

History, 2014 EC, social science, entrance exam

Grade 12 · History · 2014 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL**Time allowed:** 120 minutes**Questions:** 40**Total marks:** 40

1. Which of the following is true about developments during the fascist occupation of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Dejazmatch Balcha was captured and publicly hanged at Buta Jirra.
 - B. The Black lion organization conducted conventional warfare.
 - C. ✓ **Lt.colonel Belay Haile-ab served as military leader of The Black Lion organization.**
 - D. The so-called Yewist – Arbergnoch abandoned the resistance

Answer: C

The Black Lion organisation was formed at Gore in 1936 by army officers who had withdrawn with Ras Imru together with educated young Ethiopians. Lieutenant Colonel Belay Haileab was its military leader.

The group fought by guerrilla methods, not in open conventional battle, so B fails. The so called Yewist Arbegnoch, the insider patriots, kept their posts under the Italians in order to pass information and supplies to the fighters, so they did not abandon the resistance.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 3, section 3.5 Fascist Italian Aggression and Patriotic Resistance (pages 69 to 75).

2. What was the immediate cause of the second World War (WWII)? (1)
- A. The unexpected annexation of Czechoslovakia and Lithuania by the German army
 - B. ✓ **The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany**
 - C. The signing of the Non-Aggression pact between Germany and the soviet union
 - D. The Japanese attack of the Us Naval base at pearl Harbour

Answer: B

Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939, and two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany. That invasion is the immediate cause of the Second World War.

The seizure of Czechoslovakia and the pact with the Soviet Union came earlier in 1938 and August 1939 and are background causes. Pearl Harbor was attacked in December 1941, more than two years after the war had started, so it cannot be its cause.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 4, section 4.6 The Second World War 1939 to 1945 (page 104).

3. According to the structure of the United Nations Organization, which one of the following bodies' falls under the security council? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Military Staff**
 - B. The International Court of Justice
 - C. The Specialized Agencies
 - D. The General Assembly

Answer: A

The Military Staff Committee works under the Security Council. It is made up of the chiefs of staff of the five permanent members and advises the Council on the use of force and on peacekeeping.

The General Assembly, the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies are separate organs of the United Nations, not bodies under the Security Council.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 5, section 5.1 The United Nations Organization (page 111).

4. Which of the following is true about super power politics after WWII? (1)
- A. The status was accorded only to the USA, the USSR, and the UK
 - B. Five super Powers had emerged each with a veto power at the security council
 - C. China was among the leading super powers
 - D. ✓ **The soviet Union effectively became super on 1949.**

Answer: D

Only two states came out of the Second World War strong enough to be called super powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union reached full super power standing in 1949, the year it tested its own atomic bomb and broke the American monopoly.

Option A adds the United Kingdom, which was worn out by the war, and option B confuses super power status with the five veto holding seats on the Security Council. China was a permanent member but not yet a super power.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 5, section 5.2 The Rise of the Superpowers and the Beginning of the Cold War (page 117).

5. Which one of the following is true about the peasants of Ethiopia in the post Liberation period? (1)
- A. They continued to pay official dues to landowners and government officials
 - B. They benefited from free medical service.
 - C. ✓ **Many became tenants as a result of extensive land alienation**
 - D. They began to produce largely for the market

Answer: C

After 1941 land measurement, private land holding and large land sales spread quickly, and evictions became common. The result was that many peasants lost their land and became tenants, the arrangement known as chisegna, which covered most holdings in the southern half of the country.

Free medical service never reached the countryside, and peasants stayed subsistence farmers rather than producing for the market, so B and D fail.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 6, section 6.1.4 Agriculture, Land Tenure and Tenancy (page 150).

6. What were the two blocs or camps into which the world was divided after WWII? (1)
- A. ✓ **The capitalist west and the socialist East**
 - B. The largely poor south and the extremely rich North
 - C. The backward Third World and the advanced First world
 - D. The oppressor colonial masters and the oppressed colonized people

Answer: A

After 1945 the world split into the capitalist West led by the United States and the socialist East led by the Soviet Union. That division is what the Cold War was fought across.

North and South, or First World and Third World, are ways of grouping countries by wealth, and they came into use later. They do not name the two camps of the Cold War.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 5, section 5.2 The Rise of the Superpowers and the Beginning of the Cold War (page 117).

