

History, 2013 EC, social science, entrance exam

Grade 12 · History · 2013 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 31

Total marks: 31

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. Which of the following was Not a motivation for European colonialism in Africa? (1)
 - A. Protection of African's natural environment.
 - B. New areas of capital investment.
 - C. Sources of raw materials and markets.
 - D. Territories for settlement of surplus population.
2. What was the important principle approved at The Berlin Conference that was designed to facilitate the process of colonization in Africa? (1)
 - A. The principle of peaceful occupation of colonies
 - B. The principle of the The White Man's Burden
 - C. The principle of equitable distribution of colonies
 - D. The principle of effective occupation
3. Which one of the following was true about African resistance against colonial rule during the inter-war period? It was (1)
 - A. mainly inspired by ideas from the Ethiopianist churches.
 - B. mostly aimed at securing better economic and political rights
 - C. organized by Africans who had participated in WWI
 - D. primarily based in the rural areas and led by chiefs
4. What was the most common strategy that the Africans used in expressing their discontent with colonial rule during the inter-war period? (1)

A. Guerrilla warfare	B. Boycotting elections
C. Writing petitions	D. Violent armed struggle
5. Which one Of the following was correct about the period Of Fascist Occupation in Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. It was a time of investment in the steel and chemical industries
 - B. It saw the establishment of provinces mainly along ethnic lines
 - C. It was characterized by absence of racial distinction and oppression
 - D. It witnessed the spread of literacy among the elite as well as the masses
6. Which one of the following was strength of anti-fascist resistance in Ethiopia? (1)
 - A. Its mobilization of various sections of the population
 - B. Its capacity to wage conventional war
 - C. Its success in establishment a national organization
 - D. Its concentration in the cities than in the countryside

7. The USA and Ethiopia started to establish relation in 1952 when the "Qagnaw station", a communication was built by the Americans. Then, two additional agreements signed known as - "The pont four" and MAAG (Military advisory and training). (1)

 - A. he builds his image globally.
 - B. They provided military training and subsidies that helped the Emperor build a national army loyal to him.
 - C. They helped the Emperor build a strong airline that made control
 - D. They provided military help to the Emperor to establish control over the rebel provinces of Ogden and Eritrea.

8. Which one of the following entities established a manufacturing industry in Ethiopia in the 1950s? (1)

 - A. CADU
 - B. Point Four
 - C. MIDROC
 - D. HVA

9. Why did Girmame and Mengistu Neway organize a coup against the Emperor in 1960? (1)

 - A. To create a modern army that would withstand the eminent threat from Somalia,
 - B. To establish a constitutional monarchy that would speed up Ethio. Pia's development
 - C. To radically transform Ethiopia's society by adopting an Ethiopian form of Socialism.
 - D. To punish the Emperor for confiscating their family's lands in the south

10. Who were the founders of Great Zimbabwe? (1)

 - A. South African Boers
 - B. Shirazi Arabs from Persia
 - C. Shona- speaking peoples
 - D. Traders from Phoenicia

11. What was the basis of the economic prosperity for the Hausa states of West Africa? Their (1)

 - A. strategic location between the sahel and tropical forests
 - B. success in creating a unified empire
 - C. adherence to a moderate form of Islam
 - D. political alliance with the neighboring state of Kanem-Bornu Slave in

12. which it was dominated by individual merchants and adventures? (1)

 - A. Mercantilist
 - B. Piratic
 - C. Triangular
 - D. Monopolistic

13. What did the term "triangular" refer to in connection with the trans Atlantic Slave "trade"? (1)

 - A. The imbalance that existed in the value of the commodities exchanged between Africa, Europe and the Americans.
 - B. The linkage between the three continents involved in the trade of the times.
 - C. The sitting arrangements used inside the ships that carried slaves to the Americans.
 - D. The design of the ships that transported slaves from African to the Americans.

14. What was the major objective of the Portuguese explorations of the 16th and 16th centuries? (1)

 - A. The desire to enrich the state by locating new sources of commodities and markets.
 - B. The desire to secure sources of iron and coal for building the Portuguese navy
 - C. The desire to establish buffer zones against the aggressively expanding Ottoman empire
 - D. The desire to expand the teachings of reformed Catholic Church globally.

