punic wars
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- 24.** Among the achievements of the ancient civilizations which one of the following legacies has enhanced international peace in Modern World? (1)
- A. The Roman Senate with senators elected for life
 - B. The Greek sports event known as the Olympics
 - C. The Persian kingdom's 'pony express' postal system
 - D. The Egyptian religious belief of life after death
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- 25.** Which of the following is correct about the Aksumite kingdom? (1)
- A. It was converted to Christianity by Egypt's design
 - B. It built large stae with income from agricultural tax
 - C. Its prosperity depended on the Red Sea trade
 - D. It was the first state in Ethiopian history
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- 26.** Why did the Aksumite Kingdom decline and eventually collapse? (1)
- A. the rise of Islam hastened the expulsion of Aksum from South Yemen
 - B. the destruction of Adulis led to the loss of revenue from the Red Sea trade
 - C. the internal rebellion of the Beja weakened Aksumite military power
 - D. the shift of political center from north to south precipitated foreign invasion
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- 27.** Which of the following properly explains the rise and early expansion of Islam? (1)
- A. It was successful because its religious leaders were also political leaders
 - B. Islam spread over vast territories in a short period of time through peaceful conversion
 - C. Islam expanded quickly because it taught that all religions are equal
 - D. Attack by the Quraysh speeded up the expansion
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- 28.** What was the immediate cause of the Second World War (WWII)? (1)
- A. The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany
 - B. The unexpected annexation of Czechoslovakia and Lithuania by the German army
 - C. The Japanese attack of the US Naval base at Pearl Harbour
 - D. The signing of the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and the Soviet Union
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- 29.** According to the structure of the United Nations Organization, which one of the following bodies falls under the Security Council? (1)
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. The Specialized Agencies | B. The General Assembly |
| C. The Military Staff | D. The International Court of Justice |
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- 30.** What were the two blocs or camps into which the world was divided after WWII? (1)
- A. The backward Third World and the advanced First World
 - B. The oppressor colonial masters and the oppressed colonized people
 - C. The capitalist West and the socialist East
 - D. The largely poor South and the extremely rich North

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- 31.** Which one of the following is true about the peasants of Ethiopia in the post-Liberation period? (1)
- A. Many became tenants as a result of extensive land alienation
 - B. They began to produce largely for the market
 - C. They continued to pay official dues to landowners and government officials
 - D. They benefitted from free medical service
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- 32.** Which of the following was true about military rule in Ethiopia following the 1974 popular Revolution? (1)
- A. It conducted a successful 'Red Star' campaign against Eritrean separatists
 - B. It established a multiparty parliamentary system of government on
 - C. It failed to prevent the secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia
 - D. It replaced the feudal socio-economic system by a new capitalist system
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- 33.** Among the French colonies of West Africa which of the following became independent in 1958 by voting 'No' to continued association with France? (1)
- A. Guinea
 - B. Mali
 - C. Cameroon
 - D. Senegal
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- 34.** What was the root cause of the conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates from 1270 to 1529? (1)
- A. The inability of Christian merchants to pass through Muslim territories to the coast
 - B. The attempt of the Christian Kingdom to control Muslim territories along the trade route
 - C. The imposition of huge taxes on Muslim merchants by the Christian Kingdom
 - D. The monopolization of the import-export trade by the Christian Kingdom
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- 35.** 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. Both the Christian state and Adal were encouraged to fight by outsiders.
 - B. Sultan Mohammed started the conflict in the 1460s after refusal to pay the annual tribute.
 - C. Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim unified the warring Muslim groups by instilling the spirit of Jihad against Christians.
 - D. The Christian Kingdom initiated the conflict in the 15th century to crush the growing power of Adal.
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- 36.** What is the most likely factor for the population movement of the Oromo starting from the 1520s? (1)
- A. The need for grazing land for increasing cattle populations.
 - B. To gain economic benefits by controlling trade routes.
 - C. To bring more territory under the Gadaa system of rule.
 - D. To spread their religion based on the worship of Waaqa.
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- 37.** Which one of the following is correct about political developments in the Christian Kingdom after the death of Imam Ahmed in 1543? (1)
- A. Sarsa Dengel succeeded in dislodging the Ottoman Turks from the Red Sea coastal areas.
 - B. Gelawdewos died while fighting the Oromo, who utilized hit-and-run military tactics.
 - C. Encroachment by the Ottoman Turks on the Red Sea coast became a serious threat.
 - D. The rapid movement of the Oromo population came to an end abruptly.

