

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

1. What was the main cause of the Maji-Maji uprising?
A. Introduction of Christianity
B. Forced labor and high taxation by Germans
C. Land redistribution
D. British interference
2. Which European power did Samori Ture resist?
A. British B. French C. Germans D. Portuguese
3. What was the primary economic role of African colonies under European rule?
A. Industrial manufacturing centers C. Suppliers of raw materials
B. Financial hubs D. Educational centers
4. Which Ethiopian emperor committed suicide after the British stormed Maqdala?
A. Menelik II B. Yohannes IV C. Tewodros II D. Haile Selassie
5. What was the “Maji” in the Maji-Maji rebellion believed to do?
A. Cure diseases B. Turn bullets into water C. Make crops grow faster D. Grant immortality
6. Which treaty’s differing language versions led to conflict between Ethiopia and Italy?
A. Hewett Treaty B. Treaty of Adwa C. Treaty of Wuchale D. Liche Agreement
7. Who led the Egyptian forces defeated at the Battle of Gundat?
A. Khedive Ismail Pasha C. Colonel Arendrup
B. Werner Munzinger D. Ras Alula
8. What was a major social impact of colonialism in Africa?
A. Introduction of modern education C. End of all tribal conflicts
B. Displacement of communities for settler farming D. Uniform legal systems
9. Which Ethiopian ruler is credited with territorial expansion into the south?
A. Tewodros II B. Yohannes IV C. Menelik II D. Ras Mikael
10. What was the main commodity used as a medium of exchange in 19th-century Ethiopian trade?
A. Gold B. Ivory C. Salt bars (amole) D. Cotton
11. Which battle marked the end of the Zemene Mesafint era?
A. Battle of Ayshal B. Battle of Deresge C. Battle of Adwa D. Battle of Gur Amba
12. What disease introduced during colonialism severely affected livestock in Ethiopia?
A. Malaria B. Rinderpest C. Smallpox D. Cholera
13. Who was the commander of the British expedition against Tewodros II?
A. Lord Kitchener B. Sir Robert Napier C. Consul Cameron D. Count Antonelli
14. Which European power transferred Massawa to Italy in 1885?
A. France B. Britain C. Egypt D. Germany
15. What was the main goal of Tewodros II’s reforms?
A. To convert Ethiopians to Islam C. To unite Ethiopia and modernize its military
B. To establish a colonial alliance with Britain D. To promote cottage industries
16. Which of the following best explains how the 19th-century long-distance trade routes influenced political centralization in Ethiopia?
A. They introduced the Maria Theresa Thaler, which replaced the barter system.
B. They connected disparate regions economically, facilitating resource extraction and communication later used by expanding states.
C. They were controlled entirely by foreign Arab traders, weakening local polities.
D. They led to the decline of market centres like Bonga and Gondar.

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17. The salt bar (amole) and Maria Theresa Thaler being used concurrently as media of exchange in the 19th century primarily indicates:
 - A. The complete absence of a monetary economy.
 - B. A transitional economic system with both commodity money and imported currency.
 - C. The dominance of European economic control over interior trade.
 - D. That all trade items were valued in terms of salt.
18. A historian arguing that cottage industries were vital yet societally undervalued would most strongly support their claim with which piece of evidence from the text?
 - A. Artisans produced household furniture and agricultural tools.
 - B. Blacksmiths produced military equipment like bullets and spare parts for rifles.
 - C. The general public held artisans in disdain and marginalized them.
 - D. Weaving and jewelry making were common practices.
19. Emperor Tewodros II's reforms in military organization and church land redistribution are best understood as an attempt to:
 - A. Return Ethiopia to the decentralized model of the Zemene Mesafint.
 - B. Strengthen regional lords and the clergy to gain their loyalty.
 - C. Centralize state power and create a self-sufficient, modern nation-state.
 - D. Primarily imitate the administrative models of Egypt and Britain.
20. The opposition Tewodros faced from regional lords and the clergy can be seen as a conflict between:
 - A. Islamic and Christian interests in Ethiopia.
 - B. Modernizing central authority and traditional centers of power.
 - C. Peasant farmers and the ruling elite.
 - D. Pro-British and pro-French factions.
21. What was the most significant long-term consequence of the British expedition against Tewodros II (1867-68)?
 - A. It established a permanent British protectorate over Ethiopia.
 - B. It demonstrated Ethiopia's vulnerability, encouraging later invasions by Egypt and Italy.
 - C. It led to the immediate unification of Ethiopia under Yohannes IV.
 - D. It resulted in the widespread adoption of British military technology.
22. Compared to Tewodros II, Emperor Yohannes IV's approach to administration was characterized by:
 - A. More aggressive military centralization and disarmament of regional armies.
 - B. A decentralized system granting significant autonomy to regional rulers.
 - C. A complete rejection of any relationship with foreign powers.
 - D. A focus solely on economic modernization rather than territorial unity.
23. The Council of Boru Meda (1878) and the forced conversion of Muslims in Wallo under Yohannes IV primarily reflect his policy to:
 - A. Promote religious freedom and pluralism within the empire.
 - B. Use religious uniformity (Orthodox Christianity) as a tool for political unity and central control.
 - C. Create an alliance with European Christian powers.
 - D. Weaken the economic power of Muslim merchants.
24. Menilek II's territorial expansion before 1889 (as King of Shewa) and after 1889 (as Emperor) differed in that the later phase was significantly motivated by:
 - A. The search for new trade routes to replace those lost to Italy.
 - B. The need for resources and land following the devastating Kefu Qan famine.
 - C. Direct pressure from European powers to conquer southern territories.

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- D. The desire to spread Orthodox Christianity to all incorporated areas.
25. The peaceful submission of some areas (e.g., Lega-Naqamte) versus the forceful subjugation of others (e.g., Arsi, Wolaïta) during Menilek's expansion suggests that:
- A. All southern societies shared a similar level of political organization.
 - B. Resistance was determined solely by the strength of Menilek's forces in each campaign.
 - C. Local political decisions, existing power structures, and the perceived benefits or costs of resistance varied.
 - D. Areas with cottage industries were more likely to resist successfully.
26. The boundary agreements Menilek II signed with European colonial powers (1897-1908) were crucial because they:
- A. Gave Ethiopia unrestricted access to the sea at multiple ports.
 - B. Formally defined Ethiopia's modern borders and secured international recognition of its sovereignty.
 - C. Created strong military alliances with Britain and France against Italy.
 - D. Required Ethiopia to pay tribute to each colonial power.
27. What is the most valid critique, based on the text, of the process that created Ethiopia's modern borders?
- A. It was achieved entirely through peaceful negotiation.
 - B. The delimitation on maps was often not followed by demarcation on the ground, leading to future disputes.
 - C. It received unanimous support from all incorporated ethnic groups.
 - D. It was supervised by an impartial international body.
28. The strategic thinking behind Menilek's founding of the Bank of Abyssinia, the modern school, and the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway was primarily to:
- A. Isolate Ethiopia from all foreign influence.
 - B. Mimic European monarchies without practical benefit.
 - C. Centralize administrative control and integrate Ethiopia into the global economy.
 - D. Please his wife, Empress Taytu.
29. The Egyptian invasions of 1875-76 and the Italian aggression leading to Adwa (1896) shared which common underlying cause?
- A. Both were motivated by a desire to spread Islam in the Horn of Africa.
 - B. Both powers sought to control the headwaters of the Nile River.
 - C. The opening of the Suez Canal increased the geostrategic importance of the Red Sea region.
 - D. Both were responses to Ethiopian invasions of their territories.
30. Emperor Yohannes IV's "triangular tension" (Italians, Mahdists, rebellious vassals) best illustrates which major challenge of state-building in this period?
- A. The difficulty of managing foreign aggression on multiple fronts while maintaining internal cohesion.
 - B. The economic burden of maintaining a large standing army.
 - C. The superiority of European military technology.
 - D. The constant threat of peasant revolts.
31. The Ethiopian victory at Adwa (1896), compared to the victories over Egypt at Gundat/Gura (1875-76), had greater international significance because it:
- A. Used more advanced weaponry purchased from Russia.
 - B. Resulted in the death of a foreign head of state.
 - C. Was a decisive defeat of a European colonial power by an African state, ensuring sovereign recognition.
 - D. Led to the immediate liberation of all colonized African territories.

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32. Empress Taytu's suspected role in the "siege of Mekelle" and her presence at Adwa suggests that:
- A. Women played only symbolic roles in 19th-century Ethiopian warfare.
 - B. Royal women could exercise significant strategic and political influence.
 - C. The military was the only avenue for women's power.
 - D. She was the de facto commander of the Ethiopian army.
33. Analyzing the roles of Ras Alula (under Yohannes) and Ras Gobana Dache (under Menilek) reveals that the process of empire-building relied heavily on:
- A. The complete elimination of all regional leaders.
 - B. The loyalty and military effectiveness of key provincial governors and commanders.
 - C. Direct leadership of the emperor in every battle.
 - D. Conscripts from newly conquered territories.
34. The "false impression" the British victory over Tewodros (1868) created for Egypt was that:
- A. Ethiopia was a rich and easy target for colonization.
 - B. Ethiopian unity was unbreakable.
 - C. The Ethiopian military was weak and could be easily defeated.
 - D. The source of the Nile was unprotected.
35. The Hewett Treaty (1884) inadvertently contributed to future conflict because it:
- A. Gave Massawa permanently to Ethiopia.
 - B. Allied Ethiopia and Egypt against Italy.
 - C. Led to Ethiopian involvement that angered the Mahdist state in Sudan.
 - D. Prevented British involvement in the Horn of Africa.
36. The differing interpretations of Article XVII of the Treaty of Wuchale (Amharic "could" vs. Italian "must") led to war primarily because:
- A. Menilek II wanted to colonize Italy.
 - B. Italy viewed it as legal justification for making Ethiopia a protectorate, which Menilek rejected.
 - C. The treaty had no economic provisions.
 - D. It concerned the ownership of the city of Adwa.
37. Menilek's unilateral abrogation of the Treaty of Wuchale in 1893 was a decisive act of:
- A. Diplomacy to renegotiate better terms.
 - B. Sovereign defiance against perceived colonial encroachment.
 - C. An alliance with the Mahdists.
 - D. Religious proclamation.
38. The participation of troops from all parts of Ethiopia at the Battle of Adwa, despite recent expansion, can be interpreted as:
- A. Forced conscription with no sense of shared purpose.
 - B. Evidence of a nascent Ethiopian nationalism coalescing against a common foreign enemy.
 - C. A purely mercenary army fighting for pay.
 - D. The personal loyalty of all soldiers to Ras Mekonnen.
39. The Kefu Qan famine (1888-92), triggered by rinderpest from Italian-imported cattle, is an early example of:
- A. Ethiopian resistance to veterinary medicine.
 - B. An ecological and demographic catastrophe with foreign origins impacting state policy (expansion).
 - C. A naturally occurring event unrelated to human activity.
 - D. The failure of Menilek's agricultural reforms.
40. Which statement best evaluates the *overall* outcome of the period 1855-1913 for Ethiopia?

