

Total marks: 30

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 7 States, Principalities, Population Movements and Interactions in Ethiopia, section 7.4 (pages 189 to 190).

4. Which continents were connected to each other in the Triangular Trade? (1)
- A. ✓ **Africa, Europe and the Americas** B. The Americas, Africa and Asia
C. Asia, Europe and Africa D. The Americas, Asia and Europe

Answer: A

The triangular trade linked Africa, Europe and the Americas across the Atlantic Ocean. Ships carried guns, cloth and spirits from Europe to Africa, enslaved Africans from Africa to the plantations of the Americas, and sugar, cotton and tobacco from the Americas back to Europe. Every option that names Asia fails, because Asia was not one of the three corners of this Atlantic circuit.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 6 Africa and the Outside World, section 6.2 Slavery (page 111).

5. Who was responsible for introducing the seclusion policy in Japan in the 17th century? (1)
- A. Franciscan Missionaries B. Christian Daimyos
C. ✓ **The Tokugawa Shoguns** D. The Dutch East India Company

Answer: C

The Tokugawa Shoguns closed the country. From the 1630s Shogun Tokugawa Iemitsu banned Christianity, forbade Japanese to sail abroad and shut the ports to foreigners. The Dutch East India Company is the tempting answer, but the Dutch were the one European group allowed to stay, on the small island of Dejima at Nagasaki. They were the exception the seclusion policy allowed, not the ones who made it.

6. Which of the following combinations of an Omotic state and its ruling dynasty is correct? (1)
- A. Kaffa-Tato B. Wolayita- Motolami
C. ✓ **Yem-mowa** D. Sheka-Tigre

Answer: C

The question asks for a state and its ruling DYNASTY. Yem was first ruled by the Halman Gama line and from the 14th century by the Mowa dynasty, so Yem and Mowa is the pair that matches. Kaffa and Tato is the tempting choice, but Tato is the royal TITLE of the kings, and the kings of Kaffa, Shekka and Yem all used it. The ruling clan of Kaffa was the Minjo. Motolami founded the Wolaita Malla dynasty of Wolaita, and Wolaita later passed to the Tigre dynasty, so the Wolaita and Sheka pairs are wrong as well.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 8 Political, Social and Economic Processes in Ethiopia, section 8.1 (pages 204 to 205).

7. In ancient Japan of the 12th and the 13th centuries, real government power was in the hands of (1)
- A. ✓ **army generals called Shogun** B. feudal warriors called Samurai
C. emperors from Tokugawa royal house D. Buddhist clergy of the monitories

Answer: A

Real power lay with the Shogun. From 1192 the Minamoto family took that title and governed Japan from Kamakura, while the emperor stayed in Kyoto with honour but no authority. Samurai is the tempting answer: they were the warrior class, but they served their lords and did not form the government. The Tokugawa house came much later, in 1603.

8. Which of the following Christian teachings was very central to Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses? (1)
- A. Supreme authority of the Pope over the church
 - B. Salvation of the individual is determined by one's good deeds
 - C. The practice of 'indulgence' should be introduced into Germany
 - D. ✓ **Faith alone ensures the salvation of the individual believer**

Answer: D

Luther taught that faith alone saves the believer. His 95 Theses of 1517 attacked indulgences, the payments sold on the promise of cutting the punishment for sin, because he held that no payment and no good work can buy salvation. Option C reverses him: he was fighting the sale of indulgences in Germany, not asking for it. Option A also fails, since he denied that the Pope was the final authority and put the Bible above him.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.7 The Reformation (page 111).

9. What was the responsibility of the TATO kisho in the Kingdom of Kaffa in the 19th century? (1)
- A. Advng the king
 - B. Arranging royal succession
 - C. Provincial administration
 - D. ✓ **Tax collection for the king**

Answer: D

In Kaffa the king, the TATO, was advised by a council of seven called the Mikkerecho, and that same council chose the next king. The provinces were run by provincial governors under the king. So advising the king, arranging the succession and provincial administration were all held by other offices, and the office asked about here is left with collecting the king's tax.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 8 Political, Social and Economic Processes in Ethiopia, section 8.1 (page 205).

10. Which of the following is correct about Louis Napoleon? (1)
- A. He ruled France jointly with the Estates- General
 - B. He was the President of the Second French Republic
 - C. ✓ **He was a very authoritarian emperor of France**
 - D. He was a constitutional monarch with limited power

Answer: C

Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Second Republic in 1848, seized power by a coup in 1851, and made himself Emperor Napoleon III in 1852. As emperor he ruled with strong personal power over the assembly, the press and the police, so the description of an authoritarian emperor fits him. Option A is false, because the Estates General belonged to the old monarchy before 1789, and option D is false, because he was never a limited constitutional monarch. Note that option B is also a true statement about him, which makes this question weak.