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- 38.** What was the most likely reason for Susenyos' conversion to Catholicism? (1)
- A. To attract support from numerous high-level dignitaries who had been converted.
 - B. To gain Portuguese military assistance to create a strong monarchy.
 - C. To purify the heresies observed in Orthodox Christianity.
 - D. To fulfill the promise made by Libne Dingil to the Portuguese.
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- 39.** What was the factor that made England to be the place of origin for the Industrial Revolution? (1)
- A. was endowed with vital coal mine and iron ore
 - B. was ruled by an extremely tyrannical monarchy
 - C. had unstable government for almost a century
 - D. possessed small but highly talented people
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- 40.** Which of the following is correct about the Second Industrial Revolution in comparison to the First? (1)
- A. developed sailing ships for transportation on high seas
 - B. saw the transformation of power-operated machinery
 - C. utilized steam power that moved railway locomotives
 - D. used wind and water as a source of power for factories
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- 41.** One of the following is a major feature of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. Which one? (1)
- A. abolished due to the humanitarian feeling of the Europeans
 - B. friendly to the slaves until they were finally sold in America
 - C. called piratic trade during its first phase in the 16th century
 - D. initiated by the British Empire in the early 19th century
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- 42.** Which of the following is NOT correct about the consequences of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade? (1)
- A. brought to Africa large number of fire-arms intensifying conflicts
 - B. hastened capitalist economic development to the African continent
 - C. produced cheap industrial products ruining African craftsmanship
 - D. resulted in the loss of about 15 million young African people
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- 43.** Which of the following is correct about the Christian kingdom after 1270? (1)
- A. The mobile royal camps led to the deterioration of security.
 - B. The kingdom made extensive territorial gains to the south.
 - C. The new rulers deviated significantly from the political traditions of Aksum.
 - D. The gult system led to the emergence of powerful regional lords.
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- 44.** How did the European overseas explorations and 'discoveries' influence the course of events subsequently? (1)
- A. They facilitated long-distance trade which marked the beginning of early capitalism in Europe.
 - B. They enabled Spain and Portugal to be dominant up until the 19th century.
 - C. They facilitated long-distance trade which benefited both Europe and the 'discovered' peoples.
 - D. They led to conquest which contributed to the civilization of the conquered peoples.

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- 45.** Which of the following is the major cause for the conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal? (1)
- A. The growing economic decline of the Christian kingdom.
 - B. The refusal of the Muslims to be tributary to the Christians.
 - C. The destruction of Muslim states led by the Sultanate of Ifat.
 - D. The spread of Christianity in the Muslim lowland areas.
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- 46.** Identify the correct statement about the consequence of the war between the Sultanate of Adal and the Christian kingdom. (1)
- A. The Sultanate was able to maintain authority for about a century.
 - B. The two contesting powers were weakened at the end of the war.
 - C. The destructive war prevented foreigners from coming to Ethiopia.
 - D. The Christians succeeded in acquiring new converts in the lowlands.
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- 47.** Which of the following is correct about the attempt to introduce Catholicism into 17th-century Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The abdication of power by Susenyos hastened the suppression of Catholicism
 - B. The civil war brought about permanent changes in Church practices
 - C. The nobility used Catholicism to undermine the authority of the king
 - D. The missionaries exerted enormous efforts to convert the ordinary people
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- 48.** Which one of the following is correct about Gondar City in the 17th and 18th centuries? (1)
- A. The fact that it was a permanent capital enabled the monarchs to effectively control regional lords
 - B. Most of the palaces and churches were built during the reign of the first three Gondarine kings
 - C. As an urban space, various religious and cultural groups were intermingled in the city
 - D. There were no foreigners due to the prevailing 'closed door' policy
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- 49.** Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Zemene Mesafint? (1)
- A. The prevalence of war prompted peasants to work for surplus production
 - B. The Orthodox Church continued to be a source of spiritual and political unity
 - C. Regional lords made continuous wars to control trade and become kings
 - D. The Yejju dynasty ruled northern Ethiopia in the name of puppet kings of Gondar
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- 50.** Which of the following kingdoms, formed by the Soninke people attained greatness from the Trans-Saharan Trade? (1)
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. Mali | B. Ghana |
| C. Songhai | D. Kongo |
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- 51.** Which of the following properly expresses the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers? (1)
- A. In politics, they encouraged the rise of radical political revolutions.
 - B. In economics, they supported the advancement of a few wealthy individuals.
 - C. In education, they appreciated the teachings of church schools.
 - D. In law and the punishment of crime, they criticized the injustices of feudal autocracy.

