

History, 2016 EC, model exam, Arada

Grade 12 · History · 2016 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 93

Total marks: 93

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1. All of the following factors played a great role in the unification of Italy during the 19th Century except; (1)
- A. the 1848 revolution and the presence of foreign powers like French and Austria
 - B. the diplomatic skill of Count Camillo Benso de Cavour
 - C. the skillful military leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - D. ✓ **the unreserved military and financial support of Russia, Germany and the U.S.A**

Answer: D

The unification of Italy (Risorgimento) was achieved through internal efforts and strategic alliances with France and Prussia, but it did not receive unreserved military or financial assistance from Russia, Germany, or the United States.

2. Which one of the following is not pertained with the basic characteristics or features of the industrial capitalism (1)
- which was occurred during the mid-18th century?
- A. capitalism is characterized by private ownership of properties, markets and the basic means of Production
 - B. Capitalist societies are characterized by the split of societies in to two opposite groups of the Bourgeoisies and the proletariat
 - C. Capitalist societies used huge amount of capital to invest in economically productive areas or sectors unlike the previous system that focuses on un productive sectors
 - D. ✓ **the classical ideology of capitalism was orchestrated by Karl Marx**

Answer: D

Karl Marx was the philosopher and economist who co-authored 'The Communist Manifesto' and criticized capitalism; the classical ideology of capitalism was instead championed by figures like Adam Smith.

3. Linguists categorized languages of Ethiopia and the Horn in to two major super families of; (1)
- A. Niger Congo and Afro Asiatic
 - B. Nilo -Saharan and Khoisan
 - C. ✓ **Afro Asiatic and Nilo Sahara**
 - D. Niger Congo and Khoisan

Answer: C

The languages of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa belong to two major super-families: Afroasiatic (which includes Cushitic, Semitic, and Omotic families) and Nilo-Saharan.

4. Which one of the following is not pertained with the characteristics of the Zemene Mesafint? (1)
- A. peasants were forced to pay numerous amounts of tributes for numerous lords and they were also forced to feed for their armies
 - B. **the orthodox church had maintained its unity and abled to play its central role in bringing the unity of its followers** ✓
 - C. due to the existence of weak central government and strong regional lords, defending foreign aggressors had resided on the shoulders of the regional rulers or lords
 - D. the period of the Zemene Mesafint was highly dominated by the Amharized Yejju Oromo dynasty

Answer: B

During the Zemene Mesafint, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church was severely divided by internal doctrinal disputes (such as Karra, Qibat, and Sost Lidet) and could not maintain its unity or play its traditional unifying role.

5. Which one of the following precipitated for the growth of Nationalism in Europe during the 19th century? (1)
- A. ✓ **Governments of the time applied compulsory education for state building and inculcating patriotism**
 - B. Pseudo-Science stimulated the sense of nationalism and inculcated aggressive hostile feelings against their neighboring states
 - C. Much of the literature of the period ahead of the WWI had highly emphasized on nationalist sentiment and warned against the dangers of neighboring countries.
 - D. During that period, national question was against of the domestic politics of many states particularly in multi-nationalist countries.

Answer: A

To foster state building and national cohesion in the 19th century, European governments introduced compulsory public education to instill patriotism and a common national identity in their citizens.

6. Identify the one that has achieved its independence as a result of the Balkan wars of 1912-13. (1)
- A. ✓ **Albania**
 - B. Greece
 - C. Montenegro
 - D. Serbia

Answer: A

Albania declared its independence in 1912 during the First Balkan War, and this independence was recognized by the great powers in the 1913 Treaty of London.

7. Which one of the following is not true pertaining to the American civil war of 1861-65? (1)
- A. the political and economic variation between the Northern and Southern states ultimately dragged them in to bloodiest civil war
 - B. the unionists and the confederates were led by Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis respectively
 - C. **due to the two declarations which were declared by Jefferson Davis, balance of power began to shift in favor of the Southern states from 1863-65 onwards** ✓
 - D. At the end of the war the Unionists abled to get victory and maintained the Unity of the U.S.A.

Answer: C

The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Union President Abraham Lincoln, not Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and from 1863 onward, the balance of military power shifted decisively in favor of the Union.

8. Which one of the following is not pertained with the common features of colonialism? (1)
- A. all colonial governments were characterized by undemocratic performances
 - B. ✓ **all were characterized by democratic performances**
 - C. colonial rules and policies were introduced without the consent of the African peoples
 - D. all colonial powers exercised divide and rule policy

Answer: B

Colonial governments were characterized by undemocratic, authoritarian governance where decisions and laws were imposed on African populations without their political participation or consent.

9. Which one of the following is true concerning to the Ideology of New imperialism that was introduced during the second half of the 19th century (1)
- A. During this period, African states were not in opposition to defend European colonizers due to their military superiority
 - B. ✓ **in this period, European colonizers came with modern fire armies and medicines to suppress the continent of Africa**
 - C. Europeans abled to control and colonize Africa Completely using their modern
 - D. during this Period, European colonizers were not able to defeat African chiefs and were not able to resist the tropical disease of tsetse fly and Mesquite

Answer: B

The combination of modern repeating firearms (like the Maxim gun) and medical advances (such as the use of quinine to treat malaria) enabled European powers to successfully invade and colonize most of the African continent.

