Time allowed:2 hours

DIRECTION: Each of the following questions is followed by four possible alternatives. Read each question carefully and blacken the letter of your best choice on the separate answer sheet provided

1. Ethiopian studies was founded in the 17th century by
   A. A British Henry Salt C. A British Silva pancreas
   B. A German Job Rudolf D. The Scottish James Bruce
2. The least important reason for studying history is to learn
   A. To avoid mistakes made in the past C. Historical date
   B. To distinguish fact from opinion D. How our present civilization has developed
3. Pre -historic man had the advantage over animals in his
   A. Matchless strength
   B. Superior resistance to heat and cold
   C. Ability to think and use his hands freely
   D. Power of communication through writing.
4. A person living about 500B.C. would consider his own times as
   A. Pre-historic B. Ancient C. Medieval D. Modern
5. Egypt said to be "The gift of the Nile". Because the Nile
   A. Flows through the center of Egypt
   B. Overflows each spring, fertilizing the low lands
   C. Provides a means of communication D/ Protectes the Egyptians from inventions
6. According to the creationist view
   A. God created everything
   B. Things were formed entirely by natural process rather than by divine power
   C. Human beings developed from lower beings through gradual and natural process of change
   D. Nobody knows who created who

7.The ancientEgyptian provinces were
   A. Nomes B. Viziers C. Flihanes D. Thebes

8. The philosopher Confucius formulated a code of conduct whose chief purpose was
   A. To improve society and government
   B. To prepare man's soul for hereafter
   C. To enable the **Chou** rulers to retain power
   D. To encourage the Chinese to conquer all Eastern Asia

9. Which people called "The Romans of Asia"?
   A. Sumerians B. Assyrians C. Phoenicians D. Babylonians

10. A significant contribution of the Islamic culture to Western Europe was
    A. The establishment of the principle of separation of church and state
    B. The introduction of important reforms into feudal Europe
    C. Advancement in Mathematics and Geography
    D. Placing of women in superior pistons in society
11. The basic reason for the decline of feudalism was that the
    A. Lesser nobles refused to honor their military obligation
    B. Serfs revolted successfully
    C. Crusades revived trade and ended manor self-sufficiency
    D. Church opposed feudal warfare
12. Gautama, the 16th century B.C. Philosopher, who entitled "Buddha", meaning
    A. The noble man
    B. The enlightened teacher
    C. The stone heart
    D. The fierce warrior
13. One is **not** true about Crusades
    A. It was started in 1096 A.D. and ended in 1299 A.D.
    B. It failed to accomplish its main goal
    C. It promoted Commerce
    D/ It increased the power of nobilities
14. The most important factor for the decline of the Aksumite power was
    A. The rise of Muslim Arabs
    B. The long lived famine period
    C. The uprising of the subject people
    D. The loss of control over the Red Sea trade which was the life line of Aksum.
15. Which one of the following is **not** correct about the Zagwe period?
    A. It's rulers were not "good Christians"
    B. It's period was coincided with the Crusades
    C. It's period was a time when Christian kingdom enjoyed relatively a long period of peace
    D. UNESCO regarded it as one of the contributors ofthe world cultural heritage
16. The immediate reason for Luther's protest against the Catholic Church was
    A. Simony
    B. The papal refusal to permit Luther's to marry
    C. The sale of indulgences
    D. German nationalism
17. One of the following pair of scholars is **not** the leading Christian Humanists
    A. Dante and CervantesC. Marlowe and Shakespeare
    B. Petrarch and Boccaccio
    D. Erasmus and More

18. Exploration and discovery which took place in a large scale in the 15th and 16th centuries was expanded by the initiative of

