

OROMIA EDUCATION BUREAU

GRADE 12 HISTORY FIRST ROUND MODEL EXAM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS,

MARCH 2017/2025.

TIME ALLOWED: 2:00

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS HISTORY FIRST ROUND MODEL EXAM FOR GRADE 12.

IN THIS BOOKLET, THERE ARE TOTAL OF 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM QUESTIONS FOR 120 MINUTES ONLY. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING ON THE QUESTIONS AND PUT DOWN YOUR PEN/PENCIL AND WAIT FOR WHAT YOU MIGHT BE TOLD TO DO.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAM WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAM HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE.

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

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

DIRECTION I: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN ALTERNATIVES

1. Which science helps us study Pre-history?
 - A. Geology C. Anthropology
 - B. Archeology D. Sociology

2. Why do historians focus on time and chronology in their study of history?
 - A. Time enables historians to find out infinite events in the distant past.
 - B. Time helps historians to interpret events in their chronological order.
 - C. Time helps to manage a vast scope of events in the past
 - D. Historians use time and chronology for their work alternatively

3. Which one is attached to ancient Indian Civilization?
 - A. Land of Aryans C. Sumerians
 - B. Caucasus Mountain D. Indo-Aryans

4. Which one of the following is true about the Muslim Arab Civilizations in the 8th and 9th centuries?
 - A. Muslim Arabs introduced the whole civilizations in different fields
 - B. The Cultures of Byzantine and Persia influenced the Muslim Arabs
 - C. The Muslim Arabs introduced Arabic numbers and a writing system
 - D. Muslims Arabs invented art and architecture earlier than other sciences

5. What made Zagwe renowned in Ethiopian History?
 - A. Its location in the central part of Ethiopia C. Its political instability
 - B. Its remarkable architectural achievements D. Its economic prosperity

6. How did the Christian highland kingdom administer the vast lands appropriately in the 14th and 15th Centuries?
 - A. By dividing the territories into smaller units under the guilt system
 - B. By establishing the permanent Capitals at Aksum and Lalibella
 - C. By maintaining permanent peace in every regional entity
 - D. By maintaining political alliances with neighboring states

7. Which of the following is correct about the early Capitalist relations?
 - A. Equalities of citizens for both rural and urban populations
 - B. Uses of money for local and long-distance trade communication
 - C. Factories started to produce textiles and metals by hand
 - D. The feudal lords enjoyed the capitalist relation than merchants

8. How did Ahmed Gragn establish a strong Muslim Sultanate in the early 1520s?
 - A. By overrunning the Christian highland kingdom
 - B. By uniting lowland Muslim communities
 - C. By cooperating with Ottoman Turkey
 - D. By allying with Oromo populations
9. Which of the following factors contributed to the Afar and Somali population movement towards the Harar plateau in the 15th and 16th centuries?
 - A. Religious influence
 - B. Trade expansion
 - C. Military conquest by Adal
 - D. Drought and shortage of Pasture
10. Who played a significant political role during the era of Zemene Mesafint in Ethiopia?
 - A. Illeni
 - B. Yodit
 - C. Mintiwab
 - D. Makida
11. What measures were taken by King Susenyos to realize his utmost inclination to Portuguese diplomatic alliance?
 - A. Invited the Protestant missionaries to his Country
 - B. Denied the Catholic religion to be preached in Ethiopia
 - C. He declared Catholic as the state religion of Ethiopia
 - D. He condemned Si'ile Kiristos who was made a martyr
12. What was the lasting impact of European penetration into Ethiopian regions as a scientific explorer, Geographic Society, Commercial expedition, and religious missionary?
 - A. It hastened the Ethiopian civilization
 - B. They were hired in the Ethiopian Universities
 - C. They got a clear insight into Ethiopia for their colonial attempt
 - D. Caused religious civil wars in the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia
13. Before the 18th century, people were using wood fire to smelt Iron which had many setbacks. Hence, how did the Industrial men resolve this problem?
 - A. By creating Spinning Jenny
 - B. By inventing Coal and steam engine
 - C. By inventing the steam locomotive
 - D. Printing press
14. What was the main goal of the Congress of Vienna?
 - A. To expand the French Empire
 - B. To restore the balance of power in Europe
 - C. To create a European empire under Napoleon
 - D. To support revolutionary movements in Europe

