

History, 2018 EC, model exam

Grade 12 · History · 2018 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL**Time allowed:** 120 minutes**Questions:** 97**Total marks:** 97

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1. A student gathers letters and official documents from an ancient kingdom and carefully studies their original meaning before writing a report about the past. Which key elements of historical study are applied by the student mainly? (1)
- A. ✓ **Sources and Interpretation** B. Presentation and Bias
C. Opinion and Storytelling D. Assumption and Imagination

Answer: A

The student gathers letters and documents (primary sources) and studies their original meaning (interpretation). These are the two core elements of historical study: using sources and interpreting them. Options B, C, and D do not accurately describe key historical methods.

2. Which one best assesses the role of missionaries on the eve of European colonization of Africa? (1)
- A. They totally criticized the colonization of Africa.
B. They were invited by African leaders to preach Christianity.
C. Their absolute intention was to discover new places and continents.
D. ✓ **Some missionaries intended to facilitate the colonization of Africa.**

Answer: D

While some missionaries genuinely sought to spread Christianity and improve lives, others actively facilitated colonization by acting as scouts, negotiators, and informants for European powers, softening resistance, and providing moral justification for colonial rule. Option D is the most accurate assessment.

3. Why prehistory is different from history? (1)
- A. Prehistory deals with the future, history deals with the present.
B. Prehistory is studied only by historians, while history studied by archeologists.
C. ✓ **Prehistory deals with time before the beginning of art of writing.**
D. Prehistory focuses only on wars and kings, while history focuses artifacts.

Answer: C

Prehistory refers to the period before written records existed, while history begins with the invention of writing. Option C correctly identifies this distinction. Options A, B, and D contain factual errors about prehistory and history.

4. What were the main goals of the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost introduced in the mid 1980s by Mikhail Gorbachev in Russia? (1)
- A. It was intended to stop all political parties' involvement in the election.
 - B. To support the American ideology by banning the former ideology.
 - C. To unite with the European in order to establish the United Nations.
 - D. ✓ **To implement economic restructuring through political openness and transparency.**

Answer: D

Perestroika meant economic restructuring, while Glasnost meant political openness and transparency. Gorbachev introduced these reforms in the mid-1980s to revive the stagnant Soviet economy and allow more public discourse. Option D correctly captures both goals.

5. Suppose a community shifted from hunting and gathering to farming and animal domestication, began building permanent houses, and developed division of labor. Which historical development best explains these changes? (1)
- A. The discovery of fire
 - B. ✓ **The Neolithic Revolution**
 - C. The Acheulean tool tradition
 - D. The Middle Paleolithic adaptation

Answer: B

The Neolithic Revolution (c. 10,000 BCE) marked the transition from hunting-gathering to agriculture, animal domestication, permanent settlements, and division of labor. Discovery of fire was earlier (Paleolithic). Acheulean and Middle Paleolithic are earlier stone tool traditions.

6. In what way did the shift from hunting and gathering to farming during the late Stone Age change human societies? (1)
- A. Humans stopped making tools.
 - B. ✓ **People began permanent settlements.**
 - C. Humans migrated more frequently
 - D. It caused the extinction of animals.

Answer: B

The Neolithic Revolution (shift to farming) led to permanent settlements because agriculture required people to stay in one place to tend crops. Option B is correct. Humans continued making tools (more advanced ones). Migration decreased. Animal extinction was not a direct result.

7. Which one is correct regarding the nineteenth-century long-distance trade of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The cottage industries had no role in the socio-economic life of the people.
 - B. ✓ **The long-distance trade facilitated the interactions among the peoples and states.**
 - C. The market center of this period was restricted to the northern part of Ethiopia.
 - D. The traders were only the Arabs and the Greeks.

Answer: B

Nineteenth-century long-distance trade in Ethiopia (e.g., coffee, slaves, ivory, gold) connected different regions and peoples, fostering economic and cultural interactions. Cottage industries (weaving, metalwork) played important roles. Markets existed across regions, not just north. Traders included Ethiopians, Armenians, Indians, as well as Arabs and Greeks.

8. Why the 1960 Coup d'etat was considered the turning point in the political history of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **It was the first organized modern struggle against the 'divine right' of the emperor to rule.**
 - B. Its aim was to establish an undemocratic government based on the interest of the emperor.
 - C. It was the first challenge supported by the religious organizations, like the Church.
 - D. It was the first challenge involved and supported by the national army.

Answer: A

The 1960 coup attempt (led by the Imperial Bodyguard) was a turning point because it was the first organized modern challenge to Emperor Haile Selassie's absolute rule and the centuries-old tradition of imperial divinity. It exposed the regime's vulnerability and inspired future opposition. Thus, A is correct.

9. What was the major factor for the revival of Kush Civilization at the center of Meroe? (1)
- A. Destruction of old capital Napata by the Assyrians.
 - B. ✓ **Availability and discovery of resources like Iron ore.**
 - C. Invasion of the Muslim Arab religious expansionists.
 - D. The inland and oversea trade partnership with Aksum.

Answer: B

The Kingdom of Kush revived and flourished at Meroe due to abundant iron ore deposits, which allowed extensive iron production for tools and weapons, boosting agriculture, military, and trade. Napata's destruction was a factor in moving south, but iron was key to Meroe's success.

10. What makes the civilizations of Ancient Egypt and Ancient China similar? (1)
- A. Both were located in the continent of Europe.
 - B. ✓ **Both depended on river systems for agriculture.**
 - C. Both worshiped only one super natural God.
 - D. Both were ruled by democratic governments.

Answer: B

Ancient Egypt depended on the Nile River, and Ancient China depended on the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers for agriculture. Option B is correct. Egypt is in Africa, not Europe. Both were polytheistic (many gods) and ruled by monarchies, not democracies.

11. Which radical reform of the Derg fulfilled a decades-long demand of the student movement? (1)
- A. ✓ **Abolition of the feudal land-tenure system by the 1975 land to the tiller proclamation.**
 - B. Privatize all public industries to support foreign investors to restructure economy.
 - C. The opening of new and well equipped Universities in different parts of the country.
 - D. Proclaiming that all students should hold political power at different levels.

Answer: A

Ethiopian student movements since the 1960s had consistently demanded the abolition of the feudal land-tenure system, which exploited peasants. The Derg's 1975 'Land to the Tiller' proclamation nationalized all rural land, fulfilling this long-standing demand. Thus, A is correct.

12. Which one was NOT among the causes of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-1933? (1)
- A. Overproduction
 - B. ✓ **Equal distribution of wealth**
 - C. high tariffs, and war debts
 - D. Stock market crash

Answer: B

The Great Depression was caused by overproduction, the 1929 stock market crash, high tariffs (e.g., Smoot-Hawley), war debts from WWI, and unequal wealth distribution. 'Equal distribution of wealth' was NOT a cause; in fact, wealth inequality was a contributing factor. Thus, B is correct as NOT a cause.