A. Britain and France C. Austria and China

B. Portugal and Spain D. Italy and Holland

19. The first permanent English settlement in North America of the 17th century was in

A. Jamestown B. New Amsterdam C.Plymouth D. New Jersey

20. In 1533, the Spanish explorer and conqueror, who conquered the wealthy Empire of the Inca Indians in Peru was

A. Herman do Cortes C. Francisco Pesaro

B. Herman do de Soto D. Samuel de Champlain

21. The earliest Muslim Sultanate founded in Ethiopia was

A. ShoanSultante C. DahlakSultante

B. FatgarSultante D. Adal Sultanate

21. What were the institutions of "Moggassa" and Guddifacha" in traditional Oromo communities?

A. Institution used for setting disputes peacefully

B. Means of integrating non -Oromo's into Oromo community

C. Religion's institutions

D. Means of mobilizing Oromo warring groups for war

23. The ZemenMesafint was responsible for

A. The stagnation of Ethiopia's economy

B. The improvement of peasant life

C. The growth of Agricultural productionD.The extension of Trade with Europeans

24. AfterSusenyoswas converted to Catholic, he immediately ordered

A. The rebaptism of individuals C. The prohibition of tabot

B. The discarding of the Ge'ezliturgy D. The rejection of belief in Saints

25. The English bourgeoisie revolution in England aimed at

A. Limiting the absolute power of the monarch C.Establishing a people's democracy

B. Reserving the right of tax for the monarch D.Strengthening the feudal system

26. The 18th century Enlightenment criticized and attacked

A. Socialism B. Feudal society C. The bourgeoisie D. Materialism

27. The principal cause for the French Revolution was

A. The peasant uprising due to crop failure

B. An economic and industrial crisis

C. The contradiction between the feudal absolutist social pattern and the socio- economic stage of development of the country

D. The contradiction existed between the poor proletariat and the extreme rich bourgeoisie

28. One is not true about the Congress of Vienna of 1815
    A. It was held from September 1814to June 1815
    B. Represented by the members of the Quadruple Alliance
    C. Ratified several allied conquest
    D. Was not criticized for bitterly ignoring the strong democratic and nationalistic sentiments of many Europeans

29. Which of the following was the main factor for the greatness of Ghana?
    A. the Trans-Saharan trade C. Agricultural wealth
    B. Tax income from conquered people D. The Trans- Atlantic trade

30. The cause which was not responsible for the collapse of the Almohad Empire was
    A. The extent of the territory made efficient administration difficult
    B. The constant wars that drained the resources of the Empire
    C. The military weakness of the Almohads
    D. The death of its leader, IbnTumart

31. The kings of Yem adopted a title called
    A. Tato B. Kaw C. Batto D. Ano

32. The privileged warrior class of Waliyta was
    A. Kawo B. Goqa C. Damot D. WalayitaMalla

33. A common feature the Gurage, Kaffa and Yem have is
    A. Orthodox Christianity C. A powerful monarchy
    B. The Ensete culture D. Cushitic language

34. Which of the following was the most important result of the Afar and Somali populationMovement in the Ethiopian region, since the middle of the 15th century? It has led to the
    A. Relocation of these people in areas outside Ethiopia
    B. Military strength of the sultanate of Adal
    C. Revival of the power of the Christian kingdom
    D. Decline in the population of the Horn of African

35. Who was the founder of Harar Emirate?
    A. Ahemed Ibrahim el Ghazi C. Emir Ali Daud
    B. Emir NurMujahid D. Sultan AhemedBadley

36. Leadership in the Oromo society was derived from
    A. Gada system C. Descent
    B. Hereditary rule D. Divine rule

37. Which of the language family is spoken only in Ethiopia?
    A. Cushitic C. Semitic
    B. Osmotic D.Nilo-Sahara

38. One is **not** the major political transformation the Oromo of the Gibe valley had undergone in the 19th century
    A. The flourishing of Gada system than ever before
    B. The emergency of the cluster of states in the area
    C. The transformation of the Gada system into monarchical system
    D. An intermittent internal power struggle for political supremacy
39. Which one of the following trade route of the 19th century long distance trade of Ethiopia is the correct order in the proceedings?
    A. Bong→ Jiren → Saka → Asendabo
    B. Bonga→saka → Jiren → Asendabo
    C. Saka→ Bong → Jiren→ Asendabo
    D. Jiren→ Bonga→ saka→ Asendabo
40. The main reason that delayed the conclusion of peace treaty between Ethiopia and Egypt during the year 1878 to 1803 was
    A. Italy's appearance as a colonial power in the Red Sea
    B. British refusal to sign the treaty on behalf of Egypt
    C. Egyptian policy of acting like a victor state
    D. Ethiopia's demand for war indemnity
41. In the effort toward the formation of a modern Ethiopian state since 1855, to which of the following programs did Emperor Tewodros give the first attention?
    A. Formation of the national salaried army
    B. Incorporation of various peoples and states of Ethiopia
    C. Restoration of the imperial power and authority
    D. Creation of a centralized political administration
42. One of the following pairs was **not** belligerent (at warring)in the Crimean
    A. Turkey and Russia B. Italy & FranceC.Britain &FranceD.China & Austria
43. "We have a sick man on our hands". This metaphorical saying of Tsar Nicholas I of Russia in1853, referred to
    A. Russia who won't expansion in to the Balkan Peninsula
    B. Turkey whose power was then declining in the Balkan
    C. The suffering of the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox in the Holy places in Jerusalem under the Ottoman rule.
    D. Tsar Nicholas I mock to the French EmperorNapoleon III.
44. What were the military factors which enabled the army of Adal to defeat the Christian forces in all battles they fought between 1527 and 1535?
    A. Its ability to enforce strict discipline in fighting army
    B. Their skillful use of strong cavalry force
    C. The muskets and cannons given to them by the Ottomans
    D. Effective leadership given to its army by trained officers

