

YEKA SUB-SITY EDUCATION OFFICE

2013 EC. HISTORY MODEL EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12th

TIME ALLOWED 2:30

IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTION ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY A PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWER. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE VEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 2:30 HOURS. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING WAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

1. The quotation “**man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains**” expresses the theory of Rousseau’s social contract, written
 - a. Just before the Bolshevik Revolution
 - b. Just before the French Revolution
 - c. Just after world war I
 - d. Just after the French Revolution
2. The overthrow of the last Russian Czar occurred at about the same time as the
 - a. Unification of Germany and Italy
 - b. Entrance of the United States into world war I
 - c. End of the Franco-Prussian war
 - d. Invasion of Poland by armies of the Third Reich
3. Upon the death of Sarsa Dingil, the Christian kingdom once again fell into political disorder and bloody civil war because
 - a. The powerful Christian army called Jan Amora defeated at Fatagar
 - b. The successor, Minas, came to power at the age of thirteen
 - c. The old generals wanted to put their own candidates on the throne
 - d. The successor was converted to Catholicism
4. Which woman is paired with a historical development with which she is associated
 - a. Queen Victoria - decline of colonialism
 - b. Marie Antoinette - support of the Protestant Reformation
 - c. Joan of Arc - growth of national unity
 - d. Catherine the Great - promotion of constitutional government
5. An assassin’s revolver eventually killed ten million men
 This statement about the start of WWI is best interpreted as meaning that
 - a. World war I could not have been prevented
 - b. There were more casualties in world war I than in any previous war in history
 - c. A single dramatic event provided the excuse to start world war I
 - d. World war I was caused solely by the irresponsible action of one man
6. A policy followed by both Great Britain and France in making concessions to dictators to keep the peace in the 1930s was called
 - a. Collective security
 - b. Appeasement
 - c. League of Nations
 - d. Arbitration

7. An objective of the National socialist party of Germany was to
 - a. Restore the Hohenzollern rulers
 - b. Protect the Weimar Republic
 - c. Encourage communism and socialism
 - d. Undo the provisions of the treaty of Versailles
8. To which nations did the commercial Revolution of the 17th century bring the greatest increase in wealth and power
 - a. Spain & Portugal
 - b. England & Holland
 - c. France & England
 - d. German & Russia
9. The only state which successfully resisted the Imam's army led by Wazir ibn Mujahid was
 - a. Welayta
 - b. Bali
 - c. Sheka
 - d. Fatagar
10. After established his hegemony over the Ethiopia, Imam Ahmad established his center at first in
 - a. Aksum
 - b. Debre Berhan
 - c. Dembiya
 - d. Deresge
11. Italy was interested in Ethiopia during the 19th century because Ethiopia
 - a. Is the source of Blue Nile
 - b. Served as an outlet for European's surplus production
 - c. Offered opportunities for profitable trade
 - d. Was a good market for farm machinery
12. Which may well have been an ancestor of the Genus Homo
 - a. Australopithecus aethiopicus
 - b. Australopithecus Robustus
 - c. Australopithecus Boisei
 - d. Australopithecus Afarensis
13. Members of genus homo differ from the Australopithecus
 - a. The former had heavier bones and larger jaws than the later
 - b. The former had small canine teeth than the later
 - c. The former had larger brains than the later
 - d. The former had larger jaws than the later