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- A. It resulted in the colonization and partition of the country by European powers.
 - B. It saw the creation of a centralized, modern, and internationally recognized sovereign state with roughly its current borders.
 - C. It was a period of continuous civil war without any development.
 - D. It marked the transition from a Christian empire to a secular republic.
41. The shift from Bonga as a central trade hub to Addis Ababa as the political capital by the end of this period symbolizes:
- A. The decline of the Kaffa kingdom's importance.
 - B. A geographical re-centering of power towards the south, following territorial expansion.
 - C. The total abandonment of northern trade routes.
 - D. The influence of Egyptian urban planning.
42. If a historian wanted to argue that internal divisions were the greatest threat to Ethiopia's survival in this period, which evidence would be LEAST supportive?
- A. The conspiracy of Menilek and Tekle-Haymanot against Yohannes during the Mahdist threat.
 - B. The opposition of regional lords and clergy to Tewodros's reforms.
 - C. The resistance of the Arsi Oromo to Menilek's expansion.
 - D. The seamless unity displayed by all factions at the Battle of Adwa
43. The roles of *Jabarti* and *Afqala* Muslim merchants in long-distance trade complicate which common historical narrative?
- A. That trade was exclusively controlled by Christian highlanders.
 - B. That the 19th-century economy was purely agricultural.
 - C. That Ethiopia was completely isolated.
 - D. That all Muslims were marginalized during Yohannes's reign.
47. Tewodros II's request for British technical aid and Menilek II's use of French engineers for the railway both demonstrate that Ethiopian rulers:
- A. Wanted their countries to become European colonies.
 - B. Were selectively engaging with foreign technology to strengthen their state while resisting political control.
 - C. Had no interest in Ethiopian solutions to development.
 - D. Relied entirely on one European power for support.
48. The massacre of clerics and laity by Mahdists during Yohannes's reign, as mentioned in the text, was likely motivated by:
- A. Economic competition over trade routes.
 - B. Religious jihad against Ethiopian Christianity.
 - C. Territorial disputes over the fertile Gojjam region.
 - D. A personal feud between Yohannes and the Khalifa.
49. The Liche Agreement (1878), where Yohannes recognized Menilek as *Negus* of Shewa, was essentially a:
- A. Total surrender by Yohannes to Menilek's superior power.
 - B. Practical compromise that acknowledged Menilek's de facto autonomy to secure his nominal loyalty.
 - C. Wedding agreement between their families.
 - D. Plan to jointly invade Egypt.
50. Which development had the most direct role in ending the political fragmentation of the Zemene Mesafint?
- A. The opening of the Suez Canal.
 - B. The coronation of Kassa Hailu as Tewodros II in 1855.

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- C. The signing of the Hewett Treaty.
 - D. The introduction of the Maria Theresa Thaler.
51. The text suggests that the cottage industry, particularly blacksmithing, was crucial for military modernization because it:
- A. Produced traditional weapons that were useless against European armies.
 - B. Provided a base of technical skill that could be adapted to maintain and produce parts for modern firearms.
 - C. Was fully replaced by imported Belgian machinery.
 - D. Was sponsored by the Orthodox Church.
52. Menilek II's policy towards rulers who submitted peacefully (e.g., *Abba Jifar* of Jimma) versus those who resisted fiercely (e.g., *Tona* of Wolaita, *Gaki Sherocho* of Kaffa) often resulted in:
- A. The immediate execution of all resisting leaders.
 - B. Greater autonomy for those who resisted to appease them.
 - C. The removal and arrest of resisting leaders, while cooperative rulers often retained local authority under governors.
 - D. No difference in their subsequent treatment.
53. The primary motivation for Italy's initial interest in Assab and Massawa was:
- A. To rescue Ethiopia from Egyptian control.
 - B. To establish colonies for settling Italy's surplus peasant population.
 - C. Their strategic and commercial value after the opening of the Suez Canal.
 - D. To spread Roman Catholicism.
58. The "buffer zone" created in Benishangul and Gambella illustrates Menilek's use of:
- A. Direct colonial administration modeled on European styles.
 - B. Diplomacy and territorial claims to secure his frontiers against European colonies.
 - C. Religious missionaries to secure borders.
 - D. Empty, uninhabited land to avoid conflict.
59. A synthesis of the information on trade routes, territorial expansion, and railway construction indicates that a key factor in Ethiopia's economic integration was:
- A. The complete eradication of all local languages.
 - B. The creation of infrastructure and political control linking the interior to coastal trade outlets.
 - C. A policy of free trade with no tariffs.
 - D. Discovery of large gold reserves in Shewa.
60. The victory at Adwa and the subsequent opening of foreign legations in Addis Ababa transformed the city into:
- A. An isolated mountain fortress.
 - B. A de facto international diplomatic capital, enhancing Ethiopia's global standing.
 - C. The largest port in East Africa.
 - D. A colony of Italy in all but name.
61. Comparing Tewodros's suicide at Maqdala to Yohannes's death at Metemma reveals that both emperors:
- A. Died peacefully of old age.
 - B. Were killed by British forces.
 - C. Died in battle or under siege, in the context of defending or unifying the empire.
 - D. Were assassinated by their own generals.
62. The text implies that the "Great Famine" (Kefu Qan) may have accelerated southern expansion because:
- A. Southern lands were untouched by famine and offered new resources.

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- B. It weakened northern resistance to Menilek's rule.
 - C. It created a desperate need for new grazing and agricultural lands to rebuild the economy.
 - D. Italian forces blocked all northern trade routes.
63. Emperor Yohannes's national call to defend "your mother... your crown... your wife..." was an appeal to:
- A. Family values within the household.
 - B. A sense of patriotic duty and collective sacrifice for the nation.
 - C. The specific rights of married men.
 - D. The authority of the church as the mother institution.
64. The simultaneous existence of powerful regional rulers (Negus) under a reigning Emperor (Negusa Negast) during Yohannes's and Menilek's reigns indicates that the Ethiopian empire was often:
- A. A tightly unified, absolutist monarchy.
 - B. A federation of semi-autonomous regional kingdoms under imperial suzerainty.
 - C. A democracy with elected officials.
 - D. Completely decentralized with no central authority.
65. Which factor was NOT a significant contributor to Ethiopian success at the Battle of Adwa?
- A. Superior Italian morale and familiarity with the terrain.
 - B. Meticulous national mobilization and unified command under Menilek.
 - C. Effective military strategies, including the siege of Mekelle.
 - D. The ability to field a much larger force than the Italians.
66. The impact of Adwa on global anti-colonial movements is best described as:
- A. Insignificant, as it was an isolated event in Africa.
 - B. Providing a psychological boost and a proof-of-concept that European armies could be defeated.
 - C. Causing the immediate collapse of all European empires in Africa.
 - D. Leading to a military alliance among all African states.
67. The legacy of the artisan caste's social marginalization, combined with their economic importance, created a long-term social tension between:
- A. Urban dwellers and rural farmers.
 - B. Political power/social status and economic/technical utility.
 - C. Muslims and Christians.
 - D. Northerners and Southerners.
68. If the Treaty of Wuchale's Italian version had been accepted by Menilek, the most likely outcome would have been:
- A. Ethiopia becoming an Italian protectorate, losing its full sovereignty in foreign affairs.
 - B. A permanent alliance of equals between Italy and Ethiopia.
 - C. Immediate war with France and Britain.
 - D. Ethiopia gaining control of Eritrea and Somalia.
69. The primary difference between Egyptian and Italian imperial goals in Ethiopia was that:
- A. Egypt sought temporary trade agreements, while Italy wanted permanent settlement.
 - B. Egypt was a nearby regional power with historical interests, while Italy was a newer European nation seeking colonial prestige and territory.
 - C. Italy wanted to spread Christianity, while Egypt wanted to spread Islam.
 - D. There was no significant difference; both wanted total annihilation of the Ethiopian state.
70. The text suggests that the process of making modern Ethiopia was ultimately driven by:
- A. A single, consistent vision implemented smoothly from Tewodros to Menilek.

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- B. A combination of individual leadership, internal power struggles, responses to external threats, and economic pressures.
 - C. The direct planning and intervention of the British Foreign Office.
 - D. Popular democratic movements from below.
71. The conversion and name-change of Wallo leaders like Mohammed Ali to Ras Mikael is an example of:
- A. Genuine, heartfelt religious conversion.
 - B. A superficial, politically expedient adaptation to imperial pressure.
 - C. A long-standing cultural tradition in Wallo.
 - D. A strategy to gain the support of the Mahdists.
72. Evaluating the period 1855-1913 as a whole, which theme is MOST persistently evident?
- A. The total isolation and stagnation of Ethiopian society.
 - B. The dynamic interplay between centralization and regionalism, and between sovereignty and external aggression.
 - C. The complete and unchallenged dominance of the Orthodox Church over all state affairs.
 - D. The peaceful and voluntary unification of all ethnic groups into a single nation.
73. A historian argues that the term "Dark Ages" for early medieval Europe is misleading because the period:
- A. Was completely devoid of war or social change.
 - B. Saw no intellectual or cultural achievements whatsoever.
 - C. Was a time when Greco-Roman, Germanic, and Christian traditions blended to form a new civilization.
 - D. Was characterized by continuous economic growth and political unity.
74. The survival of the Byzantine Empire for nearly 1000 years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire can be *best* attributed to:
- A. Its complete isolation from all foreign invaders.
 - B. Its wealth, larger population, and more defensible geographic position.
 - C. Its adoption of a democratic form of government.
 - D. Its decision to abandon Christianity and Roman legal traditions.
75. The crowning of Charlemagne as "Emperor of the Romans" by Pope Leo III in 800 AD is significant because it:
- A. Formally ended the Byzantine Empire.
 - B. Symbolized an alliance between Frankish political power and the Christian church in the West.
 - C. Granted the Pope supreme political authority over all of Europe.
 - D. Was an act of defiance against the feudal system.
76. Feudalism and the manorial system in medieval Europe can be understood primarily as a response to:
- A. The need for efficient international trade networks.
 - B. Widespread literacy and the growth of universities.
 - C. A lack of strong central government and the need for local security and economic self-sufficiency.
 - D. The doctrines of equality promoted by the Christian church.
77. In the feudal hierarchy, the relationship between a lord and his vassal was fundamentally based on:
- A. A cash salary paid monthly for administrative services.
 - B. A democratic election held among the manor's serfs.
 - C. An exchange of land (fief) for loyalty and military service.

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- D. Shared religious devotion as monks in a monastery
78. The revival of trade and towns after 1000 AD contributed to the decline of the manorial system because it:
- A. Encouraged nobles to free their serfs out of religious charity.
 - B. Created a money-based economy and offered peasants alternative livelihoods away from the manor.
 - C. Led to immediate and universal political freedom for all peasants.
 - D. Caused all knights to abandon warfare and become merchants.
79. The split between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches in 1054 was *most directly* rooted in disputes over:
- A. The divinity of Jesus Christ.
 - B. The authority of the Pope versus the authority of Byzantine emperors and patriarchs.
 - C. Whether to crusade against the Seljuk Turks.
 - D. The use of the Cyrillic versus the Latin alphabet.
80. Pope Urban II's call for the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont (1095) appealed to knights by offering:
- A. Guaranteed commercial monopolies with Byzantine merchants.
 - B. The promise of salvation (remission of sins) and the chance for glory and land.
 - C. An alliance with the Seljuk Turks against the Byzantine Empire.
 - D. Immediate social equality with kings and emperors.
81. A major long-term consequence of the Crusades for Europe was:
- A. The permanent Christian control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land.
 - B. The strengthening of the Byzantine Empire's political power.
 - C. Increased cultural and economic contact with the Muslim world, stimulating European trade and knowledge.
 - D. The unification of the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches.
82. Comparing the origins of Islam and Christianity, a key similarity is that both:
- A. Began as state-sponsored religions of powerful empires.
 - B. Were founded by individuals whose teachings challenged the existing religious and social order of their region.
 - C. Immediately established a centralized, hierarchical religious authority upon the founder's death.
 - D. Completely rejected all earlier religious traditions and scriptures.
83. The rapid expansion of the early Islamic Caliphate in the 7th and 8th centuries was facilitated by:
- A. The military weakness and internal divisions of the Byzantine and Persian Sassanid empires.
 - B. The Islamic principle of forced conversion of all conquered peoples.
 - C. The technological superiority of Arab armies in siege warfare.
 - D. A unified Islamic response that rejected all forms of internal dissent.
84. The primary difference between Sunni and Shi'a Islam originated from a disagreement about:
- A. The contents of the Quran.
 - B. The need for the Five Pillars of Islam.
 - C. The rightful successor to lead the Muslim community after Prophet Muhammad's death.
 - D. Whether Mecca or Medina was the holiest city.