10. Which one of the following is not true concerning to the "Eastern question" which was happened in the late 18th and early 20th century (1)
- A. its fundamental cause was the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the divergence interest of the major European powers
 - B. the fundamental interest or motives of the Balkan nations was to deserve their independence from the Ottoman Empire or domination
 - C. ✓ **the great European powers like the Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, and Austria had similar interests on t6he issue of the eastern question or the Balkan Nations**
 - D. the Balkan region was characterized by multinationalism and became another fundamental causes of the First World War

Answer: C

The European powers had highly conflicting and rival interests regarding the decay of the Ottoman Empire (the 'Eastern Question'), with Russia seeking warm-water ports while Britain sought to maintain Ottoman integrity to block Russian expansion.

11. Identify the country which has achieved or attained its independence ahead of any other Balkan Nations. (1)
- A. ✓ **Greece**
 - B. Bulgaria
 - C. Romania
 - D. Montenegro

Answer: A

Greece was the first nation in the Balkans to win its independence from the Ottoman Empire, which was formally recognized by the international community in 1830.

12. All of the following are participated in the Evangelical activities of Ethiopia at the beginning of the 19 centuries as protestant Missionaries except; (1)
- A. the Anglican Church Missionary society of London
 - B. the church missionary society of London
 - C. the Wesleyan methodist society of London
 - D. ✓ **Giuseppe Sapeto, Giustino De Jacobis and cardinal Massaja.**

Answer: D

Giuseppe Sapeto, Giustino De Jacobis, and Cardinal Guglielmo Massaia were prominent Roman Catholic missionaries, whereas the other organizations listed were Protestant missionary groups.

13. The European colonization of Africa was motivated by all of the following factors except' (1)
- A. ✓ **to industrialize Africa and to create job opportunities for the unemployed Africans**
 - B. Some European countries were provoked to resolve their economic crises which was happened in the early 1870s
 - C. they came to Africa to the virgin land of Africa to get raw materials for their huge industries and to get market for their finished commodities
 - D. their motive was also to lead the world politically as well as economically

Answer: A

The European colonization of Africa was driven by exploitation of raw materials and securing markets for their own industrial goods, not to industrialize Africa or benefit African workers.

14. Which one of the following groups came first in to Africa in the process of European colonization of Africa? (1)
- A. Missionaries
 - B. ✓ **Explorers**
 - C. Traders
 - D. Governmental and private companies

Answer: B

In the process of European penetration and colonization of Africa, explorers came first to map the interior, followed by missionaries, traders, and finally military/governmental administrators.

15. Which one of the following is not true related to the Maji Maji movement that was occurred in east Africa from 1905-1907. (1)
- A. it was led by a prophet of Kinjikitile Ngwale in Tanganyika against German colonialism
 - B. during this military campaign, the Germans used the military strategies of 'scorched earth' policy
 - C. the prophet taught his people to sprinkle their bodies with a sacred Majic water, which they believed enemy bullets would turn in to water
 - D. ✓ **at the end of the war, the German forces were bitterly defeated by the Tanganyikan forces**

Answer: D

The Maji Maji rebellion (1905-1907) ended in the tragic defeat and brutal suppression of the Tanganyikan forces by the German colonial army using a scorched-earth policy.

16. All of the following played a paramount role for the revival of long-distance trade in the 19th century of Ethiopia except. (1)

- A. **Due to the presence of peace and stability and absence intense regional feudal wars at the beginning of the 19th century.**
- B. the establishment of a monarchical system in the South western Oromo region or the existence of peace and stability in the region
- C. the improvement of peace and stability in the Red Sea and the coming in to power of Mohammed Ali of Egypt
- D. the revival of European interest in Ethiopia and began to send different consuls and delegates to the country

Answer: A

The early 19th century in northern Ethiopia was characterized by the Zemene Mesafint, which brought intense regional conflicts and instability rather than peace.

17. Identify the one which served as an important slave market during the 19th century in Gojjam. (1)

- A. Abdul Rasul
- B. **✓ Yejube**
- C. Ancharo
- D. Assandabo

Answer: B

Yejube, along with Basso, was one of the most prominent trade and slave markets in the Gojjam region during the 19th century.

18. Identify merchants of the long-distance trade of the 19th century who dominated the Northern Ethiopian trade as far as the Red Sea (1)

- A. **✓ the Jabarti**
- B. the Afkala
- C. the Safare
- D. Argobba

Answer: A

The Jabarti were northern Ethiopian Muslim merchants who dominated the trade routes leading to the Red Sea ports during the 19th century.

19. Which one of the following is not taken as the effects of Legitimate trade in Africa which introduced during the first half of the 19th century (1)

- A. it led to the intensive exploitation of African natural resources
- B. it stimulated the colonialism of the African continent
- C. the spread of Christianity led to an unequal trading system
- D. **✓ Europeans accepted the equality of African peoples with European peoples**

Answer: D

Legitimate trade did not lead Europeans to accept Africans as equals; paternalistic and racist attitudes persisted and served to justify subsequent European colonization.

20. During the Zemene Mesafint, the name Sabrakussa and May Aslamay indicates or refers to' (1)

- A. major Slave markets
- B. monasteries in Tigray
- C. **✓ battle fields**
- D. title of the war lords

Answer: C

Sabrakussa and May Aslamay were famous battlefields during the Zemene Mesafint (Era of the Princes) in northern Ethiopia.