11. The Congress of Vienna of 1815 is usually associated with (1)
- A. ✓ **Conservatism**
 - B. Liberalism
 - C. Republicanism
 - D. Self-determination

Answer: A

The Congress of Vienna of 1815 was the meeting of the powers that had beaten Napoleon, and Metternich of Austria led it. Its aim was to stop the changes Napoleon had made and to put the old royal families back on their thrones, which is exactly what conservatism means. Liberalism and republicanism were what the Congress worked against, and self determination was ignored: lands were handed from one ruler to another without asking the people who lived there.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 1 Development of Capitalism and Nationalism, section 1.2 Features of Nationalism and Formation of Nation States (page 5).

12. During its Monopolistic phase, the business of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was dominated by (1)
- A. African Chiefs
 - B. ✓ **Chartered companies**
 - C. American planters
 - D. Private shippers

Answer: B

The trans Atlantic slave trade passed through three phases, and the second one, from the 1580s, is called the monopolistic phase because big companies chartered by their own governments ran it, backed by armed forces. Private shippers is the tempting answer, but individual merchants, adventurers and sea robbers belong to the FIRST phase, the piratic one. African chiefs supplied captives and American planters bought them, but neither group controlled the shipping business.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 6 Africa and the Outside World, section 6.3 Slavery and Slave Trade in Africa (page 158).

13. Napoleon's rise to power can be explained by his (1)
- A. royal background
 - B. liberal education
 - C. ✓ **military skills**
 - D. family's wealth

Answer: C

Napoleon rose because he was an outstanding soldier. He was an artillery officer who made his name in the wars of the Revolution, became a general at twenty six, and then took power in the coup of 1799. His family were minor Corsican gentry, so neither royal birth nor family wealth can explain his rise.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 9 The Age of Revolutions, section 9.4 The Period of Napoleon Bonaparte (page 255).

14. What was the most important achievement of the duke of Wellington, at the Battle of Waterloo? (1)
- A. Signed a peace treaty with Belgium
 - B. ✓ **Dealt the final blow to Napoleon I's army**
 - C. Negotiated a peace treaty with Russia
 - D. Restored Napoleon I to power in France

Answer: B

At Waterloo in Belgium, on 18 June 1815, the army of the Duke of Wellington and the Prussians under Blucher defeated Napoleon and ended his Hundred Days. Napoleon was then sent to the island of Saint Helena, where he died in 1821. Option D reverses the story: Waterloo removed Napoleon from power for good, it did not restore him.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 9 The Age of Revolutions, section 9.3 Napoleonic Era (page 200).

15. What was "Justification by faith" according to Martin Luther (1483-1546)? (1)
- A. That the Catholic Church has to justify its practices to the faithful
 - B. That faithfulness in marriage is a mark of a good Christian
 - C. That faith is more important than collective worship for Christians
 - D. ✓ **That salvation comes only from faith**

Answer: D

Justification by faith means that a person is saved by faith in God alone. Luther set this against the Catholic teaching that pilgrimages, good works and indulgences help to earn salvation. Option C is tempting because it also puts faith first, but Luther was answering the question of HOW a person is saved, not comparing private faith with worship in a group.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.7 The Reformation (page 111).

16. What was the most important innovation that made the Industrial Revolution possible? (1)
- A. The massive production of coal B. Hydro power
C. Wind power D. ✓ **Steam power**

Answer: D

Steam power was the innovation that made the Industrial Revolution possible. James Watt improved the steam engine in the 1780s, which freed factories from rivers and wind and later drove steamboats, steamships and railway locomotives. Coal is the tempting answer, but coal mattered because it fed the steam engines: it is the fuel, not the invention that changed production.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.7 Industrial Revolution (page 79).

17. Which one of the following is a correct definition for the discipline of history? (1)
- A. The study of the past, present and future actions of men and women
B. ✓ **The systematic study of past human actions and thoughts**
C. The study of the cultural system of literate societies
D. The study of the origin and evolution of humans from ape like species

Answer: B

History is the organised, critical study of what people did and thought in the past, worked out from evidence. Option A fails because history does not study the future. Option D describes the study of human evolution, which is a different subject, and option C describes an anthropology of literate societies rather than history.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 1 History, Historiography and Human Evolution, section 1.1 History and Historiography (page 1).

