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History

2004 E.C from Grade 11

Unit ONE

- Which one of the following NOT true about Ethiopia studies?
 - It was started by American named Job Ludolf
 - Aleqa Taye and Aleqa Asme Giyorgis were Church historians
 - The first modern history of the country was published in 1684
 - The establishment of Haile Selassie I University College was a turning point in its development
- Which of the following best explains the term Historiography?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The study of history and science The study of the history of a nature 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The study of the writing of history The study of the history of human species
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- What is Hagiography?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A piece of travel literature A piece of writing about hygiene 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An account of the daily activities of a monarch A writing about the life and miracles of a saint
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Unit ONE

- Any information about the past can qualify as history when it is

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Written by a professional historian Written by a mature historian 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supported by primary sources Supported by evidence
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- Which of the following can be said to be a weakness of Ethiopian historiography?
 - It exhibits a gender bias in favor of men.
 - It is too radical and revolutionary
 - It focuses on the culture rather than on the politics of the past
 - It glorifies foreigners rather than Ethiopians

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Unit ONE

- What is Futuh al-Habasha?*
 - A fictional writing in Arabic about Ethiopian history
 - Title of a chronicle about the Moslem Sultanate of Ifat
 - A biography of Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi
 - An eyewitness account of the wars of the 16th century between the Sultanate of Adal and the Christian kingdom in Ethiopia

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Unit ONE

- What was the role of **Chroniclers** in Imperial Ethiopia?
 - To write critical histories of the state.
 - To compose and publish prayer books.
 - To write truthful accounts of daily events.
 - To record events according to the views of the kings.
- Which of the following is true about history as a field of study?
 - It is written on the basis of written sources only.
 - It is written on the basis of both written and oral sources.
 - It gives more importance to fossils and artifacts than to oral traditions.
 - It gives more importance to eyewitness accounts rather than to written documents.

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Unit ONE

1. In which of the following language did the court chroniclers of Imperial Ethiopia wrote their accounts?
A. Geez B. Agaw C. Latin D. Amharic

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Unit Two

1. Acheulean tools are associated with
A. Hominids B. Homo erectu C. Homo habilis D. Homo sapiens
2. The two main factors which led to the colonization of Africa in the Middle of the 1880s were
A. The revolt of Arabi pasha and the British control of Egypt
B. The British takeover of Egypt and the opening of the Suez Canal
C. The involvement of Germany and Belgium in African colonization
D. The British conquest of Egypt in 1882 and the desire of both king Leopold of Belgium, and Germany, to colonize Africa
3. The term use to describe the diplomatic problems posed, in the Balkans specifically, in 19th and early 20th centuries was
A. Nationalism C. Multi-Nationalism
B. Constitutionalism D. The Eastern Question

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Unit Two

1. During which era did humans begin to domesticate animals and plants for food?
A. The old stone Age C. The New Stone Age
B. The Middle stone Age D. The Bronze Age
2. What is the difference between members of the genus Homo and the Australopithecus?
A. The latter had larger brains than the former C. The latter had smaller jaws than the former
B. Ht former had smaller jaws than the latter D. The former were bipedal and the latter were not
3. Which of the following is an attribute characteristic of a “civilization” in human history?
A. Literacy C. Big capacity for making war
B. Belief in one God D. Control over vast territory
4. Australopithecus Africanus was mostly discovered in
A. Olduvai Gorge, Kenya. C. Hadar of the Middle Awash
B. Southern Africa.\ D. East Africa, Tanzania

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Unit Two

1. The theory that the universe emerged out of a hot and dense mass through some kind of cosmic explosion is called:
The Big-bang theory C. Creationist theory
A. Evolution theory D. Dynamic theory of creation
2. If you were an historian doing research on the Battle of Adwa, which of the following would you take as a reliable primary source?
A. A story told by a descendant of a participant in the Battle
B. A story published on an Italian newspaper based on an interview of participants
C. An account given by an Italian historian after research in Italian military archives
D. Letters exchanged between the Ethiopian and the Italian governments before and after the Battle
3. The closest living relatives of humans are:
A. Homo Sapines and Hominids C. Gorillas and chimpanzees
B. Homo sapiens and Homo Habilis D. Pongidae and Hominids
4. Which of the following came first in human history?
A. The use of metal tools C. The formation of the state
B. The establishment of the nuclear family D. Domestication of plants and animals

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Unit Two

- Which of the following was the distinguishing mark of the Neolithic Period?
(A) Iron smelting. (C) Hunting and gathering.
(B) Maritime trade. (D) The start of agriculture.
- In which one of the following sites did archaeologists find evidence of early domestication of cattle in Ethiopia?
(A) Lalibela (C) Omo Valley.
(B) Gobedra (D) Melka Kunture.
- Which one of the following is correct about *Homo Erectus*?
(A) It was the first hominid to develop the use of language.
(B) It seems to have been the first hominid to make use of fire technology.
(C) It was a species that originated in Asia and then spread to other continents.
(D) It distinguished itself by making tools for the first time in hominid history.

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Unit Three

- The first people to have used the alphabetic system of writing were
A. The Etruscans B. The Egyptians C. the Phoenicians D. the Carthaginians
- Which one of the following does NOT belong to the characteristics of states?
A. a government C. a well-developed currency in coins
B. a definite territorial area D. a relatively large number of people
- Which of the following is correct about ancient civilizations?
A. They developed all over the world C. Everything about them was learnt from archaeology
B. They were not based on arable farming D. Permanent settlement was important for the development

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Unit Three

- The earliest great civilizations were those of
A. Persia and Egypt C. China and Rome
B. Aksum and India D. Egypt and Mesopotamia
- The majority of the peoples of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa are speakers of
A. The Nilo-Saharan language family C. The Kushitic language family
B. The Semitic language family D. Southern Kushitic language family
- Which of the following is true about Buddhism?
A. It first originated in China and spread to Japan
B. It originated in India as a reform movement
C. It preached salvation through extreme asceticism
D. It preached salvation through alms giving
- Which of the following is a central argument of Marxism?
A. That all history of humanity is the history of class struggle.
B. That religion helps in mobilizing the masses against their rulers.
C. That people are motivated into action by their ethnic affinities.
D. That there can be a direct transition from feudalism to socialism.
- A major threat to the Aksumite economic and political interests in the Red Sea came from
A. the Persian Empire C. the expansion of the Muslim Arabs
B. Egypt D. the prophet Mohammed

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Unit Three

1. What was the subject matter of “Niccollo Machiavelli’s The prince”?
A. The history of warfare
B. The art of politics
C. The religious basis of morality
D. The history of piracy
2. Which of the following is true about ancient Meroe?
A. Its origin goes back to 5000 BC
B. It was finally destroyed by Aksum
C. It had very little or nothing to do with Ancient Egypt
D. At the height of its power it controlled the whole of the RED SEA coast
3. What was Natural philosophy according to scholars of Ancient Greece?
A. Philosophy about the nature of human beings
B. Natural science
C. Art and the philosophy of natural beauty
D. Philosophical thinking by people who are not much educated

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Unit Three

1. Which of the following is true about the democracy of the city states of ancient Greece?
(A) It applied to everybody.
(B) It applied to citizens only.
(C) It applied to all men except the slaves.
(D) It applied to everybody except the *plebians*.
2. Why did successive Chinese dynasties support the teachings of Confucianism?
(A) Because it taught people to accept their place within society without question.
(B) Because it argued that rulers should not be governed by ethics unlike ordinary people.
(C) Because it taught that China should conquer other peoples because it is more civilized.
(D) Because it emphasized that the poor should be concerned primarily with their salvation.
3. Which one of the following is correct about early Christianity?
(A) It tried to resolve its internal differences through a number of religious councils presided by the emperors.
(B) It was organized around a church in which there was little distinction between the clergy and the laity.
(C) It faced little internal division since there was complete agreement on the life and teachings of Jesus.
(D) It used as a basis of its teaching the collection of Christian writings called the New Testament but rejected the Jewish Scriptures.

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Unit Three

1. All of the following EXCEPT one was a plant domesticated in Ethiopia. Which one?
A. Teff
B. Barley
C. Coffee
D. Finger millet
2. Which one of the following is correct about the Indus Valley Civilization?
A. The earliest states of this civilization were established by Aryan conquerors from southern India
B. A distinguishing feature of this civilization was the absence of urban settlements throughout its territory
C. The destruction of this civilization was partly related to changes in the environmental conditions of the region
D. The ideology of the state and the world view of its people were shaped by Buddhism which was a state religion

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Unit Four

1. The prophet Muhammed was persecuted by
A. Romans
B. the Jews
C. the Qurays
D. Christian Arabs
2. Which of the following is true about the East Roman Empire? It was
A. Called Byzantium
C. Easily attacked by “barbarians”

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- B. Called Constantinople
D. Poorer than the West Roman Empire
3. Which one of the following is a characteristic of capitalism?
A. Forced labor
C. Private property in land
B. A command economy
D. Communal ownership of land
4. What event marks the end of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D?
A. Start of internal civil war
C. Takeover of power by Germanic chieftains
B. Defeat in war against the Greek city states
D. The conversion of the last emperor to Christianity
5. Which of the following Islamic legal schools of thought has been dominant in Ethiopia?
A. Hanafi and Maliki
C. Shafi and Hanafi
B. Maliki and Shafi
D. Hanafi and Hanabali
6. Which of the following was a feature of serfdom in Western Europe?
A. Freedom of the serf to leave the manor
B. Obligation of the serf to marry according to the wishes of the landlord
C. Obligation of the landlord to feed the serf
D. Freedom of the serf to determine the schedule of work for himself and the landlord

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Unit Four

1. One of the following is **WRONG** about Christianity.
A. It is the only monotheistic religion
C. The first Christians were Jews
B. It believes in Jesus Christ, The Son of God
D. Christianity was attractive to the poor and the oppressed
2. Which of the following Ethiopian languages belongs to the Nilo-Saharan family?
A. Konso
B. Anyuwa
C. Saho
D. Gamo
3. Which of the following is **WRONG** about the Zagwe Kingdom?
A. Its founder was Marra Tekle Haimanot.
C. Its territory stretched to Lake Tana in the West
B. Adefa was its first center.
D. The exact date of its beginning is clearly known.
4. Which of the following is true about the Medieval Islamic states of East-Central Ethiopia?
A. They were entirely theocratic
B. They were dominated principally by trading interests
C. They were always dependents of the Christian state in the North
D. All of them were Arabic Speaking
5. The oldest Muslim state in the Ethiopian region was
A. The Sultanate of Adal
C. The Sultanate of Ifat
B. The Sultanate of Shewa
D. The Sultanate of Hadiya
6. The core provinces of the Gondarine Kingdom were
A. Gojjam, Eritrea and Begemdir.
C. Simen, Shewa and Gojjam
B. Shewa, Tigray and Wallo.
D. Begemdir, Gojjam, Simen and Tigray.

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Unit Four

1. Which of the following is a central feature of European Feudalism?
A. Small holder agriculture
C. The predominance of fiefs
B. Political centralization
D. Secular education
2. What was the origin of the differences between Sunni and Shia Islam?
A. On interpretation of the role of the Prophet in Islam
B. On the question of succession to the Prophet
C. On the question of relationships between Islam and Christianity
D. On the question of the role of Islamic law in government
3. Large scale exploration and discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries started because of the:
A. availability of more efficient sailing ships and navigation instruments
B. invention of airplanes
C. improvement of the climate

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Unit Four

- Which of the following people established the most powerful Muslim State during the Late Middle Ages?
(A) The Arabs (B) The Persians. (C) The Turks. (D) The Indians.
- Which one of the following is correct about the manorial system in medieval Europe?
(A) It involved the use of both free and slave labor on the farms.
(B) It declined with the spread of big estates farmed by slave labor.
(C) It helped the mobility of peasants across farms in search of better wages.
(D) It encouraged self sufficiency rather than economic interdependence.
- Which of the following was the characteristic of Medieval Islamic Culture? It:
(A) focused on dogmatic theology.
(B) received and advanced Western philosophy.
(C) promoted the education of unmarried women.
(D) opposed and condemned everything done by non-Muslims.
- Which of the following developments resulted from the expansion of trade and the development of capitalist economy in Western Europe in the Late Middle Ages?
(A) Enclosure of estates (C) Administrative independence of major towns
(B) Recognition of voting rights for women (D) The decline of religion and rise of secularism

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Unit Four

- What was the main reason that the Quraysh Arabs persecuted the Prophet Muhammed in the early period of the emergence of Islam? Because they
A. feared that Muhammed's teachings will undermine their economic interests
B. feared that the new teaching might lead them into conflict with their neighbors
C. disagreed with Muhammed over the interpretation of some sections of the Quran
D. believed that Muhammed's teaching would lead to internal divisions among the Arabs

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Unit Five

- The majority of the people of Ethiopia and the Horn are
A. Omotic speakers C. Kushitic speaker
B. Semitic speakers D. Nilo-Saharan speakers
- Which of the following sources provides evidence about the conversion of the rulers of Aksum of Christianity in the 4th century A.D?
A. The obelisks C. A stone inscription of Ezana
B. The Christian Topography D. The periplus of the Erythrean Sea
- Which of the following African peoples is NOT divide between two or more countries?
A. The Oromo B. The Afar C. The Somali D. The Sidama

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Unit Five

- Which of the following was the direct and immediate cause for the collapse of the Western Roman Empire?
A. The corruption of the rulers. C. Military failure.
B. Economic bankruptcy. D. The murder of the Roman Emperor.
- The last Emir of Harar was
A. Emire Abdullahi. B. Emir Nur. C. Emir Ali Dawud. D. Emir Mahfuz

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3. Which of the following was **NOT** true of the *Zemene Mesafint*?
- A. It began with the death of Teklegiorgis.
 - B. It began in the nineteenth century.
 - C. It began with the death of Iyoas.
 - D. It was the period when the power of the emperors was weak.