15. What was the most significant long-term effect of the French Revolution?
- The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
 - The abolition of the monarchy
 - The spread of revolutionary ideas
 - The execution of Louis XVI
16. How do you distinguish history from other social science fields?
- History does not use sample data while other social sciences use a sampling technique
 - History study results are free from recommendations like other social sciences
 - History focuses on developing a hypothesis before study than other social sciences
 - History uses controlled experiments than other social sciences
17. What is the problem of Ethiopian Historiography?
- Absence of Oral sources in the southern Ethiopian regions
 - Impartiality of foreign countries to share their writing experiences
 - Absence of experience for archeological study in northern regions
 - Partiality of Ethiopian traditional writers towards the southern regions
18. If a project that encourages speaking our indigenous language follows our religious ritual practices as well as wearing styles; what aspect of historical studies you might undertake?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. Hagiography | C. Continuity |
| B. Change | D. Cultural integration |
19. When did the Ethiopian Historiography start to emerge?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. 1920s | C. 1880s |
| B. 1940s | D. 1960s |
20. How do you express Africa as a cradle of human beings?
- The black Africans are not the pioneers of the ancient civilizations
 - The Oldwan tools are earlier than the Acheulen tools
 - Homo Erectus first emerged in Africa and expanded to the rest world
 - Homo Habilis was not evolved first in the African continent
21. Which of the following achievements enabled ancient Egyptians to preserve the dead body for life after death?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Inventing hieroglyphics | C. Constructing irrigation canals |
| B. Building Pyramids | D. The art of mummification |

22. How did the ancient Roman emperors apply the Athenian democratic principles in their extended empire?
- A. They established a Republican government through representative democracy
 - B. The Romans practiced direct democracy in the empire
 - C. The Romans hired Greek Philosophers to teach the Romans
 - D. The Romans suffered in their attempt to practice democracy
23. What was the book of Confucianism?
- A. Quran
 - B. Analects
 - C. Bible
 - D. Torah
24. What was the major similarity among the Latin American civilizations?
- A. Their land size was almost equal
 - B. They were conquered by Europeans in the 16th century
 - C. They emerged in the same period.
 - D. They were known for the construction of Pyramids
25. Which of the following language groups belong to the same Proto-languages?
- A. Chadic-Berbers-Hebrew-Arabic-Cushitic
 - B. Cushitic-Semetic-Omotiic-Berbers-Bantu
 - C. Anuak-Kunama-Kafa-Komo-Berta
 - D. Kafa-Walayita--Arabic-Bantu-Kiswahili
26. Why did some Egyptians nick-name the State of Punt as “Ghost land”?
- A. Some trade items of Punt used for rituals in Egypt
 - B. For the conversion of the kings of Punt to Christianity
 - C. For the Puntite king warmly welcomed Egyptian merchants
 - D. Because Punt was the Egyptian export marketplace
27. What was a mechanism applied by the Amhara to take political power from the Zagwe dynasty?
- A. Disseminated propaganda about political legitimacy set in the book of Kibre Negest.
 - B. Importation of modern firearms such as Muskets from Portugal.
 - C. Encouraged control of trade and trade routes to paralyze Zagwe's economy.
 - D. Applied the case of Zagwe to King Solomon of Israel for his son Menelik I.

28. What was the main difference between Waaqeffannaa and Christianity religions in the 4th century?
- A. The former believe in a single while the latter believes in three Gods.
 - B. The latter had written Scripture while the former practiced orally.
 - C. The former was introduced into Ethiopia earlier than the latter one.
 - D. The former ceased to exist while the latter remains rapidly expanding.
29. Which language had been commonly used as the native Church language of Russia and the Balkans?
- A. Latin
 - B. Greek
 - C. Slavonic
 - D. Hebrew
30. Which one of the following is not correct about Western European medieval culture?
- A. The Romanesque architecture was Cathedral building style before the 12th century.
 - B. The Gothic style is known for its high tower, pointed arches, and flying butt recess.
 - C. The church taught music, theology, logic, arithmetic, astronomy, and grammar.
 - D. Artists restrained from making Devils and Dragons but Saints and Martyrs.
31. Which occasion of the Crusade missed its mission of invasion against Muslims in Palestine?
- A. The first Crusade
 - B. The fourth crusade
 - C. The third crusade
 - D. The Second crusade
32. Who was the immediate successor of Prophet Mohamed?
- A. Abu Bakr
 - B. Uthman
 - C. Ali
 - D. Umar
33. How did the Ummayyad Dynasty curb lack of Arab officers in its vast empire)?
- A. They trained the Arabs quickly by Opening Universities
 - B. By assigning tax collectors, doctors, and court tutors from conquered regions
 - C. By assigning an insignificant number of Arabs over a vast empire
 - D. By assigning the Arab military officers over the civilian posts
34. What was the factor for the Portuguese to lose Colonies in Asia to the Dutch in 1580?
- A. Portuguese was surpassed by the Dutch in Navigation technology
 - B. The mainland of Portugal was annexed by Spain
 - C. Portuguese focused on the New World than other European nations
 - D. The greedy nature of Portugal forced them out of the competition