18. What were the three European states that Prussia had to fight to bring about German unification? (1)
- A. ✓ **Denmark, Austria, France** B. Sweden, Austria, France
C. Sweden, France, Denmark D. Austria, Italy, England

Answer: A

Bismarck united Germany through three wars: against Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866 in the Seven Weeks War, and against France in 1870 and 1871. Prussia gained Schleswig and Holstein, then pushed Austria out of German affairs, then brought the southern German states in. Every option naming Sweden fails, because Sweden fought none of these wars.

Textbook: History Grade 10, Unit 1 Development of Capitalism and Nationalism, section 1.2.2 Unification of Germany (page 14).

19. Which of the following pair of European countries pioneered overseas expansion? (1)
- A. ✓ **Spain and Portugal** B. Portugal and England
C. Holland and Spain D. Holland and England

Answer: A

Spain and Portugal led the voyages of the 15th and 16th centuries. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal and Queen Isabella of Spain paid for them, Vasco da Gama reached India in 1498 and Columbus reached America in 1492. Holland, Britain and France followed the two pioneers later, so any pair that names them is wrong.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.4 The Age of Explorations and Discoveries (page 73).

20. What is the central idea of the theory of "Oriental Despotism" regarding state formation? (1)
- A. That states emerged from control of elite goods such as gold and silver
 - B. That states were created by warriors who also exercised religious functions
 - C. ✓ **That states emerged from the need to control irrigation systems**
 - D. That states emerge among peoples that first domesticated plants and animals

Answer: C

Oriental despotism explains the first states by irrigation. Big river irrigation, on the Nile in Egypt and on the Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia, needed thousands of workers to dig and share canals, so a strong central power grew up to organise and control that work. Option A is the theory of control over elite goods and option B is the priest warrior theory, so both are different explanations of how states began.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 1 History, Historiography and Human Evolution, section 1.3 Emergence of State (page 19).

21. Which European country was the first to start trading in African slaves? (1)
- A. Britain
 - B. ✓ **Portugal**
 - C. France
 - D. Netherlands

Answer: B

Portugal started it. Portuguese sailors were the first Europeans to carry enslaved Africans across the Atlantic, and in 1532 the first captives were shipped straight to the New World. The Dutch, French, British and Danes only joined the competition after the 1630s. Britain is the tempting answer because it became the largest carrier of enslaved Africans during the 18th century, but the largest is not the first.

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

22. What was "the Mandate of Heaven" in Chinese political culture? (1)
- A. That social harmony is mandated by heaven
 - B. ✓ **The idea that rulers become rulers because they have supernatural permission**
 - C. That it is acceptable for men to rule over women
 - D. That selfishness and greed are disapproved by God

Answer: B

The Mandate of Heaven was the belief that Heaven itself gives a ruler the right to rule. A just ruler kept the mandate; a corrupt or weak one lost it, which made rebellion lawful and let a new dynasty take his place. That is the supernatural permission described in option B, and it is why Chinese history is told as a cycle of dynasties.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.2.3 Dynastic Cycle in China (page 72).

23. What accounts for Luther's victory in his struggle with the Catholic Church? (1)
- A. The overwhelming support he got from German peasants
 - B. The division between the Pope and the Emperor on how to deal with him
 - C. ✓ **The protection he received from nationalistic German rulers**
 - D. The Church's recognition that some of Luther's criticisms were correct

Answer: C

German princes protected Luther. Many of them adopted his teaching and sheltered him after the Pope excommunicated him in 1521, partly because it let them seize church lands and shake off Rome. Peasant support is the tempting answer, but when the peasants rose in 1524 and 1525, Luther took the side of the princes against them. The Church never accepted his criticism; it condemned him.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.7 The Reformation (page 111).

24. Which one of the following criteria do linguists use in classifying languages?

(1)

- A. The culture of the people who speak the languages
- B. ✓ **The key vocabulary used by speakers of the languages**
- C. The physical features of speakers of the languages
- D. The economic organization of the people who speak the languages

Answer: B

Linguists compare basic vocabulary. Languages that share core words in a regular pattern are traced back to one ancestor language, which is how the four African families, Afro Asiatic, Nilo Saharan, Niger Congo and Khoisan, were worked out. Culture, physical features and economy are never used for this, because a people can change any of the three and still speak the same language.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 3 Peoples, States and Historical Processes in Ethiopia and the Horn, section 3.1 (page 52).