21. 21. Emperor Tewodros II Quarreled with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church during his reign due to; (1)
- A. pertaining to his support for the followers of the catholic followers and declared Catholicism as the state religion of Ethiopia
 - B. **his confiscation of Church lands and restriction of the number of priests and deacon in to two and ✓ three in every church**
 - C. due to his support for the followers of Hulet lidet or Karra
 - D. due to his support for the followers of Sost Lidet

Answer: B

Emperor Tewodros II clashed with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church because of his secularizing reforms, which included expropriating church lands and limiting each parish to two priests and three deacons.

22. 22. Which one of the following precipitated for the final collapse of Emperor Tewodros II in 1868? (1)
- A. **his harsh measures against regional rebels, public opposition and the conflict with the British ✓ government**
 - B. due to his conflict with the Catholic and protestant followers
 - C. the invasion of the Red Sea by South Arabia and the international lifeline of the country was cut
 - D. due to the internal invasion of Argobba people and external invasion of the Germany

Answer: A

Tewodros II's downfall was precipitated by widespread internal rebellions against his rule combined with the British Napier expedition sent to free European captives.

23. 23. Identify the region which was incorporated in to Emperor Menelik's Empire peacefully. (1)
- A. Arsi
 - B. ✓ **Jimma**
 - C. Harar
 - D. Walaita

Answer: B

Jimma, ruled by Abba Jifar II, was incorporated into Menelik's empire peacefully through negotiation and the payment of annual tribute, avoiding military conquest.

24. Which one of the following is introduced federal system of approach or governance in the history of the country? (1)
- A. Emperor Tewodros II
 - B. Emperor Teklegiorgis II
 - C. Emperor Menelik II
 - D. ✓ **Emperor Yohannes IV**

Answer: D

Emperor Yohannes IV followed a decentralized or federal-like approach to governance, allowing regional rulers like Menelik of Shewa and Adal Tesema of Gojjam to maintain their local autonomy and titles in exchange for recognition of his imperial suzerainty.

25. Which one of the following is not true pertaining to the reign of emperor Yohannes IV? (1)
- A. ✓ **Emperor Yohannes IV died fighting with the Egyptian forces at the battle of Gundet in 1876**
 - B. Emperor Yohannes the IV was flexible towards political perspective unlike his rigid attitude towards religious affairs
 - C. At the religious council of Borumeda, Yohannes declared Orthodox as the official religion of the country
 - D. Emperor Yohannes IV Crowned as Adal Tesema of Gojjam Negus of Kaffa and Gojjam in 1881.

Answer: A

Emperor Yohannes IV did not die at the Battle of Gundet (1875); rather, he died fighting the Mahdist Sudanese forces at the Battle of Metemma in March 1889.

26. The enmity between emperor Yohannes IV and the Mahdist Sudan began to grow after the battle of; (1)
- A. Qoatit
B. Senaffe
C. ✓ kufit
D. Mattamma

Answer: C

The armed conflict and active enmity between Yohannes IV's empire and the Mahdist Sudan began with the Battle of Kufit in September 1885, where Ras Alula defeated the Mahdist forces led by Osman Digna.

27. Identify the Aksumite king who ruled part of South Arabia or Yemen for fifty (50) years. (1)
- A. Ezana
B. ✓ Kaleb
C. Ella Seham
D. Dil- Naod

Answer: B

King Kaleb led the military expedition to South Arabia (Yemen) in the early 6th century to protect Christians there, initiating an Aksumite rule in the region that lasted for about fifty years until the Persian conquest around 575 AD.

28. Which one of the following is not pertained with the use and nature of History? (1)
- A. ✓ **History helps us to resolve problems through war or force than peacefully**
B. History provides us a sense of identity and to have better understanding about the present
C. History provides the basic background for other disciplines
D. History teaches critical skills and supplies endless source of Fascination

Answer: A

History does not teach us to resolve conflicts through war or force; instead, studying history helps us learn from past mistakes to resolve problems peacefully.

29. Which one of the following sources is categorized under Primary Sources? (1)
- A. Biographies
B. Articles
C. books and text books
D. ✓ **travel documents**

Answer: D

Travel documents or travelogues written by contemporary travelers are primary sources because they provide first-hand, eyewitness evidence of the events and societies of the period.

30. Which one of the following is not pertained or related with the earliest known reference that we have on the History of Ethiopia and the Horn. (1)
- A. The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, the contribution of European Missionaries
B. The Christian topography and Arabic- speaking visitors to the coast
C. Inscriptions and manuscripts related to Hagiographies and Muslim accounts
D. ✓ **The accounts of West African and South African writers**

Answer: D

The earliest written sources on the history of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa came from local inscriptions, Greco-Roman documents (like the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea), and Arabic accounts, not from West or South African writers.

31. Identify the one who has founded the Ethiopian Studies in Europe in the 17th century A.D (1)
- A. ✓ **Job ludolf of Germany**
B. Frederick Angeles
C. Thomas More
D. John Lock

Answer: A

Job Ludolf, a 17th-century German scholar, is widely regarded as the founder of Ethiopian Studies in Europe due to his extensive work with the Ethiopian monk Abba Gorgoryos.