7. Which of the following is true about the Ethio-Eritrean federation and subsequent union? (1)
- A. The federation was demanded by the Unionist party
 - B. The federation was formed on the basis of a referendum
 - C. The union enabled Eritrea's to enjoy democratic rights
 - D. ✓ **The federation required Eritrea to adopt the Ethiopian flag.**

Answer: D

The federation of 1952 was made by a United Nations General Assembly decision of 1950 and placed Eritrea under the Ethiopian crown, so the Ethiopian flag flew over Eritrea while Eritrea kept its own assembly and courts.

The other three are wrong. No referendum was held in 1952. The Unionist Party wanted full union, not a federation. The union of 1962 took rights away instead of granting them, and the discontent it caused led to armed struggle.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 6, section 6.4.2 The Question of Eritrea and the Armed Struggle up to Referendum (page 165).

8. Which of the following was true about military rule in Ethiopia following the 1974 popular Revolution? (1)
- A. ✓ **It failed to prevent secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia.**
 - B. It replaced the feudal socio-economic system by a new capitalist system
 - C. It conducted a successful 'Red star' campaign against Eritrean separatists.
 - D. It established a multi party parliamentary system of government on.

Answer: A

The Derg fought the Eritrean fronts for seventeen years and still failed to hold Eritrea. The EPLF took Asmara in 1991 and Eritrea became a separate state after the referendum of 1993.

The Derg declared socialism rather than capitalism and ruled through one party, so B and D fail. Operation Red Star of 1982 is exactly the campaign that did not succeed, which rules out C.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 6, section 6.4.2 The Question of Eritrea (page 165).

9. Which of the following is true about pan Africanism? (1)
- A. It came into being with the first pan African Conference at Accra.
 - B. It appeared as an idea first among the peoples of colonial West Africa
 - C. It aspired initially to return African slaves to their homeland
 - D. ✓ **It started in the form of opposition of black peoples against racism.**

Answer: D

Pan Africanism began in the New World in the 18th and 19th centuries as part of the struggle of black people against white domination, exploitation and racism. Only later did it turn into a movement for the independence of Africa itself.

The first Pan African Conference met in London in 1900, and the Accra meeting of 1958 came much later, so A is a trap of dates. The movement started among people of African descent abroad, not in colonial West Africa.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 7, section 7.1.6 Pan-Africanism and the OAU (page 181).

10. Among the French colonies of West Africa which of the following became independent 1958 by voting "No" to continued association with France? (1)
- A. Cameroon
B. Senegal
C. ✓ **Guinea**
D. Mali

Answer: C

In the referendum of 1958 that Charles de Gaulle put to the French territories, only Guinea voted No. It became independent at once under Sekou Toure, and France withdrew its aid and staff.

Senegal, Mali and Cameroon voted Yes and reached independence in 1960, so they are the tempting wrong answers.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 7, section 7.1.2 National Liberation Movements in West Africa (page 172).

11. Which of the following is correct about the Harar Emirate? (1)
- A. It built the stone wall in defense of Christian incursion
B. ✓ **It emerged out of the family of the former Adal Sultanate**
C. It was ruled by the Egyptian governor for about a decade
D. It allowed the Europeans conduct trade activities inside the wall

Answer: B

Harar had been the centre of the Walasma sultans of Adal. When Adal's political centre moved to Aussa in 1577, the Harari emirs paid tribute to the sultans there until a local dynasty founded by Emir Ali Dawud, who ruled from 1647 to 1662, declared the emirate independent. So the emirate grew out of the house of the old Adal sultanate.

Option D is clearly false, because the emirs kept Europeans out of the walled city. Richard Burton entered in 1855 only in disguise.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 8, section 8.1.3.1 Harar (pages 214 to 215).

12. The correct statement about the Eastern Question is that (1)
- A. France, Germany and Italy were deeply involved in the question.
B. ✓ **Ottoman Turkey's decline gave rise to the use of the term.**
C. Britain and France hastened the collapse of Ottoman Turkey.
D. Russia and Austria collaborated against the Ottoman Turkey.

Answer: B

The Eastern Question is the name given to the problem of what would happen to the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans and elsewhere as Ottoman power declined from the late 18th century onward. The term exists because of that decline.