45. The SuezCanal which opened in 1869 was built by an engineer called
    A. Fredric Laggard
    B. Albert Sera wit
    C. Ferdinand de Lesseps
    D. Richet d' Harricourt

46. The British administrative policy which was an indirect policy was designed by
    A. Hennery Salt
    B. MajorHarris
    C. Lord Fredric Laggard
    D. General Gordon

47. What was the great leap forward in China
    A. Mao's intention to take China to the second stage of communism
    B. Organizing a rural cooperatives into communes
    C. Striving made to escape the terrible famine during 1958-62
    D. A great Proletariat cultural revolution.

48. Which one of the following is true?
    A. Balkan is a south West European region
    B. The demand of national groups for independent state of their own often called Imperialism
    C. Colonel Jefferson Davis was a unionist during the civil war
    D. The Eastern question was a term used to describe the diplomatic problems posed in Europe during the 19th and 20th centuries regarding the Ottoman Empire

49. One of the following is **not** the effect of American civilwar (1861-65)
    A. The unity of the American was maintained
    B. Slavery was abolished
    C. Abraham Lincoln shoot dead the agents of the slave owners aftermath
    D. Capitalism expanded in the USA very rapidly.

50. The principal obstacle to Italian unification during the 19th century was
    A. Domination by Sardinia – Piedmont
    B. Interference by foreign power
    C. Luck of common tradition
    D. Luck of common language

51. In the unification of their respective countries, both Bismarck and Cavour followed the Policy of
    A. Winning the friendship of France
    B. Extending democratic reforms
    C. Maintaining neutrality in Criminal war
    D. Provoking Austria into a declaration of war.

52. "Irredentism" was the demand of Italy for the provinces that was not united. This is in most case, refers to the provinces of
    A. Savoy and Nice B. Trention and Triste C. Parma and Modena D. Papal Romagna

53. The Zollverein was
    A. Tariff union of German States.
    B. A German Legislative body
    C. The Prussian land owning aristocracy
    D. The cavalry unit of the Prussian army.

54. Who was known as "Napoleon of West Africa" in admiration of his military skills and leadership in the resistance against French colonialism?
    A. Urabi Pasha
    C. Samara Ture
    B. Mohamed Ahemed Iben Abdela
    D. Abd el Karim
55. The aim of Bataka Association, formed in Uganda in 1921 was
    A. The release of political prisoners
    C. mainly religous
    B. The end of colonial rule
    D. The return of expropriated land to the peasant.
56. Which one is **not** the provision of the Leche Agreement?
    A. Menilik agreed to pay tribute to Yohannes
    B. Menilik was allowed Wollo as dowry, and hereditary kingship over Shoa.
    C. Yohannes agreed to help Menilik in his south, southwest and south-east expansion.
    D. Menilik agreed to stop his independent dealings with foreigners.
57. Which one of the following is true about the great Ethiopian Famine of 1888-1892?
    A. It was limited to the highland provinces only
    B. It was triggered by a cattle disease that started in the North
    C. Famine was the first event to be seen in the history of Ethiopia
    D. It forced the migration of people from the south to the North
58. The battle of Adowa (1896) took place because
    A. The Italians believed that Ethiopian would attack their positions in Somalia
    B. The Italians crossed the Mereb to occupy the rest of Ethiopian by force
    C. Menilik refused to accept Italian occupation of Eritrea
    D. The Italians wanted to punish Minilik for using the port of Djibouti rather than Assab.
59. Who was the commander of the Ethiopian vanguard force that encountered the Italian force under the command of major Toselli at Ambalage on 7 December 1995
    A. FitawurariGabeyehu
    C. Ras Abate
    B. RasMakonnen
    D. DejzmachBalcha
60. One is not from the events that made 1906 the turning point of the 20th century Ethiopian history
    A. The Tripartite Treaty was signed
    B. Menilik was caught disease that later scarified his life
    C. The death of RasMakonin who was expected to be the successor of Menilik
    D. The death of RasBetwodedTasemaNadew
61. The main issue discussed in the article XVII of the Wuchale Treaty of May 1889 was
    A. Ethiopia's relation with neighboring countries
    B. The right and duties of Italian residents in Ethiopia
    C. How to facilitate trade between the two countries
    D. Ethiopia's relation with foreign countries

