

History, 2015 EC, social science, entrance exam

Grade 12 · History · 2015 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 100

Total marks: 100

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. Which one of the following was a factor for the Oromo population movement of the 16th century? (1)
 - A. The desire to expand Oromo religion.
 - B. The desire to find new pastures for cattle.
 - C. The need to expand the tax base of the Oromo.
 - D. The demand to establish political control over new areas.
2. What challenge did Emperor Serse Dingil face beyond the Mereb River in the 1570s? (1)
 - A. Turkish expansionism
 - B. Disobedience from the na'ib of Arkiko.
 - C. Mutiny among royal regiments in the province.
 - D. Rebellion by local people
3. What achievements earned Iyasu I the nickname 'Iyasu the Great'? (1)
 - A. The successful campaign against the Funj Sultanate in the west.
 - B. Revision of works related to the legal code and taxation
 - C. Introduction of new forms of architecture in the city of Gonder.
 - D. Restoration of Gonderine rule over south-western Ethiopia.
4. What helped the Ching dynasty in China to gain the support of the indigenous Han ruling class? (1)
 - A. The continuation of Chinese administrative practices by the Ching.
 - B. The successful rejection of the 'Unequal Treaties' by the Ching.
 - C. The reduction of the tax on the Chinese peasantry.
 - D. The opening of China for foreign trade and civilization by the Ching.
5. What was the fundamental source of conflict between Charles I and the English Short Parliament? (1)
 - A. Disagreement on the authority of the king to sign treaties without consulting Parliament.
 - B. Dispute as to whether or not Presbyterians can be head of the English Church.
 - C. Disagreement on the nature of union between England and Scotland.
 - D. Dispute over raising taxes to suppress the rebellion in Scotland.
6. Which of the following is a dominant idea among Enlightenment thinkers? (1)
 - A. Man can attain salvation only through good work.
 - B. Humans can achieve progress through the application of reason.
 - C. Democracy is the best form of government.
 - D. Religion is important for social cohesion.

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7. What was behind the outbreak of the Latin American revolutions in the early 19th century? (1)
- A. Implementation of the Monroe Doctrine by the US.
 - B. Re-division of Latin America between the Spanish and Portuguese.
 - C. Decline of French rule in the Atlantic colonies.
 - D. Ideas generated by the Enlightenment thinkers.
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8. What was the common feature of the 1848 revolutions in Europe? (1)
- A. They were inspired by the idea of establishing a liberal government.
 - B. They were primarily led by a coalition of youth groups and bourgeoisie.
 - C. They drew inspiration from the successful revolutions in America.
 - D. They ultimately failed because of divisions among the leadership on future goals.
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9. Who was responsible for the end of the Funj Sultanate? (1)
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. The Abdallabi | B. Iyasu II |
| C. Amara Dunqas | D. Mohammed Ali |
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10. Which one of the following explains Egypt's prosperity under the Mamlukes? (1)
- A. The successful participation of Egypt in the Crusades.
 - B. The decline of Ottoman control over the Mediterranean.
 - C. Egypt's participation in the trans-Saharan trade.
 - D. The construction of a canal across the Red Sea.
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11. Which of the following people was responsible for invading India in the 14th century? (1)
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| A. The Han | B. The Arabs |
| C. The Mongols | D. The Huns |
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12. Which one of the following is a Central Cushitic language? (1)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. Gedeo | B. Burji |
| C. Beja | D. Bilen |
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13. Where was the ancient state of Punt located? (1)
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. The Eastern coast of the Red Sea | B. In Northeast Africa |
| C. On the Swahili Coast | D. Along the Ethio-Sudan borderlands. |
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14. What factors facilitated the rise of the Zagwe Dynasty? (1)
- A. The popularity that the Agaw gained because of the rock hewn churches.
 - B. The increased interaction of the Agaw elite with the Aksumite court.
 - C. The spread of Christianity among the Agaw populations.
 - D. The shift of the major trade routes from Massawa to Zeila.
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15. Which of the following was characteristic of Renaissance Humanism? (1)
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|---|---|
| A. Desire to recreate the Roman Empire. | B. Study of classical Islamic literature. |
| C. Focus on how to achieve salvation. | D. Interest in everyday human conditions. |