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Unit Five

1. Which one of the following was an ancient civilization that was made up of a number of independent city states?
A. Persia B. Aksum C. Egypt D. Mesopotamia
2. The majority of the peoples of Ethiopia and the Horn are speakers of:
A. Semitic languages C. Nilo-Saharan languages
B. Omotic languages D. Kushitic languages
3. What brought about the fall of Aksum as an Empire?
A. The rise and expansion of Islam C. The drying and impoverishment of the land
B. Misrule by despotic emperors D. Internal rebellions and attacks from outside
4. What was the idea behind the underground churches of Roha (Lalibela)
A. The recreation of the Holy Land C. Development of the art of building
B. Encouragement of monasticism D. Creation of a religious centre greater than Aksum
5. What do the Nure, the Somali, the Oromo and the Afar communities share in common?
A. Their settlements extend beyond Ethiopia C. They all speak Cushitic languages
B. They are all pastoralists D. They are all highly centralized societies

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Unit Five

1. Which one of the following is correct about the Omotic languages?
(A) They are grouped as part of the Nilo-Saharan super-family.
(B) They include such languages as Goffa, Dawuro and Sidama.
(C) They are mainly spoken along the Ethio-Sudan border region.
(D) They were spoken outside of the Omo valley in the distant past.
2. Which of the following is a correct grouping of Ethiopian languages according to their membership in language families?
(A) Nue, Maji, Welayta, Mursi.
(B) Afar, Kembata, Saho, Gumuz, Shinasha.
(C) Oromo, Sidama, Hadiya, Gedeo, Somali.
(D) Argoba, Amharic, Tigrigna, Konso, Soddo.
3. The language sub-group within Ethio-Semitic group which has the most diversity is
(A) North Ethio-Semitic.
(B) South Ethio-Semitic.
(C) Highland Ethio-Semitic.
(D) Transversal Ethio-Semitic.
4. Which one of the following was a factor in the downfall of the Zagwe dynasty?
(A) The disruption of the trade routes to the Middle East because of Arab invasion.
(B) The absence of an effective mechanism of power transfer within the dynasty.
(C) The absence of a patriarch of the church because of Egyptian refusal to send one.
(D) Widespread rebellion among the Beja against Zagwe Christianization activities.
5. Which one of the following is correct about the Cushitic languages?
(A) They are not spoken outside of the region of Ethiopia and the Horn.
(B) The majority of its speakers are found in the northern part of Ethiopia.
(C) They are divided into three branches called Northern, Central and East Lowland.
(D) The majority of the population of Ethiopia and the Horn are speakers of Cushitic.
6. Which one of the following is correct about the Aksumite civilization?
(A) It lasted until the fall of the Port of Adulis.
(B) It was developed through internal processes.

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- (C) It was a direct copy of South Arabian Civilization.
- (D) Its economy was based on production using slave labor.

7. What does it mean to say that many Ethiopian peoples speak closely related languages?
- (A) That they are also the same culturally.
 - (B) That they are directly related by blood.
 - (C) That they had been part of a single state for a long period of time.
 - (D) That their remote ancestors might have been speaking the same language.

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Unit Five

1. Why did the rulers of the Zagwe Dynasty focus on the construction to Churches?
 - A. Because they saw the ideological value of religion
 - B. They were inspired and encouraged by foreign travelers
 - C. They were more serious about Christianity than their rivals
 - D. They were architecturally competing with their Aksumite predecessors
2. What factor accounts for the end of Zagwe rule over the Christian Kingdom in Northern Ethiopia?
 - A. The failure of Zagwe rulers to suppress opposition
 - B. The refusal of the Church of Aksum to support them.
 - C. Effective exploitation of the Solomonic legend by their opponents
 - D. Favorable geographical location of their opponents relative to the Indian Ocean trade
3. Which one of the following is correct about the down fall of the Zagwe dynasty?
 - A. It was primarily caused by the bankruptcy of the state because of the building of expensive rock hewn churches.
 - B. It was facilitated by local Muslim uprisings that resulted from the participation of the Zagwe rulers in the Crusades.
 - C. It was a result of succession power struggle within the Zagwe ruling class which undermined the strength of the dynasty.
 - D. It resulted from a combination of decline in agricultural productivity as a result of soil erosion and loss of control over external trade.

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Unit Six

1. Which of the following companies established the first European foothold on the tip of South Africa?
 - A. The French Society General
 - B. The Dutch East India Company
 - C. The British East India Company
 - D. The German South Africa Company
2. Which of the following was characteristic of most part of sub-saharan Africa during the 16th and 17th centuries?
 - A. Expansion of cash cropping
 - B. Major population movements
 - C. Conquest and expansion by Europeans
 - D. Expansion of plough-based agriculture
3. One of the following events set the background to the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade
 - A. The decline of Trans-Saharan Trade
 - B. The discovery of a sea route to India
 - C. The Portuguese conquest of the Congo
 - D. The voyage of Christopher Columbus to the New World
4. The European expansion overseas was spearheaded / Started/ By
 - A. France and Italy
 - B. Spain and France.
 - C. Spain and France
 - D. Portugal and Spain
5. Which of the following was true about the League on Nations?
 - A. Its headquarters in paris later moved to New York
 - B. It succeeded in preventing big power aggression
 - C. The US Senate approved the membership of the USA
 - D. Its formation was strongly supported by Woodrow Wilson of the USA

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Unit Six

1. Which of the following is a consequence of Enset culture areas of southern Ethiopia?
 - A. Extensive agriculture and sparse populations.
 - B. Intensive agriculture and dense populations.
 - C. Intensive agriculture and sparse populations.
 - D. Extensive agriculture and dense populations.
2. Which one of the following kingdoms has a history that goes back to the Aksumite Period?
 - A. the kingdom of Kafa.
 - B. the kingdom of Enarya.
 - C. the kingdom of Welayita.
 - D. the kingdom of Damot.
3. The root cause of the conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Muslim sultanates during the Medieval period was
 - A. the desire of the Christian kingdom to safeguard its economic interests.
 - B. the desire of the Muslim Sultanates to spread Islam.
 - C. that the Christian clergy wanted to spread Christianity
 - D. the rise of a strong leader among the Muslims who wanted to control the Christians.
4. One of the following factors was **NOT** responsible for the decline of the traditional *Gada System* of the Oromo.
 - A. Oromo contacts with Omotic states.
 - B. The expansion of the Oromo into a wide area.
 - C. Long distance trade and the spread of Islam.
 - D. Their religious belief in *waaqa*.
5. Which of the following is true about the population movement of the oromo in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
 - A. It avoided all occupied and cultivated lands.
 - B. It was mostly peaceful and negotiated.
 - C. It led to the linguistic and cultural absorption of many non-oromo communities.
 - D. It started and ended within the borders of present-day Ethiopia.

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Unit Six

1. The Renaissance movement began in:
 - A. Germany
 - B. Italy
 - C. Greece
 - D. Turkey
2. The eighteenth century intellectual movement in Europe was known as the:
 - A. Renaissance
 - B. Enlightenment
 - C. Reformation
 - D. Scientific revolution

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Unit Six

1. Why was the Renaissance so named?
 - (A) To signify the rebirth of Greco-Roman cultures.
 - (B) Because it was characterized by renewal of Christianity.
 - (C) Because the period marked the beginning of reforms in politics.
 - (D) Because the scholars and intellectuals revived interest in humanity.
2. Which of the following was a high point of religious extremism in Western Europe in the Early Modern period?
 - (A) The Reformation.
 - (B) The Spanish Inquisition.
 - (C) The Hundred Years' War.
 - (D) The establishment of the Church of England.
3. What was the main motive for organized overseas voyages of Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries?
 - (A) Conquest of territory.
 - (B) Expanding Christianity.
 - (C) The search for Prester John.
 - (D) Access to goods from the east.
4. What do you understand by the term "humanist" as it applied to the Renaissance?
 - (A) A person who fights for human rights.
 - (B) A person who cares for the wellbeing of humans.
 - (C) A person who explains problems and their solutions in terms of human action.
 - (D) A person who conducts research to solve serious socio-economic problems of humanity.
5. Which one of the following individuals proposed the reform of the Catholic Church before Luther?
 - (A) John Wycliffe.
 - (B) Ulrich Zwingli.
 - (C) John Knox.
 - (D) John Calvin.
6. Which one of the following was an outcome of the Reformation?
 - (A) The decline of support for national states.

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- (B) The spread of religious intolerance across Europe.
- (C) The development of a culture of hard work and saving.
- (D) The end of the use of Latin in Catholic Church services.

7. Which of the following is true about the Muslim states of Southern and Eastern Ethiopia between the 9th and the 16th centuries?
- (A) They were all dominated and led by Ifat.
 - (B) They all gave precedence to Islamic theology over trade and politics.
 - (C) They were led by rulers who combined religious and military authority.
 - (D) They all followed a policy of friendship and peaceful coexistence with the Christian Kingdom.
8. How did Henry the Navigator contribute to European overseas explorations?
- (A) By helping with the training and equipping of explorers.
 - (B) By convincing the pope to support maritime expeditions.
 - (C) By organizing and directly leading exploratory expeditions.
 - (D) By discovering better ways of sailing ships using the compass.

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Unit Six

1. What accounts for the support which Martin Luther and his followers obtained from many European rulers for his fight against the Catholic Church?
- A. The fact that the popes were mostly Italian
 - B. The strength of Martin Luther's arguments
 - C. The desire of the rulers to confiscate church properties
 - D. The high taxes that the pope demanded from the rulers
2. Which one of the following is correct about the Renaissance?
- A. It emphasized accepting traditions rather than being critical of ideas.
 - B. Its best figures were involved in different kinds of artistic activities.
 - C. It originated in Northern Europe and then spread to the Italian Peninsula.
 - D. It rejected Christianity and favoured an return to the Paganism of Rome and Greece.
3. All of the following **EXCEPT** one were measures taken by the Catholic Church to deal with the challenges of Protestantism in Europe?
- A. Reforming some of the serious abuses within the Church.
 - B. Redistributing the Church's extensive land to the faithful.
 - C. Defining clearly doctrinal issues disputed by the Protestants.
 - D. Establishing the religious investigative body known as the Inquisition.
4. Which of the following is true about early Christianity?
- A. It brought about the division of the Roman Empire
 - B. It brought about the downfall of the Roman Empire
 - C. It served as a state religion of the Roman Empire from the start
 - D. It was divided into two following the division of the Roman Empire
5. Which of the following statements would be a reflection of Renaissance Humanism?
- A. Humana beings never learn from history
 - B. The ancient Greek literature provides answers to all human problems
 - C. The duty of the thinker is to concentrate on the problems of humanity in this world
 - D. Religion becomes the best guide to virtue when it is not corrupted by politics

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Unit Seven

1. The oldest Muslim state in the Ethiopian region was
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the sultanate of Ifat | C. the sultanate of Shewa |
| B. the sultanate of Hadya | D. the sultanate of Dawaro |
2. Which one of the following was NOT true about Yakanno-Amlak?

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- A. He was the founder of the “Solomonic” dynasty
- B. His success was based on the support of the clergy only
- C. He established the center of his kingdom around Tegaliet
- D. He was a general in the Zagwe army before he became king

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Unit Seven

1. The Atlantic slave trade which was undertaken between Europe, Africa and the Americas was known as
 - A. The triangular trade.
 - B. The piratic slave trade
 - C. The monopolistic slave trade.
 - D. The free trade.
2. The core area of the Shewan state in the 17th century was
 - A. Ankober.
 - B. Entoto.
 - C. Debre Birhan
 - D. Menz
3. What was the point of conflict between Ethiopia and Egypt in the second half of the nineteenth century?
 - A. Egyptian desire to control the entire Nile basin.
 - B. Ethiopia's effort to support Sudan against Egypt.
 - C. Threats from Ethiopia to build a dam on the Nile.
 - D. Egyptian desire to stop the growing European influence in Ethiopia.
4. The army of Adal defeated Gelawdewos and killed him because
 - A. he was converted to Catholicism
 - B. the catholic priest Oviedo removed the Portuguese army from him
 - C. he was abandoned by his soldiers.
 - D. Civil war broke out among his soldiers.
5. The three Sheikhdoms of the Ethio-Sudanese border of the 19th century were
 - A. Asosa, Aqoldi and Beni Shangul
 - B. Beni Shangul, Asosa and Komosha
 - C. Asosam, Bertha and Komosha
 - D. Beni Shangul, Aqoldi and Bertha

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Unit Seven

1. What was the basic meaning of the term balabbat in Southern Ethiopia during the Imperial period?
 - A. Indigenous chief
 - B. Rich person
 - C. Landowner
 - D. Collaborator
2. The three Muslim states that emerged along the Ethio-Sudan border in the 19th century were
 - A. Asosa, Benishangul and Khomosha
 - B. Benishangul, Aqoldi, Asosa
 - C. Khomosha, Benishangul, Kasala
 - D. Aqoldi, Benishangul, Matamma

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Unit Seven

1. All of the following **except one** were features of the Medieval Muslim states of Ethiopia and the Horn. Which one?
 - (A) Their economy was based on agriculture and trade.
 - (B) Trade and Islam were major factors in their emergence.
 - (C) They were mostly established by pastoralist populations.
 - (D) Their rulers exercised both political and religious powers.
2. Which of the following is true about the State of Hadiya during the Medieval period?
 - (A) Its rulers claimed a northern Ethiopian origin.
 - (B) It was the most friendly state towards the Christian kingdom.
 - (C) It tried to maintain its independence by combining resistance with diplomacy.
 - (D) It was able to coordinate and lead a Moslem front against the Christian kingdom.
3. Which one of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Damot?
 - (A) Its political strength was related to its control over the sources of export commodities.
 - (B) It was brought under the effective control of the Christian state during the Zagwe period.
 - (C) Its effective military organization helped it withstand the Oromo pressure to the end.

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(D) Its origin can be traced to the time of the decline of the Aksumite kingdom in the 10th century.

4. Which of the following medieval states of southern Ethiopia have a shared tradition that mentions a person called Motolami as their ruler?
- (A) Bizamo and Damot. (C) Wolayta and Damot.
(B) Enarya and Wolayta. (D) Bizamo and Wolayta.

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Unit Seven

1. What role did the story of the Queen of Sheba's travel to Jerusalem to visit King Solomon play in Ethiopian politics since 1270?
 - A. As a story that aimed to strengthen the morale of Christian fighting against the Muslims.
 - B. As a document to enhance the legitimacy of the state by emphasizing its Jewish origin.
 - C. As a political narrative that sought to gain legitimacy for the new dynasty that came to power in 1270
 - D. As a narrative to establish closer ties with Israel and facilitate the travel of Ethiopian pilgrims to Jerusalem.
2. Which one of the following is true about the medieval Islamic Sultanate of Shewa?
 - A. It was the earliest Muslim state to emerge in Ethiopia.
 - B. It was the earliest Muslim state annexed by Made Siyon.
 - C. Its ruling class traced its descent from the Quraysh in Mecca.
 - D. It had good trade and marriage relationship with the state of Damot.
3. What did the "restoration" of the so-called Solomonic Dynasty signify in 13th century Ethiopia?
 - A. The natural wealth and richness of the regions to the south of Lasta
 - B. Legal justification for the claim that the Zagwe were indeed usurpers
 - C. Ideological justification by the Amhara chiefs for the removal of the Zagwe from power
 - D. The beginning of long-standing alliance between the Tigrean and Amhara lords opposed to the Agaw

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Unit eight

2. Which of the following is true about the Oromo?
 - A. They came from Madagascar
 - B. They were ruled by a monarch
 - C. They were sedentary agriculturalists
 - D. They had gada government and the qallu institution
3. The most powerful imam who defeated the army of Libna Dingil was
 - A. Mafuz
 - B. Abdulahi
 - C. Muhammed Badlay
 - D. Ahmad Ibn Ibrahim al-Gahzi
4. The root cause for the conflict and wars between the Muslim sultanates and the Christian kingdom was
 - A. religious difference
 - B. safety and security of the king's court
 - C. the need to control the territories along the trade routes
 - D. the refusal to the Muslim traders to become agents of kings
5. The battle that led to Imam Ahmad's death was
 - A. The Battle of Kufit in 1540
 - B. The Battle of Mereb in 1543
 - C. The Battle of Weyana Dega in 1543
 - D. The Battle of Shimbura Kure in 1557

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Unit eight

1. Which of the following is true about Islamic states in Medieval Ethiopia?
 - A. They all belonged to a single confederation
 - B. They were all confined to coastal territories
 - C. They were actively engaged in trade
 - D. They successfully defended themselves against the Christian kingdom
2. One of the major causes of the Oromo population movement in the 16th century was:
 - A. Conflict with the Somali population
 - B. Shortage of food
 - C. Population pressure
 - D. The order of their leaders
3. Which of the following is true about the movement of Orom-Speaking populations in the sixteenth century?