62. The main aim of king Menilik's territorial conquests particularly between 1896 and 1900 was to
    A. Create buffer zone between Ethiopia and the European colonies around her
    B. Regain the medieval territories of Ethiopian that had been taken away from her
    C. Enlarge the territory of Ethiopia at the expense of the European colonies around her
    D. Strengthen Ethiopia's power vis-à-vis the neighboring colonial powers
63. Why were Europeans eager to establish relation with Ethiopia in the early 19th century?
    A. To carry out missionary works in Ethiopia
    B. To exploit the resources of Ethiopia
    C. To abolish slave trade in Ethiopia
    D. To improve their knowledge about Ethiopia
64. During diarchy period the group that represented by Empress Zewditu was said to be conservative because
    A. It opposed any form of modernization and progress
    B. It opposed the emerging commercial strata
    C. It opposed the economic and political system
    D. It opposed the grousing power of RasTaferi
65. The Mehal Safari who became active in the politics of Ethiopian in the 20th century were
    A. Retired army commanders around the palace
    B. Jobless young people in Addis Ababa
    C. Government officials affected by shumshir
    D. Soldiers and civil servants in the palace
66. Algeria achieved her independence
    A. By means of armed struggle
    B. In the same way many other French colonies gained their independence
    C. By referendum
    D. By civil-disobedience
67. In the government of Haile Sellassie power was totally concentrated in the hands of the Emperor himself. What do we call this kind of government?
    A. Monarchy
    B. Aristocracy
    C. Autocracy
    D. Oligarchy
68. The October Revolution in Russia overthrew the
    A. Government of Nicholas II
    B. Dictatorship of Duma
    C. All Russia's Soviet
    D. Provisional government.
69. The country whose neutrality was violated by Germany during WW I was
    A. Switzerland
    B. Holland
    C. Denmark
    D. Belgium

70. Two nations created following WW I were

A. Belgium and Denmark
C. Czechoslovakia and Poland
B. Siberia and Yugoslavia
D. Sweden and Bulgaria

71. During their occupation of Ethiopia, what factors limited the fascist Italians to urban centers only?

A. The shortage of fascists armed forces to cover the whole country.
B. The outbreak of a nation-wide patriotic resistance
C. The complete lack of modern transportation in Ethiopia
D. The lack of interest among the fascists in the countryside

72. Who were the group known as YewustArbegnoch in the anti fascist resistance in Ethiopia from 1936-41?

A. The undercover agents among the patriots that served the interests of the Italians.
B. Ethiopian who worked for the fascists and informed on the movements of the patriots
C. The undercover patriots who pretended to serve the fascists to get information from then.
D. Ethiopians who were trained in Libya and sent to fight against Ethiopian patriots by Italians.

73. Who were the founders of the "Black Lion Movement" that played a prominent role in the struggle of Ethiopia against fascist Italy?

A. Ethiopian students in Europe and USA
B. Members of the senate of the parliament
C. Cadets of the Holeta Genet Military academy
D. Patriots led by Dejazmach Belay Zeleqe

74. When and how did the relation between Japan and the USA start to get sour?

A. When the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Triangle was signed
B. When Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria
C. When Japan invaded the Tonkin province in Indochina
D. When Japan attacked the Pearl Harbor

75. What incident made the WW II a fully world war?

A. The Walwal Incident
B. The German invention of the Soviet Union
C. The Pearl Harbor incident
D. The Battle of Britain of June 1940.

76. In the context of WW II, holocaust means

A. Whole scale or complete destruction
B. The mass murder of European Jews by the order of Nazi officials
C. Killing carried out in the concentration camp
D. Making prisoners a victims of cruel experiments

77. Before the Second World War, Vietnam formed part of the French colony of
    A. Indonesia
    B. Indochina
    C. Outer Mongolian
    D. Cochin china

78. After many Americans were horrified by the news of cruelties committed against Vietnamese civilians, a policy of Vietnamization of the war was introduced by
    A. Johansson
    B. Nixon
    C. Kennedy
    D. Kiesinger

79. The progressive idea included in the famous Fourteen- Points presented to the Paris Peace Conference by the American President Woodrow Wilson was related to
    A. Giving the right to self-determination's for nations
    B. Granting independence for European colonies in Africa
    C. Limiting Germany's military power
    D. Imposing war reparation on Central powers

80. For what purpose the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was setup in 1949
    A. To defend the West against expansion of Communism
    B. To assist the war torn economy of the western Europe
    C. To weaken Soviet dominance over Eastern Europe
    D. To save guard international peace and security