35. Which of the ancient West African states survived for the longest period?
- A. Kanem-Bornu C. Ghana
B. Songhay D. Mali
36. Islam was first introduced to Senegal in 850 AD. How do you think its political significance for the future of the Senegalese government?
- A. Senegal adopted uniform Islamic law that unified the Dyaogo dynasty
B. Senegal welcomed Muslim merchants to begin the Trans-Saharan trade
C. The Al-Murabitum peoples of Almoravids defeated Senegal
D. Politically it was less significant due to internal opposition
37. Which of the following best explains the negative result for Morocco in its conquest of the Songhay Empire?
- A. The captured gold and slaves were stolen by European traders
B. The Songhay Empire resisted Moroccan rule and waged constant wars
C. The trans-Saharan gold trade network diverted to Tunis and Cairo
D. The Moroccan government lacked the administrative capacity to govern Songhay
38. Which East African Great Lakes region faced Genocide?
- A. Rwanda C. Uganda
B. Benin D. Dahomey
39. What was the symbol of gender equality in the state of Dahomey in the 19th century?
- A. Equal Couple selection for marriage C. Access to Modern education for Women
B. Female military participation D. Islamic religious expansion and practices
40. What was the major purpose of the establishment Dutch East Indian Company at Cape of Good Hope in 1652 A.D?
- A. To regularize a meat trade with the Koi-San and provide some supplies for Europeans
B. In order to defend British influence against the Boers in South Africa
C. To enhance British settlement in South Africa against the invading Zulu people
D. To have a military base against rival Afrikaners
41. Who was the Queen of the Christian highland kingdom played an important political role despite her background in the Sultanate of Hadiyan Garad?
- A. Mintiwab C. Yodit
B. Illeni D. Mesobeworq

42. Where was the Common Chaffee of Macha and Tulama in the 1560s?
- A. Odaa Nabee C. Odaa Bultum
B. Odaa Bulluq D. Odaa Bisil
43. What was the solution designed by the Oromo for the problems of environmental degradation and lack of pasture land in the early 15th century?
- A. They called Chaffee at Odaa Roobaa for prayers to curb the drought
B. They supported the expanding Christian kingdom into their region
C. They planned to limit the expansion of various nations nearby them
D. They decided to make an organized population movement toward safe areas
44. What is the outcome of the 16th-century Oromo population settlement in a wider area?
- A. Establishment of the new empire of Oromo
B. Majority Oromo gave up their Indigenous religion
C. Any of the Oromo sub group engaged in a sedentary life
D. The pilgrimage to Abbaa Muudaa became more frequent
45. How did the territorial conquest of the medieval Christian kingdom contribute to the unity of the present Ethiopian Nation, Nationality, and peoples?
- A. Spread of feudal administration system
B. Suppression of slavery and religions
C. Imposition of indirect rule in conquered territories
D. Interaction between peoples and their cultures
46. What was an important action taken by Emperor Zara Ya'eqob to maintain the unity of the Christian community against the Muslim rival forces?
- A. Introduced a reform in Orthodox Christianity
B. Invaded Egypt for its persecution of Christian minority
C. Crushed the Muslim sultanates once and for all
D. Promoted the Orthodox reformist groups such as Istifanosites
47. What was the ambition of Ahmad Gragn in his war against the Christian kingdom in the 16th century?
- A. To extend the rule of the Ottoman in the Horn of Africa
B. To dominate the lucrative trade route of Zeila
C. To restore the lost territories of former Muslim sultanates
D. To introduce new political ideology to the region