13. Which one is correct regarding the US-Soviet relations during the WWII? (1)
- A. They were in opposite groups and fighting each other.
 - B. The US economy was seriously affected by the war.
 - C. The US was a socialist state while the Soviet Union was a capitalist.
 - D. ✓ **Their tension between them increased after the Second World War.**

Answer: D

During WWII, the US and Soviet Union were allies against Nazi Germany (not fighting each other). The US economy boomed from war production. The US was capitalist, USSR socialist. Tension increased after WWII, leading to the Cold War. Thus, D is correct.

14. Which was the most important consequence of the 1974 Revolution in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The rise to power of Emperor Haile Selassie I.
 - B. The transfer of power from the Emperor to his son Asfawosen.
 - C. ✓ **Downfall of the Imperial regime and the rise of the Derg.**
 - D. The coming to power of Derg through general election.

Answer: C

The 1974 Revolution resulted in the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, ending the centuries-old Solomonic dynasty, and the rise of the Derg (military junta) led by Mengistu Haile Mariam. The Derg did not come to power through election. Thus, C is correct.

15. If a historian finds a city with pyramidal temples, a complex calendar system, and evidence of maize-based agriculture in Mesoamerica, which civilizations would most likely be associated with these combined characteristics? (1)
- A. ✓ **Maya and Aztecs**
 - B. Egyptians and Nubians
 - C. Greeks and Romans
 - D. Persians and Phoenicians.

Answer: A

The Maya and Aztec civilizations built pyramidal temples, developed complex calendars, and relied on maize-based agriculture. Egyptians also built pyramids but used a different calendar and wheat-based agriculture, and are not in Mesoamerica. Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Phoenicians are not Mesoamerican.

16. What was the main goal of the Soviet Union during the Cold War period? (1)
- A. To strengthen ties with the Capitalist countries.
 - B. To unite the two separated German states.
 - C. ✓ **To spread communist ideology.**
 - D. To prevent the expansion of War.

Answer: C

The Soviet Union's primary goal during the Cold War was to spread communist ideology globally, expand its sphere of influence, and counter US-led capitalism. Strengthening ties with capitalists was opposite. Uniting Germany was not a main goal. Preventing war was secondary to ideological expansion.

17. Which of the following best analyzes the global changes that affected the military regime in the end of the 1980s? (1)
- A. Withdrawal of the United States from the Ethiopian affairs.
 - B. ✓ **Collapse of the Soviet Russian government.**
 - C. Defeat of Cuba and South Korea in the Cold War.
 - D. Collapse and end of the League of Nations.

Answer: B

The Derg regime relied heavily on military and economic support from the Soviet Union and its allies. The collapse of the Soviet government (USSR) in 1991, along with the fall of Eastern European socialist states, deprived the Derg of crucial external support, leading to its downfall. Thus, B is correct.

18. Which of the following statement is true about Indigenous religion of Oromo people? (1)
- A. ✓ **Believe in single God that manifests itself to believers through its spirits.**
 - B. It had been expanded in the regions through local missionaries.
 - C. Some of the famous indigenous religions practiced having written scriptures.
 - D. It was updated through introduction of Islamic and Christianity religions

Answer: A

Traditional Oromo religion (Waaqeffanna) believes in one supreme God (Waaqa) who manifests through natural spirits (ayyana). It was not spread by missionaries, has no written scriptures, and predates Islamic/Christian influence. Thus, A is correct.

19. If a European kingdom in the 15th century wanted to bypass Ottoman control of eastern trade routes, which action would best apply to that goal? (1)
- A. Strengthening feudal ties
 - B. Expanding manorial farming
 - C. Ending trade with Asia
 - D. ✓ **Sponsoring overseas voyages**

Answer: D

To bypass Ottoman-controlled land routes, European kingdoms like Portugal and Spain sponsored overseas voyages to find direct sea routes to Asia (e.g., Vasco da Gama rounding Africa). Option D is correct. Feudal ties and manorial farming were internal matters. Ending trade would contradict the goal.

20. How could Greek merchant overcome the problems of knowledge about the sources of trade items, trading partners and Ports of Horn of African regions in 1st Century AD? (1)
- A. By sending explorers to the region for identification of the routes.
 - B. ✓ **By using the trade manual that stated important issues about the region.**
 - C. By invading Horn of African regions for their accumulation of trade items.
 - D. By hiring Egyptian merchants as important trade partner since period of Punt.

Answer: B

Greek merchants used the 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea,' a trade manual from the 1st century AD that described ports, trade items, routes, and peoples of the Red Sea and Horn of Africa. This was a practical guide, not based on invasion or relying on Egyptians.

21. How did the Derg consolidate its power after taking over? (1)

- A. ✓ **Through suppressing oppositions using red terror campaign.**
- B. Through encouraging a multi-party system in Ethiopia.
- C. By gaining popular support after democratically elected.
- D. By promoting decentralized political power to stabilize the country.

Answer: A

The Derg consolidated power through violent repression, including the 'Red Terror' campaign (Qey Shibir, 1977-1978), which systematically eliminated political opponents, students, intellectuals, and civilians perceived as anti-revolutionary. It did not encourage multi-party democracy or decentralization. Thus, A is correct.

22. How did the Trans-Saharan trade create interdependence between North and West Africa? (1)

- A. It made West Africa politically dependent on Europe.
- B. ✓ **It encouraged exchange of trade items, and Islamic culture.**
- C. It ended the traditional African religions immediately.
- D. It prevented the growth of larger West African empires.

Answer: B

Trans-Saharan trade facilitated exchange of gold, salt, slaves, and also spread Islamic culture, religion, and scholarship across North and West Africa. Option B is correct. It did not create European dependency, did not immediately end traditional religions, and actually helped grow empires like Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.

23. How did the documentary film of Jonatan Dimbleby, entitled 'The Hidden Hunger' affected the political condition of Ethiopia in the 1970s? (1)

- A. It clearly indicated the brutality of the Derg to the international community.
- B. It focused on the agricultural reforms of the Imperial Regime.
- C. It discouraged the idea that Ethiopia is a source of ancient civilization.
- D. ✓ **It showed the Wollo famine and drought to the world community**

Answer: D

Jonathan Dimbleby's 1973 documentary 'The Hidden Hunger' exposed the devastating Wollo famine and drought to the world, revealing the Imperial government's cover-up and negligence. This damaged Haile Selassie's legitimacy and contributed to the loss of support that enabled the 1974 revolution. Thus, D is correct.

24. If a West African coastal kingdom wanted to reduce the social disruption caused by the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, which action would best address the problem? (1)

- A. Increasing raids into neighboring communities.
- B. ✓ **Encouraging trade in palm oil and other goods.**
- C. Cutting all trade relations with the outside world.
- D. Expanding European settlements in African inland.

Answer: B

To reduce social disruption from the slave trade, some West African kingdoms diversified their exports into legitimate goods like palm oil, groundnuts, and ivory. Option B is correct. Increasing raids would worsen disruption. Cutting all trade was impractical. Expanding European settlements could increase disruption.