14. At the beginning of the 1560s, the Oromo established their center in Fatagar, at a place called
- a. Oda Nabi
 - b. Bizamo
 - c. Waj
 - d. Gafat
15. Which occurred last
- a. Turkish monopoly of eastern trade routes
 - b. Rise to power of the European countries along the Atlantic
 - c. Commercial supremacy of Venice and Genoa
 - d. The expansion of Renaissance idea from Italy to other European countries
16. Which event in English history occurred during the second quarter of the 18th century
- a. Formation of the Triple Entente
 - b. Passage by parliament of the “Great Reform Bill”
 - c. England’s loss of her thirteen American colonies
 - d. The Glorious Revolution
17. Gondar experienced a period of splendor during the reign of
- a. Bakafa
 - b. Iyasu II
 - c. Yohannis I
 - d. Iyoas
18. Which represents a similarity in the careers of Napoleon Bonaparte and Adolf Hitler
- a. Suicide after their defeat
 - b. Lasting legal reforms
 - c. An invasion of Russia
 - d. A program of anti-Semitism
19. Which agency of the UN was given primary responsibility for investigating situations that threaten world peace
- a. Trusteeship council
 - b. International court of Justice
 - c. Security council
 - d. Secretariat
20. The communists seek to keep democratic ideas from their people by means of
- a. Containment
 - b. Coexistence
 - c. The Iron curtain
 - d. COMECON
21. A significant advantage of Zagwe kings’ neutrality policy in the crusades was in
- a. Getting land in Jerusalem
 - b. Remarkable architectural achievements
 - c. The expansion of church education
 - d. The help of Egypt in the war against their rivals

22. German Nazism differed most from Russian Communism with respect to the
- a. Ownership of property
 - b. Political party system
 - c. Existence of secret police
 - d. Censorship of newspapers & radio
23. The first blow to the prestige of the League of Nations was
- a. France's seizure of Syria and Lebanon
 - b. Hitler's occupation of the Sudetenland
 - c. Italy's conquest of Ethiopia
 - d. Japan's invasion of Manchuria
24. Hitler argued that Germany should annex the Sudetenland to
- a. Protect the German-speaking population
 - b. Reduce French influence in central Europe
 - c. Gain control of additional munitions factories
 - d. Prevent communist seizure of the area
25. By 1950 who had lost the mainland to the communists and ruled only a small island of the China coast
- a. Chiang Kai-Shek
 - b. Sun Yat sen
 - c. Mao-Tse – tung
 - d. Chou En-lai
26. Christopher da Gama, the commander of Portuguese soldiers, was captured and killed at the battle of
- a. Woina Dega
 - b. Seharti
 - c. Agame
 - d. Wafla
27. The official name of Russia is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Soviet is a Russian word meaning
- a. Democratic
 - b. A responsible ministry
 - c. Dictatorial
 - d. A council
28. Mali attained greatness in the 14th century under the leadership of
- a. Mansa Musa
 - b. Mohammed Ture
 - c. Sumanguru
 - d. Suni Ali
29. In the Soviet dictatorship the death of the dictator has been followed by a (an)
- a. Period of brief rule by his son
 - b. Immediate outbreak of international conflict
 - c. Bitter struggle for power aiming his important followers
 - d. Return to the form of government that existed before the dictatorship

30. The growth of trade in medieval Ethiopia resulted in
- Frequent clashes between the rival states
 - An increase in the power of the nobles
 - The rise of a middle class
 - The expansion of church education
31. The Stalinist Five Years plan emphasized
- Investments by foreign capitalists
 - The establishment of collective farms
 - Production of house hold appliances and automobiles
 - Development of steel mills and electric power plants
32. The Almoravid movement in the Maghrib region was organized by
- Sanhaja Berbers
 - Kangaba People
 - Ibn Tumart
 - Mandinka People
33. Before the rise of Funj Sultanate, the two Christian kingdoms in Nubia were
- Sinar & Abdallabi
 - Aksum & Alexanderia
 - Meroe & Napata
 - Alwa & Makuria
34. For the period 1919-1940, which is considered a result of the other three
- Rise of the Nazi movement
 - German tradition of militarism
 - Rise of unemployment in Germany
 - Treaty of Versailles
35. By the Balfour Declaration, England announced support for
- The Berlin-to-Bagdad railroad
 - Arab nationalism against outman Turks
 - Palestine independency from Ottoman Turkish
 - A Jewish homeland in Palestine
36. On the eve of the 16th century movement, the Oromo were organized in to two separate confederacies called
- Borana & Barentu
 - Guji & Marawa
 - Karayu & Ittu
 - Akachu & Humbana
37. An Israeli objective in the 1956 Sinai campaign was to
- Gain control of the Suez Canal
 - End English power in Egypt
 - End Egyptian guerrilla raids into Israeli territory