The powers deeply involved were Russia, Britain and Austria-Hungary rather than France, Germany and Italy. Britain and Austria-Hungary actually wanted the Ottoman Empire preserved as a barrier to Russia, which is why C is wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 1, section 1.7 The Eastern Question (pages 20 to 21).

13. Which one of the following is true about the impact of industrial capitalism on the Europeans concerning the continent of Africa? (1)
- A. It created unprecedented political harmony among the Europeans
 - B. It encouraged the growth of the Trans-Saharan slave Trade.
 - C. ✓ **It heightened the need for raw materials and market places**
 - D. It strengthened African resistance to the European encroachment

Answer: C

Industrial capitalism made European factories hungry for cheap raw materials such as cotton, rubber, palm oil and minerals, and for new markets in which to sell manufactured goods. Africa was seen as the source of both, and that pressure led to the scramble.

It did the opposite of creating harmony, since the rival powers nearly came to blows and had to meet at Berlin in 1884 and 1885 to share the continent out.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 2, section 2.2 The Motives of European Colonialism (page 28).

14. One of the following is true about the rise to power of Emperor Tewodros II. Which one? (1)
- A. ✓ **He became a bandit after he was denied governorship of quara.**
 - B. He has strong claim of descent for power from the royal house.
 - C. He gained victory over the Egyptians at the battle of Debarki
 - D. He suffered several defeats before he was crowned emperor

Answer: A

Kassa Hailu, the future Tewodros II, was refused the governorship of Quara, his family district, after the death of his half brother Dejjazmach Kinfu around 1839. He then took to the bush as a shifita, and built his following from there.

He had no claim of descent from the royal house, so B fails, and Debarki in 1848 was a defeat for him at the hands of the Egyptians, not a victory, so C fails.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 3, section 3.2 Power Rivalry and Consolidating Central Government 1855 to 1913 (page 51).

15. Among the many reasons for the coming of the European explorers to Africa, which of the following is correct? (1)
- A. Provision of service for European armed forces conquering Africa.
 - B. Facilitation of conditions for the conquering armies of Europe.
 - C. Alerting native Africans of the imminent danger coming ahead.
 - D. ✓ **Assessment of the available material resources and the population.**

Answer: D

The textbook is direct about why the explorers came. Once the slave trade gave way to the legitimate trade, Europeans needed enough information about Africa's potential as a source of raw materials, cheap labour and new markets, and it adds that the real motive behind the great explorations was commercial interest and the desire to control the natural wealth of Africa.

Their work did open the way for the conquering armies, but that was the result, not the reason they set out. Options A and B say almost the same thing as each other, which is a sign that neither is the intended key.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 6, section 6.6 European Explorers and Missionaries 1770 to 1870 (pages 165 to 166).

16. Which of the following is true about the reforms of Tewodros?

(1)

- A. Reunification was denounced by the majority of peasant population
- B. Recognition of local dynasties suddenly disrupted the old practices.
- C. ✓ **Gafat became a central place for the manufacturing of cannons.**
- D. The orthodox church opposed Tewodros for abandoning the church

Answer: C

Tewodros brought foreign craftsmen and missionaries to Gafat, near Debre Tabor, and set up a workshop there where cannons were cast, among them the big gun called Sebastopol.

He did not recognise the local dynasties, he removed them in order to reunify the country, and his quarrel with the Orthodox Church came from his move against its excess land and clergy, not from abandoning the faith.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 3, section 3.2 Power Rivalry and Consolidating Central Government (pages 51 to 55).

17. The correct statement about the approach of Yohannes IV in his internal administration is that

(1)

- A. he fought like Tewodros repeated wars against rebellious regions
- B. ✓ **he shared power with regional lords as long as they remained loyal.**
- C. he showed liberal attitude to tolerate the followers of Islamic faith.
- D. he allowed Menelik to make independent dealings with foreigners

Answer: B

Yohannes IV governed in a federal spirit. He left the regional lords in place, Menelik in Shewa and Tekle Haymanot in Gojjam among them, and let them keep their power for as long as they submitted to him and paid tribute.

That is the opposite of Tewodros, who fought the same regions again and again. Yohannes was not tolerant in religion either, since the Council of Boru Meda in 1878 pressed his subjects toward one faith, so C fails.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 3, section 3.2 Power Rivalry and Consolidating Central Government (pages 55 to 58).