25. Which of the following best explains the major economic factor that accelerated the decline of the Kingdom of Aksum? (1)
- A. Expansion of Christianity in the kingdom
 - B. Migration of people to the Nile Valley
 - C. Construction of new inland trade routes
 - D. ✓ **Destruction of the port of Adulis by Arabs**

Answer: D

Aksum's economy depended on maritime trade through the port of Adulis. When Arabs destroyed or captured Adulis (c. 7th-8th century), Aksum lost access to Red Sea trade routes, leading to economic decline. Christianity expansion was not an economic factor. Inland routes and migration were secondary.

26. Which of the following best explains why the rulers of the Solomonic dynasty claimed descent from King Solomon? (1)
- A. To strengthen trade relations with the Middle East.
 - B. ✓ **To legitimize their political authority by religious tradition.**
 - C. To introduce Islamic law in South eastern Ethiopia and the horn.
 - D. To weaken the power of regional nobles for the sake of kings.

Answer: B

The Solomonic dynasty claimed descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba (Menelik I) to legitimize their rule through religious and biblical tradition, connecting Ethiopian Christianity to the Old Testament. Option B is correct. Trade, Islamic law, and weakening nobles were not the primary reasons.

27. What was the aim of Somalia's invasion of the Ogaden region in 1977? (1)
- A. The need to expand Marxist-Leninist influence in the region.
 - B. The ambition to spread civilization in the Horn of Africa.
 - C. ✓ **The need to create Greater Somalia by uniting all Somalis.**
 - D. The desire to support the democratic progress of Ethiopia in the region.

Answer: C

Somalia's invasion of the Ogaden (Western Somalia) in 1977 was driven by pan-Somali nationalism (Soomaaliweyn) to unite all ethnic Somali territories, including Ethiopia's Ogaden region, into a 'Greater Somalia.' This goal predated and transcended ideological considerations. Thus, C is correct.

28. Which of the following best evaluates the overall cultural contribution of the Kingdom of Aksum to the Horn of Africa? (1)
- A. It focused only on forceful military expansion.
 - B. ✓ **It introduced architecture, writing, and numerals.**
 - C. It relied entirely on foreign cultural influences.
 - D. Its achievements disappeared after its decline

Answer: B

Aksum contributed monumentally to the Horn of Africa through distinctive architecture (stelae, palaces), the Ge'ez script (writing), and a numeral system. While influenced by external cultures, Aksum developed unique forms. Its achievements influenced later Ethiopian civilization and did not completely disappear.

29. What was the main external factor for the decline of the Derg regime? (1)
- A. The rise of Russia who opposed the Derg.
 - B. The decline of the USA economy that strengthened the Derg.
 - C. ✓ **The decline of Russia and other socialist countries.**
 - D. The popular support given to the students' movement.

Answer: C

The Derg regime (Mengistu Haile Mariam) relied heavily on military and economic support from the Soviet Union and other socialist bloc countries. The decline and eventual collapse of the USSR and Eastern European socialist states in the late 1980s deprived the Derg of crucial external support, leading to its downfall in 1991. Option C is correct.

30. Why was the Byzantine Empire important to medieval civilization? (1)
- A. It destroyed classical knowledge.
 - B. It prevented the spread of Christianity.
 - C. It stopped long distance trade with Asia.
 - D. ✓ **It preserved Roman and Greek culture and laws.**

Answer: D

The Byzantine Empire preserved and transmitted classical Greek and Roman knowledge, including philosophy, science, literature, and Roman law (e.g., Justinian Code). It spread Christianity (not prevented) and maintained trade with Asia. Thus, D is correct.

31. What was a major underlying cause of the conflict between the Christian Kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal (1520s–1559)? (1)
- A. ✓ **Competition over religion and trade control**
 - B. Disagreement over Gadaa leadership cycles
 - C. Rivalry for European colonization
 - D. Border conflict with Sudanese people.

Answer: A

The Ethiopian-Adal War (1529-1543) was primarily driven by religious rivalry between Christian Ethiopia and Muslim Adal, as well as control over trade routes in the Horn of Africa. Option A is correct. Gadaa is an Oromo system. European colonization came later. Sudanese border conflict was not the main cause.

32. What made the Fifth Pan-African Conference different from its predecessors? (1)
- A. It decided to include all colonies under the British Empire in the name of USA.
 - B. ✓ **It demanded the absolute independence and self-determination of African colonies**
 - C. It favored creating a currency and a Bank that would help all of Africa economically.
 - D. It agreed on the importance of pleas for reform rather than independence struggle.

Answer: B

The Fifth Pan-African Congress (1945, Manchester) was different because it shifted from earlier reformist approaches to demanding immediate and absolute independence and self-determination for African colonies. It was more radical and militant, influenced by figures like Kwame Nkrumah and W.E.B. Du Bois. Thus, B is correct.

33. Which French colony in North Africa faced a protracted and bitter anti-colonial struggle? (1)

- A. ✓ **Algeria**
- B. Kenya
- C. Cameroon
- D. Morocco

Answer: A

Algeria (French colony from 1830) fought a brutal eight-year war of independence (1954-1962) characterized by guerrilla warfare, torture, and mass displacement. Kenya (British colony) fought the Mau Mau uprising. Cameroon was German then French/British. Morocco was French protectorate but had a less protracted struggle than Algeria.

34. A ruler expands territory and controls trade routes between Europe and Asia. Which empire best fits this description in early modern history? (1)

- A. ✓ **Ottoman Empire**
- B. Byzantine Empire
- C. Roman Republic
- D. Mongol Empire

Answer: A

The Ottoman Empire (early modern period, 14th-20th centuries) expanded across Southeast Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, controlling key land and sea trade routes between Europe and Asia (e.g., Silk Road, Mediterranean, Black Sea). Mongol Empire was medieval. Roman Republic was ancient. Byzantine was medieval.

35. Which one was the main challenge that faced Africans in the post-independence period? (1)

- A. Economic independence
- B. Scarcity of natural resources
- C. Overproduction of food crops
- D. ✓ **Ethnic conflicts and coups**

Answer: D

Post-independence Africa faced numerous challenges, but ethnic conflicts and military coups d'état were particularly pervasive and destabilizing, undermining governance, development, and national unity. Economic dependency (not independence) was a problem. Africa has abundant natural resources typically. Food overproduction was not an issue.

36. Which conclusion best summarizes the interactions among Christian, Muslim, and Oromo societies between the 13th and 16th centuries? (1)

- A. Interaction led only to continuous destruction without change.
- B. Each society developed in total isolation from other regions
- C. ✓ **Conflict, migration, and integration reshaped Ethiopian politics.**
- D. Foreign European powers controlled all internal developments.

Answer: C

Between the 13th and 16th centuries, Christian, Muslim, and Oromo societies in Ethiopia experienced conflict (e.g., Adal wars), migration (Oromo expansions), and integration (cultural exchange, political alliances). These interactions fundamentally reshaped Ethiopian political and social structures. Option C is correct.