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16. How did the Solomonic rulers of the medieval period in Ethiopia try to solve the problem of royal succession? (1)
- A. By inventing a system of a caretaker administration that ruled for a few years until final selection of a king is made.
 - B. By designing a system in which the decisions of the Church leaders on succession became final.
 - C. By developing a prison system for male royal prison system in which male descendants of a monarch were kept.
 - D. By establishing a clear rule of succession.
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17. Which one of the following was a characteristic feature of the Muslim sultanates of Medieval Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Their economy was mainly dependent on trade.
 - B. Their rulers exercised limited power and authority.
 - C. Their populations were made up of Muslims and Christians.
 - D. Their ruling class were immigrants from Arabia.
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18. Which one of the following is true about the Kingdom of Kaffa? (1)
- A. It was ruled by a king who had limited power.
 - B. It was created by invaders from neighbouring Enarya.
 - C. It had a dynasty that came from the Manjo clan.
 - D. It had developed an efficient system of defending its territory.
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19. What was the main cause for the expansion of the Christian kingdom during the medieval period? (1)
- A. Determination to restore the lost territories of the Aksumites.
 - B. Ambition to acquire slaves for export to Arabia.
 - C. Desire to expand its resource base.
 - D. The need to expand Christianity.
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20. Which one of the following factors intensified the conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Sultanate of Adal in the 15th and early 16th centuries? (1)
- A. The shift of the Christian political center to Shewa.
 - B. The introduction of new weapons like muskets.
 - C. The establishment of the Turks along the Red Sea coast.
 - D. The pressure created by the migration of lowland pastoralists.
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21. What was the factor that led to the decline of the gada institution among the Oromo of the Gibe region? (1)
- A. Political influence of Sudanese states of the Ethio-Sudan border.
 - B. The shift of the economy from pastoralism to agriculture.
 - C. Warfare and the rise of powerful war leaders.
 - D. The conquest of the region by the forces of Menelik.
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22. Which of the following is NOT a correct description of long-distance trade routes of 19th century Ethiopia? (1)
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Jiren–Rogge–Harar–Massawa | B. Basso–Darita–Gonder–Metema |
| C. Jiren–Seka–Soddo–Aliyu Amba | D. Bonga–Jiren–Asendabo–Darita |
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23. What was Giuseppe Garibaldi's role in the unification of Italy? (1)
- A. He brought together the Pope and Cavour to work for unification.
 - B. He inspired and led a popular uprising for Italian unification.
 - C. He secured Napoleon III's diplomatic support for Italian unification.
 - D. He deepened Italian national consciousness through his writings.

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- 24.** How did the Congress of Vienna of 1815 lay the ground for the German unification? (1)
- A. It made Prussia the leading German state of the confederation.
 - B. It brought the different German states under one customs union.
 - C. It made German an official language for the confederation.
 - D. It created a German confederation led by Austria.
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- 25.** Which one of the following was a consequence of the American Civil War? (1)
- A. Industrialization of American economy.
 - B. Colonization of the south by the north.
 - C. Toleration of slavery in some parts of the south.
 - D. End of racism across the whole of the United States.
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- 26.** Which of the following processes contributed to the emergence of the 'The Eastern Question'? (1)
- A. The discovery of oil in territories ruled by the Ottoman Empire.
 - B. The rivalry between the Ottomans and Russians for control of the Mediterranean.
 - C. The spread of nationalism among the Slavic peoples of the Ottoman Empire.
 - D. The expansion of the Austrian Empire to lands that were previously under the control of the Ottomans.
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- 27.** How did Tewodros II come to power? (1)
- A. By defeating his opponents through military means.
 - B. By gaining the support of the Orthodox Church.
 - C. By claiming he was the Tewodros of The Fikare Iyesus.
 - D. By using British diplomatic support.
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- 28.** What was the significance of the Battle of Assam for Kassa Mircha of Tigray? (1)
- A. It convinced the British to support him in his bid to become emperor.
 - B. It helped him defeat a major rival and hence become emperor.
 - C. It convinced him to modernize his army if he wanted to become emperor.
 - D. It helped him become the sole governor of the province of Tigray.
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- 29.** What strategy did Menelik use in his expansion to the south prior to 1889? (1)
- A. Overwhelming force across the whole region.
 - B. Force for state societies but negotiation among non-state peoples.
 - C. A combination of diplomacy and force across the whole region.
 - D. Peaceful methods among Christians but force in non-Christian areas.
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- 30.** Why did Article 17 of the Wuchale Treaty become a source of conflict between Ethiopia and Italy? (1)
- A. Because the Italian version stated that Ethiopia has agreed to become an Italian protectorate.
 - B. Because the Amharic and Italian versions did not agree on the boundaries of the two states.
 - C. Because the Italian version suggested that Menelik had agreed to give Mereb Melash to Italy.
 - D. Because the Amharic and Italian versions did not agree how long Italy should stay at Massawa.
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- 31.** Which one of the following southern states exercised extensive influence in areas south of the Abbay before the 14th century? (1)
- A. Damot
 - B. Bizamo
 - C. Hadiya
 - D. Enarea