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85. The Abbasid Caliphate's move of the capital to Baghdad and the end of privileges for Arab Muslims signified a shift towards:
- A. A more ethnically exclusive Arab empire.
 - B. A decentralized feudal system like Europe's.
 - C. A more cosmopolitan, Persian-influenced empire that integrated diverse Muslim subjects.
 - D. A complete abandonment of Islamic law (Sharia).
86. The "Golden Age" of Islamic civilization (c. 800-1200 AD) is characterized by:
- A. Military conquest as the sole focus of cultural energy.
 - B. Religious isolation and rejection of foreign knowledge.
 - C. Significant advancements in science, medicine, philosophy, and the preservation of ancient Greek texts.
 - D. The decline of trade and urban life.
87. The Ottoman institution of the *Janissary* corps demonstrates the empire's practice of:
- A. Granting hereditary nobility based on birth.
 - B. Converting to Christianity to appease European powers.
 - C. Creating an elite military and administrative class through the *devshirme* system, recruiting from Christian subjects.
 - D. Promoting religious leaders to the highest military ranks.
88. Under Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman *millet* system was a form of administration that:
- A. Forced all subjects to convert to Sunni Islam.
 - B. Organized non-Muslim religious communities (e.g., Greeks, Armenians, Jews) with a degree of self-governance under their own laws.
 - C. Abolished all social classes.
 - D. Established a representative democracy for all inhabitants.
89. The concept of the "Mandate of Heaven" in Chinese political thought was used to:
- A. Justify the absolute and unchanging rule of a single family dynasty.
 - B. Explain and legitimize the rise and fall of dynasties based on their just rule and the well-being of the realm.
 - C. Promote a democratic system of choosing emperors.
 - D. Advocate for the separation of religious and political authority.
90. The Tang Dynasty's restoration of the Han-style civil service examination system was primarily intended to:
- A. Weaken the central government by empowering local warlords.
 - B. Create a bureaucratic government staffed by officials chosen for merit and education rather than solely by aristocratic birth.
 - C. Promote Buddhist doctrine within the government.
 - D. Discourage literacy among the peasantry.
91. The voyages of Zheng He during the early Ming Dynasty and the later European Age of Exploration differed fundamentally in their:
- A. Use of maritime technology like the compass.
 - B. Primary goals, with Zheng He's voyages aimed at showcasing prestige and collecting tribute, while European voyages sought new trade routes and colonies.
 - C. Geographic scope, as Zheng He never left the Pacific Ocean.

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- D. Impact on global trade networks.
92. Kublai Khan's establishment of the Yuan Dynasty in China represents a historical scenario where:
- A. Chinese culture was completely erased by the Mongol conquerors.
 - B. The conquerors largely adopted and administered through existing Chinese bureaucratic systems while maintaining a privileged Mongol ruling class.
 - C. China experienced unprecedented political fragmentation for centuries.
 - D. The "Mandate of Heaven" concept was permanently discarded.
93. The Black Death (1347-1352) had a significant social and economic impact on late medieval Europe because it:
- A. Strengthened the manorial system by increasing the demand for serfs.
 - B. Led to a labor shortage, which in turn increased the bargaining power of peasants and accelerated the decline of serfdom.
 - C. Had no lasting demographic or economic consequences.
 - D. Unified European kingdoms in a common public health policy.
94. The growth of medieval European towns and the *bourgeoisie* (merchant class) directly challenged the feudal order because:
- A. Their economy was based on money, trade, and personal freedom, contrasting with the land-based, hierarchical, and bonded relations of manorialism.
 - B. They were governed directly by kings with no local autonomy.
 - C. They were populated exclusively by nobles and knights.
 - D. They promoted a return to a barter-based economic system.
95. Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal played a key role in the Age of Exploration by:
- A. Personally sailing around the Cape of Good Hope.
 - B. Conquering the Aztec and Inca empires for Spain.
 - C. Sponsoring navigation schools, mapmaking, and expeditions down the African coast.
 - D. Proving the earth was round by circumnavigating it.
96. Christopher Columbus's voyages (1492) were significant because they:
- A. Were the first to prove the Earth was round.
 - B. Established the first direct sea route from Europe to India.
 - C. Initiated sustained contact between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, leading to the Columbian Exchange.
 - D. Were funded by the English monarchy.
97. The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) between Spain and Portugal, which divided the non-European world, reflected the:
- A. Pope's desire to promote Asian religions in the Americas.
 - B. Superior military power of Portugal over Spain.
 - C. Role of the Catholic Church in legitimizing and arbitrating early colonial claims.
 - D. Wishes of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.
98. A primary motivation for European exploration, as stated in the document, was the desire to:
- A. Spread democracy globally.
 - B. Escape the Little Ice Age by finding warmer climates.
 - C. Bypass Ottoman and Arab intermediaries to access the lucrative trade in Asian spices and goods.
 - D. Find and ally with the mythical kingdom of Prester John against other European nations.
99. The Spanish *conquistadores* like Cortés and Pizarro were able to conquer major American empires (Aztec, Inca) relatively quickly due to:
- A. The peaceful and welcoming nature of all indigenous peoples.
 - B. Their vastly superior numbers compared to Native American armies.

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- C. A combination of factors including European diseases, superior military technology, and exploiting internal divisions within the empires.
- D. A mandate from the Pope that all Native Americans immediately convert.
100. The Columbian Exchange refers to the:
- A. The trade agreement between Columbus and the Taino people.
- B. The transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, and diseases between the Americas and the Old World.
- C. The exchange of colonial territories between Spain and Portugal.
- D. The spread of Islamic learning to Western Europe.
101. The establishment of the Portuguese trading post empire in Asia (e.g., Goa, Macao) differed from the Spanish empire in the Americas because it focused more on:
- A. Large-scale settlement and plantation agriculture.
- B. Conquering vast inland territories and restructuring societies.
- C. Controlling key ports and maritime trade routes rather than territorial conquest.
- D. Converting the entire population to Catholicism by force.
102. The document suggests that the "inception of globalization" began with the Age of Exploration because it:
- A. Created the first truly global network of trade, communication, and biological exchange.
- B. Successfully eliminated all cultural differences between continents.
- C. Was a completely peaceful process of cultural interaction.
- D. Immediately led to worldwide political unity.
103. Which sequence best illustrates a cause-and-effect relationship in European history?
- A. Fall of Rome → Rise of Feudalism → Crusades → Age of Exploration.
- B. Black Death → Strengthening of Serfdom → Decline of Towns.
- C. Charlemagne's Coronation → Immediate Split with Byzantine Church → Protestant Reformation.
- D. Invention of Gunpowder → End of the Ottoman Empire → Renaissance.
104. Comparing the feudal systems of Medieval Europe and the Ottoman Empire's *timar* system, a significant similarity was:
- A. Both systems were based on democratic elections for land grants.
- B. Both granted land to military elites (knights, *sipahis*) in exchange for military service.
- C. Both systems completely excluded any role for religious institutions.
- D. Both resulted in weak central authority and constant civil war.
105. Empress Wu Zhao of Tang China and Empress Theodora of the Byzantine Empire are similar in that they both:
- A. Ruled empires that were exclusively matriarchal.
- B. Were powerful female rulers who exercised significant political influence and authority.
- C. Led major religious reform movements that changed state doctrine.
- D. Were overthrown by popular peasant rebellions.
106. The Byzantine Empire served as a "bridge" between eras by:
- A. Conquering Western Europe and reinstating the Roman Empire.
- B. Preserving and transmitting Greek and Roman knowledge while developing its own distinct Christian (Orthodox) culture.
- C. Completely adopting Islamic culture and law after the 7th century.
- D. Inventing the printing press and the steam engine.
107. The schism between Sunni and Shi'a Islam, the Great Schism between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity, and later the Protestant Reformation all fundamentally stemmed from disputes concerning:
- A. The existence of a supreme deity.
- B. Religious architecture and art styles.

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- C. Authority, leadership, and the interpretation of religious tradition.
 - D. The proper calendar to use for religious holidays.
108. If a historian wanted to argue that internal factors were more important than external invasions in the decline of empires, which evidence from the document would be *most* supportive?
- A. The role of Germanic tribes in overthrowing the Western Roman Empire.
 - B. The mention of corruption, peasant revolts, and heavy taxation in the decline of the Abbasid Caliphate and Chinese dynasties.
 - C. The Mongol conquest of Baghdad in 1258.
 - D. The Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453.
109. The document describes Ibn Khaldun's rules for the scientific study of history, warning against bias and overconfidence in sources. This suggests that:
- A. Medieval Muslim historians were completely uncritical of their sources.
 - B. Critical historical methodology was developed in the Islamic world long before modern European historiography.
 - C. History was not considered a serious field of study in any pre-modern society.
 - D. All Islamic historical writing was purely religious propaganda.
110. The principle of "City air makes free" in medieval Germany reflects the:
- A. Heavily polluted atmosphere of industrial towns.
 - B. Legal concept that serfs who escaped to a town and lived there for a year and a day could gain their freedom.
 - C. Superior health benefits of urban living compared to the countryside.
 - D. Right of all city dwellers to vote for the Holy Roman Emperor.
111. Which development from the period 1000-1500 AD *most directly* laid the economic foundations for the subsequent Age of Exploration?
- A. The rise of feudalism and manorial self-sufficiency.
 - B. The growth of towns, long-distance trade, merchant capital, and banking in later medieval Europe.
 - C. The military campaigns of the Crusades.
 - D. The theological debates of the Great Schism.
112. The voyages of exploration had a devastating impact on indigenous populations in the Americas primarily through:
- A. The introduction of new food crops like wheat and sugar.
 - B. The introduction of Old World diseases (like smallpox) to which they had no immunity, coupled with warfare and exploitation.
 - C. Peaceful intermarriage with European settlers.
 - D. Teaching them advanced European agricultural techniques.
113. The Spanish and Portuguese lead in the early Age of Exploration can be attributed to their:
- A. A Geographic location on the Atlantic coast of Europe and strong, unified monarchies willing to sponsor voyages.
 - B. Vastly larger populations compared to France or England.
 - C. Peaceful relations with the Islamic world, which provided them with maps.
 - D. Lack of interest in Asian trade goods.
114. The document's description of the "Dynastic Cycle" in China illustrates a historical pattern where:
- A. Technological innovation is the sole driver of political change.
 - B. Foreign invasion is the only way a dynasty can end.
 - C. Dynasties rise with strong governance, decline due to internal problems and loss of legitimacy ("Mandate of Heaven"), and are replaced.
 - D. Religious leaders always assume political power during periods of transition.

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115. Marco Polo's and Ibn Battuta's travels in the 13th-14th centuries are evidence of:
- A. The complete isolation of Eurasia's different regions.
 - B. The existence of extensive networks of trade, communication, and travel across Eurasia during the *Pax Mongolica*.
 - C. The dominance of European explorers before 1400.
 - D. The universal use of the Arabic language for diplomacy.
116. Comparing the roles of the Christian Church in medieval Europe and the *Ulama* in the Ottoman Empire reveals that both:
- A. Had no influence on legal or political matters.
 - B. Served as major landowners and provided a framework for law and education based on their religion.
 - C. Were officially suppressed by the state.
 - D. Advocated for the separation of religion and state.
117. The gradual economic and military decline of the Ottoman Empire from the 17th century, as noted in the document, was relative to:
- A. The stagnation of all global powers during that time.
 - B. The rising power and technological advancements of European states like Austria and Russia.
 - C. The conquest of the empire by Ming China.
 - D. A series of devastating plagues that only affected Ottoman lands.
118. The legacy of the Islamic "Golden Age" for later world history includes:
- A. Preserving and enhancing ancient knowledge (especially Greek) that would later be transmitted to and influence Renaissance Europe.
 - B. Inventing all major modern scientific principles single-handedly.
 - C. Completely halting the spread of scientific inquiry.
 - D. Focusing solely on religious studies to the exclusion of science and philosophy.
119. A historian evaluating the long-term impact of the Crusades might conclude that while they failed in their religious objectives, they:
- A. Had no significant consequences for Europe or the Middle East.
 - B. Ultimately strengthened the Byzantine Empire.
 - C. Accelerated processes in Europe like the growth of money economy, trade, and the weakening of feudal nobility.
 - D. Led to the immediate colonization of the Middle East by European powers.
120. The document presents the development of early capitalism (1500-1789) as evolving from:
- A. The economic structures of classical antiquity without interruption.
 - B. The manorial system without any changes.
 - C. The growth of trade, towns, and financial institutions in the later Middle Ages.
 - D. Government policies that abolished all private property.
121. The concept of "early modern" history (c. 1500-1789) as shown in this unit is characterized by:
- A. The complete end of all monarchies and empires.
 - B. Isolated civilizations with no contact.
 - C. Key transitions such as the linking of the globe through exploration, the rise of global trade, and the growth of new economic systems (capitalism).
 - D. The dominance of nomadic pastoralist empires.
122. Based on the entire unit, which theme is most persistent across the histories of Europe, Asia, and Africa from 500 to 1789 AD?
- A. The unchanging nature of social and political structures.
 - B. Complete cultural isolation between continents.