81. Which one of the pairs of Government and Party combinationis incorrect?
    A. Nazi-Germany
    B. Militarist -Japan
    C. Fascist- Italy
    D. Republican- Britain

82. Which one of the following aggressive actions's of Hitler took place first against the Treaty of Versailles?
    A. The introduction of National military service
    B. The annexation of Austria
    C. The occupation of the Rhien land
    D. The annexation of the Sudeten land (Czechoslovakia)

83. "Appeasement policy" meant
    A. A move to satisfying Hitler's demand
    B. Encouraging Hitler to continue with his plan of aggression
    C. Prohibiting German not to violate the Treaty of Versailles
    D. Hitler's conformation not to go to war

84. Which of the following polices was introduced by United States of America for the purpose of technical assistance to the backward countries of the world after WW II?
    A. Monroe Doctrine
    B. Peace Corps Program
    C. Martial Plan
    D. Point Four Program

85. Which one of the following measures was taken by Emperor Haile Sellassie in response to the peasant rebellion in Gojjam in 1968?
    A. Removal of the unpopular officials from rebel district in Gojjam
    B. Punishing the ring leader of the rebellion by death
    C. Resettlement of the peasants of rebel districts in remote areas
    D. Imposing new and high agricultural income tax on Gojjam.
86. Which of the following resolution was passed by the first Pan-African Congeries held in London in 1900?
    A. Assisting the Afro - African's returning to Africa
    B. Working for respect of black peoples in Africa
    C. Requesting the end of European colonial rule in Africa
    D. Protesting against the racist rule in south Africa and Rhodesia
87. One of the following set is made up of African countries that became independent in 1956
    A. Guinea, Morocco,Tunisia
    B. Morocco,Ghana,Guinea
    C.Sudan,Morocco,Egypt
    D. Libya,Sudan, Tunisia
88. Revolutionary idea was spread from south Africa to Mozambique, Basutoland, Buchananland, Swaziland and Northern Rhodesia through
    A. Intellectuals
    B. Missionaries
    C. politicians
    D.African's returning from work in the Transvaal
89. Apartheid was a system
    A. In which blacks would be segregated from whites in south Africa
    B. Which instituted segregation of Blacks from whites in the whole of African
    C. That favored the full development of blacks races in the colonial periods
    D. Set up by all colonial rules in Africa
90. The objective of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) was to
    A. Promote class struggle in Africa
    B. Reconciledifferences between colonialists and African colonies
    C. Compete with the United Nation's Organization
    D. Remove all forms of Colonialism from Africa.
91. Which of the leader and country matching is **not** correct?
    A. Guinea-SekouToure
    B. Zambia- Kenneth Kaunda
    C. Kenya- Milton Abote
    D.Tanzania- Julius Nyereree
92. The earliest Pan-African organization aimed at continental unity was
    A. The West African National Congers
    B. The Fifth Pan-African Congress
    C. The OAU
    D. The United Gold Cost Convention

93. The OAU was founded in Addis Ababa in the year
    A. 1965 C.1964
    B. 1963 D.2001
94. The fertile ground for the Suez Canal crises was
    A. The nationalization of Suez Canal by the Egyptians
    B. The long-lived enmity between Arabs and Israelites
    C. The disintegration of the colonial system
    D. The social revolution that took place in the Arab world
95. Which of the following problems of independent African states is the negative legacy of European colonial rule
    A. Economic dependence of the new independent nations on the industrial countries
    B. Misuse of public money and government finance by the rulers of the new independent nations
    C. Luck of participatory government in the transition from colonial rule to independence.
    D. Ethnic operation and political and economic injusticesin all of the new independent nations
96. The firstArab state that gave official diplomatic recognition to Israel was
    A. Egypt C. Saudi Arabia
    B. Jordan D. Sudan
97. Which of the following Minister and Ministry (position)combination is **not** correct?
    A. MokonenEndalkachew- PrimeMinister
    B. AbiAbebe- Minster or war
    C. AkliluHabtwold -Minister of Pain
    D. YilmaDheresaa-Minister of Agriculture
98. The last year of Haile Selase's reign witnessedtwo organizations competing for recognition as a leader of the Eritreanseparatist movements. This were
    A. ELF and EPLF C.FLF and PLF
    B. Sha'abiya and Jabaha D. A and B above
99. The Mau Mau was an anti colonial movementin _____
    A. Kenya C. Tanzania
    B. Uganda D. Burundi
100. Mahatma Gandhi's methods of opposing British rule and gaining full independence for India was
    A. Base areas and armed liberation struggle
    B. Appeals to the League of Nations
    C. Non-violent resistance (civil disobedience)
    D. Alliance with the fascists coalitions