32. Which one of the following is not true pertaining to History (1)
- A. Regarding to periodization, history is categorized in to three minor periods
 - B. ✓ **Secondary sources are more reliable than primary sources**
 - C. The organized study and narration of the past was introduced by Herodotus and Thucydides
 - D. Pertaining to Periodization, history is divided in to two major periods

Answer: B

In historical methodology, primary sources are generally considered more reliable and authentic than secondary sources because they offer direct, firsthand evidence from the period under study.

33. Oldowan and Acheulean cultural evolution (tool making) technologies were evolved and used by one of the following Genus Homos respectively. (1)
- A. Homo erectus and Homo Habilis
 - B. Homo Sapienses Sapiens and pangidae
 - C. Modern human beings
 - D. ✓ **Homo habilis and Homo erectus**

Answer: D

Oldowan tool technology was first developed and used by Homo habilis, while the more advanced Acheulean tool technology was developed and used by Homo erectus.

34. Which one of the following is not categorized under central Cushitic Super families? (1)
- A. Aweign
 - B. Kunfel
 - C. Bilen
 - D. ✓ **Geez**

Answer: D

Geez is an ancient Ethio-Semitic language, whereas Awngi, Kunfel, and Bilen belong to the Central Cushitic (Agaw) language group.

35. Identify the one which is included or categorized under Indigenous religion in Ethiopia. (1)
- A. Orthodox faith
 - B. Islamic religion
 - C. ✓ **Waqeffanna**
 - D. Seventh day Adventist faith

Answer: C

Waqeffanna is the traditional monotheistic indigenous religion of the Oromo people, centered on the belief in one supreme creator, Waaqa.

36. Which one of the following is taken as the internal factor for the down fall of the Zagwe dynasty? (1)
- A. ✓ **Internal power struggle/ problem of power succession among themselves**
 - B. the opposition that came from the ancient Aksumite rulers
 - C. the invasion of Adulis by South Arabia
 - D. the invasion that came from the Beja people, the Agaw people and queen Bani al Hamwiyah (Yodit)

Answer: A

The downfall of the Zagwe dynasty was primarily driven by internal power struggles and succession disputes among the ruling princes, which weakened the dynasty from within and allowed the Solomonic restoration movement to succeed.

37. The best described and illustrated expedition from ancient Egypt to ancient Punt was under taken by the order of the famous Egyptian Queen of ; (1)

- A. Cleopatra
- B. Jemila Hazizu
- C. Sofia Kemila
- D. ✓ Hatshepsut

Answer: D

Queen Hatshepsut of Egypt ordered the most famous and well-documented expedition to the Land of Punt in the 15th century B.C., which is elaborately illustrated on the walls of her mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahari.

38. Ethiopian state formation was begun around 1000 B.C. During the civilization of; (1)

- A. Yeha
- B. Addi Seglemani
- C. Hawelti Melazo
- D. ✓ Damot

Answer: D

The earliest known state in the region of Ethiopia and Eritrea was D'mt (often written as Damot or Da'amat in textbooks), which emerged around 1000 B.C.

39. Which one of the following is not true about the Muslim Sultanate of Shewa? (1)

- A. It is founded by the Makhzumi Khalid ibn al-Walid
- B. It is flourished during the 9th century A.D. or 896 AD.
- C. It is the oldest Muslim sultanate and flourished before the Muslim sultanate of Dahalak
- D. ✓ It is flourished after the Muslim sultanate of Ifat in the 16th century A.D.

Answer: D

The Muslim Sultanate of Shewa was established in 896 A.D. and was annexed by the Sultanate of Ifat in 1285 A.D., meaning it flourished before Ifat, not after it in the 16th century.

40. Which one of the following is not true pertaining to the ancient civilization of the Aksumite state? (1)

- A. Zagwe churches were registered first in 1978 A.D.before the Aksumite stele
- B. ✓ Geez language was used before Sabeian language in Aksum
- C. Sabeian language used only consonant words
- D. The earliest Sabeian inscriptions in Ethiopia and Eriterea dated to the 9th century B.C.

Answer: B

Sabeian was a South Arabian language and script used in the pre-Aksumite period before the Ge'ez language and script developed and became dominant in Aksum.

41. Identify the one that is not taken as the characteristics of the Neolithic revolution (1)

- A. Domestication of plants and animals
- B. Sedentary way of life and surplus food production
- C. the introduction of Agriculture and the emergence of complex communities
- D. ✓ The main economic life of People was depended on hunting and gathering

Answer: D

The Neolithic revolution is characterized by the transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture, domestication of plants and animals, and sedentary living; thus, hunting and gathering is a characteristic of the preceding Paleolithic and Mesolithic eras.

42. Linguists classified languages of Ethiopia and Horn in to two major Super-families of; (1)
- A. Niger Congo and Khoisan
B. Nilo- Saharan and Omotic
C. ✓ **Afro-Asiatic and Nilo-Saharan**
D. Bantu and Swahili

Answer: C

Linguists classify the languages of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa into the Afro-Asiatic and Nilo-Saharan super-families, which cover all native languages of the region.

43. Identify the first Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church who sent by the Alexandrian Patriarch of Atenatewos during the 4th century A.D. (1)
- A. ✓ **Kasate Birhane or Abba Salama**
B. Abune Basilos
C. Abuna Isaq
D. Abune Taklahaymanot

Answer: A

Abba Salama (Frumentius), also known as Kasate Birhane, was consecrated as the first bishop (Patriarch) of Ethiopia by Athanasius, the Patriarch of Alexandria, in the 4th century A.D.