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- 52.** Which of the following is the major effect of the American War of Independence? (1)
- A. It led to the creation of thirteen American states.
 - B. It contributed to the eruption of the French Revolution.
 - C. It recognized Native Americans as equal citizens.
 - D. It hastened the abolition of slavery.
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- 53.** Why did the colonial powers surrounding Ethiopia sign the Tripartite Treaty of 1906? (1)
- A. They suspected the Germans would intervene if they did not take action.
 - B. They were told that the death of Ras Mekonnen would create political chaos.
 - C. They anticipated conflict over succession because Menelik did not have a male heir.
 - D. They feared that Menelik's illness might lead to the total disintegration of the nation.
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- 54.** Which of the following is correct about the appointment of Lij Iyasu as Menelik's heir? (1)
- A. It was supported by Taflu wholeheartedly.
 - B. It was directly challenged by the Shoan nobility.
 - C. It was opposed by the Council of Ministers.
 - D. It was meant to bring stability.
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- 55.** Which one of the following properly describes Lij Iyasu's approach to government? (1)
- A. He wanted to ensure the continuity of the system under Menelik
 - B. He left the matter of education entirely to the Church
 - C. He sought to accord equal status to Ethiopian Muslims
 - D. He wanted to reduce taxes and tax rates for everybody
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- 56.** Which of the following signaled the emergence of autocracy following the coronation of Haile Selassie I? (1)
- A. Collection of enormous revenue through provincial customs posts
 - B. Maintenance of the autonomous status of Begemdir and Jimma provinces
 - C. Recognition of both political and economic privileges of regional rulers
 - D. Proclaiming a constitution that accorded divine sanction to emperor's rule
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- 57.** Which of the following was NOT the fundamental cause of the First World War (WWI)? (1)
- A. Military alliance
 - B. Economic depression
 - C. Arms race
 - D. Rivalry for colonies
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- 58.** Which one of the following is true about the domestic policy of the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1937? (1)
- A. The New Economic Policy was intended to build socialist economy
 - B. The Soviets allowed the people exercise democratic political rights
 - C. The Bolshevik party established alliance with the white Russians
 - D. The government speedily undertook large-scale industrialization
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- 59.** Which one of the following is correct about resistance to colonial rule in Africa from 1900 to 1939? (1)
- A. During the inter-war period African resistance took the form of demand for political and economic rights
 - B. During the inter-war period Africans fought among themselves more than they fought the colonial system
 - C. Real resistance actually began after the Second World War
 - D. It was guided by the spirit of Ethiopianism which referred to a struggle for total liberation