- d. Establish democratic government in Egypt
38. Which European country was directly involved in the 1946-1954 civil war in Indo China
- a. Great Britain
 - b. Japan and China
 - c. France
 - d. United states of America
39. The early Socialists, such as Robert Owen and Charles Fourier, who wished to reform society by establishing model communities, were called
- a. Scientific Socialist
 - b. Utopians
 - c. Christian Democratic
 - d. Communists
40. The beginnings of the Romantic movement in literature and art are sometimes associated with the
- a. Protestant Reformation
 - b. French Revolution
 - c. Glorious Revolution
 - d. Russian Revolution
41. The Suez Canal shortened the water route between
- a. New York & Istanbul
 - b. Tokyo & San Francisco
 - c. London & Singapore
 - d. Cairo & Venice
42. The spiritual leader in the Oromo traditional religion was known as
- a. Qallu
 - b. Waqa
 - c. Ayana
 - d. Mada
43. In the unification of their respective countries, both Bismarck & Cavour followed the policy of
- a. Winning the friendship of France
 - b. Extending democratic reforms
 - c. Maintaining neutrality in the Crimean war
 - d. Provoking Austria into a declaration of war
44. The immediate factor that enabled the Mamluks to seize power in Egypt was
- a. The greatness and prosperity of Alexandria
 - b. The rise of the Ayyubid Sultan
 - c. The Mongol invasion of the Middle East
 - d. The collapse of West African empires
45. Why did Ethiopia isolate herself from European relation in the 17th century
- a. Few Ethiopians had converted to Catholicism
 - b. Ethiopians resented the poor quality of European goods

- c. Ethiopian feared that European missionary activities might lead to religious war
 - d. Ethiopian hesitated that European trade activities would lead to military conquest
46. A major reason for the formation of corporations in Industrial revolution was to
- a. Avoid government control
 - b. Regulate labor unions
 - c. Raise large amounts of capital funds
 - d. Promote better advertising
47. The members of the Quadruple Alliance, as formed at the congress of Vienna, were Austria, Prussia
- a. Italy & England
 - b. Spain & Belgium
 - c. Holland & Russia
 - d. Russia & England
48. One important result of the long reign of Emperor Menelik was
- a. An end to colonial expansion toward Ethiopia
 - b. The development of Industrialization
 - c. The delineation of the border line of Ethiopia
 - d. An increase colonial expansion of Egypt
49. Bismarck's plan to unify Germany included
- a. Organizing a tariff union of German States
 - b. Securing the cooperation of Austria
 - c. Compelling the other north German states to join Prussia in a confederation on Prussia's terms
 - d. Holding a plebiscite on unification in all German states
50. The seizure of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, was important because it
- a. Gave the Revolutionists a strong fort
 - b. Released thousands of prisoners who joined the Revolutionary army
 - c. Placed the royal family in the power of the Revolutionists
 - d. Represented a successful attack on a symbol of the tyranny of the old regime
51. The concordat between Napoleon and the pope in 1801,
- a. All church properties that had been confiscated were restored
 - b. The church was given complete control of education
 - c. Bishops were to be selected by the government and confirmed by the papacy
 - d. The church agreed to give up claims to its former lands
52. France was the first country in continental Europe to have a revolution against the old regime because