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- 15.** Which one of the following was a factor behind the establishment of the Non-Aligned movement? (1)
- A. The failure of the UN to resolve international conflicts especially
 - B. in East Asia Council to developing countries
 - C. The desire to receive assistance both from the Communist and
 - D. The desire to unify the world through a non-ideological organization
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- 16.** Why the 1945 Manchester Conference is considered an important landmark in the history of Pan- Africanism? (1)
Because it
- A. called for the end of colonial rule in Africa.
 - B. approved a plan for the political union of African countries.
 - C. was the first time that such a conference was held in Europe.
 - D. rejected the use of violent means in achieving independence.
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- 17.** Which of the following countries achieved independence through armed struggle? (1)
- A. Tunisia
 - B. Kenya
 - C. Ghana
 - D. Liberia
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- 18.** Which of the following crisis was the OAU able to mediate successfully? (1)
- A. The Morocco- Western Saharan Conflict
 - B. The Ethio- Somalian War
 - C. The Biafran War
 - D. The Congo Crisis
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- 19.** Which of the following is the biggest contemporary threat to African economic development? (1)
- A. State failure
 - B. The HIV pandemic
 - C. Environmental degradation
 - D. The debt crisis
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- 20.** Which of the following Medieval Islamic scholars contributed to the development of the field of medicine? (1)
- A. ibnishaq
 - B. Ibn-Sina
 - C. Al-Bakri
 - D. Ibn-Khaldun
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- 21.** What can the Taj Mahal tell us about Medieval Indian civilization? That it (1)
- A. had advanced knowledge of the construction of canals.
 - B. was secular despite its claim of being ardently Muslim.
 - C. borrowed its building traditions from Persia.
 - D. had major achievements in the field of architecture.
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- 22.** Which one of the following can be a primary source for writing Ethiopia's economic history during the imperial period? (1)
- A. The various documents of the Five-Year Development Plans
 - B. A PhD dissertation on the history of The Bank of Abyssinia
 - C. Reports of Addis Zemen on the appointment/dismissal of officials
 - D. The memoir of the prominent patriot Ras Abebe Aregay

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- 23.** Which one of the following is correct about the linguistic diversity and unity of the Ethiopian Region? (1)
- A. The presence of a wide variety of languages spoken in the region indicates that the area was a favorite destination for migrants from Asia.
 - B. The relatively small number of languages within Omotic family suggests that this was the most recent language to develop in the region
 - C. Despite their wide variety, a large number of the languages share common elements due to people's interactions.
 - D. The languages of the region expect the Semitic languages originate from one common language Proto - family.
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- 24.** Which of the following areas appears to have been included within the territorial limits of the state of Punt? (1)
- A. Parts of northern Somalia
 - B. Ethiopia's Omo Valley
 - C. The southern part of the Aksum state
 - D. The delta region of Egypt
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- 25.** Which of the following is a correct comparison of the achievements of the civilizations of Rome and Persia? (1)
- A. Both established forest reserves to reduce environment degradation,
 - B. Both developed decentralized state systems that respected local autonomy.
 - C. Both developed religious systems in which the emperors were
 - D. Both built extensive road networks to control their populations.
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- 26.** What was the distinctive feature of politics during the "Dark Ages"? (1)
- A. Temporary alliance between the nobility and the bourgeoisie against kings
 - B. Persistence of peasant rebellions against absolute monarchs
 - C. Decentralization of power and authority among various elites
 - D. Concentration of power in the hands of autocratic emperors
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- 27.** What was the key feature of politics in the Byzantine Empire? (1)
- A. The extreme fragmentation of royal authority
 - B. The division of political authority between the Patriarchs emperors
 - C. The existence of two political capitals in Constantinople Rome
 - D. The absolute nature of the power of the emperors
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- 28.** Which one of the following was important in the development of early capitalism in Europe? (1)
- A. The Chemical industry
 - B. Long distance trade
 - C. Slave plantations
 - D. Railways
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- 29.** What was the most important invention of the Early Modern period that was behind the global spread of knowledge? (1)
- A. The imposition of English as a global lingua franca
 - B. The adaptation of the Arabic numerals for everyday use
 - C. The invention of the movable printing press
 - D. The discovery of paper and ink
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- 30.** What do archaeological findings tell us about the distribution of Neolithic cultures in the Ethiopian region? (1)
- A. That they originated in the north and then spread to the south
 - B. That they were found across extensive areas of the region
 - C. That they were first developed in the south and then spread to the north
 - D. That they were limited to the border areas between Ethiopia and Eritrea

31. Which one of the following best characterizes early states?

(1)

- A. They tended to confer political rights to limited sections of society
- B. They were the main agents for spreading democratic principles
- C. They were primarily the creations of a priestly class
- D. They tended to be guided by egalitarian principles than later states

— END OF EXAMINATION —

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