

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

Grade 12 · History · 2014 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 85

Total marks: 85

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

Answer: A

The death of Ras Mekonnen in 1906, who was widely expected to succeed Menelik II, left a power vacuum that triggered internal struggles for succession and prompted Britain, France, and Italy to sign the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 to protect their interests in Ethiopia.

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

Answer: B

The 1931 Constitution, promulgated by Emperor Haile Selassie I, was a milestone in centralizing authority and laying the legal framework for autocracy by reducing the hereditary power of regional lords.

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

Answer: A

The Maji Maji Rebellion (1905–1907) in German East Africa was primarily triggered by colonial policies that forced the indigenous population to cultivate cotton for export under harsh conditions.

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**

Answer: D

The Wal Wal Incident of December 1934, a clash between Ethiopian and Italian forces at an oasis in the Ogaden, served as the immediate trigger and pretext for Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.

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

Answer: B

When Emperor Haile Selassie went into exile in May 1936, he appointed Ras Imru Haile Selassie as his viceroy and regent, who subsequently became the leader of the Black Lion resistance organization.

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**

Answer: D

During the Italian occupation of 1936–1941, the Italian government appointed three consecutive viceroys to govern Italian East Africa: Pietro Badoglio, Rodolfo Graziani, and Amedeo, Duke of Aosta.

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

Answer: A

When the United Nations Charter was signed in 1945, the UN Security Council was established with five permanent members: the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Republic of China, and France.

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

Answer: A

Prior to the establishment of the OAU, the Casablanca Group (led by progressive leaders like Kwame Nkrumah) advocated for immediate continental integration and the creation of a 'United States of Africa'.

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**

Answer: D

In 19th-century Ethiopian long-distance trade, the caravan leader and the official overseeing markets and trading activities was designated with the title of Negadras.

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

Answer: C

Due to the political decentralization and fragmentation of the era, there was no uniform or formally agreed legal framework across all regional rulers to govern long-distance trade; instead, merchants paid tolls to individual local lords.

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

Answer: A

Emperor Tewodros II's centralizing policies and harsh pacification campaigns provoked continuous rebellions by regional lords, which gradually exhausted his army and left him domestically isolated.

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**

Answer: D

Emperor Yohannes IV adopted a decentralized system of federal coalition, allowing regional lords like Menelik of Shewa and Tekle Haymanot of Gojjam to retain their local power as long as they recognized his suzerainty and paid tribute.

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

Answer: C

Before the outbreak of military conflicts in 1875, Yohannes IV actively pursued diplomatic channels, writing letters to European monarchs to protest Egyptian expansionism and seek a peaceful resolution.

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

Answer: A

The Battles of Gundet (1875) and Gur'a (1876) were decisive victories that repulsed Egyptian expansionist campaigns into northern Ethiopia, though they required significant mobilization and sacrifices from the Ethiopian forces.

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

Answer: A

Under the Hewett Treaty, Ethiopia agreed to facilitate the evacuation of Anglo-Egyptian troops besieged by Sudanese Mahdists, which directly provoked the hostility of Mahdist Sudan towards the Ethiopian state.

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

Answer: B

Following the victory at Adwa, Menelik II signed several bilateral treaties with neighboring British, French, and Italian colonial administrations between 1896 and 1908 to formally demarcate Ethiopia's modern boundaries.

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

Answer: C

The concession for the construction of the Franco-Ethiopian railway line, connecting Djibouti to Addis Ababa, was granted by Emperor Menelik II in 1894 to modernize the nation's transport infrastructure.

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.

Answer: C

Historical and archaeological calendars utilize reference points (such as AD/BC or CE/BCE) to count years chronologically both forward into the present/future and backward into the past.

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

Answer: C

Australopithecines represent an early stage of human evolution characterized by a small cranial capacity (brain size similar to modern apes) set in a relatively large, robust face.

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

Answer: A

The Land of Punt, recorded in ancient Egyptian expedition logs starting from the 3rd millennium BC, is recognized as the earliest documented state-like entity in the Horn of Africa region.