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- 32.** Which one of the following was a feature of European society during the 'Dark Ages'? (1)
- A. The movement of large number of people from the countryside to the cities.
 - B. The decline of Christianity and rise of traditional religious beliefs.
 - C. The rise in the power of local rulers at the expense of kings and emperors.
 - D. The shift of regional political power from Italy northwards to Scandinavia.
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- 33.** Which one of the following was a feature of early capitalism in Europe? (1)
- A. The withdrawal of the special privileges granted to cities by rulers.
 - B. The growth of conflict between states and merchants over control of markets.
 - C. The shift of the economy from trading to banking and manufacturing.
 - D. The rise in importance of the bourgeoisie in economic and cultural life.
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- 34.** What was the cause of the conflict between the Christian highland kingdom and the Muslim sultanates in the Medieval period? (1)
- A. The desire of the ruling classes to collect war booty.
 - B. The determination by both parties to spread their religions.
 - C. The desire to control the lucrative Zeila trade route.
 - D. The need to control the salt producing regions of Afar.
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- 35.** Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of the Oromo population movement of the 16th century? (1)
- A. The adoption of aspects of the gada system by the Christian state.
 - B. The shift of some Oromo people to sedentary agriculture.
 - C. The assimilation of large number of groups by the Oromo.
 - D. The loss of territory by the Christian highland kingdom.
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- 36.** Why did the Jesuits fail to keep Ethiopia a Catholic country during the reign of Susenyos? Because: (1)
- A. they failed to bring in the military support they had promised to Susenyos.
 - B. their attempt led to widespread opposition by the population.
 - C. they failed to secure the support of the nobility for their cause.
 - D. they disagreed with Susenyos over the abolition of the tabot (Ark).
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- 37.** Which of the following southern African peoples were cattle herders? (1)
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. The Khoi | B. The Hausa |
| C. The Swahili | D. The San |
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- 38.** Which one of the following was a term used for the second phase of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade? (1)
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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Legitimate slave trade. | B. Free Slave trade |
| C. Piratic Slave trade | D. Monopolistic slave trade |
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- 39.** Which one of the following was a distinct feature of industrial capitalism in Europe in the 19th century? (1)
- A. The emergence of big share companies that traded all over the world.
 - B. The transformation of communication through advances in air and railway transportation.
 - C. The replacement of human and animal labor by new inanimate sources of power.
 - D. The shift of production from the factory to household workshops.

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- 40.** What was the fundamental cause of the American War of Independence? (1)
- A. The formation of closer relationship with the French by the colonists.
 - B. Attempts by the British to tighten control over the colonies.
 - C. Opposition by the colonists to British policy on slavery.
 - D. The unpopularity of George III in the colonies.
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- 41.** Which of the following is true about modernization in Ethiopia under Menelik II? (1)
- A. It failed mainly for lack of finance.
 - B. It was not supported by large sections of the population.
 - C. It was advanced by the Cabinet established in 1907.
 - D. It was limited to the building of schools by foreign missionaries.
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- 42.** What was the consequence of Bismarck's system of alliances for European politics? (1)
- A. It helped Germany expand its influence in Europe as well as Asia.
 - B. It encouraged resort to diplomacy rather than war.
 - C. It established a balance of forces in Europe, thus averting war.
 - D. It led to the establishment of two hostile military camps in Europe.
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- 43.** Which of the following was a consequence of the First World War? (1)
- A. The establishment of British and French dominance in the Middle East.
 - B. The partition of Poland among the victorious powers.
 - C. The strengthening of the Austrian and Czarist empires.
 - D. The complete break-up of the German army and navy.
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- 44.** Why did the Russian working class support the 1917 Revolution? Because: (1)
- A. Conscription of workers had been introduced.
 - B. Living conditions of workers had worsened.
 - C. Many conscript workers had lost their lives.
 - D. the Czar had imposed a war tax on workers
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- 45.** What strategy did Italy use to undermine Ethiopian unity before the invasion of 1935? (1)
- A. Preventing Ethiopia from producing arms locally.
 - B. Signing a treaty of peace and friendship with Ethiopia.
 - C. Bribing Ethiopian officials to weaken the imperial government.
 - D. Supporting Ethiopia's application to the League of Nations.
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- 46.** Why was the Fascist rule limited largely to the urban centers during the period of Italian occupation of Ethiopia? (1)
Because:
- A. the small Italian army could only control the towns.
 - B. the countryside was a base for the resistance.
 - C. urban services were concentrated in the towns.
 - D. Italian soldiers hated service in the countryside.