44. Identify the one who had founded the Zagwe dynasty in the mid twelfth century A.D. (1)
- A. Yimirhana Kristos
B. ✓ **Mara Taklahaymanot**
C. Ne'akuto Leab
D. King Lalibela

Answer: B

Mara Taklahaymanot, an Agaw general, founded the Zagwe dynasty in the mid-12th century by marrying the daughter of the last Aksumite king and overthrowing him.

45. Why Islamic religion was spread or introduced peacefully towards the Horn of Africa especially to Ethiopia? (1)
- A. **due to the warm reception that was made by Ella Seham of the Aksumite king to the Muslim refugees who came to Ethiopia in 615 A.D.**
✓
B. due to the military superiority of the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia
C. due to religious similarity of Ethiopia and Mecca
D. because, the Muslim societies had no modern fire army and well-trained soldiers.

Answer: A

Islam was introduced peacefully to Ethiopia because the Aksumite King (Ella Saham, often identified as the Najashi) warmly welcomed and protected early Muslim refugees fleeing persecution in Mecca in 615 A.D.

46. Identify the one which is said to be the most finely built in the shape of the Cross among the eleven Monolithic Hewn churches of Lalibela. (1)
- A. Betemedhane
B. ✓ **Bete Giyorgis**
C. Bete Golgota
D. Bete Mariam

Answer: B

Bete Giyorgis (the Church of Saint George) is renowned for being the most finely built and isolated monolithic church in Lalibela, carved in the shape of a symmetrical Greek cross.

47. All of the following civilizations are recalled as the Muslim legacies except; (1)
- A. Arabic grammar, law and theology
 - B. Artistic literacy and scientific creativity for the middle east
 - C. mathematics, medicine and philosophy, astronomy, history
 - D. ✓ **Olympic, marathon psychology and Geez literatures**

Answer: D

The Olympic Games, marathon, and Ge'ez literature are of Greek and Aksumite/Ethiopian Christian origins, respectively, and are not part of Islamic historical legacies.

48. The architectural style of medieval art in western Europe was known as (1)
- A. cathedral
 - B. ✓ **Romanesque**
 - C. Hellenistic
 - D. Catholicism

Answer: B

Romanesque was the dominant architectural style in medieval Western Europe before the emergence of the Gothic style in the mid-12th century.

49. During the medieval period of Europe, the binding agreement between the king and the lords was known as; (1)
- A. knights
 - B. ✓ **Vassalage**
 - C. Manors
 - D. Janissaries

Answer: B

Vassalage refers to the feudal system of mutual agreements and obligations of loyalty and service between a lord and a vassal (such as a king and his lords).

50. All of the following factors precipitated for the dawn fall of the Abbasid caliphs or dynasty (1)
- A. the conquered people were exploited and over taxed
 - B. the occurrence of division between the Arabs and non-Arabs
 - C. the invasion of the Mongol peoples
 - D. ✓ **the invasion that came from the Almoravids**

Answer: D

The Almoravids were a Berber dynasty that ruled Northwest Africa and parts of Spain, and they had no involvement in the collapse of the Abbasid Caliphate in the Middle East.

51. Which one of the following is true regarding to the war of Octavian and Mark Antony? (1)
- A. the assassination of Romulus and Remus was the immediate the cause of the war
 - B. Octavian fell in love with Queen Cleopatra of Egypt
 - C. Cleopatra and Octavian defeated Mark Antony
 - D. ✓ **the assassination of Caesar was the immediate causes of the war**

Answer: D

The assassination of Julius Caesar in 44 B.C. destroyed the political stability of the Roman Republic and directly triggered the series of civil wars that culminated in the conflict between Octavian and Mark Antony.

52. One of the following has no connection with the ancient Persian civilization. (1)

- A. Pony express
- B. ✓ **tall Pyramids**
- C. Cuneiform writing
- D. Law and religious

Answer: B

Pyramids are characteristic of ancient Egyptian civilization, whereas the Pony Express (Chapar Khaneh), cuneiform script, and Zoroastrianism are associated with ancient Persia.

53. Which one of the following movements took place in 1517? (1)

- A. the Renaissance
- B. ✓ **the Reformation**
- C. the abolishment of slavery
- D. Enlightenment

Answer: B

The Protestant Reformation began in 1517 when Martin Luther famously posted his Ninety-five Theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg.

54. The flight of prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina was happened in the ; (1)

- A. 10th century A.D
- B. 8th century A.D
- C. ✓ **the 7th century A.D**
- D. 11th century A.D

Answer: C

The Hijra, which was the migration of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, occurred in 622 A.D., falling in the 7th century A.D.

55. Which one of the following is not true regarding to the Byzantine Empire? (1)

- A. ✓ **the empire began to collapse during the 11th century**
- B. the Byzantine army was defeated by the Seljuk Turkish at the battle of Manzikert
- C. after the fall of the Western empire, the eastern Roman empire survived for the next 1000 years
- D. the empire came to an end in 1453 after the invasion of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks

Answer: A

Although the Byzantine Empire suffered a major defeat at Manzikert in the 11th century, it did not begin to collapse then, as it experienced a significant resurgence under the Komnenian dynasty and survived until 1453.

56. All of the following are characterized by the strong hold of Shiism except; (1)

- A. Iran
- B. Lebanon
- C. India
- D. ✓ **Saudi**

Answer: D

Saudi Arabia is a staunchly Sunni nation governed by Wahhabi Islamic law and is not characterized by any strong hold of Shiism.