- a. Louis XVI was an evil tyrant
 - b. The middle class was more advanced than in other countries
 - c. Economic conditions were worse than in other countries
 - d. A Frenchman invented the guillotine
53. The Declaration of the Rights of man, adopted by the National Assembly, was a
- a. Constitution to govern France
 - b. Document stating the principles of the French Revolution
 - c. Law confiscating church lands in France
 - d. Declaration of war against the monarchs of Austria & Prussia
54. John Lock justified the glorious revolution on the grounds that
- a. Kings hold power by divine right
 - b. Government is unnecessary
 - c. Government is a contract entered in to between the ruler and the ruled
 - d. Rulers are responsible to the house of lords
55. The major purpose of the reign of terror after Ethiopian revolution was to
- a. Reestablish the old regime
 - b. Establish a limited monarchy
 - c. Kill all the radical leaders
 - d. Crush opposition to the revolution
56. In the Italy-Ethiopian dispute, the League of Nations
- a. Ineffectively attempted to apply sanctions
 - b. Showed a sympathetic attitude toward Italy
 - c. Refused to take any action
 - d. Brought about a settlement through world court action
57. Who was the leader of the Puritan army that overthrew tyrannical Stuart Rule and established the common wealth in England
- a. Oliver Cromwell
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Robert Walpole
 - d. George Washington
58. The first pan-African conference was organized by
- a. H. Sylvester Williams
 - b. Marcus Garvey
 - c. Dr. William Du Bois
 - d. Emperor Haile Selassie
59. Who fought on the side of the American colonists and brought American democratic ideals back to his native land France
- a. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - c. Marquis de Lafayette

68. The immediate reason for Luther's protest against the Catholic church was
- Worldness of the Catholic Church
 - Predestination
 - The sale of indulgences
 - Undemocratic practices of church leaders
69. The Aksumite built obelisks, which were
- Religious shrines
 - Not sufficiently known
 - tombs of the kings
 - Royal palaces
70. Which Africa country became independent first among all
- Ghana
 - Nigeria
 - Gambia
 - Sierra Leone
71. Who ruled Axum in the middle of the first century AD
- Ezana
 - Zoskales
 - Fremenantos
 - Kaleb
72. Which was characteristics of enlightened despots during the 18th century
- They gave their subjects a voice in the government
 - They used their absolute power to make some reforms
 - They united to defeat Louis XVI of France
 - They encouraged the Renaissance
73. Mozambique achieved its independence from Portugal under
- Agostino Neto's MPLA
 - Jonas Savimbi's UNITA
 - Samora Machel's FRELIMO
 - Ben Bella's FLN
74. Mukarrib was
- Religious writings
 - The name of pre-Axum gods
 - The title of unknown king of Damot
 - Politico religious title of Punt
75. Why is it impossible to know very much about the people who lived in the Stone age
- They left no historians to tell us about their achievements
 - No technology which investigate about them
 - Archeologists have no skill to search when & where they lived
 - They were emerged before old stone age
76. Among the following alternatives, one can be studied under the period of history
- Savagery
 - Barbarous
 - Bronze Age
 - Old stone Age
77. Two outstanding contributions of Aksum to Ethiopian civilization were in

- a. Literature & religion
 - b. Engineering & law
 - c. Painting & drama
 - d. Music & military tactics
78. The beginning of the Historic period relatively corresponds to the beginning of the
- a. Stone Age
 - b. Iron Age
 - c. Bronze Age
 - d. Copper Age
79. The founder of Mwene Mutapa was
- a. Mutota
 - b. Rozwi
 - c. Shona
 - d. Changamire
80. Human who lived before the dawn of civilization are called prehistoric men. Why?
- a. Very little can ever be known about them
 - b. They produce stone tools and they left traces behind them
 - c. They were not real human beings but not gorillas and chimpanzees
 - d. They possessed a high degree of intelligence as well as skill
81. An important reason why the Aksum Empire declined was that the
- a. War with Meroe weakened the Empire
 - b. Losses of her control over the Red Sea commerce
 - c. War with the joint force of Beja & Agaw
 - d. Church opposition of Aksum & Lasta
82. The Babylonians are credited with having
- a. Possessed considerable legal and business ability
 - b. Erected the largest buildings of ancient times
 - c. Built a navy that dominated the Mediterranean
 - d. Conquered India and Persia
83. In Ethiopian history, autocratic rulers based their claim to rule on
- a. The consent of the church
 - b. The theory of Devine right
 - c. The support of the nobility
 - d. The support of the middle class
84. The Assyrian practice of appointing governors to rule separate provinces was adopted later by the
- a. Persians
 - b. Sumerians
 - c. Babylonians
 - d. Egyptians
85. Nebuchadnezzar was
- a. Arranger of oldest known legal code
 - c. Founder of Persian Empire