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- 60.** Which of the following is correct about the Ethio-Italian War of 1935-1936? (1)
- A. The Ethiopians had lost both the first and the second battles of Tembien
 - B. From the outset, Britain and France stood firmly on the side of Ethiopia
 - C. Initially the Ethiopians retreated to elongate the communication line
 - D. Italian aggression was first launched by Graziani from the east
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- 61.** Which of the following is correct about the role of sources in the study of history? (1)
- A. Objectivity means presenting stories that come from official sources
 - B. Oral testimony by participants is as good as information obtained from others
 - C. Secondary sources are fictional materials with some historical facts
 - D. Primary sources have direct relation to the events in time and place
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- 62.** Which of the following is correct about the study of Ethiopian history? (1)
- A. European travelers have left behind plenty information about the south
 - B. Oral sources are key for the study of the south
 - C. Historical studies dealing with northern Ethiopia are comprehensive
 - D. Information is totally unavailable for the ancient period as a whole
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- 63.** Which of the following is NOT true about the earliest states in human history? (1)
- A. In some states rulers claimed divine rights that made them God's agents on earth
 - B. Cities with literate persons was a prerequisite for state formation
 - C. Agricultural surplus production preceded state formation
 - D. Residents of a city were regarded as equal citizens
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- 64.** Which of the following is correct about the Romans and the Germans in the Middle Ages? (1)
- A. The Romans maintained dominance in the European trade after Germanic invasions
 - B. The Germanic invasion of Rome led to the disappearance of some towns
 - C. The Germans unified the divided Romans into a powerful empire
 - D. The Romans regarded the Germans as highly civilized people
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- 65.** Which of the following characterizations is true about the Byzantine Empire? (1)
- A. It favoured the Catholic Church over the Orthodox Church
 - B. It Church officials dominated all decision making
 - C. The Continent of Africa was beyond its reach
 - D. The other name for it was the Eastern Roman Empire
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- 66.** Which one of the following was a major feature of India in the Medieval Period? (1)
- A. Religion exercised a strong influence on the Indian culture
 - B. The regional lords hired bands of warriors known as Samurai
 - C. The invention of fire arms was accompanied by the discovery high quality gun powder
 - D. Officials for political power were selected on the basis of talent
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- 67.** Which one of the following was a feature of early capitalist economic activities in Europe? (1)
- A. Governments were unwilling to support long distance trade
 - B. The increased use of money strengthened the feudal system economically
 - C. Factories were located in rural areas in order to get raw materials easily
 - D. The bourgeoisie employed peasants from the countryside as labourers

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- 68.** Which of the following is correct about pre-Aksumite states? (1)
- A. Most of the inscriptions about Damat are found in South Arabia
 - B. Among the most valued imports of Egyptians from Punt was myrrh
 - C. Damat had a very strong contact with the kingdom of Egypt
 - D. The precise location of the land of Punt is what is today Eritrea
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- 69.** Which of the following is correct about the Harar Emirate? (1)
- A. It was ruled by the Egyptian governor for about a decade
 - B. It allowed the Egyptians conduct trade activities inside the wall
 - C. It built the stone wall in defense of the Christian incursion
 - D. It emerged out of the family of the former Adal Sultanate
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- 70.** The correct statement about the Eastern Question is that: (1)
- A. Britain and France hastened the collapse of Ottoman Turkey
 - B. Russia and Austria collaborated against the Ottoman Turkey
 - C. France, Germany and Italy were deeply involved in the question
 - D. Ottoman Turkey's decline gave rise to the use of the term
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- 71.** Which one of the following is true about the impact of industrial capitalism on the Europeans concerning the continent of Africa? (1)
- A. It heightened the need for raw materials and market places
 - B. It strengthened African resistance to the European encroachment
 - C. It created unprecedented political harmony among the Europeans
 - D. It encouraged the growth of the Trans-Saharan Slave Trade
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- 72.** Among the many reasons for the coming of the European explorers to Africa, which of the following is correct? (1)
- A. Alerting native Africans of the imminent danger coming ahead
 - B. Assessment of the available material resources and the population
 - C. Provision of service for European armed forces conquering Africa
 - D. Facilitation of conditions for the conquering armies of Europe
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- 73.** One of the following is true about the rise to power of Emperor Tewodros II. Which one? (1)
- A. He gained victory over the Egyptians at the battle of Debarki
 - B. He suffered several defeats before he was crowned emperor
 - C. He became a bandit after he was denied governorship of Quara
 - D. He has strong claim of descent for power from the royal house
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- 74.** The correct statement about the approach of Johannes IV in his internal administration is that (1)
- A. he showed liberal attitude to tolerate the followers of Islamic faith
 - B. he allowed Menelik to make independent dealings with foreigners
 - C. he fought like Tewodros repeated wars against rebellious regions
 - D. he shared power with regional lords as long as they remained loyal

