

ETHIOPIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

REMEDIAL PROGRAMME (2022/2023)

HISTORY EXAMINATION BOOKLET

TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR (1:00)

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This booklet consists of 50 questions of multiple choice. Hence, you are required to attempt them all and give your answers on a separate sheet provided to you. Do not forget to write your full name and Identification Number on all pages and the answer sheet.

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Instruction: Choose the Correct Answer among the Provided Alternatives for the Questions below (each 1point).

1. What does a historian mean to say, “Where there are no sources, there is no history.”? It means that
 - A. Studying and writing history should involve creative imagination.
 - B. Studying and writing history should deal with the contemporary issues.
 - C. Studying and writing history should relay on evidences.
 - D. Studying and writing history should be guided by professional historians.
2. Which of the following dating techniques in history represents a period of **ten** years?
 - A. Century
 - B. Decade
 - C. Millennium
 - D. Era
3. What element did ancient Egypt and Nubia commonly share?
 - A. Being flourished along the Nile Valley.
 - B. Being developed in the technique of mummification.
 - C. Being known by a cuneiform of writing.
 - D. Being ruled by more than thirty dynasties.
4. Which of the following early civilizations did flourish in the Western Hemisphere?
 - A. Sumerian
 - B. Aztecs
 - C. Persian
 - D. Assyrian
5. Ancient states that were ruled by religious authorities were known as
 - A. Democracies
 - B. Republics
 - C. Theocracies
 - D. Aristocracies
6. Which of the followings is **wrong** about Axum?
 - A. Its civilization was originated from South Arabia.
 - B. It declined due to the loss of control of the Red Sea trade.
 - C. It had a well-demarcated social structure.
 - D. In its heydays, its territory stretched beyond the Red Sea.
7. Which of the following is **false** about the state of Punt?
 - A. It was ruled by a series of kings known as pharaohs.
 - B. Information about it was contained in Egyptian hieroglyphics.
 - C. Its exact location and territorial extent is not clearly known.
 - D. It was the earliest recorded state in Ethiopia and the Horn.
8. Which of the followings is **correct** about the Zagwe Kingdom?
 - A. It declined soon as the Arabs had destroyed the port of Adulis.
 - B. It expanded its territory beyond the Red Sea coasts.
 - C. It declined due to lack of succession and power struggle.
 - D. It developed a unique cultural tradition that deviated the Axumite period.

9. Which of the following is **wrong** about the kingdom of Damot?
 - A. It was founded by Motalami.
 - B. It resisted the expansion of Zagwe rulers successfully.
 - C. Its territory also included the central and southern parts of Shawa.
 - D. Its history can be traced back to the Axumite period.
10. The legend about Prester John of Indies had strengthened the relation between Ethiopia and _____.
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Israel
 - C. Europe
 - D. South Arabia
11. The most dominant Muslim State that attained economic and political hegemony in the Horn of Africa during the sixteenth century was the sultanate of
 - A. Ifat
 - B. Mora
 - C. Adal
 - D. Hadiya
12. The root cause of the inter-state conflict in Ethiopia during the sixteenth century was the
 - A. Expansion of Islam and emergence of Muslim states.
 - B. Desire to control trade routes that run from coastal area to the interior.
 - C. Contact with the Mediterranean and the Arab world.
 - D. Political instability in the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.
13. The *Jegol Gimb* around the town of Harar was built during the reign of
 - A. Imam Ahmed Ibrahim
 - B. Emir Nur Mujahid
 - C. Imam Omar Abdullah
 - D. Emir Ali Dawud
14. The political and religious center of the Oromo before the sixteenth century was
 - A. Bule Hora
 - B. Madda Walabu
 - C. Jimma
 - D. Bishoftu
15. In the 15th and 16th centuries, Europeans' overseas exploration was spearheaded by
 - A. France and England
 - B. Spain and Portugal
 - C. Portugal and France
 - D. England and Spain
16. The birth place of the Renaissance Movement was
 - A. Germany
 - B. France
 - C. Italy
 - D. Britain
17. The French Revolution reached its bloodiest stage during the reign of
 - A. Louis XVI
 - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - C. the Jacobins
 - D. the Girondins
18. In 1776, a document known as the 'Declaration of Independence' was drafted by
 - A. Thomas Paine
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. George Washington
 - D. Jefferson Davis
19. What was the first secular political movement appeared in England during the seventeenth century?
 - A. The Democrats
 - B. The Levellers
 - C. The Chartists
 - D. The Socialists