- b. Builder of Hanging Gardens d. Prophet of the Persians
86. The Hindu belief that each person's soul experiences many rebirths is called
- a. Restitution c. Reincarnation
- b. Hinduism d. Evolution
87. The intellectual center of Greece about 450 BC the "School of Hellas" was
- a. Sparta c. Athens
- b. Byzantium d. Alexandria
88. Who ruled Rome at the time of the birth of Jesus
- a. Augustus Caesar c. Julius Caesar
- b. Romulus Augustus d. Tiberius Gracchus
89. The Great expansion of commerce in the Mediterranean area during the first two centuries AD is best explained by the
- a. Adoption of proactive tariffs c. Introduction of money
- b. Invention of the compass d. Maintenance of peace
90. A basic reason for the decline of Feudalism was that the
- a. Serfs revolted successfully
- b. Lesser nobles refused to honor their military obligations
- c. Crusades revived trade and ended manor self-sufficiency
- d. Church opposed feudal warfare
91. In 1974 the Ethiopian Teachers Association thespian a countrywide strike against the
- a. Educational Sector Review c. Petroleum price rise
- b. New Prime Minister d. Military unrest
92. Which was true of the Byzantine Empire
- a. It was established during the Augustan Age
- b. It was conquered by Charlemagne
- c. It lasted a thousand years after the "fall" of Rome
- d. It ended with the rise of Islam
93. The most powerful minister under the government of Haile Selassie in the period between 1941-55 was
- a. Aklilu Habte-Wold c. Imiru Haile Selassie
- b. Mekonen Endalkachew d. Wolde Giyorgis Wolde Yohannes
94. Which battle is significant because it shocked the spread of Islam in Europe

- a. Manzikert
 - b. Tours
 - c. Crusades
 - d. Waterloo
95. Which one of the following was associated with British policy under the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA) in Ethiopia following the Italian defeat in 1941?
- a. The return of the Reserved Area to Ethiopia
 - b. The restoration of full powers to the emperor
 - c. The development of roads and other infrastructure
 - d. An attempt to keep Ethiopia in a semi-protectorate status
96. In the later Middle Ages, merchants generally supported attempts of their monarchs to establish strong national states because the merchants
- a. Were assured a voice in the government
 - b. Were forced by the church to support the king
 - c. Had become members of the aristocracy
 - d. Favored a strong central government to preserve law & order
97. The Dark Ages in Western Europe refers to the period
- a. Before the down fall of history
 - b. Soon after the assassination of Julius Caesar
 - c. Following the collapse of the Roman Empire
 - d. Directly following the end of the Pax Romana
98. Which of the following was a positive outcome during the early period of the Ethiopian Revolution before it turned into military dictatorship
- a. Land reform
 - b. Salary increases to civil servants
 - c. Release of political prisoners
 - d. Permission to hold protest demonstrations
99. Which of the following developments acted as an immediate trigger for the Revolution of 1974
- a. Shortage of food
 - b. The rebellion of the military in Asmara
 - c. Border conflict with Somalia
 - d. Increase in oil prices
100. According to tradition, the name of the kingdom was initially Kangaba. Later it was changed to Mali, which means
- a. Where the kings resides
 - b. Greatest & prosperous state
 - c. Gods houses
 - d. War chiefs