25. What was the origin of the division between Sunnis and Shias in Islam?

(1)

- A. The issue of when to undertake a Jihad
- B. The issue of where to locate Islam's capital
- C. The question of relationship with other religions
- D. ✓ **The issue of succession to the Caliphate**

Answer: D

The split began over who should lead the Muslim community after Prophet Muhammad died in 632 AD. Those who held that the successor, the caliph, should be chosen by the community became the Sunni; those who held that leadership belonged to Ali and the family of the Prophet became the Shia. The other options describe later disagreements, not the origin of the division.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.3 The Middle Ages in Asia (page 88).

26. Which one of the following is correct about town administration in Medieval Europe?

(1)

- A. It was democratic since it was controlled by all its residents
- B. It lacked autonomy since it was controlled by the feudal lords
- C. it was under the control of the clergy of the big monasteries around the city
- D. ✓ **It was led by elite members of society especially the merchants**

Answer: D

Medieval towns were run by their richest men. Trade revived from the 11th century, merchants and artisans grew into a new middle class, and the wealthy merchant guilds set the rules and controlled town affairs. Option B is the tempting one, but many towns won charters that gave them self government, so they were not simply held by the feudal lord. Option A fails because ordinary residents and poorer craft guilds had little say.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.2 Main Features of the Middle Ages (page 82).

27. What was the distinctive feature of Renaissance literature?

(1)

- A. Its dependence on Biblical style and stories
- B. ✓ **Its focus on issues related to everyday life**
- C. Its emphasis on the over exploitation of the peasantry
- D. Its exclusive dependence on classical Latin and Greek

Answer: B

Renaissance writing turned to human, worldly, everyday subjects. Its authors wrote on secular themes, praised the dignity of man and described ordinary human life, as Boccaccio, Cervantes and Shakespeare did. Option D is tempting, because humanists did study classical Greek and Latin texts, but the word exclusive makes it false: one clear mark of the age was writing in the vernacular, the writer's own national language, instead of Latin.

Textbook: History Grade 9, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.5 The Renaissance (page 76).

28. What factor led the Aksumites to send expeditions to South Arabia in the 3rd century?

(1)

- A. The desire to protect the Christian community from Jewish persecution
- B. The desire of Aksumite ruling class to spread Christianity
- C. The desire to avenge the death of Ethiopian pilgrims killed by the Arabs
- D. ✓ **The desire to control the Red Sea trade by the ruling class**

Answer: D

Trade was the motive. Aksum lived on Red Sea commerce through the port of Adulis, and holding the Arabian side of the sea kept the routes and the customs income in Aksumite hands; the army of King Gadarat was already fighting in southern Arabia around 200 AD. Option A describes a different and much later expedition: King Kaleb crossed in about 525 AD to punish Dhu Nuwas for killing Christians at Nagran. Aksum only became Christian in the 4th century, so spreading Christianity cannot explain a 3rd century campaign.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 3 Peoples, States and Historical Processes in Ethiopia and the Horn, section 3.3 The Aksumite Kingdom (page 64).

29. What was a manor in medieval Europe?

(1)

- A. ✓ **A large self-sufficient estate owned by a feudal lord**
- B. Peasants who did not have a land of their own to cultivate
- C. A large castle built for defensive purposes
- D. Knights who owned loyalty to kings

Answer: A

A manor was the estate of a feudal lord and the basic unit of the medieval countryside. It produced almost everything its people needed, and the peasants and serfs who lived on it worked the lord's land and came under his judicial and military power. Option B describes the serfs themselves rather than the estate, and option C describes a castle, which was a building inside or beside a manor, not the manor.

Textbook: History Grade 11, Unit 4 The Middle Ages and Early Modern World, section 4.2 Main Features of the Middle Ages (page 80).

30. What was the significance of the Battle of Plassey for India?

(1)

- A. It led to the replacement of Muslim dominance by Hindu dominance in Indian politics
- B. ✓ **It helped Britain emerge as the prominent colonial power in India**
- C. It led to the transfer of control of India from France to Britain
- D. It led to the division of India between British and French spheres of influence

Answer: B

At Plassey, on 23 June 1757, Robert Clive and the British East India Company defeated Siraj ud Daula, the Nawab of Bengal, and his French allies. The victory handed the Company the wealth of Bengal and began British rule in India. Option C is the tempting one, but France never ruled India as a whole: Plassey ended French hopes in Bengal rather than transferring a French India to Britain.

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