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- C. Interaction, exchange, and conflict between different peoples, ideas, and technologies, leading to significant political, economic, and cultural transformation.
 - D. The steady and inevitable progress towards democratic government.
123. A historian argues that World War I was the "first total war" primarily because it:
- A. Involved countries from every continent.
 - B. Utilized trench warfare for the first time.
 - C. Mobilized entire societies and economies and targeted civilians.
 - D. Saw the use of airplanes and tanks.
124. Comparing Bismarck's and post-Bismarck German foreign policy, a key strategic error after 1890 was:
- A. Maintaining the alliance with Austria-Hungary.
 - B. Refusing to renew the treaty with Russia, pushing it toward France.
 - C. Creating the Triple Alliance with Italy.
 - D. Seeking colonies in Africa.
125. The sequence of events from the Bosnian Crisis (1908) to the July Crisis (1914) best demonstrates:
- A. The consistent effectiveness of the alliance system in deterring war.
 - B. How unresolved regional tensions and a system of rigid alliances can escalate a local conflict into a world war.
 - C. The desire of all major powers to avoid war at all costs.
 - D. The declining influence of Germany in European affairs.
126. The Schlieffen Plan's fundamental strategic assumption was that:
- A. Russia would mobilize faster than France.
 - B. A long, two-front war against France and Russia was winnable.
 - C. Britain would remain neutral if Belgium was not invaded.
 - D. Germany could defeat France quickly before turning to face a slower-mobilizing Russia.
127. If the Schlieffen Plan had succeeded as designed, the most likely immediate consequence would have been:
- A. A swift German victory and domination of Europe.
 - B. The immediate surrender of Great Britain.
 - C. The United States entering the war in 1914.
 - D. Italy switching sides earlier.
128. The entry of the United States into WWI in 1917 is best understood as a result of:
- A. Wilson's long-standing desire to join the Allied cause.
 - B. Direct attacks on the US mainland by the Central Powers.
 - C. A combination of unrestricted submarine warfare and Zimmerman Telegram.
 - D. The signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
129. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) and the Treaty of Versailles (1919) are similar in that both:
- A. Were negotiated equally between victors and the defeated.
 - B. Reflected the principle of national self-determination.
 - C. Were imposed "diktats" on the defeated power, demanding severe territorial losses.
 - D. Created a lasting framework for peace in Europe.
130. A primary reason the Treaty of Versailles is often cited as a cause of WWII is that it:
- A. Was too lenient on Germany, allowing it to rebuild quickly.
 - B. Created the League of Nations, which provoked aggression.
 - C. Fostered resentment and economic instability in Germany, which extremist groups exploited.
 - D. Granted independence to all of Germany's colonies.
131. The League of Nations' failure to stop Italian aggression in Ethiopia (1935) and Japanese aggression in Manchuria (1931) primarily demonstrated its:

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- A. Strong military enforcement capabilities.
 - B. Lack of membership from powerful states.
 - C. Inability to impose effective collective security without the will of major powers.
 - D. Success as a forum for peaceful negotiation.
132. The February and October Revolutions in Russia (1917) represent a shift from:
- A. A communist state to a democratic republic.
 - B. An autocratic monarchy to a provisional democracy, then to a communist dictatorship.
 - C. A constitutional monarchy to a fascist state.
 - D. A capitalist economy to a feudal economy.
133. Lenin's "April Theses" (1917) were significant because they:
- A. Called for support of the Provisional Government and continuing the war.
 - B. Advocated for a bourgeois democratic revolution.
 - C. Rejected cooperation with other socialist parties.
 - D. Demanded an immediate end to the war and the transfer of all power to the soviets.
134. The policy of "War Communism" during the Russian Civil War and Roosevelt's "New Deal" both:
- A. Were based on fascist economic principles.
 - B. Involved significant government intervention in the economy during a crisis.
 - C. Successfully created permanent, full-employment economies.
 - D. Prioritized free-market solutions above all else.
135. The Great Depression's global political impact can be seen in its role in:
- A. Strengthening democratic governments worldwide.
 - B. Directly causing the outbreak of WWI.
 - C. Creating conditions that helped bring fascists and militarists to power in Germany and Japan.
 - D. Leading to the immediate formation of the United Nations.
136. Fascist ideology, as described in the text, is fundamentally distinct from classical conservatism because it:
- A. Supports traditional social hierarchies.
 - B. Glorifies peace and international cooperation.
 - C. Is aggressively nationalist, glorifies violence/strength, and seeks a revolutionary new order.
 - D. Believes in laissez-faire economics.
137. The text suggests that Hitler named his party "National Socialist" primarily as a:
- A. Accurate description of its socialist economic policies.
 - B. Tactic to appeal to working-class voters, despite its non-socialist core.
 - C. Tribute to the socialist government of the Soviet Union.
 - D. Rejection of all nationalist ideas.
138. The primary appeal of Fascism/Nazism to "ex-soldiers" after WWI likely stemmed from its promise of:
- A. Pacifism and global disarmament.
 - B. A return to pre-war imperial structures.
 - C. Discipline, national glory, and a restored sense of purpose.
 - D. Radical wealth redistribution.
139. The Spanish regime of Francisco Franco is characterized as *not* truly Fascist because it:
- A. Was neutral during WWII.
 - B. Lacked a mass popular ideological movement like in Italy or Germany.
 - C. Did not participate in the Holocaust.

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- D. Was a monarchy.
140. A key similarity between European Fascism and Japanese militarism in the 1930s was:
- A. Their identical social and political origins.
 - B. A shared belief in their racial superiority and right to dominate others.
 - C. Their commitment to international socialism.
 - D. Their rejection of aggressive nationalism.
141. The policy of Appeasement (pre-1939) was based on the flawed assumption that:
- A. The Soviet Union was the greatest immediate threat.
 - B. Hitler's territorial demands were limited and justifiable.
 - C. Military resistance was immediately feasible for Britain and France.
 - D. The United States would immediately join a war against Germany.
142. The Munich Agreement (1938) is a classic example of appeasement because it:
- A. Created a strong military alliance against Germany.
 - B. Allowed Germany to annex the Sudetenland in hopes of satisfying Hitler's demands.
 - C. Granted Poland military guarantees.
 - D. Expelled Germany from the League of Nations.
143. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (1939) was strategically advantageous for Hitler because it:
- A. Ensured British neutrality.
 - B. Created a permanent alliance with the USSR.
 - C. Temporarily secured his eastern flank, allowing him to invade Poland without a two-front war.
 - D. Brought the United States into the war.
144. "Blitzkrieg" differed from WWI trench warfare strategy by emphasizing:
- A. Static defensive lines and attrition.
 - B. Slow, methodical artillery barrages followed by infantry charges.
 - C. Rapid, coordinated attacks using aircraft and mobile ground forces to create breakthroughs.
 - D. Naval blockades
145. The failure of the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain was a critical strategic turning point because it:
- A. Forced the United States to declare war.
 - B. Meant Germany lost its entire air force.
 - C. Prevented a German invasion of Britain, leaving the war in the West unresolved.
 - D. Led to the immediate overthrow of Hitler.
146. Operation Barbarossa (1941) shattered the Nazi-Soviet Pact because it:
- A. Was a defensive action by Germany.
 - B. Violated the agreement and opened a massive eastern front, a two-front war Germany had wanted to avoid.
 - C. Was requested by Stalin.
 - D. Focused solely on capturing Leningrad.
147. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (1941) was primarily motivated by the desire to:
- A. Force the US to join the Axis powers.
 - B. Destroy the American fleet to secure Japanese expansion in the Pacific without US interference.
 - C. Avenge the US occupation of the Philippines.
 - D. Prompt a German attack on the Soviet Union.
148. The Battle of Stalingrad (1942-43) is considered a major turning point on the Eastern Front because it:
- A. Saw the first use of atomic weapons.
 - B. Resulted in the destruction of a massive German army, halting their advance into the USSR.
 - C. Led to the immediate surrender of Italy.

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- D. Was the first German victory in the Soviet Union.
149. The D-Day landings (Operation Overlord, 1944) were strategically crucial for the Allies as they:
- A. Opened a major second front in Western Europe, forcing Germany to fight a multi-front war.
 - B. Caused the immediate collapse of the Vichy French government.
 - C. Allowed the Soviets to capture Berlin.
 - D. Were the first Allied victory in the Pacific.
150. The use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki is controversially interpreted by some historians (as noted in the text) as:
- A. A purely military necessity to end the war.
 - B. An act intended to intimidate the Soviet Union in the emerging post-war rivalry.
 - C. A response to Japanese use of chemical weapons.
 - D. An attempt to force Germany's surrender.
151. The Yalta and Potsdam Conferences (1945) were significant because they:
- A. Finalized the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
 - B. Established the League of Nations.
 - C. Began planning for the post-war world and revealed growing tensions between the Allies.
 - D. Formally created the United Nations with full membership details.
152. The most direct long-term consequence of both World Wars was:
- A. The permanent dominance of European colonial empires.
 - B. The decline of European global hegemony and the emergence of two superpowers (US and USSR).
 - C. The establishment of a lasting worldwide peace.
 - D. The unification of all European nations into a single state.
153. Which pairing shows the most accurate cause-effect relationship leading to a wider war?
- A. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand → Treaty of Versailles.
 - B. German invasion of Poland → Policy of Appeasement.
 - C. Japanese invasion of Manchuria → Ineffective League of Nations response → Further Axis aggression.
 - D. Bolshevik Revolution → Attack on Pearl Harbor.
154. A historian comparing the post-WWI settlements with the post-WWII settlements would likely conclude that a key difference was:
- A. WWII ended with no attempts to create an international peace organization.
 - B. The post-WWII settlement involved the total defeat and long-term occupation of aggressor states, leading to fundamental political reconstruction.
 - C. The victors in WWII imposed much harsher reparations on Germany than in WWI.
 - D. The Soviet Union played no role in the post-WWII settlement.
155. Based on the document, which statement best evaluates the role of ideology in the two world wars?
- A. Ideology played no significant role in either war; both were purely about territory and power.
 - B. WWI was primarily caused by nationalist and imperialist rivalries within a state-based system, while WWII was fundamentally driven by the expansionist, racist ideologies of Fascism and Nazism.
 - C. Communist ideology was the primary cause of both wars.
 - D. Democratic ideology was the unifying force for the Allies in both wars from the outset.
156. If the United States had not entered WWI, the most plausible outcome might have been:
- A. A swift Central Powers victory in 1915.
 - B. A negotiated peace favoring the Central Powers due to Russian collapse and Western exhaustion.
 - C. The immediate collapse of the British Empire.
 - D. Italy switching back to the Central Powers.