57. Identify the two states which were fight at the battle of Punic war between 204 and 146 B.C. (1)

- A. Persia and Greece
- B. ✓ **Carthage and Rome**
- C. Persia and Carthage
- D. Rome and Mesopotamia

Answer: B

The Punic Wars were a series of three historic conflicts fought between the Roman Republic and Carthage.

58. Islamic religion was introduced in to the Horn of Africa through the following gateways except; (1)

- A. Red Sea
- B. Gulf of Aden
- C. Indian Ocean
- D. ✓ **Atlantic Ocean**

Answer: D

Islam was introduced to the Horn of Africa via the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, and the Indian Ocean ports. The Atlantic Ocean is located on the western coast of the continent and is not a gateway to the Horn of Africa.

59. The Byzantine empire reached at its peak under the reign of (1)

- A. ✓ **Justinian I**
- B. Romulus
- C. Remus
- D. Augustus Caesar

Answer: A

The Byzantine Empire reached its golden age and peak territorial extent during the reign of Justinian I (527–565 AD), famous for his military conquests and his legal code (Corpus Juris Civilis).

60. Ethiopian studies was founded in Europe in the 17th A.D.by a German historian named (1)

- A. Rudolf William
- B. ✓ **Job Ludolf**
- C. Leopold Von Ranke
- D. Ferdinand Ozakite

Answer: B

The German scholar Job Ludolf (1624–1704) is widely regarded as the founder of Ethiopian studies in Europe, having published pioneering works on Ge'ez, Amharic, and Ethiopian history with the help of the Ethiopian monk Abba Gorgoryos.

61. The distinctive periodization between history and pre-history is (1)

- A. 6000 B.P
- B. ✓ **5000 B.P**
- C. 9000 B.P
- D. 4500 B.P.

Answer: B

The division between pre-history and history is marked by the invention of writing, which took place around 3000 B.C. (approximately 5000 years Before Present, or B.P.).

62. Which one of the following is not true pertained with the ancient Chinese civilization? (1)

- A. the first dynasty of Chinese is the Shang dynasty
- B. the Shang dynasty was centered in the Huang ho valley
- C. ✓ **At about 1122 B.C, the Shang dynasty overthrown the Zhon or chon dynasty**
- D. Confucius was the most influential and respected philosopher in Chinese history

Answer: C

The Shang dynasty did not overthrow the Zhou; rather, it was the Zhou dynasty that overthrew the Shang dynasty around 1046 B.C. (traditionally dated to 1122 B.C.).

63. Which one of the following is referred as the birth place of Western civilization (1)

- A. ✓ **Greece**
- B. Bulgaria
- C. France
- D. Germany

Answer: A

Ancient Greece is widely recognized as the birthplace of Western civilization because of its foundational contributions to democracy, philosophy, science, literature, and art.

64. Identify the one who was not among the power contenders of 1868 following the death of emperor Tewodros II. (1)

- A. ✓ Adal Tassama of Gojjam** **B. Negus Menelik of Shoa**
C. Wagshum Gobeze Gebremedhin of Lasta **D. Kassa Mircha of Tigray**

Answer: A

Following the death of Emperor Tewodros II in 1868, the three main power contenders were Wagshum Gobeze of Lasta, Kassa Mircha of Tigray, and Negus Menelik of Shewa. Adal Tessema of Gojjam was not among the major imperial contenders at that time.

65. Which one of the following is not true pertaining/relating to Menelik's territorial expansion to the southern part of the country? (1)

- A. He applied both peaceful and forceful methods of incorporation
- B. ✓ **Dawuro, Konta, Kambata, Bale, Sidama, Gamo Gofa and Walayta were incorporated from 1865-1882**
- C. Jimma, Laqa Qallam, Laqa Naqamte and Northern Gurage were incorporated peacefully
- D. The great famine or Kefu Qan had a great impact and reinforcement for Menelik's territorial expansion towards Southern parts of Ethiopia

Answer: B

The timeline given in option B is incorrect because most of these southern territories, such as Walayta, Sidama, and Kambata, were incorporated much later, in the late 1880s and 1890s (for instance, Walayta was incorporated in 1894).

66. In which African country did the British colonial government faced peoples' opposition first? (1)

- A. Angola
B. Zambia
C. ✓ **Asante**
D. Namibia

Answer: C

The British faced organized, armed resistance from the Asante Empire in present-day Ghana starting in the early 19th century (such as the battle of 1824), long before British involvement in Zambia.

67. All of the following are taken as the characteristics of French direct rule policy in Africa except; (1)

- A. the policy was exercised by Albert Sarroux of French colonial minister
- B. It was the most difficult and most expensive way of administration
- C. It did not use African customary law but used French customary law
- D. ✓ **It was against of association and assimilation policy**

Answer: D

French direct rule was not 'against' assimilation and association; rather, assimilation and association were the defining ideological policies that the French administration attempted to implement through its direct rule system.

68. The ancient Northern Rhodesia is the present day of; (1)

- A. ✓ Zambia
B. Tanzania
C. Namibia
D. Zimbabwe

Answer: A

Northern Rhodesia achieved independence from Great Britain in 1964 and took the name Zambia, while Southern Rhodesia eventually became Zimbabwe.