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- A. It was the only one of its kind during that period
 - B. It started and ended within Ethiopia
 - C. It brought about considerable cultural interaction and mixing of people
 - D. It was accomplished through military means only
4. What was the major causes of the rivalry between Portugal and Ottoman Turkey in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa during the sixteenth century?
- A. Religious differences
 - B. Ethnic differences
 - C. Control over trade and trade routes
 - D. Search for land to settle their people
5. The major cause of the conflict between the Christian kingdom and the Muslim Sultanates in the medieval period was:
- A. Demographic pressure
 - B. Religious differences
 - C. The existence of War-like leader
 - D. The desire to control trade and trade routes
6. The reason for Portuguese expansion in the Indian Ocean in the 15th and 16th centuries was:
- A. The rise of the slave trade
 - B. The strength of the Portuguese King
 - C. The diplomatic relations with Ethiopia
 - D. The capture of Constantinople by the Ottomans
7. The Emir who declared the independence of Harar from Ausa was:
- A. Emir Nur
 - B. Emir Abdullahi
 - C. Emir Ali Dawud
 - D. Emir Ibrahim

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Unit eight

1. One of the following states managed to resist successfully Imam Ahmed's army. Which one?
- (A) Hadiya.
 - (B) Damot.
 - (C) Fatagar
 - (D) Wolayta
2. Who was the commander of the Portuguese troops who came to support the Christian Kingdom of Ethiopia against the forces of Adal?
- (A) Pedro da Covilham.
 - (B) Christopher da Gama
 - (C) Pedro Paez.
 - (D) Francisco Alvarez.
3. What was the major cause for the weakening of the Monarchy in the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia from the 18th to the first half of the 19th century?
- (A) Lack of money.
 - (B) Lack of external friends.
 - (C) Lack of modern weapons.
 - (D) Poor leadership and erosion of popular support.
4. Why did Imam Ahmed's Muslim Ethiopian Empire collapse in 1543? Because of:
- (A) widespread local rebellions by the Christians.
 - (B) Portuguese military support to the Christians.
 - (C) internal power struggle within the Muslim court.
 - (D) the withdrawal of Turkish support from the Muslims.
5. Which of the following is true about the *Gada* system?
- (A) Boys and girls passed through the *gada* grades together.
 - (B) All members of a given *gada* grade would live and work together.
 - (C) All members of a given *gada* grade would have exactly the same age.
 - (D) At any given point, each *gada* grade would be responsible for a given set of social tasks.
6. What accounts for the rapid success of the Oromo during their 16th century movement?
- (A) Their highly efficient use of muskets and cavalry.
 - (B) Their effective organization under the Gada system.
 - (C) The withdrawal of the Portuguese soldier from Ethiopia.
 - (D) The collapse of Harar because of war with the Christian state.
7. All of the following except one were consequences of the Oromo population movement. Which one?
- (A) The weakening of the Gada system among all Oromo.
 - (B) The adoption of Oromo cultural institutions by non-Oromo.
 - (C) The reduction of the territorial size of the Christian empire.
 - (D) The shift of the economic system of many Oromo to agriculture.

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Unit eight

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1. From which of the following external powers did the Sultanet of Adal obtain support in its fight against the Christian state?
A. Egypt B. Persia C. South Arabia D. Ottoman Turkey
2. Which one of the following can be considered as an achievement of Emperor Serse Dingil?
A. His strategy of settling Oromo clans in the frontier provinces to contain the advance of other Oromo groups into his territory
B. His decision to move the political center of the Christian Kingdom from the province of Shewa to the region across the Abbay
C. His success with suppressing a series of armed rebellions organized by the aristocracy and army leaders against the monarchy.
D. His repulsion of Ottoman expansion to the Hamassen highlands and eventually his expulsion of these forces from all territories of Ethiopia.
3. Who was the leader of the Sultnet of Adal immediately before Imam Ahmed Ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi?
A. Mahfuz B. Ahmed Badley C. Nur ibn Mujahid D. Sultan Muhamma
4. Which of the following is true about the city state of Harar during the 17th and 18th centuries?
A. It lived in continuous state of war with its neighbors
B. It successfully secluded itself with in the Wall of Harar
C. It enjoyed support and protection from Arab countries
D. It gradually came to dominate Oromo and Somali inhabited territories beyond the Wall

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Unit NINE

1. Which of the following rulers brought an end to catholic influence in Gonder by expelling the Jesuits?
A. Iyoas B. Bokafaa C. Fasiladas D. Serse-Dingil
2. The conserssions of Gelawdewos was
A. Written by Andre de Oviedo C. A letter written to the king of portugal
B. A book that appreciates Catholicism D. A statement that defends the Orthodox faith
3. Identify the true statement about Gondar
A. It was one of the mobile capitals
B. It was established by king Minas
C. It was established by Jesuit missionaries
D. It was the permanent capital city of the Christian Kingdom

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Unit NINE

1. The principal author of the American declaration of Independence was:
A. Thomas Paine B. George Washington C. Aman Andom D. Samuel Adams
2. From 1946 to 1949 the Chinese Civil War was fought between
A. Sun Yat-Sen and Mao Zedong.
B. Chiang k'ai-shek and Sun Yat-sen
C. the communist party and the Socialists
D. the Kuomintang government and the Communist Party.
3. Which of the following was an element of the so-called cultural Revolutin in China?
A. Improving relations with the West. C. Fighting against "revisionism".
B. Revising school curricula to teach more science. D. Promoting gender equality.
4. What was the purpose of "The Long March" of Chinese communist forces in 1934?
A. Escape from Japanese attack.
B. Escape from encirclement by the Kuomintang.
C. Establishing a base of operation in a strategic area.
D. Retreating in the face of popular rebellion.

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Unit NINE

- The core provinces of the Gondarine kings at the end of the 17th century were:

A. Gojjam, Shewa, Begemidir and Tigray	C. Shewa, Simegn, Tigray and Wollo
B. Begemdir, Simen, Tigray and Gojjam	D. Gojjam, Simen, Shewa and Begemdir
- Which of the following individuals personifies the great influence that women had in Ethiopia politics during the Gondar era?

A. Queen Eleni	B. Etege Mintwab	C. Etege Taytu	D. Bati Dil Wanbara
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Unit NINE

- Why did Medieval Ethiopian rulers follow a system of roving capitals? Because they:
 - were vulnerable to attacks if they stayed in one place.
 - lost the older tradition of establishing permanent capitals.
 - could not acquire limestone in sufficient amount to build palaces.
 - wanted to prevent rebellions in their territories by their presence.
- What do the castles of Gondar symbolize?
 - The wastefulness of the ruling classes.
 - External influence of Ethiopian architecture.
 - The high degree of urbanization in Gondar at the time.
 - The continuation of building culture from Aksum and Lalibela
- Which one of the following is a characteristic of the Gonderine period?
 - The establishment of closer diplomatic relations with Europe.
 - Expansion of buildings which benefitted those involved in construction.
 - An improvement in the living standards of the peasantry through tax reforms.
 - A decline in the power of the kings who abandoned their annual military expeditions.
- Who was the Jesuit missionary responsible for the conversion of Susenyos to Catholicism?

(A) Pedro Paez	(B) Alfonso Mendez	(C) John Bermudez	(D) Pedro di Covilha
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- Which of the following phenomena facilitated the end of the *Zemene Mesafint* in northern Ethiopia?
 - The beginning of Shoan expansion to the south.
 - The arrival of European travelers and diplomats.
 - Egyptian expansionism along the Sudanese border.
 - The entry of large quantities of arms into the country.

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Unit NINE

- What was the cause of the terrible civil wars in the Christian kingdom in the early 17th century?
 - Ethnic conflict
 - Dispute over taxes
 - Resistance against land tenure reform
 - The attempt of an Ethiopian ruler to impose Catholicism by force
- What was the major factor for the development of Gondar as an urban center?
 - Good climate
 - Population growth
 - Long-distance trade
 - The richness of the surrounding countryside
- Which one of the following was an external threat to Ethiopia during the *Zemene Mesafint*?
 - The establishment of a naval base by the ottomans at the Port of Massawa.
 - The establishment of cooling stations by the British and French on the Gulf of Aden.
 - The expansion of Muhammed Ali along the western borderlands of Ethiopia.
 - The revival of British and French missionary activities along the coastal parts of Ethiopia.

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4. Which of the following is true about the Zemene Mesafint?
 - A. Religious harmony
 - B. Total political collapse
 - C. Warfare and intense political competition
 - D. Autonomy and systematic decentralization

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Unit Ten

1. What was the Tennis Court Oath of the 1789 French National assembly about?
 - A. The overthrow of the monarchy
 - B. The freeing of political prisoners
 - C. The drafting of a new constitution
 - D. The reduction of the size of the military
2. The English Revolution's revolutionary crisis began by
 - A. the weakness of Charles I
 - B. the Anglican priest in London
 - C. the rebellion of the Scots in Scotland
 - D. conflicts between the two Houses of Parliament
3. Napoleon came to power by
 - A. Destroying the old Regime
 - B. Undertaking the "Red Terror"
 - C. Overthrowing the Directory
 - D. Overthrowing the French Emperor
4. "No taxation without representation" was the slogan of
 - A. Amerindians
 - B. The British parliament
 - C. The British bourgeoisie
 - D. Americans in Britain's 13 American colonies
5. The centre of enlightenment with the most famous philosophers was
 - A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. Colonial North America
6. Which of the following Enlightenment scholars developed the social contract theory?
 - A. Diderot
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Montesquieu
 - D. Adam Smith
7. What was Social Darwinism?
 - A. A popular revolutionary movement led by Darwin
 - B. The belief that people and societies must compete for survival,
 - C. The theory that society should not impede the freedom of its individual members
 - D. The belief that humans should carefully manage their natural environments to survive
8. What was so-called Boston Tea party?
 - A. A political party organized by tea producers
 - B. A meeting of Boston's tea exporters to protest British rule
 - C. A political gathering of American colonists at which tea was served
 - D. The dumping of tea in the harbor to protest the imposition of import taxes on tea
9. Which of the following describes the thinking of scholar-officials of ancient China?
 - A. That China is always behind the Western world
 - B. That China should open up to the outside world
 - C. That Chinese civilization is superior to all others
 - D. That change in social and cultural life should be continuous

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Unit Ten

1. The 18th century intellectual movement in Europe and Colonial North America is known as
 - A. the Age of Reason.
 - B. the Reformation.
 - C. the Scientific transformation
 - D. the Enlightenment
2. During the 15th and 16th centuries of Voyages and exploration along the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans was dominated by:
 - A. Spain and France
 - B. Britain and France
 - C. Spain and Portugal
 - D. Britain and Germany
3. Which of the following countries has moved from being one of the poorest to one of the richest in the world over the last 50 years?
 - A. Portugal
 - B. Spain
 - C. South Korea
 - D. Russia

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4. Which of the following was part of the Structural Adjustment program (SAP) prescribed by the World Bank for African economies in the 1980s?
- A. Building more schools and expanding education.
 - B. Expanding agriculture.
 - C. Cutting down on public spending.
 - D. Doing away with customs duties.

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Unit Ten

1. What were the three famous slogans of the French Revolution?
 - A. Equality, Freedom, Prosperity
 - B. Democracy, Equality, Independence
 - C. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 - D. Bread, Freedom and Equality
2. Who was the commander of the New Model Army during the first English Civil War?
 - A. Charles 1st
 - B. Edward 11nd
 - C. Queen Elizabeth
 - D. Oliver Cromwell
3. The commander the Japanese army before 1867 was called:
 - A. Shogun
 - B. daimyo
 - C. Samurai
 - D. Tokugawa
4. Which of the following ideas did the philosophers of Eighteenth-Century France Succeed in undermining?
 - A. That Church and State should be jointly run
 - B. That the authority of rulers had divine sanction
 - C. That men are superior to women
 - D. That slavery is a natural order
5. Napoleon came to power by overthrowing:
 - A. The French Monarch
 - B. The Consulate
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. John Adams
6. What are the elements of free-market economy that correct each other and guarantee stability according to Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations?
 - A. Money and Finance
 - B. Demand and supply
 - C. Production and Reproduction
 - D. Buying and selling
7. What did Jean J.Rousseau's mean by "The General Will" in his famous Social Contract?
 - A. The will of God
 - B. The will of the majority
 - C. The will of the people as understood by the enlightened amongst them
 - D. The will of the whole population as manifested by their elected representatives
8. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was:
 - A. France's involvement in the American war of independence
 - B. The division of the French society into three estates
 - C. The despotic rule of the French monarchy
 - D. The revolt of the peasants
9. What is the significance of the 1868 Meiji Restoration in Japan?
 - A. It started an era of political and socioeconomic reform that brought Japan to the modern age
 - B. It started a long era of civil war and warfare with neighbors such as China and Korea
 - C. It restored the previous policy of seclusion and isolation of the country from the outside world
 - D. It restored a monarchy that quickly became autocratic

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Unit Ten

1. Which one of the following is a correct contrast of absolutism in France and England?
 - (A) Absolutism in France reached its highest point under Louis XIV while in England it started to decline about the same time.
 - (B) Absolutism in France was weakened by the backwardness of the economy while in England it benefitted from economic expansion.
 - (C) absolutism in France benefitted from the acquisition of overseas territories while this undermined its growth in England.