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157. The sequence: **Treaty of Versailles → Economic Instability (Hyperinflation/Depression) → Rise of Nazism → WWII** supports the historical concept of:
- A. Geographic determinism.
 - B. Long-term cyclical economic booms.
 - C. Contingency and unintended consequences in history.
 - D. The inevitability of technological progress causing war.
158. The text implies that a major weakness of both the pre-WWI alliance system and the post-WWI League of Nations was:
- A. They were both dominated by the United States.
 - B. They lacked any mechanism for communication between powers.
 - C. They could either rigidly escalate conflicts or lacked the power to enforce collective security.
 - D. They successfully prevented all minor conflicts for decades.
159. Which individual's actions are most associated with a strategy aimed at *preventing* war through concessions?
- A. Otto von Bismarck
 - C. Vladimir Lenin
 - B. Neville Chamberlain
 - D. Benito Mussolini
160. Which statement represents a synthesis of information from the sections on WWI, the Interwar Period, and WWII?
- A. Economic prosperity always leads to political stability and peace.
 - B. The failure to establish a legitimate and stable international order after one major war can create the conditions for an even more destructive subsequent war.
 - C. Technological innovation is the single most important cause of 20th-century warfare.
 - D. Revolutions are caused solely by foreign invasion.
161. The document suggests that totalitarian regimes like Stalin's USSR and Hitler's Germany, though ideological enemies, shared the characteristic of:
- A. Being democratically elected.
 - B. Using extensive state propaganda and control over information.
 - C. Advocating for global free trade.
 - D. Preserving the power of traditional monarchies.
162. Evaluating the long-term impact, the Russian Revolution's most significant global effect was:
- A. The immediate end of colonialism.
 - B. The creation of a superpower rival to the West and a model for revolutionary anti-imperialist movements.
 - C. Causing the Great Depression.
 - D. Directly sparking World War II.
163. A historian using this document to argue that "WWII was a continuation of WWI" would likely cite as evidence:
- A. The identical alliance structures in both wars.
 - B. The role of unresolved issues from Versailles (German resentment, territorial disputes) in causing WWII.
 - C. The fact that the same countries fought each other.
 - D. The use of identical military technology.
164. The concept of "total war" evolved from WWI to WWII. The best evidence for this evolution is the:
- A. Decrease in civilian casualties.
 - B. Shift from trench warfare to cavalry charges.
 - C. Increased scale of strategic bombing of cities and the use of atomic weapons against civilian populations.

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- D. Reduction in the economic mobilization of home fronts.
165. The text indicates that Fascism often gained support by presenting itself as a solution to:
- A. The excesses of absolute monarchy.
 - B. The perceived failures of liberal democracy and the threat of communism.
 - C. A shortage of natural resources.
 - D. Overpopulation.
166. If a historian wanted to challenge the text's assertion that appeasement was a failure, which counterargument might they investigate?
- A. It gave Britain crucial time to rearm its military.
 - B. It successfully convinced Hitler to stop his territorial expansion.
 - C. It immediately strengthened the alliance with the USSR.
 - D. It was supported by overwhelming public opinion in favor of war.
167. The differing fates of Mussolini and Hitler at the end of WWII best illustrate:
- A. The stability of fascist regimes.
 - B. The unwavering loyalty of their respective populations.
 - C. How the chaotic collapse of an aggressive regime can lead to the violent demise of its leader.
 - D. The gentle nature of post-war justice.
168. The primary purpose of the "Polish Corridor" created by the Treaty of Versailles was to:
- A. Punish Germany by dividing it.
 - B. Give Poland access to the sea, fulfilling the principle of national self-determination.
 - C. Create a demilitarized zone between France and Germany.
 - D. Reward Russia for its role in the war.
169. The term "Diktat" (dictated peace) used by Germans to describe the Treaty of Versailles emphasizes their perception of it as:
- A. A fair and negotiated settlement.
 - B. A humiliating, imposed settlement with no chance for negotiation.
 - C. A temporary armistice.
 - D. A treaty that favored Germany.
170. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (1939) included a secret protocol that agreed to:
- A. Jointly invade France.
 - B. Divide Eastern Europe, including Poland, into spheres of influence.
 - C. Form a permanent military alliance.
 - D. Share nuclear technology.
171. The "Phony War" (Sitzkrieg) period highlights that after invading Poland, the Allies:
- A. Immediately launched a massive invasion of Germany.
 - B. Were unprepared for offensive action and remained largely inactive on the Western Front.
 - C. Successfully convinced Italy to switch sides.
 - D. Focused all their efforts on the Pacific theater.
172. Based on the entire document, the most profound lesson of the "Age of World Wars" (1914-1945) might be that:
- A. Technological progress inevitably leads to human advancement.
 - B. Unchecked nationalism, harsh peace terms, economic collapse, and weak international systems can lead to catastrophic global conflict.
 - C. Democracy is immune to collapse in times of crisis.
 - D. Imperialism is the most stable form of government.
173. In which period did capitalism become the dominant economic system in the Western world?

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- A. After the fall of Rome C. Since the breakup of feudalism
B. After World War I D. Since the breakup of Socialism
174. Mercantilism is defined as:
A. Government control of all industries
B. Distribution of goods bought at a certain price and sold at a higher price
C. A system of barter trade
D. The price of goods determined by demand and supply
175. Who articulated the ideology of classical capitalism in *The Wealth of Nations*?
A. Karl Marx B. John Maynard Keynes C. Adam Smith D. John Locke
176. The Industrial Revolution in Britain mainly took place between:
A. 1600–1700 B. 1750/1780–1850 C. 1800–1900 D. 1700–1900
177. Who invented a more efficient steam engine adapted for factories in 1783/84?
A. Thomas Newcomen B. James Watt C. George Stephenson D. Thomas Edison
178. The first modern railway opened in 1825 was:
A. London and Birmingham Railway
B. Liverpool and Manchester Railway
C. Transcontinental Railway
D. Munich and Manchester Railway
179. Which country took the lead in the unification of Italy?
A. Lombardy B. Piedmont C. Papal States D. Venetia
180. Who was the main architect of Italian unification “from above”?
A. Giuseppe Garibaldi C. Camillo Cavour
B. Giuseppe Mazzini D. Victor Emmanuel II
181. Who was appointed Chief Minister of Prussia to unify Germany?
A. Otto von Bismarck C. Kaiser Wilhelm
B. Adolf Hitler D. Helmuth von Moltke
182. The American Civil War was fought between:
A. Britain and the Colonies C. France and the colonies
B. North and South America D. The Union and the Confederacy
183. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?
A. George Washington C. Jefferson Davis
B. Abraham Lincoln D. Ulysses S. Grant
184. Who founded the Wassoulou Empire?
A. Samori Toure B. Shaka Zulu C. Menelik II D. Ahmadu Seku
185. The Ashanti Empire was located in present-day:
A. Nigeria B. Ghana C. Senegal D. Mali
186. The Mahdist movement in Sudan was led by:
A. Muhammad Ahmad B. Khalifa Abdullah C. Ahmed Urabi D. Muhammad Abdale Hasan
187. The Maji-Maji Rebellion took place in:
A. Kenya B. Tanzania C. Uganda D. Rwanda
188. The British colonial policy in Africa was known as:
A. Isolation B. Direct Rule C. Assimilation D. Indirect Rule
189. The French colonial policy was based on:
A. Indirect Rule B. Divide and rule policy C. Assimilation D. Apartheid
190. Which European country controlled the Congo Free State?
A. France B. Britain C. Germany D. Belgium
191. Ethiopia successfully resisted colonization at the Battle of:
A. Omdurman B. Metama C. Adwa D. Maqdala
192. Capitalism is characterized by:
A. State ownership of production

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- B. Private ownership of means of production
 - C. Collective farming
 - D. Government interference means of production
193. Mercantilism declined in the 18th century because:
- A. Industrialization made it obsolete
 - B. The increment of gold deposit
 - C. Adam Smith and others challenged its doctrines
 - D. Feudalism was revived
194. Laissez-faire economics means:
- A. Markets operate without government intervention
 - B. Government controls all trade
 - C. Only the state can own property
 - D. Price determined by the state
195. Karl Marx believed capitalism would lead to:
- A. Greater equality
 - B. Class segregation and eventual overthrow
 - C. Owned or operate by workers
 - D. Permanent peace
196. The factory system was more productive because:
- A. Workers were paid more
 - B. It enabled more production at lower cost
 - C. It used only manual labor
 - D. It enabled more raw material at higher cost
197. A major cause of economic depression after the Industrial Revolution was:
- A. Scarcity of goods
 - B. War, disease and bad harvesting
 - C. Overproduction and lack of effective demand
 - D. Too many workers
198. Nationalism in the 19th century was promoted by:
- A. Decline of education
 - B. Compulsory primary education and military service
 - C. Isolationist policies
 - D. Expensive of newspaper and pamphlets
199. Italian unification was difficult mainly because of:
- A. The power of Austria
 - B. French support
 - C. Lack of national sentiment
 - D. The support of Papal state
200. Bismarck unified Germany through:
- A. Peaceful negotiations
 - B. Three military successes
 - C. Economic alliances only
 - D. Diplomatic isolation
201. The main cause of the American Civil War was:
- A. Tariff disputes
 - B. States' rights
 - C. Slavery
 - D. Racism
202. The Eastern Question concerned:
- A. The decline of the Ottoman Empire
 - B. The rise of Russia
 - C. Colonialism in Africa
 - D. The power advanced of the Ottoman Empire
203. The "Legitimate Trade" in Africa referred to:
- A. Slave trade
 - B. Trade in raw materials like palm oil and groundnuts
 - C. Barter trade only

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- D. Trade in finished materials or manufactured goods
204. The Berlin Conference aimed to:
- A. End slavery in Africa
 - B. Divide Africa among European powers
 - C. Promote African independence
 - D. Drafted different rule how Africa defend European powers
205. Indirect Rule allowed the British to:
- A. Rule directly through European officials
 - B. Use traditional African chiefs to administer
 - C. Assimilate Africans into British culture
 - D. Avoid traditional African chiefs to administer
206. The French policy of assimilation aimed to:
- A. Make Africans French citizens
 - B. Keep Africans separate from French law
 - C. Use chiefs to rule indirectly
 - D. Share power to African local ruler.
207. Colonial agriculture often led to:
- A. Improved food security
 - B. Famine due to focus on cash crops
 - C. Equal wealth distribution
 - D. Advised African economy to shift into industry
208. The Maji-Maji rebellion was sparked by:
- A. Religious conversion
 - B. Heavy taxes and forced labor
 - C. Land redistribution
 - D. Heavy export and import sanction
209. The Mahdist movement aimed to:
- A. Create a Christian state
 - B. Free Sudan from foreign control
 - C. Support British rule
 - D. Free Sudan from their monarchical government
210. The Ashanti Empire grew powerful through:
- A. Isolation
 - B. Trade with Europeans, especially in gold and firearms
 - C. Agriculture only
 - D. Trade with Ethiopia, especially through Red sea items like gold and firearms
211. What major revolution made the emergence of ancient civilizations possible?
- A. Industrial Revolution
 - B. Neolithic/Agricultural Revolution
 - C. Scientific Revolution
 - D. Paleolithic Revolution
212. Which river was described as "The Gift of the Nile" for Ancient Egypt?
- A. Tigris
 - B. Euphrates
 - C. Nile
 - D. Indus
213. Who united Upper and Lower Egypt around 3,100 B.C.?
- A. Menes
 - B. Khufu
 - C. Hatshepsut
 - D. Hammurabi
214. The history of ancient Egypt is divided into three main periods: Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and what?
- A. Late Kingdom
 - B. New Kingdom
 - C. Ptolemaic Kingdom
 - D. Roman Kingdom

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215. What was the writing system of ancient Sumer called?
A. Hieroglyphics B. Cuneiform C. Sanskrit D. Alphabet
216. Who was the famous Babylonian king known for developing a code of law?
A. Nebuchadnezzar II B. Hammurabi C. Sargon D. Cyrus the Great
217. What were the two major cities of the Indus Valley civilization?
A. Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
B. Memphis and Thebes
C. Athens and Sparta
D. Babylon and Nineveh
218. Which Chinese dynasty was the first to establish a system of writing?
A. Zhou B. Shang C. Qin D. Han
219. What is the Greek term for a city-state?
A. Demos B. Polis C. Acropolis D. Agora
220. What were the twin brothers who, according to legend, founded Rome?
A. Romulus and Remus
B. Hector and Achilles
C. Cyrus and Darius
D. Castor and Pollux
221. Why was the Nile River crucial to the political unity of Egypt?
A. It was worshipped as the only god.
B. It formed a natural barrier against invasion.
C. It served as a highway linking north and south and a major trade route.
D. Its floods destroyed rival kingdoms.
222. What does the term "polytheistic" mean in the context of early civilizations?
A. Belief in a single god. C. Belief in many gods.
B. Belief in no gods. D. A system of government ruled by priests.
223. The defeat of Kush by the Assyrians taught the Kushites an important lesson. What was it?
A. They needed a larger navy. C. They should focus on agriculture.
B. They needed iron weapons. D. They should avoid trade.
224. Why were there no great stone monuments built in Mesopotamia like in Egypt?
A. Stone and good timber were not readily available for construction.
B. Their religion forbade large structures.
C. They focused all resources on military conquest.
D. They preferred mud-brick architecture for religious reasons.
225. What is the core idea of the Hindu concept of the cycle of rebirth (samsara)?
A. A person's soul is reborn into a new body based on their karma.
B. After death, souls go to a permanent heaven or hell.
C. Only priests can achieve eternal life.
D. The material world is the ultimate reality.
226. What was the main purpose of China's "Warring States Period"?
A. A time of great artistic and philosophical development.
B. A period of intensive wars between rival Chinese states for dominance.
C. A series of wars against foreign invaders.
D. A civil war based on religious differences.
227. What was the key principle of Athenian democracy in ancient Greece?
A. Representatives were elected to make all decisions.