18. The correct statement about the expansion of Menelik II to the south, South west and south-east is that

(1)

- A. ✓ **it aimed at building his military power from the valuable trade**
- B. it sought to liberate the people from oppressive Local domination
- C. it occurred long before the beginning of European colonial conquest.
- D. it following the same approaches followed by his two predecessors

Answer: A

Menelik pushed south, south west and south east to reach the gold, ivory, coffee, musk and slaves of those regions. The revenue from that trade paid for the firearms and the army that made him strong enough to become emperor and later to face Italy.

The expansion ran at the same time as the European scramble, not long before it, so C is wrong on dates, and it was a conquest that imposed the gebbar system rather than a liberation, so B is wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 3, section 3.3 Territorial Expansion and the Incorporation of Kingdoms (page 59).

19. One of the following shows correctly Menelik's foreign relations during the territorial expansion. Which one? (1)
- A. After the victory at Adwa Menelik had nothing to fear from outsiders
 - B. European powers refused to accept the legitimacy of Menelik's territorial gains after Adwa
 - C. The colonial powers encouraged the expansion in all directions
 - D. ✓ **The expansion before Adwa was partly a preparation for the struggle against colonialism.**

Answer: D

Menelik's expansion before 1896 gave him men, tribute and trade revenue, and it fixed the frontiers he then defended, so it was in part a preparation for the fight against colonial powers that came at Adwa.

After Adwa the European powers did recognise his gains, in the boundary agreements signed with Britain, France and Italy, and Menelik still had to watch them closely, so A and B are both wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 3, sections 3.3 and 3.4 External Relations, Challenges and Threats (pages 59 to 73).

20. Which of the following was the consequence of Ethiopian victory at Adwa? (1)
- A. It discouraged European travel to Ethiopia from coming to Ethiopia
 - B. ✓ **It guaranteed political independence of Ethiopia**
 - C. It guaranteed economic independence of the country
 - D. It created permanent state of enmity between Ethiopia and Italy

Answer: B

The victory at Adwa on 1 March 1896 forced Italy to sign the Treaty of Addis Ababa in October 1896, which cancelled the Wuchale treaty and recognised Ethiopia as fully independent. Other powers then opened legations in Addis Ababa.

Political independence is not the same as economic independence, and after Adwa Ethiopia still depended on foreign loans and concessions, so C claims too much. Relations with Italy were restored rather than frozen in permanent hostility.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 3, section 3.5 The Victory of Adwa (page 74).

21. What was the root cause of the conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates from 1270 to 1520? (1)
- A. The imposition of huge taxes on Muslim merchants by the Christian Kingdom
 - B. The monopolization of the import-export trade by the Christian kingdom
 - C. The inability of Christian merchants to pass through Muslim territories to the coast
 - D. ✓ **The attempt of the Christian kingdom to control Muslim territories along the trade route**

Answer: D

The textbook puts the interest in controlling the trade routes at the heart of the conflict. The Zeila route was at first held by the Muslim states, mainly Ifat, and when Amde Tsiyon defeated Ifat in 1332 the Christian kingdom took the route and the lands along it. That is what the sultanates fought to reverse.

Religion supplied the language of the wars, but the quarrel was over the road to the coast and the wealth it carried.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 7, section 7.3 Relationship Between the Christian Kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal (pages 127 to 128), and History Grade 11, section 7.4 (page 189).

22. 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. **Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim unified the warring Muslim groups by instilling the spirit of jihad against Christians** ✓
- B. The Christian kingdom initiated the conflict in the 15th century to crush the growing power of Adal
- C. Both the Christian state and Adal were encouraged to fight by outsiders.
- D. Sultan Mohammed started the conflict in the 1460s after refusal to pay the annual tribute.

Answer: A

Imam Ahmed ibn Ibrahim al Ghazi first removed his rivals inside Adal, then made peace among the Afar, Somali, Harari and other communities who had been fighting one another, and turned that united force against the Christian kingdom under the banner of jihad.

Option D moves the quarrel over tribute to the wrong ruler and the wrong decade, since it was Ahmed himself who refused tribute around 1520.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 7, section 7.4 Relationship between the Christian Highland Kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal (pages 188 to 189).

23. What is the most likely factor for the population movement of the Oromo starting from the 1520s? (1)

- A. To bring more territory under the Gada system of rule
- B. To spread their religion based on the worship of waqa
- C. **✓ The need for grazing land for increasing cattle populations**
- D. To gain economic benefit by controlling trade routes

Answer: C

The most likely reason for the Oromo movement of the 1520s was the search for grazing land and water for a growing cattle population, along with population pressure and the pull of better land.