37. Which of the following best examines the role of cultural hegemony in perpetuating indirect domination on Africa? (1)

- A. It helps to disseminate the transfer of science and technology from Europe to Africa.
- B. ✓ **It establishes dependency on the other's identity rather than focusing on their own.**
- C. It helps Africans to master a foreign language to compete in the world markets.
- D. Mastering European languages is a criterion for civilized African citizens

Answer: B

Cultural hegemony (Gramsci) perpetuated indirect domination by making African societies absorb European values, languages, education, and identity as superior, creating dependency on external identities rather than valuing indigenous culture. This psychological and cultural domination reinforced colonial control without direct force. Thus, B is correct.

38. Which city was the permanent political and cultural center of the Christian Highland kingdom during the 17th century? (1)
- A. ✓ Gondar
B. Axum
C. Harar
D. Lalibela

Answer: A

Gondar was established as the permanent capital of the Ethiopian Empire by Emperor Fasilides in the 1630s and remained the political and cultural center throughout the 17th century (Gondarine period). Axum was an earlier capital. Harar was a Muslim city-state. Lalibela was a medieval religious center.

39. Which statement correctly describes the difference between the Ming and Ching dynasties? (1)
- A. Both dynasties were ruled by foreign Mongols.
B. The Ching dynasty ruled before the Ming dynasty.
C. ✓ **The Ming was local while the Ching from Manchu.**
D. Both dynasties were founded by Europeans.

Answer: C

The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) was founded by ethnic Han Chinese (local). The Qing (Ching) Dynasty (1644-1912) was founded by the Manchu people from Manchuria. Option C is correct. Mongols ruled the Yuan Dynasty before Ming. Qing came after Ming, not before.

40. What makes the 1995 Ethiopian constitution different from the others? (1)
- A. Being the first written constitution in the history of the country.
B. Having bicameral houses, which are the first in Ethiopia.
C. ✓ **Being the first constitution to endorse the federal form of government.**
D. By ignoring the rights of women and other nations and nationalities.

Answer: C

The 1995 Ethiopian Constitution is distinct because it established Ethiopia as a federal democratic republic, with nine ethnic-based regional states and two chartered cities, granting self-administration and the right to secession (under Article 39). Previous constitutions (1931, 1955, 1987) were unitary. Option C is correct.

41. Which one of the following best describes the basic difference between the Casablanca and the Monrovia group? (1)
- A. The Casablanca group needed complete economic independence, while the later dependence on Europeans.
B. The Monrovia group advocated political unification of Africa, while the Casablanca group opposed the idea.
C. ✓ **The Casablanca group favored the United States of Africa, while the Monrovia group wanted a loose federation.**
D. The Monrovia group advocated the importance of staying under colonial administration, while the former opted for independence.

Answer: C

The Casablanca Group (radical, led by Nkrumah of Ghana) favored immediate political unification and the creation of a 'United States of Africa' with a strong central government. The Monrovia Group (moderate, led by Nigeria and others) preferred a loose intergovernmental federation respecting national sovereignty. Thus, C is correct.

42. The authority of the Yejju dynasty during the Zemene Mesafint was mainly based on (1)
- A. Modern industrial military power
 - B. Religious missionary expansion
 - C. ✓ **Control of the imperial throne**
 - D. Overseas trade monopoly

Answer: C

During the Zemene Mesafint (Era of Princes, 1769-1855), the Yejju dynasty (of Oromo origin) exercised power by controlling the puppet emperors on the imperial throne in Gondar. Their authority came from political manipulation of the throne, not industrial military, religious expansion, or overseas trade.

43. What makes indigenous knowledge effective in conflict resolution? (1)
- A. ✓ **Its judgments are compatible with the society's way of life.**
 - B. Its practicality and simplicity since it is imported from outside.
 - C. Absence of accountability for the destruction that occurred in conflicts.
 - D. It is important since indigenous knowledge undermines the victims.

Answer: A

Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms (e.g., Gadaa, Abba Gadaa, Shimglina) are effective because they are culturally embedded, familiar to community members, and their judgments align with local values, customs, and social structures. This compatibility ensures acceptance and compliance. It is not imported or victim-undermining.

44. Which of Afro-Asiatic languages spoken in West African region? (1)
- A. Bantu
 - B. Berbers
 - C. ✓ **Hausa**
 - D. Chadic

Answer: C

Hausa is a Chadic language within the Afro-Asiatic family, spoken primarily in West Africa (Nigeria, Niger, Ghana). Bantu is Niger-Congo. Berbers speak Afro-Asiatic but are in North Africa. 'Chadic' is a branch, not a specific language spoken as commonly listed. Hausa is the correct specific language example.

45. What was the basic reason for transforming OAU into AU in 2002? (1)
- A. An interest to create single united Africa along the Kwame Nkrumah line.
 - B. ✓ **A desire to hasten the process of integration of the African states and help Africa contribute its part in the global economy.**
 - C. A need to end colonialism since the OAU is unable to achieve its aim of liberating all African countries.
 - D. A need to restore the democratic system of colonial rule in Africa since it hastens economic development.

Answer: B

The OAU (1963-2002) was transformed into the African Union (AU) in 2002 to accelerate African economic and political integration, address new challenges (conflict, development, globalization), and enable Africa to compete globally. The AU's structure was modeled partly on the EU. Thus, B is correct.

46. A historian studying the cultural development of the Swahili Coast finds that the Swahili language contains many Arabic words and that most Swahili people follow Islam. Which historical interaction best explains this influence? (1)

- A. ✓ **The Arab Muslim settled in the East coast.**
- B. Portuguese military control of East Africa
- C. Migration of European farmers to the coast
- D. Expansion of the Roman Empire to East Africa

Answer: A

From the 8th century onward, Arab Muslim traders and settlers migrated to the East African coast, intermarried with Bantu populations, spread Islam, and contributed heavily to the development of the Swahili language (which has significant Arabic loanwords). Portuguese came later. Europeans and Romans are not relevant.

47. What was the major historical significance of castle building in Gondar? (1)

- A. ✓ **It showed continuity of architectural tradition.**
- B. It replaced all traditional religious structures.
- C. It promoted foreign military occupation.
- D. It weakened central political power.

Answer: A

The castles of Gondar (Fasil Ghebbi) represent a unique Ethiopian architectural tradition blending Aksumite, Indian, and Baroque influences. They demonstrated continuity and evolution of royal architecture. They did not replace religious structures, promote foreign occupation, or weaken central power (they symbolized it).

48. Which of the following is not character of indigenous knowledge? (1)

- A. ✓ **It is difficult to understand.**
- B. It developed over a long period.
- C. It is an applied education
- D. It is practical

Answer: A

Indigenous knowledge is typically practical, applied, and developed over long periods through experience and intergenerational transmission. It is generally accessible and understandable to community members, not inherently 'difficult to understand.' Thus, A is NOT a characteristic. Options B, C, and D are accurate descriptors.