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- B. All eligible adult male citizens could directly participate in decision-making.
 - C. Only military leaders could vote.
 - D. Decisions were made by a council of elders.
228. What was the *Pax Romana*?
- A. A series of civil wars in Rome.
 - B. The law code of Emperor Justinian.
 - C. A long period of stability and peace within the Roman Empire.
 - D. The Roman road network.
229. How did the Maya adapt their farming to a tropical environment?
- A. They only farmed during the rainy season.
 - B. They used slash-and-burn agriculture and built raised fields.
 - C. They built complex irrigation canals from mountains.
 - D. They domesticated animals for plowing.
230. Why is the *Kibre Negest* (Glory of the Kings) significant for Ethiopian history?
- A. It provides a legendary foundation for the Solomonic dynasty's claim to rule.
 - B. It is the holy book of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.
 - C. It details the legal code of Emperor Ezana.
 - D. It describes the Oromo migration patterns.
231. If you were an archaeologist who found a clay tablet with wedge-shaped marks, which civilization would you most likely be studying?
- A. Ancient Egypt
 - B. Sumer/Mesopotamia
 - C. Indus Valley
 - D. Ancient China
232. A historian argues that a society with a rigid hierarchy of pharaoh, officials, priests, merchants, and peasants likely had which common feature of early civilizations?
- A. Specialization of work and social classes
 - B. Complex religion
 - C. Organized government
 - D. Arts and architecture
233. Which factor, common to the decline of both the Egyptian and Roman Empires, could also be applied to the Maya civilization based on the text?
- A. Conquest by a single powerful external enemy (e.g., Persia, Germanic tribes).
 - B. A combination of internal problems (overpopulation, revolt) and external pressures.
 - C. A sudden, unexplained abandonment of cities.
 - D. A dramatic change in religious beliefs.
234. Based on the Persian emphasis on truth-telling and the disgrace of debt, what can be inferred about their societal values?
- A. They valued personal honor and integrity.
 - B. They were primarily a warrior culture.
 - C. They believed in strict economic equality.
 - D. They had a very relaxed social code.
235. The text states that Roman law became the base for many legal systems in Western Europe. This is an example of:
- A. Cultural isolation.
 - B. Military conquest without lasting impact.
 - C. Long-term cultural legacy and influence.
 - D. Religious evangelism.
236. If the Aksumite kingdom was one of the four great powers alongside Rome, Persia, and China, what does this suggest about its status in the 1st-7th centuries?

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- A. It was a major economic and political force with extensive international contacts.
 - B. It was isolated but very rich in gold.
 - C. It was a colony of the Roman Empire.
 - D. Its power was only religious, not political.
237. The Lalibela rock-hewn churches were built partly so Ethiopian Christians would not have to travel to Jerusalem. What external factor made travel to Jerusalem difficult?
- A. Muslim control of the lands along the Red Sea and North Africa.
 - B. The collapse of all trade routes.
 - C. A pandemic that closed borders.
 - D. Wars between European crusader states.
238. The Bete-Israel developed specialized crafts like blacksmithing after being deprived of land rights. This is an example of:
- A. Religious conversion.
 - B. Military innovation.
 - C. Social adaptation and economic survival strategy.
 - D. Political assimilation.
239. The Oromo institution of the *Qallu/Qalliti* served to maintain communication between the community and the *Ayyana*. This role is most similar to a:
- A. King or political ruler.
 - B. Priest or spiritual intermediary.
 - C. Military general.
 - D. Judge or legal expert.
240. The "silent trade" method used between Aksum and Sasu suggests what about their relationship?
- A. They had a strong political alliance.
 - B. They shared a common language and culture.
 - C. There was a lack of direct communication and possibly a need for security in trade.
 - D. Trade was not important to either party.
241. How did the role of the king differ in ancient Egypt compared to Mesopotamia?
- A. In Egypt, the pharaoh was considered a god; in Mesopotamia, the king was the representative of a god but not divine himself.
 - B. In Mesopotamia, the king was a god; in Egypt, he was only a priest.
 - C. Both were considered full gods with equal power.
 - D. Mesopotamian kings were elected, Egyptian ones were not.
242. Contrast the primary reasons for the spread of Christianity in the Roman Empire versus Ethiopia.
- A. In Rome, it spread from the common people upwards, often despite persecution. In Ethiopia, it was adopted first by the royal court and spread downwards voluntarily.
 - B. In both, it spread solely through military conquest.
 - C. In Ethiopia, it faced constant persecution from kings, while in Rome it was immediately accepted.
 - D. It spread in Rome through trade, but in Ethiopia through formal evangelistic campaigns.
243. What was a key difference between the introduction of Islam into Ethiopia and its spread in Arabia?
- A. In Ethiopia, it entered peacefully and was granted asylum. In Arabia, it faced persecution and was spread through conquest.
 - B. In Arabia, it was a peaceful religion, but in Ethiopia it was spread by force.
 - C. There was no difference; both involved holy wars (jihad).
 - D. It was rejected in Ethiopia but immediately accepted in Arabia.
244. Compare the factors leading to the decline of the Assyrian Empire and the New Babylonian Empire.
- A. Both fell solely due to massive slave revolts.

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- B. Both fell due to attacks by external enemies (Medes/Babylonians; Persians) combined with internal weaknesses.
 - C. Both fell because of environmental disasters.
 - D. The Assyrians fell to Persia, while the Babylonians fell to internal decay only.
245. How does the social hierarchy of ancient Egypt (Pharaoh, officials, scribes/artisans, peasants) compare to the Maya (ruler, nobles, scribes/artisans, peasants)?
- A. Both show a similar stratified structure with a ruler/elite at the top and peasants at the bottom.
 - B. The Maya had no social classes.
 - C. Egypt had a slave class at the very bottom, while the Maya did not.
 - D. The Maya hierarchy was based on wealth only, while Egypt's was based on religion only.
246. Analyze the relationship between Egypt and Nubia/Kush. It was primarily characterized by:
- A. Constant and total war with no cultural exchange.
 - B. A mix of trade, conflict, and significant cultural influence (Egypt on Kush).
 - C. Complete isolation from one another.
 - D. Kush always being the dominant political power.
247. Based on the text, what was a major difference between the Zagwe dynasty and the Solomonic dynasty that followed it?
- A. The Zagwe were considered by some as "illegitimate" usurpers, while the Solomonic dynasty claimed legendary descent from King Solomon.
 - B. The Zagwe were Muslim, while the Solomonic were Christian.
 - C. The Zagwe ruled from the coast, while the Solomonic ruled from the highlands.
 - D. There was no significant difference; it was a simple family succession.
248. What does the existence of both indigenous religions (like Waaqefanna) and introduced religions (Christianity, Islam) in Ethiopia indicate about its history?
- A. It has a complex religious history with layers of internal development and external influence.
 - B. Indigenous religions were completely wiped out by foreign ones.
 - C. The region was always monotheistic.
 - D. Religious conflict has been the only constant.
249. Differentiate between the political structures of the Greek *polis* (city-state) and the Persian Empire.
- A. Greece was a collection of small, independent states; Persia was a vast, centralized empire divided into satrapies.
 - B. Both were large, centralized bureaucratic empires.
 - C. Both were loose federations of tribal groups.
 - D. Persia was a democracy, while Greece was an absolute monarchy.
250. The text mentions both the *Pax Romana* (Roman Peace) and the *Warring States Period* in China. What fundamental contrast do these terms highlight?
- A. A period of centralized stability vs. a period of decentralized conflict.
 - B. Two different types of democratic government.
 - C. Both describe times of great artistic achievement.
 - D. One was religious, the other was secular.
251. Which factor was *most critical* for the initial development of early civilizations like Egypt and Mesopotamia?
- A. The Neolithic/Agricultural Revolution, which allowed for food surplus and settled life.
 - B. The invention of writing.
 - C. Strong, charismatic leaders.
 - D. The development of iron tools.

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252. Based on its achievements, which civilization do you think had the broadest impact on future scientific and mathematical thought: Sumeria, India, or Greece? Justify from the text.
- A. Sumeria, for the 60-minute hour and astronomy.
 - B. India, for Arabic numerals, zero, and the decimal system.
 - C. Greece, for pioneering medicine, physics, biology, and establishing foundations of scientific inquiry (with support from Indian contributions).
 - D. All were equally broad in impact.
253. Was Hammurabi's Code truly "fair"? Use evidence from the text to support your evaluation.
- A. No. While it organized laws, it was harsh and discriminatory, with punishments varying by social class and gender.
 - B. Yes, it treated all people equally under the law.
 - C. It was fair only to the upper classes.
 - D. Fairness cannot be judged by modern standards.
254. Which empire demonstrated a more effective system for governing a large, diverse territory: the Persian Empire (with satrapies) or the Roman Empire (with provinces)? Why?
- A. Both were effective in their time. Persia's satrapy system was a model of centralized administration, while Rome's integration (roads, law, citizenship) created long-lasting stability.
 - B. Persia, because it never fell.
 - C. Rome, because it was a democracy.
 - D. Neither; large empires are always ineffective.
255. Evaluate the statement: "The rise of Christianity was inevitable in the Roman Empire."
- A. True, because all Romans were looking for a new religion.
 - B. False. It survived severe persecution and its adoption was influenced by specific historical events like Constantine's conversion.
 - C. True, because it was the simplest religion to understand.
 - D. False. It was only popular in the Eastern Empire.
256. Considering its geographic location and achievements, was the Kingdom of Aksum more influenced by Africa or by the Mediterranean/Asian world?
- A. It was a unique blend of both, acting as a crossroads between sub-Saharan Africa, the Red Sea, and the Greco-Roman world.
 - B. Purely African, with no outside influence.
 - C. Primarily a Mediterranean colony.
 - D. Its influences came only from Arabia.
257. Judge which was a more significant cause for the decline of the Aksumite state: internal factors (environment, rebellion) or external factors (Arab control of trade).
- A. Internal factors were decisively more important.
 - B. External factors were decisively more important.
 - C. Both were crucially interlinked; internal weakness made it vulnerable to the external economic blow.
 - D. The cause is entirely unknown.
258. The *Zagwe* kings are remembered for the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela. Does this cultural achievement outweigh the political criticism that they were "illegitimate" rulers?
- A. Arguments can be made for both. Their architectural legacy is world-renowned and served a vital religious purpose, regardless of political claims.
 - B. No, legitimacy is the only measure of a good ruler.
 - C. Yes, cultural achievements are always more important than politics.
 - D. The two issues are completely unrelated.