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- (D) Absolutism in France was strengthened by the teachings of the Catholic church while it was undermined by the Anglican Church in England.
- What was the major achievement of the English Revolution of the 17th century?
(A) Supremacy of monarchy over parliament.
(B) Victory of the people over the upper classes.
(C) Supremacy of parliament over the monarchy.
(D) Supremacy of the military over both monarchy and parliament.
 - What was the reason for the weakness of China between the 16th to the 19th centuries?
(A) Openness to foreigners.
(B) Continued state of civil war.
(C) Frequent droughts and famines.
(D) Conservative opposition to change.
 - Which one of the following is correct about the Enlightenment?
(A) Its followers believed that despite various obstacles, the progress of society was inevitable.
(B) Since all its proponents were Frenchmen, the influence of the movement was limited only to France.
(C) It was a movement limited to a few intellectuals and therefore did not have meaningful impact on society.
(D) Its proponents tended to be elitist and believed that ordinary men and women are not capable of reason.
 - Which of the following states was a dominant political unit in northern Sudan prior to the Egyptian invasion of the region in 1821?
(A) Alwa
(B) Makuria
(C) Funj
(D) Abdallabi
 - In which of the following materials is it stated that “man is born free but is everywhere in chains”?
(A) Newton’s Principia.
(B) Diderot’s Encyclopedia.
(C) Rousseau’s Social Contract.
(D) Montesquieu’s The Spirit of Laws.
 - What was the major idea of the Levellers during the 17th century English revolution?
(A) A commitment to religious tolerance.
(B) A belief in the idea that English kings had divine rights.
(C) A belief that the best form of government is rule by the army.
(D) A commitment to the abolition of all forms of private property.
 - Which of the following factors favored the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain?
(A) System of taxation favorable to innovators.
(B) The engagement of the military in production.
(C) The natural creative genius of the British people.
(D) Stability and good endowment with natural resources like coal.
 - What was the importance of the Storming of the Bastille during the French Revolution in France?
(A) It symbolized an attack against feudalism.
(B) It symbolized the rise of the bourgeoisie to power.
(C) It marked the end of feudal privileges in the country.
(D) It marked the end of the radical phase of the revolution.
 - What was Abraham Lincoln’s agenda at the start of the American Civil War?
(A) To preserve the Union.
(B) To free all slaves in the South.
(C) To annex some of the Confederate states.
(D) To punish the population of the Carolinas for seceding.
 - What did the European countries agree upon at the Berlin Conference (1884-85)?
(A) On how to divide Africa among themselves.
(B) On the manner of conducting trade in Africa.
(C) On making Africa accessible to all European nations.
(D) On the necessity of leaving some parts of Africa independent.

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Unit Ten

- Why did the residents of Boston town dump tea into the sea which was on British ships in Boston in 1773?
A. Because they disliked imported tea from Britain and favored locally produced ones.
B. They wanted to demonstrate that they hated British restriction on trade in the colonies.
C. They disliked the new British laws which prevented the colonists from electing their councilors.

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- D. They opposed the decision of the British Parliament to involve the colonists in the war against France.
2. Which countries did the French forces under Napoleon invade in 1799 to undermine British naval power and overseas trade?
- A. Egypt and Syria
B. Turkey and Syria
C. Egypt and Arabia
D. Turkey and Arabia
3. Which of the following arguments was made in the American Declaration of Independence?
- A. That the British monarchy should be abolished
B. That Federalism guarantees the democratic rights of citizens
C. That strong governments are better than democratic governments
D. That governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed
4. Which of the following events of the French Revolution marked the end of absolutism in France?
- A. The killing of Louis VI
B. The Tennis Court Oath
C. The storming of the Bastille
D. The meeting of the Estates General
5. John Locke's theory of "Social Contract" was revolutionary for its time because it
- A. Supported the replacement of an oppressive government by a new one.
B. Argued that the state was an instrument of oppression & therefore unnecessary.
C. Supported granting democratic rights to all members of society including women and slaves.
D. Proposed to limit absolutism by dividing power equally among the three branches of government.

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Unit Eleven

1. Napoleon came to power by overthrowing
- A. the States-General B. the Directory C. the Girondins D. the National Assembly
2. one of the following is **NOT** among the characteristics of a capitalist economy and society.
- A. A market economy C. Communal ownership of land
B. Production of goods for sale D. Free wage labour
3. The European revival of classical studies in literature and arts is known as:-
- A. Renaissance B. Reformation C. Liberal Democracy D. Greek philosophy
4. One of the following was **NOT** among the results of the Industrial Revolution in Britain.
- A. Population increased faster C. National wealth increased
B. A new class system developed D. The agricultural sector continued to be dominant
5. The centre-point of French commercial empire in North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was:
- A. New Orleans B. Louisiana C. Quebec D. Martinique
6. Which of the following African states was incorporated into a British colony through a campaign of conquest?
- A. Buganda B. Ashanti C. Lesotho D. The Sokoto Caliphate
7. Which of the following African countries has an economy based on the export of oil?
- A. Zambia B. Tanzania C. Angola D. South Africa
8. What was the Mau-Mau Rebellion in Kenya?
- A. Kikuyu protest against land alienation by the settlers.
B. War of Independence by Kenyans against the British.
C. A civil war between the Kikuyu and the Kalenjin
D. A movement for equal pay by Kenyan workers.
9. Which of the following was **NOT** directly related to the Congo crisis of 1960-63?
- A. The attempted secession of Katanga
B. The murder of Lumumba
C. The formation of the OAU
D. The accidental death of the then UN Secretary General.
10. Which of the following is true about post-Apartheid south Africa/
- A. Rapid integration of its economy with the rest of Africa.
B. Greater social justice and equality
C. Diminishing but still significant influence of the ANC.

- D. Virtual elimination of unemployment among the Africa population.

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Unit Eleven

- The Portuguese messenger who tried to convert Emperor Gelawdewos the Catholicism was
 A. Alvarez B. Paez C. Bermudez D. Almedia

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Unit Eleven

- What factor brought about the downfall of the ancient kingdom of Ghana in West Africa?
 (A) Internal civil war. (C) Invasion from north Africa.
 (B) Drought and famine. (D) The drying of its gold deposits.
- What does the site of Great Zimbabwe consist of?
 (A) Terraced farms. (B) Shrines of stone. (C) Gold mines. (D) Irrigation canals.
- Why did Britain take a leading initiative in the abolition of the slave trade?
 (A) Because the sugar plantations in the Americas became unprofitable.
 (B) Because its government finally realized that the trade in slaves was inhumane.
 (C) Because abolitionists threatened the government that they would not vote for it.
 (D) Because the export of primary products than slaves had become more profitable.
- What is the enduring legacy of the Atlantic Slave Trade for the Americans?
 (A) Racial mixing of people. (C) Democratic political systems.
 (B) Inequality based on race. (D) Decline in the population of native Americans.

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Unit Eleven

- The capital of the Funj Sultanate was
 A. Alwa B. Darfur C. Sennar D. Dongola
- What was the factor that led to the downfall of the Empire of Mali?
 A. The weakness of its later rulers.
 B. The decline in the gold mines of Bure.
 C. The re-orientation of the trade routes to the Atlantic.
 D. The invasion of nomadic pastoralists from the south.
- Which one of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Kongo in the 15th century?
 A. It formed an alliance with the Portuguese against Angola.
 B. Its ruling class were converted to Christianity.
 C. It received Catholic missionaries first but then expelled them.
 D. It refused to take part in the sale of slaves across the Atlantic.
- The North African Islamic movement known as Almoravid was organized by
 A. Dyula Traders C. Banu-Hilal Abrabs
 B. Samhaja Berbers D. Mandinka Craftsmen
- Which one of the following was a result of the close relationship between the Kingdom of Kongo and Portugal in the 15th and 16th centuries?
 A. The political and economic stability of Kongo.
 B. The establishment of sugar plantations in the Kongo.
 C. The conversion of the Kongolese court to Catholicism.
 D. The end of the involvement of Kongo in the slave trade.
- Which one of the following was a consequence of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade?
 A. The growth of the manufacturing sector in Africa.

- B. The introduction of large scale plantations in Africa.
- C. The creation of an African diaspora in the Americas.
- D. The impoverishment of all African states involved in the trade.
- 7. Which of the following per-colonial states of West Africa was the largest territorially?
 - A. Mali
 - B. Songhai
 - C. Hausa States
 - D. Kanem-Bornu

History

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Unit one

1. The royal title of the Kaffa kings was
 - A. Tato
 - B. Matto
 - C. Keffecho
 - D. Mikercho
2. The kingdom of Shewa reached the height of its power during the reign of
 - A. Asfa Wossen
 - B. Amha Yesus
 - C. Sahle Selassie
 - D. Negasi Kirstos
3. The main factors for the rise of Muslim states in the Ethio-Sudanese frontier like Asosa and Komosha were
 - A. The growth of trade and agriculture
 - B. The influence of Islam and border trade
 - C. The rise of strong leaders and agriculture
 - D. The rise of Egyptian power and the Mahdists
4. Why was Harar city surrounded by a stone wall?
 - A. For the beauty of the city
 - B. To resist the Oromo pressure
 - C. To resist the Shewan conquest
 - D. To protect the city from Egyptian attacks
5. In Ethiopia, the main source of trade items in the nineteenth century was the
 - A. Central region
 - B. Eastern region
 - C. Southeastern region
 - D. Southwestern region
6. Which of the following is true about the „enset culture“ areas of Southern Ethiopia?
 - A. The ox-drawn plough is not used in all of them
 - B. They supported some of the densest populations
 - C. The people never have experiences of famine or food shortage
 - D. They supported small-scale societies with democratic traditions
7. In which of the following regions of Ethiopia does a traditional ruling family still enjoy some degree of legitimacy?
 - A. Afar
 - B. Somali
 - C. Gambela
 - D. Benishangul-Gumuz

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Unit one

1. Which of the following served as the starting point for the major trade routes of 19th century Ethiopia?
 - A. Jiren and Jimma
 - B. Derita and Bonga
 - C. Bonga and Jiren
 - D. Seka and Assandabo
2. The earliest Oromo monarchical state in the Gibe region was:
 - A. Jimma
 - B. Limu-Enarya
 - C. Gera
 - D. Goma
3. According to tradition, the founder of the kingdom of Walyta was:
 - A. Walayta Malla
 - B. Kawo Tona
 - C. Kawo Gobe
 - D. Motalami

2007 E.C for Grade 12

Unit one

1. What was the most important factor for state formation in the Benishangul region during the nineteenth century?
 - (A) Agriculture.
 - (B) Trade in gold.
 - (C) Threats from the Sudan.
 - (D) Threats from the Ethiopian highlands.
2. Which of the following is true about the Emirate of Harar?
 - (A) It was confined to the gates of the city of Harar.
 - (B) It never regained the independence it lost to Egypt.
 - (C) It maintained strong diplomatic relations with European states.
 - (D) It had extended its authority over the surrounding Oromo and Somali areas.

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3. Which of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Limmu Enariya?
(A) Its ruling class rejected conversion to Islam till the end.
(B) It dominated the trade of the region until the late 19th century.
(C) It was the first Gibe Oromo monarchy established in the region.
(D) It reproduced the political structure of the Omotic state of Hinnario.
4. Which one of the following combinations of a dynasty and a state is correct?
(A) Mowa-Kaffa (C) Malla-Yem
(B) Matto-Wolayta (D) Bushasho-Sheka
5. Which of the following regions was a dominant commercial center in Southwestern Ethiopia during the nineteenth century?
(A) Yem (B) Jimma (C) Gera (D) Leqa Nekemte

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Unit one

1. The economy of the Kingdom of Shewa in the middle of the 19th century was largely dependent on the
A. cultivation of grains and other crops.
B. export of slaves through the port of Tajura.
C. proceed of market dues from the amole trade.
D. raiding of the neighboring Oromo and Gurage.
2. How did long distance traders in 19th century Ethiopia reduce the risks they faced during their travels?
A. By adopting local clothes and religions.
B. By regularly changing their trade routes.
C. By organizing themselves in large caravans.
D. By carrying letters of protection from local rulers.
3. What was the *Mikrecho* in the kingdom of Kaffa?
A. An elected parliament (C) a council of high military officers
B. A council of advisors to the king (D) a committee of provincial governors
4. Which of the following factors facilitated the formation of monarchies among the Oromo of the Gibe region?
A. External threat (C) Access to weapons
B. Dense population (D) Long-distance trade
5. Which one of the following statements about the Gibe Oromo states is correct?
A. Their economy was primarily dependent on mixed agriculture and trade.
B. Their emergence was related to the trans-frontier gold trade with the Sudan.
C. Their state structure was an exact copy of that of the Christian highland kingdom.
D. Their foundation can be traced to the early 19th century when Kaffa's power declined.

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Unit two

1. What did the theory of indirect rule refer in Colonial Africa?
A. Rule through propaganda (C) Rule through educated African bureaucrats
B. Rule through traditional rulers (D) Rule through missionaries and religious institutions
2. During the inter-war years /1919-1939/ African resistance to European colonialism was
A. a push for independence (C) centered around the towns
B. centered in the rural areas (D) an increase in the intensity of guerrilla warfare
3. To achieve German Unification Bismarck waged three wars against three countries. These were:
A. Britain, France and Italy (C) Austria, France and Denmark
B. Denmark, Austria And Italy (D) Denmark, Sweden and Austria

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Unit two

1. The three countries against which Bismarck waged wars to effect German unification were
A. Denmark, Austria and France. (C) Denmark, France and Italy.
B. Austria, France and Britain. (D) Britain, Denmark and France

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2. Which of the following **NOT** related to the partition of Africa in the 1880s?
 - A. French expansion along the Senegal River.
 - B. The crisis over the Congo river.
 - C. The French occupation of Algeria.
 - D. The British takeover of Egypt.
3. One of the following was **NOT** true about World War I.
 - A. It was caused by economic and political rivalries among the great power of Europe.
 - B. The war did not affect the peoples of Africa.
 - C. It was a global war involving more than thirty states.
 - D. It resulted in revolutionary upheaval in Russia

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Unit two

1. In which country did the first slave-led successful revolution in the Western Hemisphere take place?
 - A. Cuba
 - B. Haiti
 - C. Barbados
 - D. Dominican Republic
2. Which of the following is the result of the so-called Hundred Years War between France and England?
 - A. The nobility were weakened in both countries
 - B. Centralized governments were weakened in both countries
 - C. Feudalism was revived in both countries
 - D. The economy was developed in both countries
3. The two German states which competed to lead the movement to unify Germany were
 - A. Holstein and Prussia
 - B. Austria and Prussia
 - C. Saxony and Austria
 - D. Schleswig and Holstein
4. What was the immediate cause of the American Civil War (1861-1861)?
 - A. The Emancipation proclamation
 - B. The secession of Southern states
 - C. The election of Abraham Lincoln
 - D. The proclamation of "The Homestead Law"
5. Which of the following is a correct definition of Imperialism?
 - A. Rule over a large territory with diverse population
 - B. Political and economic domination of a country or a people by another through the use of force
 - C. Influencing the foreign policy of a sovereign country
 - D. Refusal to abide by international law in the conduct of foreign policy
6. The administrative policy that was designed to make Africans copy French culture and French way of life was known as:
 - A. Indirect Rule
 - B. Direct Rule
 - C. Paternalism
 - D. Assimilation
7. The two main factors that contributed to the partition of Africa in the last quarter of the 19th century were:
 - A. The opening of the Suez-Canal and the unification of Germany
 - B. The colonization of Cape Colony by the British and Portuguese occupation of Angola
 - C. The French conquest of Algeria and Italian unification
 - D. The British take over of Egypt and the involvement of Germany and Belgium in the colonization of Africa

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Unit two

1. Which one of the following is a consequence of the American War of Independence?
 - (A) It contributed to the economic decline of England.
 - (B) It turned America from an agrarian to an industrial nation.
 - (C) It encouraged national liberation movements in Latin America.
 - (D) It increased the popularity of constitutional monarchy as a political model.
2. What was Abraham Lincoln's agenda at the start of the American Civil War?
 - (A) To preserve the Union.
 - (B) To free all slaves in the South.
 - (C) To annex some of the Confederate states.
 - (D) To punish the population of the Carolinas for seceding.
3. Which German state spearheaded the unification of that country?
 - (A) Austria
 - (B) Schleswig
 - (C) Prussia
 - (D) Holstein
4. What was the so-called Eastern Question in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
 - (A) European concerns about the Balkans.
 - (B) Russian concerns about Austrian expansion toward the East.
 - (C) British concerns about Russian expansion into the Baltic area.