49. Which one best evaluates the impact of mono-crop production on African development? (1)

- A. It allowed African states to avoid global economic influences.
- B. ✓ **It restricted the economy of Africa to depend on the price shocks of the globe**
- C. It encouraged the fast development of industrialization in Africa.
- D. It helped Africans to process raw materials locally rather than exporting.

Answer: B

Mono-crop production (e.g., cocoa in Ghana, coffee in Ethiopia, peanuts in Senegal) made African economies highly vulnerable to global price shocks, fluctuating demand, and weather conditions. It discouraged diversification and industrialization, perpetuating dependency. Thus, B is correct.

50. The Industrial Revolution first began in England in the mid-18th century mainly because of (1)
- A. Feudal agricultural strategy was very slow for progression.
 - B. ✓ **Availability of capital, labor, and technological innovation.**
 - C. British imperialism that affected the colonized world.
 - D. Absence of urban center infrastructures for social issues.

Answer: B

England had capital from trade and colonies, a large labor force due to enclosure movement and population growth, and technological innovations (steam engine, spinning jenny). These factors, combined with coal and iron resources, made England the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution. Option B is correct.

51. Regarding the economic policy of Ethiopia, which important shift occurred after 1991? (1)
- A. Shift from the feudal system to a command economic system.
 - B. A shift from a free market to a feudal economic system.
 - C. ✓ **A shift from a command economic system to a free market oriented.**
 - D. No change of economic system took place in Ethiopia in 1991.

Answer: C

After the fall of the Derg in 1991, the Ethiopian Transitional Government (and later EPRDF) shifted from the Derg's command economy (central planning, state ownership) toward a free market-oriented economy, liberalizing trade, privatizing state enterprises, and encouraging private investment. Thus, C is correct.

52. Which of the following statements could be the major difference between the Almoravids and the Almohads? (1)
- A. The community of Almoravids was Berber pastoralist while Almohads were merchants.
 - B. The Political center of Almoravid was Morocco while Almohad located at Tunisia.
 - C. ✓ **The Almoravids were the conservative Muslim while Almohad perform radical reform.**
 - D. The Almoravids and Almohad strongly differ in the administration of their empire.

Answer: C

The Almoravids (11th-12th c.) were relatively conservative Maliki Sunnis. The Almohads (12th-13th c.) began as a radical reformist movement rejecting Almoravid orthodoxy and establishing their own strict, puritanical doctrine (based on Ibn Tumart). Both were Berber, both centered in Morocco (Marrakesh). Option C is best.

53. What distinguished capitalism from the feudal economic system? (1)
- A. Its dependence on agriculture, unlike feudalism.
 - B. ✓ **Private ownership of property and free market.**
 - C. It encourages a command economic system.
 - D. It interested in landlords' occupation of land.

Answer: B

Capitalism is characterized by private ownership of the means of production, free markets, wage labor, and profit motive. Feudalism was based on land ownership by lords, serfdom/peasant labor, obligations, and limited trade. Option B captures the key distinction. Command economies are socialist/communist, not capitalist.

54. Which of the following companies established the first European foothold on the tip of South Africa? (1)
- A. The French Society General
 - B. ✓ **The Dutch East India Company**
 - C. The British East India Company
 - D. The German South Africa Company

Answer: B

The Dutch East India Company (VOC) established the first European settlement at the Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town) in 1652 as a refreshment station for ships traveling to the East Indies. The British came later. French and German companies were not first on the Cape.

55. Which one of the following was the political consequence of the poor working conditions and economic inequality created by industrialization? (1)
- A. The prohibition of all forms of international trade.
 - B. The involvement of the government in private businesses.
 - C. ✓ **The growth of labor unions and communist ideologies.**
 - D. The widespread use of the feudal economy helped industries.

Answer: C

Industrialization's poor working conditions and economic inequality led workers to organize into labor unions to demand better wages, hours, and conditions. These conditions also inspired socialist and communist ideologies (Marxism) critiquing capitalism and advocating for worker revolution. Option C is correct.

56. Which idea of the Enlightenment influenced the French Revolution? (1)
- A. Absolute divine kingship
 - B. ✓ **The popular sovereignty**
 - C. Feudal land ownership
 - D. Slave trade expansion

Answer: B

Enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau advocated popular sovereignty (legitimate power comes from the people, not divine right of kings). This idea directly influenced the French Revolution's rejection of absolute monarchy and declaration of the rights of man. Option B is correct.

57. Which one best analyzes the nations and nationalities issue in the FDRE constitution of the 1995? (1)
- A. It forced all nations and nationalities to adopt one culture and language.
 - B. It allowed a unitary state by removing all regional identities.
 - C. It banned the right to use one's own mother tongue language everywhere.
 - D. ✓ **It allowed the equality of languages and cultures of all Ethiopians.**

Answer: D

The 1995 FDRE Constitution recognizes the equality of all Ethiopian languages and cultures (Article 5: all languages equal; Article 39: right to self-determination). It establishes ethnic federalism, not unitary state or forced assimilation. Thus, D is correct.

58. Of the general elections of Ethiopia, in which one opposition parties were better organized and united than ever before? (1)
- A. The 1995 General Election
 - B. ✓ **The 2005 General Election**
 - C. The 2000 General Election
 - D. The 2015 General Election

Answer: B

The 2005 Ethiopian general election saw unprecedented opposition unity and organization, with the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD) and United Ethiopian Democratic Forces (UEDF) winning over 170 parliamentary seats (though results were disputed). It was the most competitive election in Ethiopian history. Thus, B is correct.

59. What economic measure was taken by Prussia as a major facilitator for unification by removing internal trade barriers and creating economic unity? (1)
- A. The Continental System
 - B. The Austria-Prussian agreement
 - C. The Vienna agreement
 - D. ✓ **The Zollverein**

Answer: D

The Zollverein was a German customs union established under Prussian leadership in 1834, eliminating internal tariffs and creating a single economic market. It laid the economic foundation for German political unification under Prussia by excluding Austria and fostering economic interdependence. Option D is correct.

60. Why European powers did consider African rivers such as the Congo mainly important? (1)
- A. To prevent African trade from the other regions.
 - B. To provide natural barriers against African kingdoms.
 - C. ✓ **To serve as trade routes to penetration into the interior.**
 - D. To reduce European interest in African resources.

Answer: C

During the Scramble for Africa, European powers considered navigable rivers like the Congo as highways to penetrate, explore, and exploit the interior of Africa for trade, resources (rubber, ivory, minerals), and colonization. Rivers were not used as barriers or to prevent trade.

61. Which of the following is NOT a difference between history and natural sciences? (1)
- A. History studies human societies of the past.
 - B. History does not conduct controlled experiments.
 - C. ✓ **Historians always report findings neutrally.**
 - D. Natural scientist study physical phenomena.

Answer: C

Option C is NOT a valid difference because historians do not always report findings neutrally — they can have biases, interpretations, and perspectives. This is a limitation, not a defining difference. Options A, B, and D are genuine differences between history and natural sciences.