69. Which one of the following made Egypt as the most important country both commercially and strategically during the 19th century? (1)
- A. the skillful military and political leadership of colonel Urabi Pasha
 - B. ✓ **the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869**
 - C. the construction of the Aswan Dam
 - D. due to its military power and strength

Answer: B

The completion and opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 made Egypt extremely important both strategically and commercially, as it connected the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, significantly shortening trade routes between Europe and Asia.

70. Which one of the following is not characterized or taken as the common forms of colonial rule of European colonialists? (1)
- A. ✓ **Democracy**
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Association
 - D. Divide and rule

Answer: A

Democracy was not a form of colonial rule; instead, European colonial powers utilized systems like assimilation, association, direct rule, indirect rule, and divide-and-rule to control African territories.

71. Kassa Hailu was anointed by Abune Salama at Deresge Mariam on 9 February, 1885 after his last battle of; (1)
- A. Ayshal
 - B. Gorgora
 - C. ✓ **Deresge**
 - D. Gur Amba

Answer: C

Kassa Hailu defeated Dejazmach Wube Haile Mariam at the Battle of Deresge on February 9, 1855 (erroneously printed as 1885 in the question), and was immediately crowned Emperor Tewodros II at Deresge Mariam Church by Abune Salama.

72. On July 1871, Emperor Takla Giorgis was defeated by Kssa Mircha at the battle of; (1)
- A. ✓ **Asem**
 - B. Chalanqo
 - C. Segele
 - D. Sarwuha

Answer: A

Emperor Takla Giorgis (Wagshum Gobeze) was defeated and captured by Kassa Mircha (later Emperor Yohannes IV) at the Battle of Assam (Asem) near Adwa in July 1871.

73. Which one of the following is not taken as the impacts of colonialism in Africa? (1)
- A. it shaped the economic and political structure of African colonies to serve the interest of European powers
 - B. it made Africa a supplier of raw materials for European countries
 - C. ✓ **Africans deserved or kept their independence**
 - D. it disrupted the development and way of living local communities

Answer: C

During European colonial rule, almost all African countries lost their independence (with the exceptions of Ethiopia and Liberia), making Option C incorrect as an impact of colonialism.

74. Identify the leader of Egyptian forces who entered Harar via the Gulf of Aden (Zeila) on October 1875. (1)
- A. ✓ **Mohammed Rauf Pasha** B. Werner Munzinger
C. Colonel Arendrup and Arakel Bey D. Mohammed Alnasir

Answer: A

Mohammed Rauf Pasha led the Egyptian forces from Zeila on the Gulf of Aden to Harar, occupying the city-state in October 1875 as part of Egypt's three-pronged invasion of the region.

75. The coin of Maria Theresa Thaler was introduced from Austria to Ethiopia at: (1)
- A. the end of the 19th century B. ✓ **the end of the 18th century**
C. at the first half of the 20th century. D. the second of the 13th century

Answer: B

The Maria Theresa Thaler (MTT), an Austrian silver coin, was introduced and became widely accepted as a currency in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa starting from the late 18th century.

76. Which one of the following is not true relating to the rebellions that broke out in the first decade of the 20th century in South West Africa (Namibia) against the German colonial rule? (1)
- A. It was a peasant rebellion because the lands of the Herero and Nama peasants was taken by the white settlers
B. That was happened following the epidemic cattle disease that was occurred from 1896
C. The Herero and the Nama peasants were led by Samuel Maharero and Hedrik Witbooi Respectively
D. ✓ **Both the Herero and the Nama peasants got victory over the German forces**

Answer: D

The Herero and Nama uprisings (1904-1908) in South West Africa did not result in an African victory; instead, they were brutally suppressed by German forces under General Lothar von Trotha, resulting in a devastating genocide.

77. Which one of the following Italian states given back to Italy after the defeat of Austria by the Combined forces of France and Piedmont in 1859? (1)
- A. ✓ **Lombardi** B. Venetia
C. the Papal States D. Rome

Answer: A

In 1859, after the defeat of Austria by the combined forces of France and Piedmont-Sardinia, Lombardy (Lombardi) was ceded to Piedmont, while Venetia remained under Austrian control until 1866.

78. Which one of the following European countries did not participate in the Balkan crisis? (1)
- A. Britain B. Russia
C. Austria D. ✓ **Spain**

Answer: D

Spain was not involved in the Balkan crisis or the 'Eastern Question' of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which primarily engaged Britain, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, and Germany.

79. During the American civil war of 1860-65, the Confederates were led by; (1)
- A. Abraham Lincoln B. ✓ **Jefferson Davis**
C. John Booth D. Davis Alexander

Answer: B

Jefferson Davis served as the President of the Confederate States of America throughout the American Civil War (1861-1865), leading the Southern secessionist states.

80. Which one of the following countries believe in the "Mandate of Heaven" (1)

- A. ✓ **China**
- B. Britain
- C. France
- D. Greece

Answer: A

The 'Mandate of Heaven' is an ancient Chinese political and religious doctrine used to justify the rule of the Emperor of China, asserting that heaven bestows the right to rule on a just leader.

81. Which one of the following Ethiopian states had an old tradition of digging trenches and ditches to defend itself from its enemy (1)

- A. ✓ **Kaffa**
- B. Bizamo
- C. Enarya
- D. Damot

Answer: A

The Kingdom of Kaffa had a highly developed defensive system that included digging deep trenches and ditches along its borders, secured by guarded gates known as kella.