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- (D) Turkish concerns about Western expansion toward Eastern Mediterranean region.
5. What did the European countries agree upon at the Berlin Conference (1884-85)?
- (A) On how to divide Africa among themselves.
 - (B) On the manner of conducting trade in Africa.
 - (C) On making Africa accessible to all European nations.
 - (D) On the necessity of leaving some parts of Africa independent.
6. The major territory that France lost to Germany following its defeat at Sedan in 1871 was
- (A) Schleswig Holstein
 - (B) Alsace & Lorraine
 - (C) Corsica
 - (D) Piedmont Sardinia

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Unit two

1. Why did the approach of the “Young Italy” movement to Italian unification fail?
 - A. Austria and France undermined the movement by imprisoning its leaders.
 - B. The Pope who controlled large territory in Italy did not support their program.
 - C. Because the vast majority of Italians who are illiterate did not support the movement.
 - D. The movement was weakened because of rivalry between Mazzini and Garibaldi.
2. Which one of the following was a consequence of the American Civil War?
 - A. The spread of nationalism in Latin America.
 - B. The end of slavery and racism in the United States.
 - C. The economic development of the northern part of the US.
 - D. The end of close relationship between the US and England.
3. What did “effective occupation” mean according to the Berlin Conference of 1884/85?
 - A. That a colonial country had to show actual presence on the ground before putting claim to a territory.
 - B. That a colonial country would have to show that they have signed treaties with the local people to receive recognition.
 - C. That a colonial country should have to gain the recognition for its occupation from the country that ruled and adjacent territory.
 - D. That a colonial country had to demonstrate that they are effectively administering a territory to receive recognition of ownership.
4. Which of the following strategies worked to bring about the Unification of Italy in 1870?
 - A. Unification under Piedmont
 - B. Unification under the Papacy
 - C. Unification through popular revolution
 - D. Unification through expulsion of foreigners
5. Which one of the following is correct about long-distance trade in 19th century Ethiopia?
 - A. The dominant traders of the time were foreigners such as Sudanese and Arabs.
 - B. The most common and widespread medium of exchange in the period was *amole* (salt bar).
 - C. Caravan trading was the dominant system of organizing trade in the eastern parts of the region.
 - D. The two dominant trade routes originated in the southwestern and eastern parts of the country.
6. How did Count Cavour contribute to the success of Italian unification?
 - A. By organizing a large volunteer army to fight for unification through his inspirational speeches.
 - B. By securing the support of great powers like France at critical point in the struggle for unification.
 - C. By modernizing the army of Piedmont which managed to win all its engagements with its enemies.
 - D. By securing the support of liberals like Mazzini to whom he promised the establishment of a liberal Italy after unification.
7. A central feature of the colonial policy known as “Indirect Rule” was
 - A. The assimilation of educated Africans into European society
 - B. The granting of citizenship rights to the colonized populations
 - C. The use of traditional African rulers in administering the “native” people
 - D. The exclusion of white men from involving in the administration of the colonies
8. How did the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln help the North defeat the Confederate forces in the American Civil War?
 - A. By mobilizing northern industrialists who sought to hire freed slaves
 - B. By creating division among pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces in the south
 - C. By causing large scale desertions in the ranks of the Confederate army
 - D. By mobilizing a large number of former slaves and free blacks to fight on the side of the North

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Unit three

- The Great Ethiopian Famine of 1888-92 was caused by
 - a war
 - a drought
 - a devastating cattle disease
 - government food requisition
- Which of the following developments was an act of modernization in early twentieth century Ethiopia?
 - Territorial expansion to the South
 - The formal abolition of the slave trade
 - The start of a ministerial system of government
 - The abolition of the Leba-shay-shay as a method of criminal investigation
- The bloody battle that was fought between king Menilek and king Teke-Haymanot was
 - the Battle of Ayshal
 - the Battle of Embabo
 - the Battle of Chelenqo
 - the Battle of Borvmeda
- the first serious blow the Italian colonial advance took place at
 - Adwa in 1896
 - Assab in 1882
 - Dogali in 1887
 - Massawa in 1885
- Why did Tewodros II fail in his attempted reforms?
 - Because the reforms were too radical
 - Because the Europeans did not support him
 - Because he was considered to be an illegitimate ruler
 - Because he faced stiff resistance from the Church and regional lords
- Which of the following was an immediate result of Ethiopia victory at the Battle of Adwa?
 - Popular call in Italy for revenge against Ethiopia
 - The recognition of Ethiopia independence by Italy
 - Official declaration by Italy that it would end its colonial adventures in Africa
 - The signing of an agreement to fix the boundary between Ethiopia and the colony of Eritrea
- Which of the following regional entities on Southern Ethiopia had succeeded in maintaining its relative autonomy until the Italian invasion and occupation?
 - Kaffa
 - Jimma
 - Wolayta
 - Leqa Nekemte
- Which of the following strategies of rule did Emperor Yohannes IV try to practice?
 - Administrative and religious centralization
 - Administrative and religious decentralization
 - Administrative centralization and religious decentralization
 - Administrative decentralization and religious centralization
- Why did Britain, France and Italy sign the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 on Ethiopia?
 - Because they expected a political breakdown in Ethiopia after Menelik
 - Because they saw the danger of Ethiopia as continued independence for their positions elsewhere in Africa
 - Because they were worried for the peace and security of the country
 - Because they wanted to insure that one of them would interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs
- Which of the following is true about slavery and the slave trade in Ethiopia?
 - Both legally ended in the first half of the twentieth century
 - Both ended in the second half of the nineteenth century
 - They both ended before the start of the nineteenth century
 - The trade ended in the nineteenth century while slavery continued into the twentieth

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Unit three

- Which of the following is true about Tewodros II?
 - He allied with Muslim neighbors of Ethiopia against Westerners.
 - He wanted the support of Europeans to Strengthen his defenses.
 - He mistrusted all foreigners, whom he regarded as spies.

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- D. He trusted and welcomed all Westerners who came to his court.
2. The Battle of Embabo was fought between
- A. Yohannes IV and king Menilek. C. Tekle Haimanot of Gojjam and Menilek of Shewa.
B. Hassan Enjamo and Ras Gobena. D. Tewodros and Menilek.
3. Which of the following is true about the Kingdom of Jimma in the 19th century?
- A. It was an Islamic theocracy. C. It was a highly centralized monarchy.
B. It was a *Gada*-based democracy. D. It was a decentralized confederacy.
4. Which of the following is true about the reign of Yohannes IV in Ethiopia?
- A. The country faced little or no threat from outsiders.
B. The Emperor faced no threat or competition internally.
C. The Emperor faced both internal and external threats to his authority.
D. The country enjoyed total peace and stability.
5. Which of the following regions was incorporated through a bloody war of conquest by Menilek's forces?
- A. Limu Enarya. B. Arsi C. Jimma D. Leqa-Qellem
6. Which of the following is correct about the establishment of National States in Europe?
- A. It took place at the same time in all European countries.
B. Austria was the first to become a national state.
C. In many places it was accompanied by the rise of absolutist rulers.
D. It was always accompanied by the adoption of constitutions.
7. Which of the following is true about Africa's relations with the outside world since the turn of the 21st century?
- A. Increasing Chinese presence on the continent.
B. Greater economic independence from the West.
C. The increasing influence of former colonial powers everywhere.
D. Rivalry between Europeans and the USA influence on the continent.

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Unit three

1. The Ethiopian forces that defeated an Italian force at Dogali in 1887 were commanded by:
- A. Emperor Yohannes IV C. Ras Aryaya-Selassie
B. Ras Alula D. Dejazmatch Bahta
2. Which one of the following individuals led an Italian Geographical Society mission to Shewa in the 19th century?
- A. Admiral Hewet C. Marquis O. Antinori
B. Pietro Antonelli D. Gerald Portal
3. Which of the following is true about Egyptian invasion of Ethiopia in the 1870s?
- A. It failed in all areas and fronts
B. It was confined to the borderlands of Ethiopia and Sudan
C. It was conducted with extensive use of foreign mercenaries
D. It was directly sponsored and financed by Europeans
4. What was the cause of popular migration out of Wollo in the mid-1870s?
- A. Hunger and famine C. population pressure
B. Religious persecution D. Search for fertile lands
5. The last King of Kaffa was
- A. Kawe Erochi B. Kaji Sharochi C. Gali Sarochi D. Gaki Sharochi
6. According to the 1994 Constitution of FDRE, Amharic is:
- A. The national language of Ethiopia
B. A working language of the Federal Government
C. One of the several national languages of Ethiopia
D. Both the national language and the working language of the Federal Government
7. Why was Lij Iyasu removed from power in 1916? Because he?
- A. Supported Germany and Turkey against the Allies in WWI
B. Carried out reforms that displeased Shoa lords
C. Was converted to Islam

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D. Married too many wives

8. What was the role of the African Union during the Libyan civil war that removed Colonel Gaddafi?
- A. Support for the rebels from the very beginning
 - B. Full support for Government of Gaddafi
 - C. Unsuccessful effort to bring about a political solution to the conflict
 - D. Full endorsement of foreign military intervention

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Unit three

1. Where did the first military encounter between Italy and Ethiopia take place in late 19th century?
(A) Ato Dogali (C) At Adwa
(B) At Amba Alage (D) At Mekelle
2. One of the following is correct about Hassen Enjamo's resistance against Menelik. Which one?
(A) It was jointly carried out with the Mahdists.
(B) It succeeded in mobilizing the Silte and Kistane.
(C) It was crushed finally through a direct campaign by Menelik.
(D) It was partly influenced by ideas that came from the Wollo Muslims.
3. The battle that significantly influenced Tewodros II's foreign policy was _____ ?
(A) Debarqi (B) Kosso Ber (C) Deresge (D) Maqdala
4. Which of the following is correct about the Leche Agreement?
(A) Yohannes agreed to recognize Menelik as his equal.
(B) Yohannes recognized Menelik as king of Shewa and Wollo.
(C) Menelik was given the right to sign treaties with foreigners.
(D) Yohannes and Menelik agreed to help each other militarily.
5. Which one of the following is correct about the Wuchale Treaty?
(A) It was unilaterally abrogated by Ethiopia following the Italian defeat at the Battle of Adwa.
(B) It was modified to Italy's advantage with the signing of the Convention of October 1, 1889.
(C) Article III recognized Italian control of the Mereb Melash with the exception of the ports of Assab and Massawa.
(D) The Amharic version of Article XVII noted that Ethiopia cannot contact foreign powers without Italy's knowledge.

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Unit three

1. All of the following **EXCEPT** one were a consequence of the Battle of Adwa. Which one?
A. It guaranteed Ethiopia's political independence.
B. It facilitated the re-conquest of the Sudan by Britain.
C. It brought the government of Francisco Crispi to office.
D. It inspired blacks in the diaspora to fight against racism.
2. What was the alleged justification that the *coup* makers gave when dethroning Lej Iyasu from power in 1916?
A. That he had converted to Islam. C. That he had misused state finances.
B. That he had married several wives. D. That he had demoted the Shewan nobility.
3. With which of the following European country did Tewodros II come into diplomatic and military conflict?
A. Italy B. France C. Britain D. Austria
4. Which of the following events took place during the reign of Tewodros II?
A. All foreigners found in the country were put in prison in Tegray

- B. A workshop to produce arms and ammunition was established
- C. A proclamation was issued to abolish slavery and the slave trade
- D. The Ethiopian orthodox Church broke away from the Coptic Church of Egypt

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1. The event that paved the way for established international rules for African colonization was
 - A. The Berlin Conference
 - B. The manufacturing of firearms
 - C. The collaboration of some Africans
 - D. The agreement between Germany and Britain
2. The immediate cause of the First World War was
 - A. Imperialist rivalries
 - B. Militarism and the arms race
 - C. The creation of military alliances
 - D. The assassination of Franz/Francis/ Ferdinand and his wife Sophie

1. The French colonial policy which was designed to make Africans copy French culture and way of life was:
 - A. Direct rule.
 - B. Indirect rule
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Paternalism
2. The dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945:
 - A. was absolutely necessary for the defeat of Japan.
 - B. took place after the formal surrender of Japan.
 - C. speeded up the surrender of Japan.
 - D. was meant to intimidate Germany into submission.

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2. For which of the following was Joseph Stalin responsible?
 - A. The collectivization of agriculture
 - B. The persecution of Russian Jews
 - C. The defeat of White Russians
 - D. The Independence of Finland
3. What was the major source of conflict between Tewodros II and the British in the 1860s?
 - A. Tewodros' refusal to give territorial concessions to the British
 - B. British refusal to support Ethiopia against Egypt
 - C. Failure by the British to keep up proper diplomatic communication with Tewodros
 - D. Tewodros' failure to understand how the British system of government operated
4. What did the term Glasnost signify in the Soviet reforms of really 1990s?
 - A. Openness
 - B. Fairness
 - C. Justice
 - D. Progress

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Unit four

1. Which of the following was an immediate consequence of WWI?
 - (A) Re-division of the colonial world among the victors.
 - (B) The demilitarization of Germany and all its neighbors.
 - (C) The re-division of Poland between Russia and Germany.
 - (D) Confirmation of Alsace and Lorraine as German territories.
2. What was the principal cause of the First World War (WWI)?
 - (A) German desire to destroy France.
 - (B) The assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
 - (C) Competition over markets and territories.
 - (D) Russian desire to spread the idea of revolution.
3. The League of Nations failed to achieve its goal because.
 - (A) its desire to avert war was idealistic and impracticable.
 - (B) it lacked sufficient funding to support its peace missions.
 - (C) it did not have effective mechanism to prevent aggressions.
 - (D) the US withdrew from it protesting against the admission of Germany
4. Which one of the following is correct about the New Economic Policy that the Bolshevik government introduced in Russia in 1921?
 - (A) It led to the rapid industrialization of Russia.
 - (B) It introduced the collectivization of Russian agriculture.
 - (C) It abolished private ownership of land and small-scale trade.
 - (D) It helped the Russian economy to stabilize after the Civil War.