62. Which of the following best explains why the slave trade weakened African societies? (1)
- A. ✓ **It removed productive young people**
 - B. It increased industrialization.
 - C. It improved agricultural production.
 - D. It ended regional conflicts.

Answer: A

The slave trade systematically removed millions of healthy, productive young people (mostly men and women of working age) from African societies, undermining labor forces, disrupting families, depopulating regions, and causing long-term economic and social decline. It did not increase industry or improve agriculture in Africa.

63. What is Indigenous Knowledge in the context of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Knowledge imported from outside of Ethiopia.
 - B. ✓ **Knowledge and practices developed by local communities.**
 - C. Knowledge introduced through modern education.
 - D. Knowledge which is unimportant and harmful.

Answer: B

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) refers to knowledge, practices, skills, and innovations developed, accumulated, and transmitted over generations within local communities, adapted to their environment and culture. It is not imported, not solely from modern education, and is valuable. Thus, B is correct.

64. Which one of the following is a result of capitalism according to the Marxists? (1)
- A. Creation of an equal distribution of wealth among all human beings.
 - B. ✓ **Class segregation between the capitalists and the working class.**
 - C. They argued that capitalist economies would strengthen equality.
 - D. The Industrial Revolution and capitalism have no relation.

Answer: B

Marxists argue that capitalism inherently creates class segregation: the bourgeoisie (capitalists who own the means of production) exploit the proletariat (working class) for profit, leading to inequality and class struggle. Marxists do not believe capitalism creates equality, and they see the Industrial Revolution as capitalism's birthplace.

65. Among the followings which European power was the common external obstacle that both Italian and German nationalists had to overcome in order to achieve their unification? (1)

- A. Soviet Russia
- B. Prussia
- C. US-America
- D. ✓ **Austria**

Answer: D

Austria (the Austrian Empire/ Austrian Habsburgs) was a common obstacle for both Italian and German nationalists in the 19th century. Italy fought wars against Austria to liberate Lombardy, Venetia, and other northern territories. Germany (Prussia) fought the Austro-Prussian War (1866) to exclude Austria from German affairs. Thus, D is correct.

66. Which one is not categorized under the Indigenous Knowledge system? (1)

- A. Gadaa System
- B. Jaarsummaa
- C. Shimgilina
- D. ✓ **Court system**

Answer: D

Gadaa (Oromo governance system), Jaarsummaa (Oromo elder respect system), and Shimgilina (Amhara/Tigray elder conflict resolution) are all indigenous knowledge systems. The modern 'court system' (formal judiciary with written laws, judges, lawyers) is introduced from outside and not indigenous. Thus, D is correct.

67. Which one was the most expansionist ruler of the early Solomonic Dynasty? (1)

- A. Yikuno Amlak
- B. Zara Yaqob
- C. Lalibela
- D. ✓ **Amda Tsion**

Answer: D

Emperor Amda Tsiyon I (1314-1344) was the most expansionist ruler of the early Solomonic dynasty. He greatly expanded Christian Ethiopian territory through military campaigns against Muslim sultanates (Ifat, Dawaro, etc.) and other neighboring regions. Yikuno Amlak restored the dynasty. Zara Yaqob was known for administration and church reforms. Lalibela was Zagwe, not Solomonic.

68. Why did Amde Tsiyon launch an immediate and surprise attack on the Sultanate of Ifat in 1328? (1)

- A. To spread Christianity in the region.
- B. To form a political alliance with Ifat
- C. ✓ **Ifat arrested commercial agent of Amde Tsion**
- D. To convert the Sultan of Ifat to Christianity

Answer: C

According to historical sources, Emperor Amda Tsiyon launched a surprise attack on the Sultanate of Ifat in 1328 after the Sultan of Ifat arrested and imprisoned his commercial agent (representative). This was a direct provocation and act of defiance, not primarily religious conversion or alliance-seeking.

69. Under what type of indigenous knowledge is the Konso Terracing practice, recognized by UNESCO, categorized? (1)

- A. Traditional medicine and herbal healing.
- B. ✓ **Advanced agricultural engineering and soil conservation.**
- C. Governance and democratic election cycles.
- D. Handicrafts and pottery making.

Answer: B

The Konso people of southern Ethiopia are famous for their advanced stone-terracing farming system, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This practice demonstrates sophisticated agricultural engineering, soil conservation, and water management techniques developed indigenously. Thus, B is correct.

70. Why is the Maji Maji Rebellion in German East Africa particularly appreciated today? Because it showed how shared spiritual beliefs could unify diverse groups against a common enemy. (1)
- A. It was the first blacks' victory over the white on the soil of Africa.
 - B. ✓ **It showed how shared spiritual beliefs could unify the diverse against common enemy.**
 - C. It was the first resistance movement that resulted in the defeat of Germany.
 - D. It led to the immediate withdrawal of all Europeans from East Africa in 1905.

Answer: B

The Maji Maji Rebellion (1905-1907) is remembered because diverse ethnic groups (over 20) united under a shared spiritual belief that 'maji' (water) medicine would turn German bullets into water. Despite failing militarily, it demonstrated how spiritual beliefs could unify against colonial oppression. Option B is correct.

71. If a medieval Ethiopian ruler wanted to prevent rivalry among royal princes, which method would be most effective? (1)
- A. Allowing all princes to rule different regions.
 - B. Allowing princes to compete in battle for the throne.
 - C. ✓ **Keeping potential heirs at Amba Gishen prison.**
 - D. Sending princes to foreign countries for training.

Answer: C

Medieval Ethiopian rulers often confined potential royal heirs (male relatives) to Amba Gishen, a mountaintop prison, to prevent them from plotting rebellion or competing for the throne. This was a harsh but effective method to control succession rivalries. Allowing regional rule or battle competition would increase rivalry.

72. Which of the following is an example of indigenous medical knowledge in Ethiopia? (1)
- A. ✓ **The use of traditional plants for treating various sicknesses.**
 - B. The construction of the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela.
 - C. The rotational leadership cycles of the Gadaa system.
 - D. The seasonal migration patterns of pastoralist groups.

Answer: A

Traditional plant-based medicine (e.g., using tena adam, echinacea, or local herbs for malaria, wounds, etc.) is a classic example of indigenous medical knowledge. Rock-hewn churches are architecture. Gadaa is governance. Seasonal migration is pastoralist livelihood strategy. Thus, A is correct.

73. What major strength allowed Ethiopia to remain independent during the scramble for Africa? (1)
- A. Its location in the North Eastern part of Africa.
 - B. Its armament with modern firearms that the Italians lacked.
 - C. ✓ **Having strong internal unity and moral against its enemy.**
 - D. Lack of interest of European powers in the Horn of Africa.

Answer: C

Ethiopia remained independent due to strong internal unity under Emperor Menelik II, effective modernization (including modern weapons), strategic diplomacy (playing European powers against each other), and the decisive victory at the Battle of Adwa (1896). Internal unity and moral resolve against Italian invasion were critical. Option C captures this.

