

History, 2011 EC, social science, entrance exam

Grade 12 · History · 2011 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 30

Total marks: 30

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. The messenger sent to Portugal by Atse Libine Dingil to bring help against Imam Ahmed was (1)
 - A. Pero paez
 - B. Alphonso Mendez
 - C. John Bermudez
 - D. Christopher da Gama
2. The battle that led to the completion of German unification in 1871 was (1)
 - A. Versailles
 - B. Sadowa
 - C. Waterloo
 - D. Sedan
3. Which of the following states was a serious obstacle to the establishment of a viable relation between the Ethiopian Christian kingdom and Portugal during the medieval period? (1)
 - A. Mamluk Egypt
 - B. The western Roman Empire
 - C. Muslim Arabia
 - D. Ottoman Turkey
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
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
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
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
8. Which of the following Christian teachings was very central to Martin Luther's Ninety-Five These? (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
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

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

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

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- 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
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- 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
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- 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

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