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Unit four

1. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?
 - A. The sinking of a British war ship by the German navy
 - B. The signing of a military pact between Germany and Austria-Hungary.
 - C. The murder of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by a nationalist.
 - D. The decision by Serbia to annex the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
2. Which one of the following was a consequence of World War I?
 - A. It led to the establishment of larger empires and states.
 - B. It devastated the economies of allies as well as the central powers.
 - C. It led the USA to adopt a policy of isolation during the inter war period
 - D. It led to the death of over 65 million combatants and unknown number of casualties
3. Which one of the following is correct about the Mau Mau liberation struggle in colonial Kenya?
 - A. It was a movement that divided Kenyans between supporters and opponents.
 - B. It was a religious movement that administered oath to strongly unite its members.
 - C. It was an exclusively Kikuyu movement which sought the return of the White Highlands.
 - D. It was defeated by the British through the use of Kikuyu chiefs rather than military means.

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4. Which of the following was the major source of weakness for the League of Nations?
 - A. Its anti-communist policy
 - B. Incompetence of its officials
 - C. Admission of Germany as a member
 - D. Domination by European big powers
5. What were the basic organs of Communist rule in Russia called?
 - A. Soviets
 - B. Kulaks
 - C. Bolsheviks
 - D. Red Russians
6. Which one of the following is correct about the European alliance system that was developed in the decades before the outbreak of WWI?
 - A. It was developed first to help countries trade with each other without customs barrier.
 - B. It collapsed when Britain decided to abandon its neutrality and allied with France in 1907.
 - C. It brought about stability to European politics until the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
 - D. It was initially developed by Bismarck as a mechanism of isolating and keeping France weak.
7. Why was the League of Nations established at the end of World War I?
 - A. To resolve international disputes and avoid the outbreak of war.
 - B. To allocate reparation money to the victorious nations in a fair fashion.
 - C. To fight against the development of extreme ideologies like fascism.
 - D. To spread the ideas of self-determination and gradual decolonization.
8. Which one of the following is correct about the October 1917 Revolution in Russia?
 - A. It was organized and led by the Mensheviks in Petrograd.
 - B. It led to the withdrawal of Russia from the First World War.
 - C. It led to the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty from power.
 - D. It brought to power a provisional government led by Kerensky.
9. What was the major factor for the outbreak of the “Mau Mau” rebellion in Kenya?
 - A. Land shortage as a result of land alienation
 - B. Oppressive rule of local chiefs appointed by the British.
 - C. Discriminatory employment policy by the colonial state.
 - D. Opposition of Kenyans to the establishment of “tribal” reserves.
10. Which of the following is true about the League of Nations?
 - A. It was dominated by the US and Russia
 - B. It failed in all its attempts to mediate disputes between nations
 - C. All the countries that fought in the First World War had joined it
 - D. It was ineffective in protecting weak countries against the powerful

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Unit five

1. Which of the following Ethiopian commanders survived the war and played an important role in post-Italian Ethiopia?
 - A. Ras Desta
 - B. Ras Mulgeta
 - C. Grazmach Afework
 - D. Dejazmach Mekonnen Endalkachew
2. Which of the following is true about the Black Lion organization?
 - A. It declared its loyalty to the emperor in exile
 - B. It was a military wing of a political organization
 - C. It was disbanded before engaging in a single battle against the enemy
 - D. All of its members were cadets at the Holeta military Academy

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Unit five

1. The names of the two dynasties of the Kafa Kingdom were
 - A. Minjo and Tato.
 - B. Matto and Manjo.
 - C. Mikerecho and Kaffecho.
 - D. Tato and Mikerecho
2. Which of the following is true about the Ethiopian constitution of 1994?
 - A. It provided for a federal system of government.
 - B. It made Ethiopia a people’s Democratic Republic.

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- C. It recognized Islam and Christianity as majority religions.
- D. It prohibited multi-ethnic political parties.
- 3. The most important political function of Amba Gishen was:
 - A. reduction of conflict over succession by confining princes.
 - B. education of princes in the art of politics.
 - C. Giving legitimacy to Emperors through anointing.
 - D. Keeping the chief symbols of authority in a secret location
- 4. Which of the following states dominated the area of present-day Western Shewa and Eastern Wollega prior to the late 16th century?
 - A. Enarya.
 - B. Bizamo
 - C. Damot
 - D. Shewa

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Unit five

- 1. Who replaced Mussolini as head of the Italian government?
 - A. Badoglio
 - B. Grazinai
 - C. Debono
 - D. Duke de Aosta
- 2. The first open violation of the covenant of The league of Nations against aggression was:
 - A. The Italian aggression of Ethiopia
 - C. The German attack on Poland
 - B. The Japanese aggression of Manchuria
 - D. The Russian Invasion of Poland
- 3. Which of the following is true about the role of Ethiopian women in the patriotic movement against Fascist occupation?
 - A. They were confined to cooking food and nursing the wounded
 - B. They primarily involved in information gathering for the patriots
 - C. They participated in all areas except in actual fighting
 - D. There was no aspect of the movement that they did not participate in
- 4. Which of the following is a correct list of patriotic leaders who fought the Italian occupation?
 - A. Geresu Duki, Bekele Weya, Amoraw Wubneh, Jagma Kello
 - B. Amoraw Wubneh, Geresu Duki, Belay Zeleke, Hailu Teklhaymanot
 - C. Hailu Teklehaymanot, Bekele Weya, Jagma Kello, Belay Zeleke
 - D. Amoraw Wubneh, Bekele Weya, Desta Damtew, Hailu Teklhymanot
- 5. Which one of the following did **NOT** serve as Mussolini's Viceroy in Ethiopia?
 - A. Marshal Pietro Badoglio
 - C. General Emilio De Bono
 - B. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani
 - D. Duke of Aosta

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Unit five

- 1. What role did Ethiopian women play in the fight against Fascist occupation of 1936-41?
 - (A) As combatants and non-combatants.
 - (C) Mostly in trying to bring about peace.
 - (B) Principally as intelligence gatherers.
 - (D) As non-combatant members of the patriotic forces.
- 2. During the Graziani Massacre of February 1937, the group that was especially targeted for liquidation was _____?
 - (A) female patriots.
 - (C) educated Ethiopians.
 - (B) the business class.
 - (D) members of the royal family.
- 3. Which of the following was among the conditions imposed on Haile Selassie by the British for the restoration of Ethiopian independence in 1941?
 - (A) British protectorate over the whole country.
 - (B) Restoration of property seized from the Italians.
 - (C) British say over financial, military and foreign affairs.
 - (D) Pardon for Italian prisoners and their local collaborators.
- 4. Which of the following persons opposed Haile Selassie's regime due to poor reward for his patriotic services?
 - (A) Belay Zeleke
 - (C) Negash Bezabih
 - (B) Geresu Duki
 - (D) Takele Wolde Hawaryat

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Unit five

1. Ras Desta Damtew's campaign against the Italians in the southern front failed because
 - A. the army weakened itself by opening war on two fronts.
 - B. the army was weakened by overstretching its supply line.
 - C. a large number of Eritreans defected from the Ethiopian army.
 - D. the army waited in Negele for some months rather than march to Dollo.
2. Which one of the following was a characteristic of the Ethiopian resistance movement after February 1937?
 - A. It succeeded in developing a pan-Ethiopian organization to lead the movement.
 - B. The leadership of the movement was exclusively made up of the lower nobility and peasants.
 - C. The center of the movement shifted from the province of Shewa to the border provinces
 - D. There was a shift in strategy from conventional warfare to guerrilla warfare.
3. What was the major factor for the defeat of Ethiopian troops by Fascist forces in 1935-36?
 - A. Italian air superiority and mustard gas
 - B. Ethiopian defeat in the diplomatic front
 - C. Mass support for the Italians among Ethiopians
 - D. Italian success in isolating Ethiopia internationally
4. All of the following **EXCEPT** one account for the defeat of the Ethiopian army in 1935/36 by the Italian forces. Which one?
 - A. The flight of the emperor from the country
 - B. Internal divisions within the Ethiopian army
 - C. The poor supply system of the Ethiopian army
 - D. Poor leadership qualities of Ethiopian commanders
5. What precipitated Mussolini to declare war on Britain and France in June 1940?
 - A. The rapid military gains of the Germans in the western front.
 - B. The collapse of the military alliance between Britain and Italy.
 - C. The decision of Russia to join the war on the side of the Allies.
 - D. The strong resistance that Germans faced in the eastern front.
6. Which of the following events came first?
 - A. The Wal-Wal conflict
 - B. The proclamation of the First Constitution
 - C. The opening of the Teferi Mekonnen School
 - D. The coronation of Haile Selasse I as Emperor

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Unit six

1. What is the origin of the veto power given to the five permanent members of the UN security Council?
 - A. They were the founding members of the UN
 - B. They are the largest contributors to UN budget
 - C. They were on the winning side in the Second World War
 - D. They represent the most populous countries in the Northern Hemisphere
2. Which of the following was an act of appeasement towards Nazi Germany by Britain and France?
 - A. Their agreement to German annexation of the Sudetenland
 - B. Their failure to condemn the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis
 - C. Their enthusiastic acceptance of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia
 - D. Their refusal to condemn the anti-communist alliance of Germany and Japan
3. Which of the following acts in the 1930s was part of what the Japanese called the establishment of the "New Order in Greater East Asia"?
 - A. The attack on Russia
 - B. The refusal to join the League of Nations
 - C. The signing of a pact with Germany and Italy
 - D. The invasion and attempted occupation of China

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ETHIO NATIONAL SCHOOL G11 AND G12 HISTORY WORKBOOK

Unit six

1. The first All-African peoples' Conference was held in
 - A. Addis Ababa – Ethiopia
 - B. Accra –Ghana
 - C. Monrovia – Liberia
 - D. Casablanca – Morocco
2. The root of African Nationalism was
 - A. Ethiopianism
 - B. Independence from colonial rule
 - C. The Economic Commission for Africa
 - D. Pan – Africanism
3. The proper name of the ruler of Adal whom the Christian populations of Ethiopia referred to as Ahmed Grag was:
 - A. Ahmed ibn Ibrahim
 - B. Mahfuz
 - C. Sabr ed-din
 - D. Ahmed Walsama
4. The signatory powers of the Tripartite Treaty in 1906 were
 - A. Ethiopia, Britain and France
 - B. Germany, France and Italy
 - C. France, Italy and Britain
 - D. Britain, Germany and France
5. What was the immediate cause of the Great Famine of 1888-1892?
 - A. Devastating drought.
 - B. A serious civil war
 - C. Lack of selected seeds
 - D. A cattle disease known as rinderpest
6. One of the following rulers strongly resisted Menilek's expansion
 - A. Aba Jiffar II of Jimma.
 - B. Kawo Tona of Welayta.
 - C. Jote Tulu of Qellem.
 - D. Kumsa Moroda of Naqamtee
7. Which of the following is true about the 1952 Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia?
 - A. It authorized Ethiopia to end the federal arrangement if it so desired.
 - B. It recognized Eritrea as a federal province of Ethiopia.
 - C. It recognized Eritrea as a territory with its own constitution, government and flag.
 - D. It was welcomed by all Eritrean groups.
8. After the Italians Occupied Addis Ababa, the resistance effort moved its base of operation to:
 - A. Dire Dawa
 - B. Naqamtee
 - C. Ambo
 - D. Gore
9. What caused Ethio-Italian conflict that led to the Battle of Adwa?
 - A. The mistranslation of Article 17 of the Wuchale Treaty.
 - B. Menelik's refusal to recognize Italian colonization of Eritrea/
 - C. Ethiopia's refusal to sign a commercial treaty with Italy.
 - D. Italy's desire to reduce Ethiopia to a protectorate status.
10. Who did "The prester John of the Indies" refer to in Medieval European traditions?
 - A. A thirteenth century king of Ethiopia.
 - B. The Mongol rulers of Asia.
 - C. The priest Kings of India.
 - D. A legendary monarch on the frontiers of Islam and Christianity.

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Unit six

1. Which one of the following countries does NOT have a veto power in the UN Security Council?
 - A. USA
 - B. Japan
 - C. China
 - D. Russia
2. On which of the following events of WWII did Nazi Germany had active support from the USSR?
 - A. The annexation of Sudetenland
 - B. The invasion of Poland
 - C. The occupation of Czechoslovakia
 - D. Attack on Denmark and Norway

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Unit six

1. Which of the following was true about the *Holocaust*?
 - (A) It was a mass killing of German opponents of Hitler.
 - (B) It referred to massive casualties among soldiers during WWII.
 - (C) It was the mass killing of Jews and other minorities in Europe.

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- (D) It referred to mass imprisonment of people in concentration camps.
2. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively?
- (A) Widespread hatred toward Jews.
 - (B) Bitterness caused by bad economic conditions.
 - (C) Persuasive arguments made by Mussolini and Hitler.
 - (D) Nationalist sentiments in favor of colonial expansion.
3. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Fascism?
- (A) Extreme nationalism.
 - (B) Respect for human rights.
 - (C) Rejection of war as a political instrument.
 - (D) Support for the dictatorship of the proletariat.
4. In what way was the United Nations Organization different from the League of Nations?
- (A) The UN admitted small nations; the League did not.
 - (B) The UN aimed at preventing conflicts; the League aimed at dealing with them.
 - (C) The UN did not give any superior position to selected countries; the League did.
 - (D) The UN included freedom and social progress of people in its agenda; the League did not.
5. Which one of the following was a consequence of WWII?
- (A) It stimulated national liberation movements in Asia and Africa.
 - (B) It strengthened the economic and political leadership of Europe.
 - (C) It discredited the practice of conducting politics through secret alliances.
 - (D) It led to the democratization of the whole of the European continent.
6. What was a major feature of the “people’s Democracies” that were established in Eastern and Central Europe after WWII?
- (A) They were satellite states of the USSR.
 - (B) They adopted a neutral path during the Cold war.
 - (C) They were all members of the defeated Central powers.
 - (D) They developed their economies through the Marshall plan.