74. What was the long-term effect of conflicts between the Christian and Adal sultanate from 1529-1543? (1)
- A. The highlands remained culturally isolated.
 - B. ✓ **Intermixing of ethnic and religious groups.**
 - C. It completely abolished the trade of the region.
 - D. The Christian highland kingdom expanded its territory.

Answer: B

The long-term effect of the Ethiopian-Adal War (under Ahmad Gragn) and subsequent Oromo migrations was significant intermixing of ethnic and religious groups in the Horn of Africa. The wars weakened both Christian and Muslim states, allowing Oromo populations to expand and integrate, leading to cultural and political realignment.

75. Which one of the following was a major weakness that led to the defeat of many African resistance movements in the 1880s? (1)
- A. ✓ **The European use of the modern gun against traditional African weapons.**
 - B. Due to the fact that African soldiers refused to fight Europeans.
 - C. A total lack of interest in combating the Europeans.
 - D. Their surrender without any attempt of defending their territory.

Answer: A

European powers had superior military technology, including repeating rifles, machine guns (Maxim gun), and artillery, while most African resistance movements relied on traditional weapons (spears, bows, outdated muskets). This technological gap was a major weakness leading to defeat. African soldiers did fight, and many resisted valiantly.

76. Which of the following best evaluates the role of Moggaasaa in Oromo society? (1)
- A. It served only as a symbolic ritual with no social impact.
 - B. It was restricted to the elite Oromo clans only.
 - C. ✓ **It integrated entire groups into Oromo society with full right**
 - D. It functioned primarily as a trade alliance.

Answer: C

Moggaasaa was an Oromo cultural institution that allowed the incorporation of non-Oromo individuals or groups into Oromo society, granting them full rights, including the ability to participate in the Gadaa system. It was not merely symbolic, not restricted to elites, and not primarily a trade alliance.

77. Of the following, which event facilitated the partition of Africa in 1884-1885? (1)
- A. ✓ **The Berlin Conference**
 - B. The Versailles Treaty
 - C. The Vienna Congress
 - D. The Durban Conference

Answer: A

The Berlin Conference (1884-1885), convened by Otto von Bismarck, established the rules for the partition (scramble) of Africa among European powers, including the principle of 'effective occupation.' The Treaty of Versailles (1919) ended WWI. Vienna Congress (1815) reorganized Europe after Napoleon. Durban Conference (2001) addressed racism.

78. Which one of the following best analyzes the Zemene mesafint period in the history of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. a period of stable and peace
 - B. ✓ **a period of conflicts and disorder**
 - C. a period of strong unity
 - D. a period of religious stability

Answer: B

Zemene Mesafint (Era of Princes, c. 1769-1855) was characterized by intense conflicts, political fragmentation, regional warlords vying for power, weak emperors reduced to puppets, and social disorder. It was not peaceful, unified, or religiously stable. Thus, B is correct.

79. What was the main economic activity of the Kingdom of Yem, Wolaita, and Dawuro? (1)
- A. Trade and handicrafts only
 - B. Cattle raiding and tribute
 - C. ✓ **Agriculture, with enset as a staple food**
 - D. Mining and salt production

Answer: C

The kingdoms of Yem (Yem), Wolaita, and Dawuro were located in the densely populated, enset (false banana)-growing agricultural zone of southwestern Ethiopia. Their main economic activity was intensive agriculture, with enset as a primary staple food. Trade, cattle, mining were secondary.

80. Which of the following feature should be emphasized to compare governance in Gofa and Wolaita kingdoms? (1)
- A. ✓ **Both had king with advisers and warrior classes**
 - B. Both had no kings and were purely clan-based
 - C. Both relied solely on trade to maintain power
 - D. Both rejected indigenous customary law

Answer: A

Both the Gofa and Wolaita kingdoms in pre-colonial Ethiopia had centralized governance structures featuring a king (kawo or tawa) supported by councils of advisers (elders) and distinct warrior classes (qomasha/halaka). They were not purely clan-based, did not rely solely on trade, and did not reject customary law.

81. Which is true regarding the territorial expansion of Menelik II? (1)
- A. His southward expansion was supported by many local societies.
 - B. The Kistane seriously resisted the expansion of Menelik II.
 - C. ✓ **His southward expansion was mainly motivated by economic interests.**
 - D. His territorial expansion was ended before the Battle of Adwa.

Answer: C

Menelik II's southward expansion (1880s-1890s) was primarily motivated by economic interests: controlling trade routes, accessing gold, ivory, coffee, and slaves, and securing tribute. Local societies often resisted (e.g., Kistane, Arsi Oromo). Expansion continued through the 1890s, with some campaigns after Adwa (1896). Option C is most accurate.

82. Why did the foreign powers like Italy, France, and Britain oppose Lij Iyasu (1913-1916)? (1)
- A. He crowned his father, Ras Michael, as a governor of Tigray and Wollo
 - B. ✓ **He antagonized them by following a pro-German and pro-Turkish policy.**
 - C. His controversial religious policy unlike his predecessors.
 - D. He fought against Italy, Britain, and France over Ogaden.

Answer: B

During WWI, Lij Iyasu was suspected of leaning toward the Central Powers (Germany and the Ottoman Empire/Turkey), which antagonized the Allied powers (Italy, France, Britain) who had interests in the region. His alleged pro-Islamic stance also concerned European powers. This led to his deposition in 1916. Option B is correct.

83. How did the strategic location of Harar contribute to its economic and political influence in Eastern Ethiopia? (1)
- A. It isolated the city from neighboring states.
 - B. It limited trade to only local Oromo groups.
 - C. ✓ **Its location along the trade routes to ports.**
 - D. It prevented the spread of Islam.

Answer: C

Harar's strategic location along major trade routes connecting the Ethiopian highlands to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden ports (Zeila, Berbera) made it a crucial commercial center. This location facilitated trade in coffee, khat, slaves, and ivory, enhancing its economic and political influence. It did not isolate or limit trade.

84. What was the importance of the Battles of Gundet and Gura, 1875 and 1876, respectively, between Ethiopia and Egypt? (1)

- A. ✓ **They marked a decisive victory against southward expansion of Egypt.**
- B. Ethiopia lost the battles for the first time in its war history against Egypt.
- C. Strategic failures that caused the retreat of Ethiopian forces and loss of territories.
- D. They have no significance for Ethiopia; instead, the Egyptians won the wars.

Answer: A

Ethiopian forces under Emperor Yohannes IV decisively defeated Egyptian armies at Gundet (1875) and Gura (1876), halting Egypt's southward expansion into Ethiopian territory. These victories preserved Ethiopian independence and demonstrated Ethiopian military strength. Option A is correct.