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

Answer: C

The languages of Ethiopia are linguistically grouped into two super-families (Afro-Asiatic and Nilo-Saharan) which are further divided into five distinct families (Semitic, Cushitic, Omotic, Chari-Nile, and Koman).

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**

Answer: D

The Shona civilization, renowned for constructing the impressive stone-walled complex of Great Zimbabwe and establishing the Mutapa Empire, was located in Southern Africa.

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

Answer: C

In the 8th century B.C., the Kushite king Piye (Piankhi) invaded and conquered Egypt, establishing the 25th Dynasty of Egypt (also known as the Nubian Dynasty).

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

Answer: B

The ancient Greek Olympic Games, revived in the modern era, serve as a major global event designed to promote international friendship, understanding, and peace.

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

Answer: C

The Aksumite kingdom's prosperity was heavily dependent on its control of the Red Sea trade routes, with Adulis serving as its main port city.

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

Answer: B

The destruction and occupation of the port city of Adulis by Muslim forces in the 7th and 8th centuries cut off Aksum from international Red Sea trade, depriving the state of its primary source of revenue and causing its decline.

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

Answer: A

The early expansion and success of Islam was greatly facilitated by the fact that its religious leaders (such as Prophet Muhammad and the subsequent Caliphs) also held supreme political and military authority, allowing for rapid, unified state-building and conquest.

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

Answer: A

The immediate cause of the Second World War was Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, which prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany.

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

Answer: C

The Military Staff Committee is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Security Council, established under the UN Charter to advise and assist the Security Council on military questions and force deployment.

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

Answer: C

During the Cold War, the world was divided into two main ideological and geopolitical camps: the Capitalist West (led by the United States) and the Socialist/Communist East (led by the Soviet Union).

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

Answer: A

In the post-Liberation period (after 1941), the imperial government's land measurement (qalad) and registration policies led to widespread land alienation, transforming many southern peasants into heavily exploited tenants.

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

Answer: C

Despite massive military campaigns (such as the Red Star campaign) and high mobilization, the military Derg regime was unable to defeat the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), failing to prevent the de facto secession of Eritrea in May 1991.

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 |

Answer: A

In the 1958 constitutional referendum, Guinea, led by Ahmed Sékou Touré, was the only French colony in West Africa to vote 'No' to joining the French Community, resulting in its immediate and complete independence.

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

Answer: B

The root cause of the long-standing conflicts between the Christian Kingdom and Muslim Sultanates was political and economic competition over the control of lucrative trade routes and territories leading to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden ports.

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.

Answer: C

Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Gragh) succeeded in uniting the highly fractured and warring Muslim clans and sultanates by instilling the spirit of Jihad, which he used to launch a highly organized campaign against the Christian Kingdom.

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.

Answer: A

The population movement of the Oromo from the 1520s onwards was primarily driven by ecological and demographic factors, particularly the need for fertile grazing land to sustain their rapidly increasing herds of cattle.

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.

Answer: C

Following the defeat of Adal in 1543, the Ottoman Turks occupied Massawa and the Red Sea coast in 1557, establishing the province of Habesh and posing a severe national security threat to the Christian Kingdom.

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.

Answer: B

Susenyos converted to Catholicism in 1622 with the primary goal of securing military and technical assistance from Portugal and Spain to strengthen his crown against powerful provincial rebels and Oromo expansion.

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

Answer: A

England's rich domestic deposits of coal and iron ore, located close to water transportation networks, provided the essential raw materials and fuel needed to power the early Industrial Revolution.

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

Answer: B

Unlike the First Industrial Revolution, which introduced basic mechanization, the Second Industrial Revolution transformed power-operated machinery through the adoption of steel, electricity, and internal combustion engines.

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

Answer: C

The first phase of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the 16th century is often called the 'piratic phase' because it was dominated by English and French pirates and smugglers who raided Spanish ships and traded slaves illegally.

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

Answer: B

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade devastated Africa's population, economy, and craft industries while fueling the rise of industrial capitalism in Europe and the Americas; it did not hasten capitalist development within Africa itself.