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- 75.** The correct statement about the expansion of Menelik II to the south, south-west and south-east is that (1)
- A. it occurred long before the beginning of European colonial conquest
 - B. it followed the same approaches followed by his two predecessors
 - C. it aimed at building his military power from the valuable trade
 - D. it sought to liberate the people from oppressive local domination
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- 76.** One of the following shows correctly Menelik's foreign relations during the territorial expansion. Which one? (1)
- A. European powers refused to accept the legitimacy of Menelik's territorial gains after Adwa
 - B. The expansion before Adwa was partly a preparation for the struggle against colonialism
 - C. After the victory at Adwa Menelik had nothing to fear from outsiders
 - D. The colonial powers encouraged the expansion in all directions
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- 77.** Which of the following was the consequence of Ethiopian victory at Adwa? (1)
- A. It guaranteed economic independence of the country
 - B. It created a permanent state of enmity between Ethiopia and Italy
 - C. It discouraged European travel to Ethiopia from coming to Ethiopia
 - D. It guaranteed political independence of Ethiopia
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- 78.** Which one of the following was a feature of the foreign relations of the Aksumite State? (1)
- A. The vast majority of the Aksumite society was engaged in commerce
 - B. The Aksumite State controlled South Arabia from the 3rd to the 6th centuries
 - C. The Aksumite civilization was derived from directly from immigrants from South Arabia
 - D. The major source of rivalry between Aksum and Merve was ivory trade
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- 79.** What was the major external factor for the fall of Aksum? (1)
- A. Impoverishment and economic collapse due to the incessant drought and famine
 - B. The near complete removal of Aksum from the Red Sea trade by the Muslim-Arab Empire
 - C. The conversion of the monarch to Christianity which led to fierce resistance of the people to the rulers
 - D. The disastrous defeat suffered by the first military expedition of King Kaleb against the Himaryates
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- 80.** To what major factor is the rise of the Zagwe Dynasty attributed? (1)
- A. The successful resistance of the Agaw to imposition of Christianity by Aksum
 - B. The economic and military might the Agaw had built due to long distance trade through Zeila
 - C. The involvement of the Agaw in Aksumite bureaucracy and military leadership
 - D. The collaboration of the Agaw people with the Beja invaders against the Aksumite state
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- 81.** Which one of the following is a major achievement of the Zagwe dynasty? (1)
- A. The construction of rock-hewn churches
 - B. The emphasis on building strong military power
 - C. The participation in the Crusades against Muslims
 - D. The translation of the Bible from Greek to Geez
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- 82.** Which of the following pieces of art was the work of Leonardo da Vinci? (1)
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Sistine Madonna | B. The Praise of Folly |
| C. The Last Supper | D. Statue of St. George |

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- 83.** What was the feature shared in common by the Muslim Sultanates of the Ethiopian region in the medieval period? (1)
- A. they were allocated in the north-western lowlands of Ethiopia
 - B. their populations predominantly depended on agriculture
 - C. rulers exercised both political and religious authority
 - D. Muslim and Christian populations were of fairly equal size
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- 84.** Which of the following is correct about the respective role of the routes through which Islam was introduced into Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Dahlk was both a staging point and the oldest Muslim state in the Ethiopian region
 - B. The port of Zeila was used by Islamic warriors committed to Jihad
 - C. the Dahlak Islands were the major point of entry to central Ethiopia
 - D. The port of Zeila was the most important for entry into the interior
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- 85.** Which of the following is correct about the Omotic States of southern Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The kingdom of Damot reached its peak during the reign of King Motalami
 - B. The kingdom of Welayta was first mentioned during the reign of Amde Seyon
 - C. The kingdom of Enerya had successfully resisted the expansion of the Oromo
 - D. The kingdom of Kafa was incorporated by a section of Mecha Oromo

— END OF EXAMINATION —