85. What can be inferred about the similarities in political systems of the Somali and Afar people? (1)

- A. Both had absolute kings who ruled the societies.
- B. ✓ **Both relied on councils; Shir and Makabonto respectively.**
- C. Both were fully centralized states with democratic rule.
- D. Both had hereditary monarchs as the main rulers

Answer: B

Both Somali and Afar traditional political systems were characterized by councils of elders. Somalis had the 'Shir' council for clan decision-making. Afars had the 'Makabonto' council (also spelled 'Makabanta') composed of clan elders and lineage heads. Neither typically had absolute kings; they had more decentralized, consultative governance.

86. Which factor best explains the rise of Muslim sultanates in the Benishangul-Gumuz region? (1)

- A. Spread of Christianity and slave trade
- B. Decline of Oromo Gadaa system
- C. ✓ **Influence of Islam and trade of gold.**
- D. European military intervention

Answer: C

The rise of Muslim sultanates in the Benishangul-Gumuz region (western Ethiopia/Eastern Sudan) was primarily due to the spread of Islam via traders and preachers, combined with the region's importance in gold trade and other commodities connecting to the Nile Valley and beyond. Christianity and European intervention were not factors.

87. What was the external significance of the Ethiopian victory over the Italians at Adwa in 1896? (1)

- A. ✓ **It restored black dignity and pride in the world.**
- B. It guaranteed the political independence of Africa.
- C. It preserved the unity and boundary of all Africa.
- D. It enabled Crispi to get more recognition and prestige.

Answer: A

The victory at Adwa (1896) was the first time a non-European, African army decisively defeated a European colonial power. It restored black dignity and pride globally, inspired anti-colonial movements, and made Ethiopia an icon of African independence. It did not guarantee all of Africa's independence. Option A is correct.

88. Which one of the following is correct about the 1935/36 Ethio-Italian War?

(1)

- A. It was concluded by the victory of the Ethiopian army.
- B. The northern commanders of the Ethiopian army were relatively better.
- C. ✓ **The last and decisive battle was fought at the Battle of Maychew.**
- D. Emperor Menelik II led the Ethiopian army in the northern front.

Answer: C

The Second Italo-Ethiopian War (1935–36) concluded with Ethiopia's defeat and occupation. The Battle of Maychew (March 31, 1936) was the final major battle, after which Ethiopian resistance collapsed. Emperor Haile Selassie led; Menelik II died in 1913. Thus, C is correct.

89. If a country decides to ensure equal distribution of wealth and reduce social injustice; which economic idea does this policy best reflect?

- A. Capitalism, because private individuals control production.
- B. ✓ **Socialism, because the state controls key industries.**
- C. Mercantilism, because trade is restricted by the government.
- D. Feudalism, because landowners dominate the economy.

Answer: B

Socialism emphasizes collective or state ownership of the means of production and aims to reduce economic inequality, redistribute wealth, and address social injustice. Capitalism prioritizes private profit and often increases inequality. Mercantilism focuses on trade surplus. Feudalism is a hierarchical land-based system. Thus, B is correct.

90. How did Enlightenment ideas contribute to the outbreak of the French Revolution?

(1)

- A. By encouraging the Monarchy to increase taxes on peasants.
- B. By strengthening belief in the Divine Right of Kings.
- C. ✓ **By inspiring people to demand liberty, equality, and rights.**
- D. By promoting the expansion of French colonial trade.

Answer: C

Enlightenment thinkers (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu) promoted ideas of popular sovereignty, liberty, equality, natural rights, and criticized absolute monarchy. These ideas inspired the French middle and lower classes to challenge the ancien régime, leading to the French Revolution. Option C is correct.

91. Which one of the following best analyzes the economic conditions between the WWI and WWII periods?

(1)

- A. It was a period when Western capitalist countries economically developed than before.
- B. ✓ **The Great Depression was a massive global economic recession of the period.**
- C. The feudal system of economy was widely spread throughout Europe and America.
- D. Germany and Italy got democratic rulers as a result of their economic progress.

Answer: B

The interwar period (1918–1939) was marked by the Great Depression (1929–1939), a severe global economic recession with high unemployment, bank failures, and deflation. Western economies experienced hardship, not uniform development. Feudalism had ended earlier. Germany and Italy turned to fascism, not democratic rulers.

92. Which of the following best explains the characteristic of Capitalism? (1)
- A. An economic system dominated and led by the government.
 - B. ✓ **The economic system operated by the private sector and focused on profit-making.**
 - C. The economic system emphasized collective ownership of the means of production.
 - D. Its society believes markets should be controlled by the government.

Answer: B

Capitalism is characterized by private ownership of the means of production, free markets, and profit motive. The private sector operates businesses, and prices are determined by supply and demand, not government control. Option B correctly describes capitalism. Options A, C, and D describe command/socialist economies.

93. Whose assassination marked the beginning of the WWI in 1914? (1)
- A. Benito Mussolini
 - B. Abraham Lincoln
 - C. ✓ **Francis Ferdinand**
 - D. Gavrillo Princip

Answer: C

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated on June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip. This event triggered the July Crisis and led to the outbreak of World War I. Mussolini was Italian fascist leader. Lincoln was US president. Princip was the assassin, not the victim.

94. Of the following, which revolution was considered as a result of the First World War? (1)
- A. the French Revolution
 - B. the English Revolution
 - C. the American Revolution
 - D. ✓ **the Russian Revolution**

Answer: D

The Russian Revolution (1917) occurred during WWI as a direct result of war-induced hardships: military defeats, food shortages, economic collapse, and Tsar Nicholas II's incompetence. The French (1789), English (17th century), and American (1776) revolutions occurred long before WWI.

95. Why America did design the Truman Doctrine and the policy of Containment in the Cold War? (1)
- A. To facilitate colonization of African countries in name of providing aid.
 - B. To established unified global government under the leadership of America.
 - C. To control the further expansion of Capitalism in the Eastern part of Europe.
 - D. ✓ **To prevent the spread of communism and the spread of soviet influence.**

Answer: D

The Truman Doctrine (1947) and the policy of Containment were designed to prevent the spread of communism and Soviet influence globally, particularly in Greece and Turkey initially, and later worldwide. The US aimed to 'contain' Soviet expansion, not colonize Africa or create global government.

96. Which one of the following was signed in 1941 by Roosevelt and Churchill that outlined the establishment of the UN? (1)
- A. The Sevres Treaty
 - B. The Monroe Doctrine
 - C. The Versailles Treaty
 - D. ✓ **The Atlantic Charter**

Answer: D

The Atlantic Charter was signed in August 1941 by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It outlined post-WWII goals, including the establishment of the United Nations (UN). The Sevres and Versailles treaties ended WWI. Monroe Doctrine (1823) was US foreign policy.

97. Which one is correct regarding the UN General Assembly's voting power distributed among its members?

(1)

- A. Voting power depends on the number of population countries have.
- B. It depends on the financial countries' contribute to the organization.
- C. ✓ **It allows all members one vote regardless of economic difference.**
- D. It allows developed countries twice the power as the developing countries.

Answer: C

The UN General Assembly operates on the principle of sovereign equality: each member state has one vote, regardless of population size, economic power, or financial contribution. This is distinct from the Security Council, where veto power exists. Option C is correct.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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