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- 47.** What was the fundamental factor for the outbreak of the Second World War? (1)
- A. The spread of racism in Germany and Italy.
 - B. The arms race between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
 - C. The feeling of victimhood felt by Germans about the Versailles Treaty.
 - D. The policy of appeasement pursued by Britain and France.
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- 48.** What was the immediate factor for the outbreak of the Second World War? (1)
- A. The invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese.
 - B. The attack on Pearl Harbour by the Japanese.
 - C. The signing of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact.
 - D. The invasion of Poland by the German army.
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- 49.** What was the importance of the Tehran Conference of 1943 in the formation of the United Nations? (1)
- A. The Charter of the UN was signed by member states there.
 - B. The details of the UN structure were worked out there.
 - C. The idea of forming the UN received support from the great powers there.
 - D. The idea of creating the UN was first discussed there.
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- 50.** Which of the following countries was a member of the Warsaw Pact? (1)
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Hungary | B. Turkey |
| C. Greece | D. Norway |
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- 51.** How does a historian establish the value of a source for his work? (1)
- A. By carrying out a critical evaluation of the source he/she uses.
 - B. By making sure that the source comes from a national archive.
 - C. By checking it out against books written on a related subject.
 - D. By making sure that the source has been used by other historians.
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- 52.** Which one of the following has been a limitation of Ethiopian historiography? (1)
- A. Focus on the pre-modern period rather than the modern period.
 - B. Heavy dependence on oral sources rather than documents.
 - C. Heavy emphasis on political history than other kinds of history.
 - D. Focus on the history of the masses than elite members of society.
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- 53.** What were the distinctive characteristics of Homo erectus? (1)
- A. They migrated from Africa to other continents.
 - B. They were the first bipedal species of the genus Homo.
 - C. They first developed the technology of using fire.
 - D. They were the first tool making hominids.
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- 54.** Which one of the following is correct about the Neolithic Revolution in the Ethiopian region? (1)
- A. It had led to the development of language and ethnicity.
 - B. Its history has been reconstructed with artefacts from sites such as Gobedra and Lake Baseka.
 - C. It largely affected the northern parts of the region.
 - D. It started with the diffusion of different food crops from South Arabia.