82. During the French Revolution, the Guillotine became very famous for their; (1)

- A. construction of government castle
- B. ✓ **an executing machine**
- C. national assembly
- D. irrigation canal

Answer: B

The guillotine became famous during the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution as an efficient machine used for public executions by decapitation.

83. Identify the battle that marked an end to the Napoleonic era in Europe; (1)

- A. Leipzig
- B. Valmy
- C. Trafalgar
- D. ✓ **Waterloo**

Answer: D

The Battle of Waterloo in 1815 marked the final defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, ending his rule as Emperor of the French and bringing the Napoleonic era to a close.

84. Which one of the following Nigerian City -States served as a major supplier of Slaves (1)

- A. ✓ **Zazzau**
- B. Gobir
- C. Kano
- D. Zamfira

Answer: A

Among the Hausa city-states, Zazzau (modern-day Zaria) was located in the southernmost region and served as the major supplier of slaves by raiding neighboring non-Hausa populations.

85. All of the following are taken as the basic characteristics of Australopithecines except; (1)

- A. had small canine teeth
- B. is referred as Southern ape
- C. ✓ **had large brain, small Jaws and face**
- D. had small brain, large Jaws and face

Answer: C

Australopithecines had small brain capacities (similar to modern apes) and large, heavy jaws and faces; large brains and smaller jaws are characteristic of the genus Homo.

86. Which one of the following Genus Homos is the first to move outside Africa to Asia & Europe? (1)
- A. Homo Habilis
B. ✓ **Homo Erectus**
C. Homo Sapiens
D. Modern human beings

Answer: B

Homo erectus was the first hominin species to migrate out of Africa, with fossil evidence showing their expansion into Asia and Europe around 1.8 million years ago.

87. One of the following was not pre-Aksumite sites in Northern part of Ethiopia (1)
- A. Yeha
B. Hawulti- Melazo
C. ✓ **Adafa**
D. Addi-Seglemani

Answer: C

Adafa was a medieval capital of the Zagwe Dynasty, whereas Yeha, Hawulti-Melazo, and Addi-Seglemani are well-known pre-Aksumite archaeological sites in northern Ethiopia.

88. Which one of the following is not true pertaining to the Ancient Aksumite state? (1)
- A. starting from the fourth to the seventh century, Aksumite kings minted and issued coins both for internal and external transaction
B. According to the Periplus of the Erythrean sea, Aksumite trade activities was depended on the red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Indian ocean
C. According to the Christian topography, Aksumite traders went as far as Sasu and beyond the river Abay in the exchange of Iron and Salt bar with Gold
D. **the external factor for the collapse of the Aksumite state was the invasion of Adulis by the Meroe**
✓ **kingdom**

Answer: D

The external cause for the collapse of Aksum was the expansion of Muslim Arab power and the subsequent destruction of its port Adulis, not an invasion by the Meroe kingdom, which Aksum itself had destroyed centuries earlier.

89. Which one of the following is true regarding to the ancient state of Damat? (1)
- A. it is one of the earliest states in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa which was established in the third Millennium B.C
B. ✓ **some of the ancient Damat rulers used the South Arabian political and religious title called Mukarib**
C. ancient Damat had trade and political relationship with the ancient Egyptians
D. ancient Damat was emerged after the Aksumite state in the third century A.D.

Answer: B

Rulers of the ancient kingdom of D'mt (Damat) used the South Arabian title 'Mukarrib', which indicates close cultural and political ties with the kingdoms of South Arabia like Saba.

90. All of the following served as a mobile courts from 1270-1636 until the emergence of Gondar as a permanent capital city except; (1)
- A. Tegulet and Haiq
B. wachacha and Bulga
C. Menagesha and Furi
D. ✓ **Chelenqo and Babile**

Answer: D

Chelenqo and Babile are located in eastern Ethiopia and were never mobile courts (temporary capitals) of the medieval Christian kingdom, unlike Tegulet, Bulga, Wachacha, and Menagesha.

91. Which one of the following is not a major factor for the Oromo Population movement during the 16th century? (1)

- A. ✓ **intended to control the trade and trade routes of Zeila and Berbera**
- B. Population pressure and to get a grazing field for their cattle
- C. Environmental factors and climate changes
- D. the movement intended to get a conducive environment both for their cattle and themselves

Answer: A

The Oromo population movement was primarily a pastoralist migration driven by demographic and environmental pressures to find grazing land, not an organized military campaign to control the trade routes of Zeila and Berbera.

92. Which one of the following is not categorized under the Barentu confederacy in the Oromo Gada system (1)

- A. ✓ **Tulama**
- B. Ittu
- C. Karayu
- D. Akachu

Answer: A

The Oromo people are traditionally divided into two major confederacies: Borana and Barentu. Tulama (along with Macha) belongs to the Borana moiety, whereas Ittu, Karayu, and Akachu are branches of the Barentu moiety.

93. Identify the Political, economic, social and religious institution of the Oromo People (1)

- A. Meda Walabu
- B. Chaffee
- C. ✓ **Gada system**
- D. Abba Dulla

Answer: C

The Gada system is the comprehensive, all-inclusive socio-political, economic, and religious system of the Oromo people, while Chaffee is the legislative assembly and Abba Dulla is a specific military office within it.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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