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.

Answer: B

After the restoration of the Solomonic dynasty in 1270, the Christian kingdom embarked on extensive military campaigns and territorial expansion southward, incorporating regions like Damot, Hadya, and Bale under kings like Amda Seyon.

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.

Answer: A

European overseas exploration expanded trade routes globally, bringing immense wealth and resources to Europe, which laid the foundation for mercantilism and early capitalism.

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.

Answer: B

The primary cause of the long-standing conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Muslim sultanates (including Adal) was the struggle over trade routes and the refusal of Muslim states to pay tribute and accept Christian hegemony.

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.

Answer: B

The protracted and highly destructive 16th-century war between the Christian kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal severely exhausted both states, leaving them highly vulnerable and paving the way for the Oromo population movements.

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

Answer: A

When Emperor Susenyos abdicated in 1632 due to intense civil war and opposition, his son and successor, Fasiladas, immediately restored Orthodox Christianity as the state religion and expelled the Jesuit missionaries, ending the Catholic influence.

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

Answer: B

Most of the prominent castles and churches in the Royal Enclosure of Gondar were built during the reigns of the first three Gondarine rulers: Fasiladas, Yohannes I, and Iyasu I.

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**

Answer: D

During the Zemene Mesafint (Era of the Princes), the Yejju Oromo dynasty (under the Were Sheh lords) held the actual political power, ruling northern Ethiopia as regents in the name of figurehead Solomonic emperors at Gondar.

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

Answer: B

The ancient empire of Ghana was founded by the Soninke people and rose to great power and wealth by controlling and taxing the lucrative Trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt.

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.**

Answer: D

Enlightenment thinkers strongly criticized the arbitrary laws, cruel punishments, and systemic injustices of feudal autocracies, advocating instead for the rule of law, human rights, and religious tolerance.

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.

Answer: B

The American War of Independence heavily indebted the French treasury (which aided the colonists) and popularized revolutionary ideals of liberty and democracy, directly contributing to the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.

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.**

Answer: D

As Emperor Menelik II suffered from severe illness after 1906, neighboring colonial powers (Britain, France, and Italy) feared the potential political collapse or disintegration of Ethiopia and signed the Tripartite Treaty to safeguard their respective interests.

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.**

Answer: D

As Emperor Menelik II's health deteriorated, he designated his grandson Lij Iyasu as his heir in order to avoid succession conflicts and ensure a stable transition of power.

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

Answer: C

Lij Iyasu's domestic policy aimed at national integration, which included ending the political marginalization of Ethiopian Muslims and treating them as equal citizens of the empire.

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**

Answer: D

The adoption of the 1931 Constitution of Ethiopia formalized Haile Selassie I's absolute power by legally enshrining the emperor's rule as sacred, inviolable, and divinely sanctioned.

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

Answer: B

The Great Depression occurred between 1929 and the late 1930s, whereas the fundamental causes of the First World War (1914-1918) included military alliances, the arms race, and colonial rivalries.

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**

Answer: D

Starting in 1928, the Soviet government under Joseph Stalin's Five-Year Plans embarked on rapid, state-controlled, large-scale industrialization to modernize the nation's economy.

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

Answer: A

In the inter-war period (1919-1939), African resistance to colonialism shifted away from armed clashes toward modern political mobilization, through which associations and trade unions demanded political and economic reforms.

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

Answer: A

During the northern front of the 1935-1936 war, the Italian forces under Marshal Badoglio successfully defeated the Ethiopian forces led by Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum in both the first and second battles of Tembien.

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**

Answer: D

Primary sources are original materials created during the time under study and thus have a direct, firsthand relationship to the historical events in both time and place.

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

Answer: B

Since written records regarding the southern half of Ethiopia were historically much scarcer than those for the north, oral traditions have served as indispensable sources for reconstructing its history.

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**

Answer: D

Earliest states in human history were characterized by rigid social hierarchies, slavery, and class division, meaning that residents were not treated as equal citizens.