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- 55.** What is the key idea of the theory of Oriental Despotism? (1)
- A. That states emerged from the necessity of control over trade routes.
 - B. That states came into being as a result of war among despotic tribal leaders.
 - C. That states emerged out of the necessity of organizing irrigation works.
 - D. That early states were first emerged in the Orient.
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- 56.** Which one of the following is an achievement in Egypt during the New Kingdom? (1)
- A. The unification of upper and lower Egypt.
 - B. The development of ideas about the afterlife.
 - C. The invention of the 'nomes' as units of administration.
 - D. The expansion of the empire to parts of Asia and Africa.
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- 57.** Which one of the following is an achievement of Sumerian civilization? (1)
- A. The invention a monotheistic religion.
 - B. The development of astronomy and mathematics.
 - C. The development of alphabetic writing.
 - D. The construction of great monuments for kings and gods.
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- 58.** Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Athenian democracy? (1)
- A. The dominance of the city by tyrants.
 - B. The prominence of the Senate in governing the city.
 - C. The passage of laws through direct participation of citizens.
 - D. The prominence of women in the making of laws.
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- 59.** What role did the Catholic Church play in Europe during the early Middle Ages? (1)
- A. As a home for the development of democratic ideas.
 - B. As a supporter of capitalistic enterprises.
 - C. As a protector of the rights of peasants and serfs.
 - D. As a center of culture and learning.
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- 60.** What was the battle that led to the end of Persian Empire in the 7th century? (1)
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|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. The Battle of Karbala | B. The Battle Nihawand |
| C. The Battle of Tours | D. The Battle of Qadisriya |
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- 61.** Which of the following helped Italy achieve unification in the 19th century? (1)
- A. The adoption of a policy of neutrality by Cavour in the Crimean War.
 - B. The weakening of the power of the Pope in Europe.
 - C. The spread of Italian nationalism in the Peninsula.
 - D. The support of France and Austria to the Italian cause.
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- 62.** In what ways did the British and French systems of administration in colonial Africa differ? (1)
- A. The British used private companies in administering their colonies while the French did not use such companies.
 - B. The British sought to make Africans full citizens while the French denied citizenship to Africans.
 - C. The British used excessive force in their colonies while the French rarely resorted to violence.
 - D. The British ruled indirectly through local chiefs while the French ruled directly themselves.

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- 63.** How did long distance trade help in the consolidation of states in the Gibe region? (1)
- A. By introducing the idea of kingship from the Christian kingdom.
 - B. By bringing messages of encouragement from elsewhere rulers.
 - C. Through the introduction of modern firearms that helped rulers defeat rivals.
 - D. By introducing new ideas and practices that legitimized the power of rulers.
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- 64.** What was the major difference between the administrative styles of emperors Tewodros and Yohannes? (1)
- A. Tewodros sought to use the Church in his administration while Yohannes did not.
 - B. Tewodros centralized power in his hands while Yohannes did not.
 - C. Tewodros employed Europeans in his administration while Yohannes did not.
 - D. Tewodros sought to use modern techniques of administration while Yohannes did not.
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- 65.** What was the tactic used by the Ethiopians to eject the Italians out of Mekelle in January 1896? (1)
- A. Misleading them through false movements of troops.
 - B. Spreading propaganda against their Eritrean askaris.
 - C. Inciting rebellion against them in Eritrea.
 - D. Denying them access to sources of water.
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- 66.** Why did the Shewan nobility oppose Lij Iyasu? Because: (1)
- A. he threatened the Orthodox Church by converting to Islam.
 - B. he threatened their political position in the Empire.
 - C. he worked to reorganize Ethiopia's foreign policy.
 - D. he sought to introduce a modern system of administration.
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- 67.** Which one of the following initiatives of Lij Iyasu was important in reforming the legal system in the country? (1)
- A. Establishment of an audit department in the Ministry of Finance.
 - B. Introduction of the German legal code to the country.
 - C. Introduction of a new way of assessing tax on produce.
 - D. Abolition of the system of identifying robbers and thieves.
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- 68.** What was the main feature of the Diarchy in the government of early 20th-century Ethiopia? (1)
- A. Rivalry between conservative and progressive groups in the ruling class.
 - B. Less rivalry among the nobility compared to the preceding period.
 - C. Rapid penetration of European institutions of government.
 - D. Consolidation of power by the Empress at the expense of the Regent.
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- 69.** Which one of the following provisions of the 1931 Constitution enabled the creation of autocratic rule by Emperor Haile Selassie? The provision which: (1)
- A. stated that the Emperor should be the direct descendant of King Solomon.
 - B. granted the Emperor the right to sign treaties with foreign powers.
 - C. gave the Emperor the right to disband parliament at his own will.
 - D. stated the parliament should have lower and upper chambers.