48. When the Monarchies of Leeqaa States were emerged?
 A. 18th century C. 19th century
 B. 20th century D. 16th century
49. The traditional defensive walls of Dawuro are known as:
 A. Hiriyoo C. Ijajo Kalla
 B. Kati Halala Kalla D. Gamo Kalla
50. Which factor contributed most to the survival and expansion of Kafa as an independent state for a long period?
 A. Strong army and defensive structures C. Conversion to Christianity
 B. Alliance with the Ethiopian Empire D. Isolation from neighboring states
51. How can the actions of European travelers in Ethiopia be seen as a precursor to the scramble for Africa in the late 19th century?
 A. They set the stage for European governments to establish control over Ethiopia.
 B. They promoted peaceful trade agreements that helped avoid future conflicts.
 C. They limited European interests to scientific and cultural exchanges.
 D. They helped Ethiopia resist European colonization by creating strategic alliances.
52. If you were to reconstruct a historical documentary about the Omotic kingdoms, which theme would be most important?
 A. Military strategies of the Omotic kingdoms
 B. The role of trade and agriculture in the kingdom's development
 C. Religious influences in state formation
 D. The impact of European travelers and Jesuits
53. How would a laissez-faire economist respond to the poor working conditions during the Industrial Revolution?
 A. The government should regulate factory conditions
 B. Workers should form a union for better rights
 C. The free market will naturally correct itself over time
 D. The government should own factories
54. What disadvantage that the British army face in the American Revolution?
 A. Its soldiers lacked proper training
 B. It had fewer resources than the Americans
 C. It had to fight a war far from home country-
 D. It had no military leadership

55. What was the name of the legal system introduced by Napoleon?
- A. Magna Carta C. Bill of Rights
 B. Napoleonic Code D. Code of Hammurabi
56. Which of the following is among the main characteristics of Capitalism?
- A. Centralized economic planning system.
 B. The motive for all companies is to make profits.
 C. Collective ownership of means of production.
 D. Its society believes markets should be controlled by the Government.
57. Of the following, which one best describes the key criticism of Capitalism by Marxian economic theorists?
- A. It brings about class segregation between the capitalist and working class.
 B. It leads to excessive government intervention in the economic system.
 C. It discourages innovation and entrepreneurship.
 D. It discourages profit makers.
58. What major factor led to the Industrial Revolution in the 1750's?
- A. Transformation of machinery and steam power.
 B. The increased need to help African development.
 C. The end of a free market economic system.
 D. The growth and expansion of feudalism.
59. Which one of the following is a core idea of "Social Darwinism" related to nationalism?
- A. Citizens should be loyal only to the ruling class.
 B. National identity should be based solely on communism.
 C. The strongest nation would be the victors.
 D. Unification is achieved through negotiation.
60. Which one best analyzed the role of the Papal States in the unification of Italy?
- A. hey supported the unification of Italy.
 B. They were neutral throughout the Unification.
 C. They opposed the unification of Italy.
 D. They opposed the intervention of the French government.

61. Which one is true regarding the analysis of the unification of Italy and Germany?
- A. German nationalism was encouraged by the Italian Unification.
 - B. Otto Von Bismarck liberated Italy from the French rule.
 - C. The two unifications had no any relations.
 - D. The Roman Papal states supported the German Unification.
62. Which issue outweighed all the other issues and was capable of producing succession during the American Civil War of 1861-1865?
- A. The economic dominance of the South.
 - B. Questions of low tariffs in the South.
 - C. Cheaper imports from Europe.
 - D. Issue of maintaining or ending slavery
63. What caused the two Balkan Wars on the eve of the First World Wars?
- A. The Eastern question and rise of nationalism
 - B. Strength of the Ottoman Turks in the Region
 - C. The end of the legitimate trade.
 - D. Decline of the Austrian Empire.
64. Which of the following became the most important part of “legitimate trade” during the nineteenth century in West Africa?
- A. Slave
 - B. Tobacco
 - C. Palm Oil
 - D. Sugarcane
65. How did the legitimate trade affect the African Economies?
- A. It minimized the European demand for African goods.
 - B. It focused on cash crop production and resource extraction.
 - C. It stopped the involvement of the European trades.
 - D. It encouraged Africans to develop their economy.
66. Of the following, which country was the first to take measures to bring an end to the illegitimate trade?
- A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Spain
 - D. Portugal
67. Which of the following was the result of the economic shift from the Slave trade to legitimate trade in Africa?
- A. The complete end of slave raids and local conflicts.
 - B. Economic development of the African states.
 - C. Need for African Resources to meet the European demands.
 - D. Involvement of America in the colonization of Africa.