The Gada system organised the movement and religion travelled with the people, but neither was the reason for setting out, so A and B mistake an effect for a cause.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 7, section 7.5 Population Movements in the Ethiopian Region (page 193).

24. Which one of the following is correct about political developments in the Christian Kingdom after the death of Imam Ahmed in 1543? (1)

- A. **✓ Encroachment by the Ottoman Turks on the Red Sea coast became a serious threat.**
- B. rapid movement of the Oromo population came to an end abruptly
- C. Sarsa Dengel succeeded to dislodge the Ottoman Turks from the Red Sea coastal areas
- D. Gelawdewos died while fighting the Oromo who utilized hit-and-run military tactics.

Answer: A

Imam Ahmed was killed at the battle of Woyna Dega in 1543, but the pressure on the Christian kingdom did not stop. The Ottoman Turks pushed in from the Red Sea coast, took Massawa and tried to move inland, and that became a serious new threat.

The Oromo movement did not stop after 1543, it reached the frontiers of the kingdom, and Gelawdewos died fighting Adal's forces in 1559, not the Oromo, so B and D are wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 8, section 8.2 Instability Versus Consolidation in the Christian Kingdom 1559 to 1855 (page 218).

25. What was the most likely reason for Susenyos' conversion to Catholicism?

(1)

- A. To purify the heresies observed in the orthodox Christianity
- B. To fulfil the promise made by Libne Dingil to the Portuguese
- C. To attract support from numerous high level dignitaries who had been converted
- D. ✓ **To get Portuguese military assistance to create a strong monarchy**

Answer: D

Susenyos, who ruled from 1607 to 1632, turned to Catholicism mainly to win Portuguese soldiers, firearms and technical help, which he hoped would let him break the power of the nobility and build a strong central monarchy.

The plan collapsed. The peasantry and the clergy rose against the new faith, and in 1632 Susenyos restored Orthodoxy and left the throne to his son Fasiledes.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 8, section 8.2 Instability Versus Consolidation in the Christian Kingdom (page 218).

26. Which of the following is true about the achievements of the Gondarine period?

(1)

- A. The capital city was so busy with trade activity to give attention to paintings and calligraphy.
- B. ✓ **The establishment of permanent capital made Gondar the main center of education and music**
- C. The establishment of Gondar led to the integration of shewa with the Christian kingdom.
- D. Gondar city constructed new buildings quite different in style from the Axumite architecture

Answer: B

Gondar, founded by Fasiledes in 1636, was the first permanent capital after centuries of moving courts. Because the court and the church stayed in one place, the city became the main centre of church education, of religious music such as zema, of painting and of manuscript work.

Option D is wrong on the buildings, since the castles of Gondar carry Aksumite and Zagwe elements alongside foreign ones, and the trade of the city did not crowd out its art, so A fails.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 8, section 8.2 Gondarine Period (page 178).

27. One of the following is 9 major feature of the Trans- Atlantic slave Trade. Which one? It was

(1)

- A. ✓ **Called piratic trade during its first phase in the 16th century**
- B. Initiated by the British Empire in the early 19th century
- C. Abolished due to the humanitarian feeling of the Europeans
- D. Friendly to the slaves until they were finally sold in America

Answer: A

The trans Atlantic slave trade passed through three phases. The first, from the 15th century to the last quarter of the 16th, is called the piratic phase, because the traders were individual merchants, adventurers and sea robbers acting without the backing of any European government.

The monopolistic phase of the chartered companies came next. Britain did not start the trade, it led the fight to abolish it in 1807 after profiting from it, and the middle passage was brutal, so B, C and D all fail.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 6, section 6.3 Slavery and Slave Trade in Africa (page 157).

28. What was the factor that made England to be the place of origin for the Industrial Revolution? England (1)
- A. had unstable government for almost a century
 - B. possessed small but highly talented people
 - C. ✓ **was endowed with vital coal mine and iron ore**
 - D. was ruled by an extremely tyrannical monarchy

Answer: C

Britain had large coal fields and plentiful iron ore lying close together, and coal was the fuel that made steam power cheap. Add a stable government, capital from trade and ready markets, and industry started there first.