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- 70.** Why did the Ashanti Empire succeed in repulsing the British in 1876? Because: (1)
- A. they had witches who terrorized the British.
 - B. they formed an alliance with the coastal Fante people.
 - C. the British had support from the French.
 - D. they had a well-organized army.
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- 71.** What strategy did the Indian National Congress adopt in fighting for independence? (1)
- A. Working with the Japanese to undermine the British.
 - B. Forming a united front with the Muslim League.
 - C. Armed struggle and civil disobedience methods.
 - D. Non-violence struggle methods.
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- 72.** Which one of the following was a consequence of the First Arab-Israeli War? (1)
- A. The conquest of the whole of Jerusalem by Israel.
 - B. The formation of the PLO as leader of the Palestinians.
 - C. The emergence of a Palestinian Arab refugee problem.
 - D. The recognition of Israel as an independent state.
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- 73.** Why did the USA decide to intervene in Vietnam after the French defeat? (1)
- A. Promise given to France that its defeat by the Vietnamese forces would be avenged.
 - B. Dislike for the idea of partition of Vietnam between the north and south.
 - C. To test the extent to which Russia was determined to maintain its dominance in Asia.
 - D. Fear that Vietnamese victory would lead to the spread of communism across the region.
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- 74.** How did the British help Haile Selassie consolidate his powers after 1941? (1)
- A. By keeping the Italian's out of all Somali-inhabited areas.
 - B. By training and equipping his army.
 - C. By keeping control over Ethiopia's foreign relations.
 - D. By restoring his government in troublesome provinces like the Ogaden.
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- 75.** Which one of the following became elective under the 1955 Constitution? (1)
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. The Crown Council. | B. The Office of the Prime Minister. |
| C. The Senate. | D. The Chamber of Deputies. |
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- 76.** Why did the 1960 coup against Haile Sellassie fail? Because: (1)
- A. the neighbouring colonial powers opposed it.
 - B. it was not planned and led effectively.
 - C. the people of Addis Ababa did not support it.
 - D. it was led by a civilian with no military experience.
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- 77.** Which one of the following was a consequence of the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution? (1)
- A. Abolition of status and class.
 - B. Transformation of peasant agriculture.
 - C. Centralization of power under a new regime.
 - D. Democratization of state and politics.

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- 78.** What was the distinctive feature of the pan-African movement as practiced by Garvey? (1)
- A. That blacks in the diaspora can achieve full independence only by returning to Africa.
 - B. That the Pan-African movement should be led by Africans in the Continent.
 - C. That pan-Africanism should ensure economic independence for Africans.
 - D. That blacks should fight for their rights in their respective countries.
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- 79.** What strategy was used by the Mau Mau in struggling for Kenya's independence? (1)
- A. Putting diplomatic pressure on the British at the UN.
 - B. Organizing an armed struggle against the British.
 - C. Adopting the principle of non-violent struggle used in India.
 - D. Frighten out the British by undertaking scary oaths.
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- 80.** What was the idea articulated at the All-African People's Conference at Accra that became a key principle of the OAU? The idea that: (1)
- A. all African states should work towards democratizing the state.
 - B. African states should stand with oppressed nations globally.
 - C. the immediate goal of Africans should be economic union.
 - D. states should respect each other's territorial integrity.
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- 81.** What is prehistory? (1)
- A. The method palaeontologists' use in dating fossils.
 - B. The method archaeologists use to dig out material objects.
 - C. The study of the period before the beginning of writing.
 - D. The study of non-literate societies.
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- 82.** Which of the following is correct about the theory of evolution? (1)
- A. Claims that human beings first originated in Europe.
 - B. States that humans are products of natural selection and adaptation.
 - C. Argues that humans were first civilized in ancient Greece and Rome.
 - D. Argues that human beings are descendants of Adam and Eve.
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- 83.** Which of the following is correct about the Mesolithic age? (1)
- A. It is the longest of the three stone ages in human prehistory.
 - B. It witnessed the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture.
 - C. It was a period that preceded the Neolithic age.
 - D. Its defining feature was the invention of the technology of fire.
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- 84.** What is the central point in the theocratic theory of state formation? (1)
- A. That states emerged first in The Middle East.
 - B. That states were created by religious experts.
 - C. That states were formed along river valleys.
 - D. It emerged with the emergence of private property.