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

Answer: B

The Germanic invasions disrupted trade, administration, and safety in Western Europe, leading to a significant decline and the disappearance of many urban centers and towns.

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**

Answer: D

The Byzantine Empire is the historical term used for the Eastern Roman Empire, which survived for another millennium after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

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

Answer: A

In medieval India, religion (including Hinduism, Buddhism, and later Islam) deeply influenced all aspects of Indian culture, including art, architecture, and social structures.

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**

Answer: D

Under the early capitalist 'putting-out' or domestic system, urban merchants (bourgeoisie) bypassed guild restrictions in towns by employing rural peasants to manufacture goods in their homes.

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

Answer: B

The Land of Punt was highly famous for its aromatic resins, and Egyptian expeditions (such as that of Queen Hatshepsut) valued imports of myrrh and frankincense trees above most other goods.

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

Answer: A

Egypt occupied the Emirate of Harar from 1875 to 1884/1885 (nearly ten years), during which the city was administered by Egyptian military governors.

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**

Answer: D

The 'Eastern Question' refers to the diplomatic and political problems posed to the European Great Powers by the decay and instability of the Ottoman Empire during the 18th to early 20th centuries.

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

Answer: A

Industrial capitalism created a massive demand for raw materials to fuel European factories and new markets to sell finished goods, which drove the Scramble for Africa.

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

Answer: B

European explorers in Africa primarily sought to map the interior of the continent, locate key waterways, and assess the natural resources and population for future economic and political activities.

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 Debark
 - 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

Answer: C

Kasa Hailu (later Emperor Tewodros II) resorted to banditry (shifta) in the plains of Qwara after he was marginalized and denied his hereditary governorship of the region by the ruling Gondar authorities.

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**

Answer: D

Emperor Johannes IV adopted a decentralized policy of regional autonomy, sharing power with powerful local lords (such as Menelik of Shewa) as long as they paid tribute and acknowledged his imperial suzerainty.

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

Answer: C

Menelik II's expansion into the south, southwest, and southeast aimed to control the lucrative trade routes and valuable resources (like gold, ivory, and coffee) to purchase modern firearms to build his military power.

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

Answer: B

Menelik II's expansion into the resource-rich southern territories was partly a strategic preparation to secure the wealth and firearms necessary to defend the empire against Italian colonial encroachment.

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**

Answer: D

The decisive Ethiopian victory at Adwa in 1896 forced European powers, particularly Italy, to recognize Ethiopia's sovereignty, thereby guaranteeing its political independence during the Scramble for Africa.

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**

Answer: D

The major source of political and military rivalry between Aksum and Meroe (Kush) was competition over the trade routes of the Nile and the Red Sea, particularly the highly lucrative ivory trade.

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

Answer: B

The rise of the Muslim-Arab Empire in the 7th century led to Arab control over the Red Sea maritime routes, which isolated Aksum from its international trade and catalyzed its economic decline.

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

Answer: C

Over centuries, the Agaw people became deeply integrated into the Aksumite military and administration, which eventually allowed the Agaw general Mara Takla Haymanot to seize the throne and establish the Zagwe Dynasty.

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

Answer: A

The construction of the eleven spectacular monolithic rock-hewn churches of Lalibela (Roha) is widely recognized as the greatest architectural and cultural achievement of the Zagwe Dynasty.

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

Answer: C

'The Last Supper' is a world-renowned late 15th-century mural painting created by the Italian Renaissance master Leonardo da Vinci.

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

Answer: C

The medieval Muslim Sultanates of the Horn of Africa were Islamic states where the rulers (sultans or emirs) held supreme authority over both political administration and religious affairs.

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**

Answer: D

While the Dahlak Islands served as an entry point for northern Ethiopia, the port of Zeila on the Gulf of Aden was the vital gateway for trade and the spread of Islam into the interior of central and southern Ethiopia.

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

Answer: A

The Omotic Kingdom of Damot was a dominant regional power that reached the height of its influence in the 13th century under its famous ruler, King Motalami.

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