Options A and D describe political disorder and tyranny, which drive investors away. A small population would have meant too few workers and too few buyers.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 1, section 1.2 The Industrial Revolution (pages 5 to 6).

29. Which of the following is correct about the second Industrial Revolution in comparison to the First? The second (1)
- A. ✓ **utilized steam power that moved railway locomotives**
 - B. used wind and water as a source of power for factories
 - C. developed sailing ships for transportation on high seas
 - D. saw the transformation of power-operated

Answer: A

Steam power is the answer here. Wind and water turned the early mills and sailing ships crossed the seas before industry, so options B and C describe the older stage, not the newer one. Steam engines improved by James Watt in 1783 and 1784 were then put on rails, and the Liverpool to Manchester railway opened in 1830.

Option D is cut off in this paper and cannot be judged as printed, so A is the only complete statement that fits.

Textbook: History Grade 12, Unit 1, section 1.2 The Industrial Revolution (page 6).

30. Which of the following is NOT correct about the consequences of the Trans Atlantic slave trade? The slave trade (1)
- A. produced cheap industrial products ruining African craftsmen
 - B. resulted in the loss of about 15 million young African people
 - C. brought to Africa large number of fire-arms intensifying conflicts
 - D. ✓ **hastened capitalist economic development to the African continent**

Answer: D

The slave trade carried capital into Europe and the Americas, not into Africa. It drained Africa of young working people, so it held the continent back instead of hastening capitalist development there.

The other three are real consequences: cheap imported goods ruined African craft work, millions of young people were lost, and firearms poured in and made local wars deadlier.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 6, section 6.3 Slavery and Slave Trade in Africa (pages 158 to 161).

31. Which of the following is true about the importance of history? (1)
- A. ✓ **It enables us to understand events and processes of the past**
 - B. It helps us to study of the past, the present, and the future
 - C. It allows us to accurately anticipate future events
 - D. It encourages us to repeat the wrong doings of society in the past

Answer: A

History lets us understand the events and processes of the past and learn from them. That is its first use.

It cannot predict what will happen, so C claims too much, and its lesson is to avoid past mistakes rather than repeat them, which rules out D.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 1, section 1.1 History and Historiography (pages 1 to 4).

32. Which of the following is correct about the role of sources in the study of history? (1)
- A. Secondary sources are fictional materials with some historical facts.
 - B. ✓ **Primary sources have direct relation to the events in time and place**
 - C. Objectivity means presenting stories that come from official sources
 - D. Oral testimony by participants is as good as information obtained

Answer: B

A primary source stands in direct relation to the event in time and place. Letters, chronicles, coins, tools, treaties and the account of an eyewitness are primary sources.

Secondary sources are the later works of scholars, not fiction, and objectivity means weighing all the evidence fairly rather than trusting official papers, so A and C are wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 1, section 1.2.3 Sources of History (page 5).

33. Which of the following Australopithecine species is discovered in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Australopithecus robustus
 - B. Australopithecus africanus
 - C. ✓ **Australopithecus afarensis**
 - D. Australopithecus aethiopicus

Answer: C

Australopithecus afarensis is the species found in Ethiopia. The famous skeleton Lucy, called Dinkinesh in Amharic, was found at Hadar in the Afar region in 1974 and is about 3.2 million years old.

Australopithecus africanus and Australopithecus robustus are South African finds, which is why they are the usual traps in this question.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 1, section 1.5 Africa and Human Evolution (page 12).

34. Which of the following is NOT true about the earliest states in human history? (1)
- A. Agricultural surplus production precedes state formations.
 - B. Residents of a city were regarded as equal citizens
 - C. In some states rulers claimed divine rights that made them God's agents on earth
 - D. ✓ **Cities with literate persons were a prerequisite for state formation**

Answer: D

Cities and literacy were not needed before a state could form. The textbook uses them to define a civilized state, and it says plainly that ancient states differed in size, power and level of civilization, so some states existed without writing.

The other statements hold: farming surplus came first and fed the officials and soldiers, and rulers in many early states claimed to rule by divine right.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 1, section 1.3 The Emergence of States (pages 18 to 19).