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Unit six

1. Which one of the following is **NOT** an aim of the United Nations?
- A. Promoting respect for human rights.
 - B. Resolving conflicts through mediation
 - C. Maintaining all governments in power.
 - D. Supporting economic development programs.
2. Which of the following is correct about the policy of appeasement pursued by France and Britain in the inter-war period?
- A. It convinced Hitler that the two powers would go to war over Eastern European issues.
 - B. Rather than satisfy Hitler, it encouraged him to continue to make additional demands.
 - C. It was principally designed to prevent Hitler from aligning himself with Italy and Japan.
 - D. While it failed to satisfy Hitler, it succeeded in gaining the friendship of Mussolini to the allies.
3. What was the *Blitzkrieg* strategy that the Germans used during the Second World War?
- A. Lockade of the major sea ports.
 - B. Laying siege to the major towns.
 - C. Carrying out a coordinated propaganda.
 - D. Deployment of the army in a quick and coordinated manner
4. Which of the following events was the immediate cause of United States’ entry to World War II(WWII)?
- A. Hitler’s attack on Britain
 - B. Hitler’s invasion of France
 - C. Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor
 - D. Italy’s declaration of war on Britain and France
5. At which of the following fronts did the German military face defeats that changed the course of WWII?
- A. In the Polish and Baltic fronts
 - B. In the Belgian and French fronts
 - C. In the British and Russian fronts
 - D. In the Danish and Norwegian fronts
6. Which one of the following is correct about the Soviet-Nazi Pact of August 1939? It
- A. Ended the anti-German alliance of which Russia was a member.
 - B. Turned the two countries into close political and military partners.

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- C. Prepared the way for the partition of Poland between the two countries.
- D. Forced Prime Minister Chamberlain to abandon his policy of appeasement.
- 7. Which of the following permanent members of the UN Security council had actually experienced defeat in the Second World War?
 - A. USA
 - B. Russia
 - C. France
 - D. Britain

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Unit seven

1. The United States' plan to rebuild Europe after World War II is known as the
 - A. Marshall plan
 - B. Truman Doctrine
 - C. Cold war strategy
 - D. North Atlantic plan
2. The richest country in the world in the immediate post-world war II period was
 - A. France
 - B. the USA
 - C. The USSR
 - D. Great Britain
3. What was the decision of the United Nations General Assembly on Palestine when the case of Palestine was first presented to the UN in 1947.
 - A. That Palestine should be renamed Israel and should be jointly run by Arabs and Jews
 - B. That there should be a united Palestine run by a government elected by the majority
 - C. That Palestine should be partitioned into two independent states, one Arab and the other Jewish
 - D. That a state should not be allowed to be established on the basis of a movement like Zionism
4. What did the idea of "civil disobedience" mean in the peaceful struggle against British colonial rule in India?
 - A. That Indians should disobey the British in the most civilized manner
 - B. That struggle against the British should focus on the civilian population
 - C. That Indians should refuse to carry out orders from the British without involving in violence
 - D. That individual Indians should disobey their British employers as long as their work was in civilian areas
5. What was the idea behind the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968?
 - A. That nuclear weapons should not be possessed by non-western countries
 - B. That nuclear weapons should not be used in any kind of military conflict
 - C. That countries already possessing nuclear weapons should begin to dismantle them
 - D. That nuclear weapons should not expand beyond those countries that already possessed them
6. What did Simon Bolivar of Venezuela and Jose de San Martin of Argentina share in common?
 - A. Both had similar ideas about social reform
 - B. Both were removed from power by popular revolutions
 - C. Both fought for the liberation of other countries in addition to their own
 - D. Both believed and fought for the unification of all Latin American nations
7. Which of the following is WRONG about the Renaissance scholars?
 - A. They loved knowledge for its own sake
 - B. Their knowledge was largely classical
 - C. They have open and undogmatic minds
 - D. They were extremely fanatical in their religion
8. The Chinese Kuomintang /KMT/ was
 - A. a socialist party
 - B. a communist party
 - C. a democratic party
 - D. a bourgeois nationalist party

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Unit seven

1. Which of the following leaders played a major role in the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement?
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - B. Kwame Nkrumah
 - C. Mao Zedong.
 - D. Nelson Mandela.
2. Who was the first Egyptian leader who reached an understanding with Israel and signed a unilateral peace?
 - A. Gamal Abd-el Nasser
 - B. Anwar Sadat
 - C. Hosni Mubarak
 - D. King Farouk
3. What was the so-called "Balfour Declaration"?
 - A. A British declaration in favor of a Jewish homeland in Palestine

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- B. A declaration by Balfour in opposition to the creation of Isreal.
- C. A declaration by the British against Zionism
- D. A declaration against the independence of a Palestinian state.
4. The emir who made continuous attacks against the Christian Kingdom during the reigns of Eskindir (r.1478-1494) and na"od (r.1491-1508) was
 - A. Muhammed Badlay.
 - B. Mahfuz
 - C. Nur
 - D. Abdullahi
5. The Italian commander – in – chief during the fascist aggression against Ethiopia when it started in the north in 1935 was
 - A. General Emilio de Bono
 - B. General pietro Badoglio
 - C. General Rodolfo Graziani
 - D. Major Luigi criniti
6. Which of the following developments acted as a trigger for the Revolution of 1974?
 - A. Shortage of food.
 - B. Border conflict with Somalia.
 - C. The rebellion of the military in Asmara.
 - D. Increase in oil prices.
7. In 1974 the Ethiopian Teachers Association staged a countrywide strike against the
 - A. Educational Sector Review
 - B. Petroleum price rise
 - C. new prime Minister
 - D. Military unrest
8. Which of the following is true about the land reform proclamation of 1975 in Ethiopia?
 - A. It prohibited hired labor
 - B. It promised up to 15-20 hectares of land per family.
 - C. It declared that all land will be owned by the state.
 - D. It declared that the sale and purchase of land will be allowed under certain conditions.
9. Which of the following is true about the Constitution of 1931 in Ethiopia?
 - A. It was the first democratic constitution of the country.
 - B. It was a direct copy of the Japanese constitution.
 - C. It was meant to strengthen the monarchy.
 - D. It reduced the powers of the monarchy.
10. Which of the following is true about the Graziani massacre of Ferbruary, 1937?
 - A. It was strictly confined to Addis Ababa.
 - B. It targeted patriots only.
 - C. It spared women and children and attacked men indiscriminately.
 - D. It had the unintended consequence of strengthening the patriotic resistance.
11. Which of the following events marked the radicalization of the student movement in Ethiopia?
 - A. The elaboration of the national question by Walelegn Mekonnen.
 - B. The failure of the coup attempt by Mengistu and Girmame Neway.
 - C. The assassination of Tilahun Gizaw.
 - D. The famine of 1972-73
12. Which of the following political figures collaborated with the Italians during the occupation of 1936-41?
 - A. Ras Abebe Aregawy
 - B. Ras Desta Damtew
 - C. Ras Hailu Teklehaimanot
 - D. Ras Imru Hailu Selasse
13. Which of the following was the longest colonial presence in Africa?
 - A. France in Algeria
 - B. Belgium in Congo
 - C. Italy in Eritrea
 - D. Britain in Ghana
14. The main issue behind the Ethio-Eritrean conflict of 2000-2003 was:
 - A. dispute over the boundary line between them.
 - B. dispute over immigration
 - C. dispute over Ethiopian use of Eritrean ports
 - D. dispute over economic relations

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Unit seven

1. The Chinese Kuominatang was:
 - A. a communist party
 - B. a Socialist party
 - C. a bourgeois-nationalist party
 - D. a democratic party
2. HO Chi Minh, the leader of the Vietnamese Peasant-based movement, started his independence struggle against the:
 - A. French
 - B. Japanese
 - C. United States
 - D. USSR

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3. What was the 1958 program called “The Great Leap Forward” in China?
 - A. A program to transform china’s economy
 - B. A program to expand the mass base of the Communist party
 - C. A program to revolutionize Chinese culture
 - D. A program to reunite mainland china with Taiwan
4. The two countries that came out much stronger than they were before the second World War were:
 - A. USA and Britain
 - C. USSR and USA
 - B. Germany and France
 - D. Britain and Italy
5. Which of the following is true about the Balfour Declaration in 1917s? The British:
 - A. Promised Palestine to the Arabs
 - B. Promised to leave the middle East
 - C. Promised to solve the Arab-Israel problem
 - D. Promised Palestine to the Jews

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Unit seven

1. What was the central issue in the so-called Cold War?
 - (A) Ideology
 - (B) Different values.
 - (C) The environment.
 - (D) Domination of the world.
2. The USA and USSR emerged as super powers after WW:I because both
 - (A) managed to develop atomic bombs.
 - (B) were the founding members of the UN.
 - (C) had the only veto rights in the security Council.
 - (D) built their economies by lending money to the Europeans.
3. What is Zionism?
 - (A) A belief in the deliverance of St. Mary of Zion.
 - (B) A movement for conversion of Palestinians to Judaism.
 - (C) A movement for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine.
 - (D) A movement for eradication of Islam and Christianity from the Holy Land.
4. Which of the following factors played a major role for the defeat of the US in Vietnam?
 - (A) Poor military leadership.
 - (B) Strong domestic opposition to the war.
 - (C) Superior arms possessed by the Communists.
 - (D) Direct involvement of USSR and China in the war.
5. Which one of the following is correct about the 1947 UN plan on Palestine?
 - (A) It agreed to unite Palestine with Trans-Jordan.
 - (B) It divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish states.
 - (C) It ended the end of Jewish migration to Palestine.
 - (D) It proposed the continuation of the British mandate for a decade.

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Unit seven

1. The political organization that led India to independence was
 - A. The Hindu BJP
 - C. The Indian Liberal Party.
 - B. The Muslim League
 - D. The Indian National Congress.
2. Indonesia’s demand for independence from the Dutch was halted during WWII because
 - A. the islands fell under British control.
 - B. it received a limited autonomous status.
 - C. the country fell under Japanese colonialism.
 - D. the nationalist leader Sukarno was imprisoned.

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3. The US intervened in the Vietnam War because
 - A. it wanted to avenge the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu.
 - B. The Vietnamese government nationalized or expelled US companies.
 - C. it feared that communist Vietnam would endanger its political interest in Asia.
 - D. Vietnam offered a base for guerrilla fighters against the US forces in Cambodia.

4. What qualified the US and the USSR for superpower status after WWII?
 - A. Their territorial closeness
 - B. The size of their populations
 - C. Their respective role in WWII
 - D. Their economic and military strength
5. Which of the following forms of struggle for freedom did Mahtama Gandhi advocate?
 - A. Violent struggle
 - B. Non violent struggle
 - C. Struggle that depends on the objective situation
 - D. A combination of violent and non-violent struggle
6. Which of the following is true about the establishment of the people's Republic of China?
 - A. It came out of a major civil war
 - B. It came out of an election victory by the Communists
 - C. It followed an urban insurrection led by Mao Ze-dong
 - D. It came out of a movement to unify mainland China with Taiwan
7. What did the term "Iron Curtain" refer to during the Cold War?
 - A. The United States government's strategy to fight the expansion of communism across Europe and Africa.
 - B. The construction of the Berlin Wall by the Russians to prevent the movement of people from the east to the west.
 - C. The establishment of restrictions in the countries of the Communist East which closed them off from developments in the west.
 - D. The economic policy of Communist China to rapidly industrialize the country by expanding the development of rail ways.
8. Why did Britain and France support Israel's invasion of Egypt in 1956? Because they
 - A. feared the Pro-Russian policies of Nasser's government
 - B. believed that Israel was unnecessarily provoked by Egypt
 - C. disliked Egypt's support for nationalist movements in Africa
 - D. were angered by Nasser's decision to nationalized the Suez Canal

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Unit eight

1. Which of the following parties was a founding member of the EPRDF?
 - A. OPDO
 - B. EFDM
 - C. GPDM
 - D. SEPDM
2. The student leader who brought the nationalities question in Ethiopia to the center stage was
 - A. Meles Zenawi
 - B. Tilahun Gizaw
 - C. Mekonnen Bishaw
 - D. Waleign Mekonnen
3. Which of the following sectors of the security forces in Ethiopia supported the coup makers in 1960?
 - A. The army and the police
 - B. The police and Central Security
 - C. The army and the Central Security
 - D. The Imperial Bodyguard and the Police
4. The first revolt against Haile Sellassie's regime in February 1974 took place by the
 - A. University students
 - B. Peasants in the countryside
 - C. Taxi drivers in Addis Ababa
 - D. Mutiny of the solders in the town of Negele Borena
5. Which of the following was true about the so-called "Red Terror" in Ethiopia in the late 1970s?
 - A. It attacked youth from specific ethnic groups
 - B. It attacked youth who refused to join the literacy campaign
 - C. It attacked youth whose membership of the EPRP was proven
 - D. It was often carried out indiscriminately with little or no investigation
6. How did Protestantism in Southern Ethiopia spread in the second half of the twentieth century?