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- 85.** What does the construction of the pyramids by the ancient Egyptians demonstrate? (1)
- A. They had made significant advances in engineering and architecture.
 - B. They believed in the idea of life after death.
 - C. They had intense interaction with Sumeria.
 - D. Their rulers mobilized vast resources from subject populations.
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- 86.** Which of the following achievements of ancient Persia helped the state in maintaining administrative control of the Empire? (1)
- A. The construction of a defensive wall along the borders of the Empire.
 - B. Effective use of examinations to recruit administrators.
 - C. The introduction of an effective postal relay system.
 - D. The development of a religion called Zoroastrianism.
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- 87.** Which one of the following was the earliest state in Ethiopia and the Horn? (1)
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. Aksum | B. Damat |
| C. Yeha | D. Punt |
-
- 88.** Which one of the following is a major achievement of the Muslim Arab civilization? (1)
- A. The opening up of new trade routes to Africa and Asia.
 - B. The preservation of ancient Greek texts through translation.
 - C. The development of paper money for international trade.
 - D. The introduction of new technologies of warfare to Europe.
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- 89.** What features of the Zagwe period show that there was cultural continuity with the Aksumite period? (1)
- A. The use of Massawa and Zeila for international trade.
 - B. The continued importance of Greek as commercial language.
 - C. The attempt by the state to expand its territory to the eastern lowlands.
 - D. The important role Christianity enjoyed as official religion of the state.
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- 90.** Why did the Christian highland kingdom in Medieval Ethiopia depend on mobile camps rather than permanent capitals? Because: (1)
- A. there was scarcity of lime (nora) which was important for building permanent buildings.
 - B. the mobile camps enabled rulers to control their empire more effectively than the permanent capitals.
 - C. the warrior kings of the time disliked the luxury life associated with permanent towns.
 - D. the tradition of building towns had disappeared with the Aksumites.
-
- 91.** Which one of the following was a major cause of The First World War? (1)
- A. Rise of intense nationalism among European countries.
 - B. Contest over who should control the oil fields of the Middle East.
 - C. Disagreement among European powers on the partition of Africa.
 - D. Rivalry over spheres of influence in Southeast Asia.
-
- 92.** Which one of the following was responsible for the outbreak of the 1917 Russian Revolution? (1)
- A. The imposition of a harsh treaty by Germany over Russia.
 - B. The dismissal of the Duma by Czar Nicholas II.
 - C. The military losses that Russia suffered in WWI.
 - D. The assassination of Rasputin by the socialists.

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- 93.** Which one of the following was true about the period of Italian occupation of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The expansion of road infrastructure.
 - B. The creation of an educated class.
 - C. The growth of heavy industries.
 - D. The introduction of decentralized administration.
-
- 94.** How did the outbreak of WWII in Europe affect Ethiopia? (1)
- A. It led the British to focus on Europe and hence delayed Ethiopia's liberation.
 - B. It led to the reduction of Italian troops in Ethiopia and hence encouraged the growth of the resistance movement.
 - C. It forced the Ethiopian resistance movement to change its tactics from guerrilla warfare to conventional warfare.
 - D. It gained Ethiopia the support of the British government and hence facilitated its liberation.
-
- 95.** Why was the UNO established? (1)
- A. To provide a way out of Cold War politics.
 - B. To facilitate the process of decolonization.
 - C. To resolve international conflicts peacefully.
 - D. To fight against global climate change.
-
- 96.** What did the anti-colonial movements in Algeria and Kenya in the 1950s have in common? (1)
- A. Both initially opposed complete independence but accepted it later.
 - B. Both tried peaceful methods but resorted to armed resistance when that failed.
 - C. Both were led by leaders who supported the Indian tactic of peaceful resistance.
 - D. Both were urban based movements that sought to advance the interests of the middle classes.
-
- 97.** Why did independent African states establish the OAU in 1963? (1)
- A. Because the United States had encouraged them to do so.
 - B. Because they desired to spread democracy across the Continent.
 - C. Because they wanted to establish an association independent of the Super Powers.
 - D. Because they wanted to advance the struggle against colonialism.
-
- 98.** Which one of the following institutions in Ethiopia was rebuilt with the help of the US in the post-liberation period? (1)
- A. The Imperial Highway Authority.
 - B. The Parliament.
 - C. The Imperial Board of Telecommunications.
 - D. The Imperial Body Guard.
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- 99.** Which one of the following was a consequence of the 1973-74 famine for the Imperial Government of Ethiopia? (1)
- A. The inability of the government to repulse the Somali invasion.
 - B. The withdrawal of US support from the government.
 - C. The adoption of a radical land reform program.
 - D. The loss of legitimacy for the regime.

100. Which one of the following was responsible for unpopularity of the Derg Regime?

(1)

- A. Formation of an alliance with Socialist Cuba.
- B. The passage of the land reform proclamation.
- C. Using violence against opposition groups.
- D. Organizing the Edget Behibret campaign.

— END OF EXAMINATION —

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