35. Which of the following is correct about the Romans and the Germans in the Middle Ages? (1)
- A. The Germans unified the divided Romans into a powerful empire
 - B. The Romans regarded the Germans as highly civilized people
 - C. The Romans maintained dominance in the European trade after Germanic invasions
 - D. ✓ **The Germanic invasion of Rome led to the disappearance of some towns**

Answer: D

The Germanic invasions broke up the West Roman Empire, trade shrank and many Roman towns lost their people or disappeared altogether. Europe became rural.

The Germans divided the empire into small kingdoms rather than unifying it, and the Romans called them barbarians, so A and B are the reverse of the truth.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4, section 4.1 The European Middle Ages (pages 74 to 79).

36. Which one of the following was a major feature of India in the Medieval Period? (1)
- A. The invention of fire arms was accompanied by the discovery high quality gun powder
 - B. Officials for political power were selected on the basis of talent
 - C. ✓ **Religion exercised a strong influence on the Indian culture**
 - D. The regional lords hired bands of warriors known as samurai

Answer: C

Religion shaped medieval India deeply. Hinduism, and later Islam under the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals, set the caste order, the temple and mosque architecture, the literature and the daily life of the people.

The other three belong elsewhere in Asia: gunpowder and the selection of officials by examination are Chinese, and the samurai served the lords of Japan.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4, section 4.3 The Middle Ages in Asia (pages 87 to 99).

37. Which of the following characterizations is true about the Byzantine Empire? (1)
- A. The continent of Africa was beyond its reach
 - B. ✓ **The other name for it was the Eastern Roman Empire**
 - C. It favoured the catholic church over the orthodox church
 - D. It church officials dominated all decision

Answer: B

The Byzantine Empire is the other name for the East Roman Empire, which went on for about a thousand years after the West fell in 476 AD, with Constantinople as its capital.

It favoured the Orthodox Church, which became its national church, not the Catholic Church, so C is wrong. It also held African land, Egypt and North Africa, under Justinian, so A is wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 4, section 4.1.3 Byzantine Empire (page 67).

38. Which of the following is correct about pre- Aksumite states? (1)
- A. ✓ **Among the most valued imports of Egyptians from punt was myrrh**
 - B. The precise location of the land of punt is in what is today Eritrea
 - C. Most of the inscriptions about Damat are found in south Arabia
 - D. Damat had a very strong contact with the kingdom of Egypt

Answer: A

Egypt sent naval expeditions to the land of Punt, and of everything they brought back the incense and myrrh were the most valued. Pharaoh Sahure sent one such expedition for myrrh, ebony and electrum.

The exact site of Punt is still argued over, and the inscriptions of Damat are found in northern Ethiopia and Eritrea while its outside links ran to South Arabia, so B, C and D all fail.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 3, section 3.2 Pre-Aksumite States and their Geographical Setting (pages 61 to 62).

39. Which one of the following was a feature of early capitalist economic activities in Europe?

(1)

- A. Factories were located in rural areas in order to get raw materials easily.
- B. ✓ **The bourgeoisie employed peasants from the countryside as labourers**
- C. Governments were unwilling to support long distance trade
- D. The increased use of money strengthened the feudal system economically

Answer: B

Early capitalism separated the owner from the worker. The bourgeoisie, the owners of workshops and manufactories, hired peasants who had left the countryside and paid them wages, and those wage workers owned nothing but their labour.

Governments of the time pushed long distance trade hard through chartered companies and mercantilist policy, and the spread of money payment weakened feudalism instead of strengthening it, so C and D are wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4, section 4.4 Development of Early Capitalism 1500 to 1789 (pages 100 to 101).

40. One of the following is 9 major feature of the Trans- Atlantic slave Trade. Which one? It was

(1)

- A. ✓ **Called piratic trade during its first phase in the 16th century**
- B. Initiated by the British Empire in the early 19th century
- C. Abolished due to the humanitarian feeling of the Europeans
- D. Friendly to the slaves until they were finally sold in America

Answer: A

The first phase of the trans Atlantic slave trade, from the 15th century to the last quarter of the 16th, is known as the piratic phase. The slave hunters were private merchants, adventurers, navigators and sea robbers, working without government backing, and the numbers taken were still small because Europeans wanted gold more.

The chartered companies of the monopolistic phase came after that. Britain joined an existing trade rather than starting it, and abolition in the 19th century owed as much to changing economic interest as to humane feeling.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 6, section 6.3 Slavery and Slave Trade in Africa (page 157).

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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