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- A. Secretly, through underground evangelization
 - B. With the knowledge and endorsement of both the state and the Orthodox Church
 - C. With knowledge and endorsement of the Orthodox church, but not of the state
 - D. With the official knowledge and endorsement of the state, but not the Orthodox church
7. Which one of the following was NOT the root cause of the oppositions against Haile Sellassie's government?
- A. national oppression
 - B. absence of democratic rights
 - C. the popular revolution of 1974
 - D. economic and social inequalities

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Unit eight

- 1. On which of the following points did the founders of Protestantism differ from the Catholic Church?
 - A. The morality of slavery
 - B. The celibacy of the priesthood
 - C. Belief in the birth of Jesus Christ from the Virgin Mary
 - D. The separation of church and state
- 2. Which of the following countries was **NOT** a foundation member of NATO?
 - A. Italy
 - B. Germany
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Canada
- 3. Which of the following is true about the 1943 Weyane Rebellion in eastern and Southern Tigray?
 - A. It demanded the separation of Tigray from Ethiopia
 - B. It was a protest against excessive taxation and Shewan domination
 - C. It was supported all over province of Tigray.
 - D. It was a rebellion against local landlords
- 4. What was the main reason for the removal of *Lij* Iyasu from power in 1916?
 - A. The feeling of insecurity that his actions created for Shewan lords.
 - B. His tendencies to favor Islam against Orthodox Christianity
 - C. His decision to side with Germany and Turkey in World War I
 - D. His tendency to prefer travel and sports over work
- 5. The objective of the Italian Geographical Society mission led by Marquis O. Antinori in Ethiopia was
 - A. to sell arms to Menilek
 - B. to visit the country as a tourist.
 - C. to investigate the chances for colonial expansion
 - D. to undertake scientific study
- 6. The militia elements that carried out the 1994 genocide in Rwanda were known as:
 - A. Tontons Macoutes
 - B. The Interahmwe
 - C. M23
 - D. Mungiki

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Unit eight

- 1. The Somali nationalist who challenged British colonialism in the Horn was:
 - A. Omar Samatar
 - B. Farah Aidede
 - C. Mohammed Abdile
 - D. Siad Barre
- 2. The right given by Ethiopian rulers during the Feudal system to individuals to collect and use tribute imposed on land was known as:
 - A. Gibir
 - B. Milmi
 - C. Gult
 - D. Demoz
- 3. Which of the following is true about the Black Lion Organization?
 - A. Its members swore loyalty to Emperor Haile Selasse
 - B. It was disbanded before it engaged in a single encounter with the enemy
 - C. It was headed by General Aman Andom
 - D. It fought for systemic change, not the restoration of the monarchy
- 4. What accounts for the failure of the coup attempt against Haile Selasse in December 1960?
 - A. The failure of the coup makers to win the support of the army
 - B. The refusal of foreign governments to lend support for the coup
 - C. Infighting among the coup makers themselves
 - D. Lack of popular support

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5. Which of the following was among the official reasons for which the Derg sent high school and college students to the rural areas on a campaign or zemecha in 1974-75?
 - A. To fight and disarm feudal lords
 - B. To participate in literacy campaign
 - C. To speed up the mechanization of agriculture
 - D. To set up independent village communes
6. Who was the prime Minister of Ethiopia at the time of the outbreak of the revolution in February 1974?
 - A. Yilma Deressa
 - B. Akililu Habta-Wold
 - C. Endalkachew Mekonnen
 - D. Mekonnen Habta-Wold
7. The mechanism by which the Ethiopian state alienated land from the southern peasants was called:
 - A. The gebbar system
 - B. The gult system
 - C. the rist system
 - D. the qalad system
8. Which of the following is true about the land reform proclamation of 1975 in Ethiopia:
 - A. All land was made the property of the state
 - B. Private ownership of land was permitted up to 10 hectares
 - C. Land was taken away only from royalty and big landlords
 - D. Private property was permitted in towns and cities only
9. The immediate cause of the 1974 Ethiopian popular revolution was:
 - A. The student movement
 - B. Peasant rebellions
 - C. The unhappiness of the armed forces
 - D. The famine of Wollo

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Unit eight

1. Which one of the following is correct about the Ethiopian Student Movement?
 - (A) It called for the abolition of the monarchy beginning with the 1960 aborted coup.
 - (B) It took up radical ideas influenced partly by African Scholarship students.
 - (C) While its internal wing advocated a revolution, the external wing was conservative.
 - (D) Its success was limited because it was unable to disseminate its ideas to the high schools.
2. The Negele mutiny of January 1974 was caused by
 - (A) delay in the payment of salary for the troops.
 - (B) Re-assignment of the troops to distant El Kere.
 - (C) bad living conditions for the ordinary soldiers.
 - (D) unpopularity of the commander of the Fourth Brigade.

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Unit eight

1. 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.
2. The most powerful minister under the government of Haile Selassie in the period between 1941-55 was
 - A. Aklilu Habte-Wold.
 - B. Imiru Haile Selassie
 - C. Mekonen Endalkatchew.
 - D. Wolde Giyorgis Wolde Yohannes
3. Which one of the following was a major aim of the 1960 aborted *coup* against Emperor Haile Selassie?
 - A. The end of monarchical rule.
 - B. The expulsion of the US from Ethiopia.
 - C. The economic development of Ethiopia.
 - D. The redistribution of land to the landless.
4. Why is the Battle of Shire Enda-Selassie a landmark in the Tigray People's Liberation Front's (TPLF) insurgency against the Derg?
 - A. It marked the change of TPLF's strategy from guerrilla warfare to a conventional war.

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- B. It greatly enhanced the TPLF's military capabilities through the acquisition of heavy artillery and tanks.
 - C. It enabled the TPLF to acquire a secure base area in western Tigray from where it launched its campaigns.
 - D. It helped the TPLF to establish an alliance with the Amhara National Democratic Movement (ANDM) and other opponents of the Derg.
5. Which of the following office was most instrumental in building Haile Selassie's autocracy after his restoration?

A. Ministry of Pen	C. Ministry of Education
B. Ministry of War	D. Office of the Prime Minister
 6. Which of the following was true about the *Coup* attempt of December 1960?
 - A. It resulted from animosities between the Nway brothers and the royal family
 - B. It was a reaction against the promotion of non-Shoans into the ranks of the military
 - C. It was an attempt to bring a socialist government to power with
 - D. It was a reaction against mal-administration and economic backwardness under Haile Selassie
 7. 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	C. Salary increases to civil servants
B. Release of political prisoners	D. Permission to hold protest demonstrations
 8. Which one of the following was elected by the people under the 1955 Ethiopian Constitution?

A. The Senate	C. the Chamber of Deputies
B. The Crown Council	D. The council of Ministers
 9. Which one of the following is a consequence of the Battle of Shire Ende Selassie of 1989?
 - A. It led to the collapse of the Second Division in Eritrea and the loss of the main outlet to the country, the Port of Massawa.
 - B. It led to the establishment of a new military and political administrative system in the provinces of Tigray and Eritrea.
 - C. It largely weakened the *Derg's* army through the death of large number of soldiers and demoralization of the remaining troops.
 - D. It gave a breathing space to the *Derg* by opening up the main supply line from western Tigray to the second Division's bases in western Eritrea.
 10. In which of the following provinces did Haile Selassie's regime face an uprising in opposition to land measurement for taxation purposes?

A. Bale	B. Tigray	C. Wolega	D. Gojjam
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2004 E.C for Grade 12

Unit Nine

1. In which of the following African countries did independence from colonialism come through armed struggle?

A. Niger	B. Kenya	C. Algeria	D. Tanzania
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2. What was the Great Trek in South Africa?
 - A. The penetration of white farmers into their interior
 - B. The retreat of the Khoisan-Speaking people into the Kalahari
 - C. The attack by the British army against Dutch settlers in 1920
 - D. The movement of the Ngoni-speaking people across great distances
3. Which of the following African leaders was an advocate of African socialism?

A. Julius Nyerere	C. Robert Mugabe
B. Jomo Kenyatta	D. Kenneth Kaunda
4. Between 1963 and 1969 five violent changes occurred in

A. Nigeria	B. Tunisia	C. Algeria	D. Dahomey
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5. The objective of setting up the organization of African Unity /OAU/ was agreed upon at the

A. Cairo Conference in 1964	C. Addis Ababa meeting in 1963
B. Accra conference in 1958	D. Monrovia conference in 1961
6. The main reason why West African colonies achieved independence smoothly was that

A. There were brave fighters	C. West Africa has no white settlers
B. They enjoyed good literacy	D. The impact of World War II was too strong in the area

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7. The orgion of pan-Africanism was in
 - A. Africa and Asia
 - B. Euuope and America
 - C. Brussels and Manchester
 - D. America and the Caribbean
8. The Africa country in which descendants of freed American slaves became a significant social entity and political force is
 - A. Liberia
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. Senegal
 - D. Sao Thome and principe
9. In which of the following two contries did post-election violence recentrly lead to a joint government of national unity?
 - A. Kenya and Zambia
 - B. Rewanda and Kenya
 - C. Kenya and Zimbabwe
 - D. Rwanda and Zimbabwe
10. Which of the following intellectuals is among the founders of a branch of literature known as Negriude?
 - A. Franz Fanon
 - B. W.E.B Dubois
 - C. Harriet Tubaman
 - D. Leopold S.Senghor
11. Which of the following groups did the Rwandand genocide of 1994 target?
 - A. All Tutsi and moderate Hutu
 - B. Tutsi who did not intermarry with Hutu
 - C. Tutsi and Hutut civilians indiscriminately
 - D. Tutsi politicians and members of the military
12. Which of the following African contries was ruled by more than one colonial power?
 - A. Algeria
 - B. Senegal
 - C. Cemeroon
 - D. Mozambique
13. Who was the Caribbean Scientist- Activist who fought on the side of the Algerian revolution against French colonialism?
 - A. Franz Fanon
 - B. Aime Cesair
 - C. Blaise Diagne
 - D. Amilcar Cabran
14. Which of the following African writers has advocated writing in indigenous languages as part of liberation from a colonial mentality promoted by European languages?
 - A. Wole Soyinka
 - B. Chinua Achebe
 - C. Usman Sembene
 - D. Ngugi Wa-Thiongo
15. The root of modern African nationalism was
 - A. the OAU
 - B. Ethiopianism
 - C. Pan-Africanism
 - D. Spontaneous revolts against colonial govern

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Unit Nine

1. The first chairman of the *Derg* was?
 - A. Atnafu Abate
 - B. Mengistu Haile Mariam
 - C. Aman Andom
 - D. Teferi Benti
2. Which of the following is a point of difference between the OAU and the AU?
 - A. The former had the eradication of colonialism as its main agenda while the latter does not.
 - B. The former sought to bring about the political unity of the continent while the latter does not
 - C. The former had all of the continent „s 54 counties as members while latter does not
 - D. The former had the full support of Europe and America while the latter does not
3. Which of the following is true about the former Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin?
 - A. It was transformed from an agrarian to an industural state.
 - B. It was progressively democratized
 - C. It was continuously at war with foreign enemies.
 - D. It officially renounced the idea of exporting socialism

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Unit Nine

1. Which African country was colonized by an individual European monarch and run as private property?
 - A. Burundi
 - B. Rwanda
 - C. D.R Congo
 - D. Camerron
2. The First pan-African conference was held in:
 - A. London in 1900
 - B. Manchester in 1945
 - C. Brussels in 1900
 - D. Paris in 1919
3. What is Afrikaans?
 - A. The language of the African people of South Africa

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- B. The language of the non-African populations of South Africa
- C. The language of non-English speaking European populations in South Africa
- D. The only official language in South Africa
4. Which of the following African leaders of the 1950s and 1960s advocated the idea that there should be an immediate political union of the continent?
 - A. Haile Selasse
 - B. Jomo Kenyatta
 - C. Wiliam Tolbert
 - D. Kwame Nkrumah
5. Which of the following African countries has inaugurated a female head of state recently?
 - A. Seychelles
 - B. Sao Tome and Principe
 - C. Malawi
 - D. Lesotho
6. What was the alleged crime for which Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison in 1963?
 - A. Membership in a communist party
 - B. Participation in a coup d'etat
 - C. Inciting rebellion and leaving the country illegally
 - D. Taking military training in Ethiopia
7. Which one of the following were leaders of the pan-African movement?
 - A. S.H.W Williams and Jomo Kenyatta
 - B. K wame Nkrumah and Marcus Garvey
 - C. W.E.B.Du Bois and Marcus Garvey
 - D. Emperor Haile Sellassie and Kwame Nkrumah
8. The first Sub-Saharan African country to gain its independence from colonial rule was:
 - A. Ethiopia
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. Ginea
 - D. Ghana
9. What was the major cause of the Ethio-Somali War of 1977-78?
 - A. The alliance forged between Ethiopia and the USSR
 - B. The growth of Islamic fundamentalism in Somalia
 - C. Encouragement of Somalia by the West to fight communism in Ethiopia
 - D. Somali territorial ambitions
10. What explains continuous instability in D.R.Congo since its independence?
 - A. Its large size
 - B. Lack of strong central government
 - C. Its ethnic diversity
 - D. External intervention
11. What was Negritude, according to Leopold Sedar Senghor?
 - A. The idea that black people have developed cultures and aesthetics that they should embrace and be proud of
 - B. An argument that Black people should refer to themselves as Negroes rather than as blacks
 - C. A movement to promote unity between the African Dispora and Africans at home
 - D. A philosophy about the superiority of Black culture over those of others
12. Which of the following developments was taken as an indication that European colonial rule in Africa and Asia would soon come to an end?
 - A. The US declaration of the right to self determination
 - B. The outbreak of the 1917 Revoltuion in Russia
 - C. The 1947 Independence of India
 - D. The defeat of the Axis powers in WWII.
13. What did Algeria, Zimbabwe and Kenya had in common under colonial rule?
 - A. They were ruled by the British
 - B. They had significant numbers of European settlers
 - C. They had experienced majority self-government
 - D. They were relatively better industrialized
14. Which of the following is a correct list of countries in which Ethiopia was part of an international military mission?
 - A. Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia
 - B. Korea, Somalia, Liberia, Darfur, Sudan
 - C. Korea, Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, Sudan
 - D. Rwanda, Liberia, Sudan, Somalia, Burundi
15. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the Millennium Development Goals?
 - A. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger
 - B. Prevention and control of natural disasters
 - C. Universal primary education
 - D. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Unit Nine

1. Which of the following issues was the Organization of African Unity compelled to resolve immediately after its establishment?
 - (A) Where the headquarters of the organization should be located.
 - (B) Whether or not colonial boundaries should be maintained.
 - (C) Whether or not open support should be given to liberation movements.
 - (D) Whether or not sub-regional organizations should be established.
2. In which of the colonial territories of Africa did independence come **only** after armed struggle?
 - (A) In former Italian colonies.
 - (C) In former British colonies.
 - (B) In former French colonies.
 - (D) In former Portuguese colonies.
3. Who was the first General Secretary of the OAU?
 - (A) Edem Kodjo
 - (B) Diallo Telli.
 - (C) Kwame Nkrumah.
 - (D) Salim Ahmed Salim
4. What was the central objective of the Universal Negro Improvement Association led by Marcus Garvey?
 - (A) Organize black Americans to fight for their rights.
 - (B) Provide vocational education to Africans in the Diaspora.
 - (C) Organize Africans to fight for their political independence.
 - (D) Work for the return of blacks from the Americas to Africa.
5. Which colonies in Africa achieved their independence through peaceful means?
 - (A) Those that had no white settlers.
 - (C) Those with no mineral resources.
 - (B) Those with small population size.
 - (D) Those who were ruled by the French.

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Unit Nine

1. Which one of the following describes best African economic conditions in the post-independence period?
 - A. Increasing diversification of the agricultural sector unlike manufacturing.
 - B. Instability and decline partly related to dependence on the export of mono-crops.
 - C. Relative growth until the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programs in the 1980s.
 - D. Rapid industrialization of the economy with the exception of a few Sub-Saharan countries.
2. What was the major point of difference between Marcus Garvey and W.B, Du Bois on Pan-Africanism?
 - A. On whether or not blacks should enlist in the military
 - B. On whether or not Diaspora blacks should return to Africa
 - C. On whether or not Diaspora blacks deserved compensation for slavery
 - D. On whether or not mixed race people should be included in the struggle against racism
3. Out of which of the following groups did most leaders of Africa's liberation movements come?
 - A. Professors and journalists
 - B. Big businessmen and members of royal families
 - C. Ordinary soldiers and non-commissioned officers
 - D. School teachers, preachers and labor union leaders