83. Of the following, which one best describes the external threats that led to the downfall of Tewodros II?
- A. The invasion by the Egyptian forces. C. French Colonial expansion into the horn
 B. The invasion by the Mahdists of Sudan. D. The invasion by the British forces.
84. How did the external diplomatic challenge from Egypt in the nineteenth-century impact Ethiopia's internal politics?
- A. It led to the division of Ethiopia into different groups.
 B. It consolidated Ethiopian unity.
 C. It led to the eventual defeat of Ethiopian forces.
 D. It led to the surrender of Ethiopian forces.
85. Which one was the factor that enabled Ethiopia to win victory at Adwa in 1896 AD?
- A. The modern firearms Ethiopia possessed. C. The support they gained from Britain.
 B. The Ethiopian unity and commitment. D. the support they received from Russia.
86. Which one is **NOT** among the consequences of the Adwa Victory?
- A. It gave Ethiopia's international recognition.
 B. It gave a lesson that black people are not inferior to whites.
 C. It contributed to the development of black movements.
 D. It liberated Ethiopia, and also Eritrea from the Italian rule
87. What marked the beginning of the second phase of the Ethiopian patriotic resistance against the Italian Rule, 1936-1941?
- A. The massacre of Grazziani. C. Resignation of Crispi.
 B. The Italian occupation of Addis Ababa in 1936. D. Execution of Abuna Petros.
88. Why did the Italians have an easy success in 1936 in invading Ethiopia? As a result;
- A. Ethiopia's military leaders' competence.
 B. The Italian's use of improved modern arms and aircraft.
 C. The Italians were inefficient military leaders.
 D. The support Italians received from the USA

89. How did the power struggle among Ethiopia’s ruling elites from 1906 to 1935 influence the country?
- A. It strengthened the Monarchical system of administration.
 - B. It caused significant instability in the country.
 - C. It led to the immediate overthrow of the Monarchy.
 - D. It resulted in a peaceful transition of power.
90. All are among the reforms of Lij Iyasu, 1913-1916, **EXCEPT**
- A. Support for the establishment of Mosques.
 - B. Introduction of the system of auditing government property.
 - C. Establishment of a separate department of education.
 - D. Allowed the lebashay system of thief detection.
91. Why France, Britain, and Italy did antagonize the Lij Iyasu’s rule? Because;
- A. He cancelled the Tripartite Agreement.
 - B. He opposed the Showan Nobilities.
 - C. He became pro-German and Turkish Policy.
 - D. His control of their colonies in East Africa.
92. Which of the following was the most significant impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany after WWI?
- A. It provided Germany with a permanent seat on the UN.
 - B. It resulted in the occupation of the German Empire by France.
 - C. It imposed heavy reparations and territorial losses.
 - D. It granted Germany additional territories.
93. What was the immediate cause of the WWI in 1914?
- A. Creation of military alliances.
 - B. Invasion of Poland by Germany.
 - C. Involvement of USA in the Colonial rivalry
 - D. Assassination of Francis Ferdinand
94. What plan was used by Germany to attack, First, France by sweeping through Belgium in WWI?
- A. Blitzkrieg
 - B. Sitzkrieg
 - C. Phony War
 - D. Schlieffen plan

95. Which of the following was the result of the 1917 Russian October Revolution?
- A. The establishment of the provisional government.
 - B. The Bolshevik's seizure of political power.
 - C. Involvement of Russia in the Second World War.
 - D. Establishment of the government led by the Mensheviks.
96. Which one was **NOT** among the causes of the Great Depression?
- A. High tariffs and war debts.
 - B. Overproduction
 - C. Stock market crashes
 - D. Scarcity of grains
97. How did the League of Nations fail to maintain the world peace?
- A. It failed to prevent the rise of new empires.
 - B. It lacked military power and authority to enforce its decisions.
 - C. It only focused on economic recovery rather than politics.
 - D. It prevented all conflicts except the case of Ethiopia.
98. What was the policy of making political and territorial concessions to Hitler in the hope of satisfying him instead of resisting in the 1930s?
- A. Containment
 - B. Appeasement
 - C. Isolation
 - D. Marshall plan
99. Why did America enter into the WWII? As a result of ;
- A. Japan's attack on the US naval base.
 - B. Germany's attack on the US passenger ships
 - C. Russian's invitation to the war on her side.
 - D. Invasion of Alaska by Russia.
100. Which one was different from the group in WWII?
- A. Germany
 - B. China
 - C. Japan
 - D. Italy