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259. Based on the treatment of the Bete-Israel, evaluate the relationship between the Ethiopian Christian kingdom and minority groups.
- A. It was often coercive and assimilationist, using military, economic, and religious pressure to integrate or marginalize them.
 - B. It was always peaceful and tolerant.
 - C. The kingdom had no policy towards minority groups.
 - D. Minority groups held equal power and status.
260. Which civilization's concept of the afterlife (Egyptian "life after death" focused on preservation, or Hindu/Buddhist cycle of rebirth) seems more focused on ethical behavior in *this* life? Why?
- A. Egyptian, because they built pyramids for the dead.
 - B. Hindu/Buddhist, because ethical behavior (karma) directly determines one's future rebirth, creating a powerful incentive.
 - C. Neither; both are focused only on ritual.
 - D. Both are equally focused on earthly ethics.
261. If the Nile River had not flooded predictably, what is the *most likely* alternative path for civilization in Northeast Africa?
- A. No civilization would have developed there.
 - B. Civilization might have developed more slowly or in different locations, perhaps relying on rain-fed agriculture or pastoralism, leading to a different political structure.
 - C. Egypt would have developed identically but with more canals.
 - D. The focus would have shifted immediately to the Red Sea coast.
262. What two options did Emperor Yohannes give Muslims at the Council of Borumeda in 1878?
- A. Pay taxes or leave the country
 - B. Convert to Orthodox Christianity or lose their property and land
 - C. Join the army or work as laborers
 - D. Move to Wollo or be imprisoned
263. Which Muslim leader resisted conversion at the Council of Borumeda?
- A. Imam Mohammed Ali
 - B. Sheikh Telha
 - C. Imam Amede Liban
 - D. Ras Mikael
264. What was the name given to Imam Mohammed Ali after his baptism?
- A. Dejazmach Haile Mariam
 - B. Abba Watew
 - C. Ras Mikael
 - D. Negus Tekle Haymanot
265. Which treaty, signed in 1889, led to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict?
- A. Treaty of Addis Ababa
 - B. Treaty of Borumeda
 - C. Treaty of Wuchale
 - D. Tripartite Treaty
266. Which Italian general was the overall commander at the Battle of Adwa?
- A. General Dabormaida
 - B. General Toselli
 - C. General Barateri
 - D. General Antonelli
267. What was the name of the first modern school opened in Addis Ababa in 1908?
- A. Ras Tafari Mekonnen School
 - B. Alliance Française School
 - C. Menelik II School
 - D. Haile Selassie I School
268. Who was appointed regent for Lij Iyasu in 1909?
- A. Ras Mekonnen
 - B. Ras Michael
 - C. Ras Tessema Nadew
 - D. Fitawrari Habte Giorgis
269. Which European power opened a legation in Addis Ababa first after Adwa?
- A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. Italy
 - D. Germany
270. What was the name of the railway that connected Addis Ababa to Djibouti?
- A. Addis Ababa–Djibouti Railway
 - B. Menelik Railway
 - C. Ethiopian–French Railway
 - D. Horn of Africa Line
271. Who was crowned empress in 1917 during the Dual Rule?
- A. Taytu
 - B. Zewditu
 - C. Mentwab Wolle
 - D. Romanwerq Mengash

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272. Why did Menelik need Italian friendship in the 1880s?
- A. To help him overthrow Yohannes
 - B. To build a railway
 - C. To acquire firearms
 - D. To spread Christianity
273. What was the main difference between the Amharic and Italian versions of Article XVII of the Treaty of Wuchale?
- A. The Amharic version made Ethiopia a protectorate; the Italian did not.
 - B. The Italian version made Ethiopia a protectorate; the Amharic did not.
 - C. Both versions were identical.
 - D. The Amharic version allowed free trade; the Italian did not.
274. What was the purpose of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906?
- A. To support Menelik's modernization
 - B. To divide Ethiopia into colonies
 - C. To avoid conflict among Britain, France, and Italy in Ethiopia
 - D. To support Lij Iyasu's rule
275. Why did Empress Taytu oppose Lij Iyasu's designation as heir?
- A. She wanted her nephew to rule
 - B. She disliked his father, Ras Michael
 - C. She wanted Zewditu to rule
 - D. She feared loss of her own influence
276. What was the "Gebbar system"?
- A. A military ranking system
 - B. A land tenure system that exploited peasants
 - C. A religious reform movement
 - D. A diplomatic protocol
277. Why did European powers impose an arms embargo on Ethiopia?
- A. To prevent slave hunting
 - B. To weaken Menelik's army
 - C. To support Italy
 - D. To encourage internal conflict
278. What was the "Lebashay system" abolished by Lij Iyasu?
- A. A system of theft detection
 - B. A land measurement system
 - C. A slave trade network
 - D. A religious tithe system
279. Why was Lij Iyasu deposed in 1916?
- A. He was too young
 - B. He favored Muslims and allied with Ottoman Turkey
 - C. He opposed modernization
 - D. He tried to abolish slavery
280. What marked the beginning of the Dual Rule in 1917?
- A. Menelik's death
 - B. Crowning of Zewditu and appointment of Tefferi as heir
 - C. Battle of Segele
 - D. Treaty of Addis Ababa
281. What was the outcome of the Battle of Anchim in 1930?
- A. Defeat of Ras Gugsa Wollie
 - B. Defeat of Lij Iyasu
 - C. Victory of Italy
 - D. End of the Dual Rule

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- 282.If you were a peasant in southern Ethiopia under the Gebbar system, your life would likely be:
A. Prosperous and independent C. Miserable and alienated from your land
B. Focused on trade and commerce D. Centered around religious activities
- 283.If Menelik had accepted Article XVII of the Wuchale Treaty, Ethiopia would have become:
A. A British colony B. An Italian protectorate C. A French territory D. An independent empire
- 284.Which of the following was a direct consequence of the Adwa victory?
A. Ethiopia lost Eritrea C. European powers opened legations in Addis Ababa
B. Slavery was abolished D. Menelik was deposed
- 285.If you were a Shewan noble in 1910, you would likely oppose Empress Taytu because:
A. She was too modern C. She promoted Muslims
B. She removed nobles from power D. She supported Italy
- 286.Lij Iyasu's reforms aimed to:
A. Strengthen the Church C. Modernize education and reduce noble abuse
B. Increase land taxes for peasants D. Ally with Britain and France
- 287.The Addis Ababa–Djibouti Railway led to the growth of which new cities?
A. Adwa and Mekele C. Dire Dawa and Nazareth
B. Harar and Jijjiga D. Gondar and Lalibela
- 288.If you were a European diplomat in 1906, you would support the Tripartite Treaty to:
A. Help Ethiopia modernize
B. Prevent German influence in the Horn of Africa
C. Support Menelik's expansion
D. Promote slave trade
- 289.Which of these was a factor in Ethiopia's victory at Adwa?
A. Italian numerical superiority C. Ethiopian knowledge of terrain
B. Lack of Ethiopian unity D. Support from European powers
- 290.If you were a member of the Shewan nobility under Lij Iyasu, you would oppose him because:
A. He was too traditional C. He favored his family and reduced your power
B. He opposed slavery D. He was too young
- 291.The "Terunbule" police force established by Lij Iyasu was meant to:
A. Enforce religious laws B. Maintain urban order C. Collect taxes D. Fight Italian invaders
- 292.How did Menelik's response to the Wuchale Treaty differ from Italy's expectation?
A. Menelik accepted it; Italy rejected it C. Menelik rejected it and mobilized against Italy
B. Menelik asked Britain to mediate D. Menelik signed a new treaty with France
- 293.Compare the policies of Yohannes and Menelik toward Muslims.
A. Both were tolerant
B. Yohannes forced conversion; Menelik was more diplomatic
C. Menelik forced conversion; Yohannis was tolerant
D. Both forced conversion
- 294.What was the main difference between traditionalists and progressives during the Dual Rule?
A. Traditionalists wanted modernization; progressives wanted to keep old systems
B. Traditionalists opposed change; progressives supported modernization
C. Traditionalists were pro-Italian; progressives were pro-British
D. Traditionalists were Muslims; progressives were Christians
- 295.How did Menelik ensure political stability after his illness in 1906?
A. By appointing a council of ministers and designating an heir
B. By signing the Tripartite Treaty
C. By abolishing the Gebbar system
D. By allying with Germany
- 296.What was the role of Empress Taytu in the Battle of Adwa?

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- A. She led the army
 - B. She organized supplies and medical support
 - C. She negotiated with Italy
 - D. She stayed in Addis Ababa
297. Why did Lij Iyasu face opposition from the Tripartite powers?
- A. He was too friendly with Britain and France
 - B. He allied with Ottoman Turkey and Germany during WWI
 - C. He opposed slavery
 - D. He modernized the army
298. How did the Adwa victory affect Italy internally?
- A. It strengthened the Italian government
 - B. It led to protests and the resignation of Prime Minister Crispi
 - C. It had no effect
 - D. It encouraged further colonization
299. What was the main reason for the failure of Italian subversion in northern Ethiopia?
- A. Lack of Italian troops
 - B. Ethiopian nobles remained loyal to Menelik
 - C. British intervention
 - D. Peasant support for Italy
300. How did Menelik use diplomacy to counter Italian claims after 1891?
- A. He sent circular letters to European powers rejecting Italian protectorate claims
 - B. He declared war immediately
 - C. He asked for Ottoman support
 - D. He accepted Italian terms
301. What was the significance of the Mereb Convention?
- A. It ended the Italo-Ethiopian war
 - B. It was an agreement between Italy and Ras Mengesha of Tigray
 - C. It freed slaves in Ethiopia
 - D. It established the Gebbar system
302. Was Menelik's policy of expansion into the south justified?
- A. Yes, it strengthened Ethiopia against colonization
 - B. No, it exploited and alienated southern peoples
 - C. It had no significant effect
 - D. It was supported by all Ethiopians
303. Which was more important for Ethiopia's survival: the victory at Adwa or Menelik's diplomacy?
- A. Adwa, because it secured military independence
 - B. Diplomacy, because it prevented further European aggression
 - C. Both were equally important
 - D. Neither mattered
304. Was Lij Iyasu's deposition justified?
- A. Yes, he was destabilizing the state and favoring foreign enemies
 - B. No, he was a reformer and modernizer
 - C. It was unnecessary; he could have been controlled
 - D. It was driven only by religious prejudice
305. Did the Dual Rule help or hinder Ethiopia's modernization?
- A. Helped, because it balanced tradition and progress
 - B. Hindered, because it created political conflict
 - C. Had no effect

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- D. It helped only the nobility
306. Was the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 a threat to Ethiopian sovereignty?
- A. Yes, it divided Ethiopia into spheres of influence
 - B. No, it prevented European conflict
 - C. It was irrelevant
 - D. It helped Menelik consolidate power
307. If you were Menelik in 1893, how would you respond to Italy's claim of a protectorate?
- A. Accept it to avoid war
 - B. Mobilize the army and seek European diplomatic support
 - C. Ally with Ottoman Turkey
 - D. Ask Britain to mediate
308. Propose a reform to address the injustices of the Gebbar system.
- A. Abolish land privatization and restore peasant rights
 - B. Increase taxes to fund the army
 - C. Give more land to the nobility
 - D. Introduce serfdom
309. How might Ethiopia's history have changed if Lij Iyasu had not been deposed?
- A. Ethiopia might have become a Muslim-majority state
 - B. It might have allied with Germany in WWI
 - C. Modernization might have slowed
 - D. All of the above
310. Design a policy to integrate Muslims into the Ethiopian state without forced conversion.
- A. Grant equal rights and include them in administration
 - B. Impose special taxes on Muslims
 - C. Encourage intermarriage with Christians
 - D. Restrict Muslim religious practices
311. What alternative strategy could Italy have used to colonize Ethiopia after Adwa?
- A. Economic infiltration and gradual influence
 - B. Immediate military invasion
 - C. Supporting internal rebels continuously
 - D. Forming a coalition with Britain and France
312. What is the Greek word from which "history" is derived?
- A. Historia
 - B. Istorio
 - C. Historiography
 - D. Chronos
313. Who is known as the "father of history"?
- A. Thucydides
 - B. Herodotus
 - C. Leopold von Ranke
 - D. Job Ludolf
314. What marks the dividing line between prehistory and history?
- A. The invention of the wheel
 - B. The beginning of writing
 - C. The beginning of agriculture
 - D. The use of fire
315. Which of the following is a primary source?
- A. A textbook
 - B. A biography
 - C. A diary
 - D. A movie
316. Who is considered the "father of modern historiography"?
- A. Herodotus
 - B. Thucydides
 - C. Leopold von Ranke
 - D. Charles Darwin
317. Which calendar counts time from the birth of Jesus Christ?
- A. Islamic
 - B. Gregorian
 - C. Hijra
 - D. Ethiopian
318. What does "A.D." stand for?
- A. After Death
 - B. Anno Domini
 - C. After Darwin
 - D. Ancient Date
319. Which species is considered the first of the genus Homo?
- A. Homo erectus
 - B. Homo sapiens
 - C. Homo habilis
 - D. Australopithecus