20. Brazil was a colony of
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Spain | C. Portugal |
| B. France | D. Britain |
21. Which of the followings was **not** effect of the Industrial Revolution?
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|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Factory system | C. Oppressive rule |
| B. Competitive market | D. Urbanization |
22. Who was the author of a book known as Utopia?
- | | |
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| A. William Shakespeare | C. Thomas More |
| B. Dante Alighieri | D. Martin Luther |
23. Which of the followings is **wrong** about the American War of Independence?
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| A. It led to the convention of the USA Constitution. |
| B. It influenced the liberation of South American states. |
| C. It led to the revolutionary crisis in France. |
| D. It led to a quick emancipation of the enslaved population. |
24. Which part in Africa was the most seriously affected due to the Trans-Atlantic slave trade?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. North Africa | C. East Africa |
| B. West Africa | D. South Africa |
25. Which of the followings was **not** major factor for the population movements in East Africa that occurred widely from the 14th to the 16th centuries?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Demographic pressure | C. Military conflict |
| B. Resource scarcity | D. Religious difference |
26. The last stage of the Gondarine period was dominated by the growing power and importance of
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Emperor Fasiladas | C. <i>Itege</i> Mintewab |
| B. Emperor Bakafa | D. Iyasu I |
27. The Jesuit evangelist who was successful in converting Emperor Suseniyos and his officials into Catholicism was
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. J. Bermudez | C. A. Oviedo |
| B. A. Mendez | D. P. Paez |

28. During the *Zemenemesafint* the Imperial Court was mainly dominated by the
- A. Quaran lords
 - B. Yejju rulers
 - C. Gondaian kings
 - D. Shawans
29. Batto and Bushasho were the ruling dynasties of the Kingdom of
- A. Sheka
 - B. Kaffa
 - C. Wolayta
 - D. Enareya
30. The main factor for the rise of the Sheikdoms of Asosa, Benishangul and Komosha along Ethio-Sudanese border during the nineteenth century was the
- A. Influence of Islam and border trade.
 - B. Mass immigration of Muslim population from Egypt to the region.
 - C. Shift of political center by the Mahdists to that area.
 - D. Decline of the Christian kingdom which had dominated the region.
31. The core area of the Shawan kingdom was
- A. Entoto
 - B. Menz
 - C. Ankober
 - D. Menagesha
32. Who was the prominent figure among the Oromo of the Gibe area in the process of political transformation that replaced *Gada* system by a monarchical political tradition during the 19th century?
- A. Abba Sera
 - B. Abba Dula
 - C. Abba Muda
 - D. Abba Qoro
33. Which European countries did sign the Tripartite Treaty in 1906, so that it would define their respective area of interest in Ethiopia?
- A. Britain, France and Italy
 - B. Germany, Austria and France
 - C. Britain, France and Germany
 - D. Italy, Germany and France
34. In 1880s, Europeans' scramble for Africa was precipitated by the
- A. French occupation of Algeria and Senegal
 - B. British takeover of Egypt
 - C. Dutch claim to regain Cape colony in South Africa
 - D. Completion of the Suez Canal
35. The revolutionary leader who had organized an anti-colonial movement in Nyasaland in 1915 was
- A. Julius Nyerere
 - B. Robert Mugabe
 - C. Patrice Lumumba
 - D. John Chlembwe

36. What precondition was required from Ethiopia so as to get membership in the League of Nations in 1923?
- A. Accepting the terms of the Tripartite Treaty.
 - B. Abolishing slavery and slave trade.
 - C. Signing boundary agreements with her neighbors.
 - D. Allowing capitalist investment in Ethiopia.
37. The event which became the immediate cause to the First World war took place between
- A. Germany and France
 - B. Austria and Serbia
 - C. Austria and Russia
 - D. Serbia and Russia
38. Which Asian country did pursue a policy known as “New Order in Greater East Asia”, from the 1930s to the early 1940s?
- A. India
 - B. Japan
 - C. China
 - D. North Korea
39. The two super powers in the immediate post-WWII were
- A. Great Britain and France
 - B. USA and USSR
 - C. USSR and China
 - D. USA and Great Britain
40. Which of the followings is **correct** about the League of Nations?
- A. It was dominated by the USA and Great Britain.
 - B. It was the first international organization after the First World War.
 - C. It came to replace the United Nations Organization.
 - D. Its success was asserted in stopping imperialism and aggressions.
41. The disarmament negotiation known as Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which was opened in November 1969, was intended to
- A. Stop financing on military training.
 - B. Limit the armaments of the super powers.
 - C. Resolve Arab-Israeli conflict.
 - D. Limit the size of national army.
42. Initially, the Pan Africanism Movement aimed at
- A. Eliminating colonial rule in Africa.
 - B. Establishing a unified state for Africans.
 - C. Struggling against racism.
 - D. Eradicating poverty in Africa.

Answer Sheet (History)

Full Name: _____, ID. No. _____

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