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

320. Where were the oldest fossils of Homo habilis found?
A. Europe B. Asia C. Africa D. Australia
321. What is the term for the period before writing?
A. Ancient history C. Medieval history
B. Prehistory D. Modern history
322. Which of the following is a secondary source?
A. A coin B. A manuscript C. A biography D. A photograph
323. What does "B.C." stand for?
A. Before Christ B. Before Century C. Before Calendar D. Before Creation
324. Who wrote the first modern history of Ethiopia?
A. Menelik II B. Job Ludolf C. Haile Selassie D. Herodotus
325. Which hominid first used fire?
A. Homo habilis B. Homo erectus C. Homo sapiens D. Australopithecus
326. What is the term for the study of historical writing methods?
A. Archaeology B. Historiography C. Anthropology D. Chronology
327. Which tool technology is associated with Homo habilis?
A. Acheulean B. Oldowan C. Microlithic D. Neolithic
328. What is the term for the division of history into periods?
A. Chronology B. Periodization C. Dating D. Sequencing
329. Which species is known as "handy human"?
A. Homo erectus B. Homo habilis C. Homo sapiens D. Australopithecus
330. What event does the Islamic calendar begin with?
A. Birth of Muhammad B. Hijra C. Death of Muhammad D. First Quranic revelation
331. Which of these is NOT a primary source?
A. A letter B. A chronicle C. A research paper D. A coin
332. Why is Herodotus called the "father of history"?
A. He wrote the first history book
B. He invented historiography
C. He wrote critical accounts of past events
D. He was the first to use primary sources
333. What is the main purpose of periodization in history?
A. To make history easier to memorize
B. To organize past events into manageable periods
C. To favor certain civilizations over others
D. To align history with religious events
334. How does a primary source differ from a secondary source?
A. Primary sources are older
B. Primary sources are written by historians
C. Primary sources are firsthand evidence
D. Primary sources are always written
335. Why is objectivity important in historical writing?
A. To make history entertaining
B. To ensure accuracy and avoid bias
C. To support a political agenda
D. To simplify complex events
336. What is the significance of the Neolithic Revolution?
A. It marked the beginning of writing

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

- B. It was the shift from hunting to farming
 - C. It introduced metal tools
 - D. It started urbanization
337. Why is Africa called the "cradle of humankind"?
- A. The first cities were built there
 - B. The oldest human fossils were found there
 - C. The first writing system developed there
 - D. The first agricultural revolution occurred there
338. What is the role of interpretation in history?
- A. To guess what happened
 - B. To explain the meaning of evidence
 - C. To create fictional stories
 - D. To summarize events
339. How does the Gregorian calendar differ from the Islamic calendar?
- A. It is lunar-based
 - B. It begins with the Hijra
 - C. It is solar-based and begins with Christ's birth
 - D. It is used only in Europe
340. What does "Homo sapiens" mean?
- A. Handy human
 - B. Upright human
 - C. Wise human
 - D. Ancient human
341. Why is the Battle of Adwa significant in Ethiopian historiography?
- A. It marked the beginning of writing
 - B. It ensured Ethiopian independence
 - C. It started the colonial period
 - D. It introduced Christianity
342. What is the main challenge in using oral traditions as historical sources?
- A. They are always false
 - B. They are never written down
 - C. They can be distorted over time
 - D. They are only about recent events
343. Why is it said that "no history can be entirely objective"?
- A. Historians always lie
 - B. Interpretation involves personal perspective
 - C. Evidence is always incomplete
 - D. History is only about opinions
344. What is the importance of source criticism in historical research?
- A. To find the oldest sources
 - B. To reject all secondary sources
 - C. To verify authenticity and reliability
 - D. To simplify complex documents
345. How does the creationist view differ from the scientific view of human origin?
- A. Creationism relies on fossils; evolution relies on faith
 - B. Creationism is religious; evolution is scientific
 - C. Both are scientific theories
 - D. Both are religious beliefs
346. What does "bipedalism" refer to?
- A. Use of tools
 - B. Walking on two legs
 - C. Large brain size
 - D. Use of fire
347. Why is the Stone Age divided into three periods?
- A. Based on climate changes
 - B. Based on human migration
 - C. Based on tool technology
 - D. Based on religious beliefs
348. What is the main characteristic of the Paleolithic period?
- A. Farming
 - B. Writing
 - C. Hunting and gathering
 - D. Metal tools

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

349. Why is the Institute of Ethiopian Studies important?
- A. It only studies northern Ethiopia
 - B. It expanded Ethiopian studies beyond the north
 - C. It focuses only on politics
 - D. It was founded by Job Ludolf
350. What does "AH" stand for in the Islamic calendar?
- A. After Hijra B. After History C. Anno Hijra D. Both A and C
351. What is the main difference between history and prehistory?
- A. Prehistory is older C. History has written records; prehistory does not
 - B. Prehistory is only about fossils D. History is only about politics
352. If you find a stone tool with flaking on both sides, which technology does it likely belong to? A. Oldowan B. Acheulean C. Microlithic D. Neolithic
353. If a historian uses a letter written by Emperor Menelik II, what type of source is it?
- A. Secondary B. Primary C. Oral D. Tertiary
354. If an event occurred in 622 AD, how is it expressed in the Islamic calendar?
- A. 1 AH B. 622 AH C. 0 AH D. 622 BH
355. If a fossil has a brain size of 500 cc, which hominid could it be?
- A. Homo sapiens B. Homo erectus C. Australopithecus D. Homo habilis
356. If you are studying the impact of colonialism on Africa, which periodization would you use?
- A. Pre-colonial, Colonial, Post-colonial C. Ancient, Medieval, Modern
 - B. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age D. Savagery, Barbarism, Civilization
357. If you are analyzing cave paintings in France, which archaeological period are you studying? A. Neolithic B. Paleolithic C. Mesolithic D. Iron Age
358. If a source is from the 18th century but quotes a 10th-century document, what type of source is it? A. Primary B. Secondary C. Oral D. Tertiary
359. If you are researching the history of southern Ethiopia before the 20th century, which challenge might you face?
- A. Too many written sources C. Lack of oral traditions
 - B. Scarcity of written records D. Too many archaeological sites
360. If you find grinding stones and pottery at a site, which period does it likely belong to?
- A. Paleolithic B. Neolithic C. Bronze Age D. Iron Age
361. If a historian claims that "history is written by the victors," what issue in historiography is being highlighted?
- A. Lack of sources B. Bias and perspective C. Periodization D. Chronology
362. How does the scientific view of human origin differ from the creationist view in terms of evidence?
- A. Scientific view uses fossils; creationist view uses religious texts
 - B. Both use the same evidence
 - C. Creationist view uses experiments; scientific view uses faith
 - D. Scientific view rejects all evidence
363. Compare primary and secondary sources in terms of reliability.
- A. Primary sources are always more reliable
 - B. Secondary sources are always more reliable
 - C. Both can be reliable if critically evaluated
 - D. Neither is reliable
364. How did Homo erectus differ from Homo habilis?
- A. Homo erectus used fire; Homo habilis did not
 - B. Homo habilis left Africa; Homo erectus did not
 - C. Homo erectus had a smaller brain

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

- D. Homo habilis used Acheulean tools
365. What distinguishes the Paleolithic from the Neolithic period?
- A. Paleolithic had farming; Neolithic had hunting
 - B. Paleolithic had stone tools; Neolithic had metal tools
 - C. Paleolithic was nomadic; Neolithic was sedentary
 - D. Paleolithic had writing; Neolithic did not
366. How does Ethiopian historiography differ from general African historiography?
- A. Ethiopia has no written history
 - B. Ethiopia avoided colonialism
 - C. Ethiopia has no oral traditions
 - D. Ethiopia's history is only medieval
367. What is the difference between fact and opinion in historical writing?
- A. Facts are proven; opinions are beliefs
 - B. Facts are subjective; opinions are objective
 - C. Facts are always written; opinions are oral
 - D. Facts are modern; opinions are ancient
368. How does the Gregorian calendar handle time before Christ?
- A. It uses AH
 - B. It uses BC
 - C. It uses BP
 - D. It uses CE
369. What is the difference between Oldowan and Acheulean tools?
- A. Oldowan are bifacial; Acheulean are not
 - B. Acheulean are older
 - C. Oldowan are simpler; Acheulean are more complex
 - D. Acheulean were made by Homo habilis
370. How do oral traditions and written documents differ as historical sources?
- A. Oral traditions are always inaccurate
 - B. Written documents are always primary
 - C. Oral traditions can change over time; documents are fixed
 - D. Written documents are only secondary
371. What distinguishes historiography from history?
- A. Historiography studies events; history studies methods
 - B. Historiography studies writing of history; history studies past events
 - C. Historiography is subjective; history is objective
 - D. Historiography is only about ancient times
372. Why is it important to use multiple sources in historical research?
- A. To make history longer
 - B. To favor one perspective
 - C. To cross-check facts and reduce bias
 - D. To ignore contradictory evidence
373. Is the creationist view a valid historical perspective?
- A. Yes, because it is based on faith
 - B. It is valid only in religious studies
 - C. No, because it is not scientific
 - D. It is irrelevant to history
374. Should oral traditions be used as historical sources?
- A. No, they are always false
 - B. Only if written down
 - C. Yes, but with careful cross-checking
 - D. Only for recent events
375. Is periodization a useful tool or a limitation in studying history?
- A. It is useless
 - B. It is only for European history
 - C. It is useful for organization but can oversimplify
 - D. It is only for ancient history
376. Was the Neolithic Revolution positive or negative for human society?

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

- A. Positive—it led to civilization C. Negative—it caused inequality
B. Both—it had benefits and drawbacks D. It had no impact
377. Should historians aim for complete objectivity?
A. Yes, always C. No, it is impossible
B. Only in certain topics D. Objectivity is not important
378. Is the "Out of Africa" theory well-supported by evidence?
A. No, it is just a guess C. Yes, based on fossil and genetic evidence
B. Only by religious texts D. Only in Europe
379. Should Ethiopian historiography focus more on the north or the south?
A. Only the north—it has more sources C. Only the south—it is underrepresented
B. Both—to provide a balanced history D. Neither—focus on the present
380. Is the Gregorian calendar better than the Islamic calendar for historical dating?
A. Yes, it is universal C. No, the Islamic calendar is older
B. It depends on the context and region D. Neither is useful
381. Should history be taught as a science or an art?
A. Science—it deals with facts C. Art—it involves interpretation
B. Both—it uses evidence and interpretation D. Neither—it is just storytelling
382. Design a research project on the Neolithic Revolution in Ethiopia. What sources would you use?
A. Only written records
B. Archaeological finds, oral traditions, and comparative studies
C. Only secondary books
D. Modern newspapers
383. Propose a new periodization for African history that avoids Eurocentrism.
A. Use only colonial periods
B. Base it on climatic changes
C. Use indigenous kingdoms and cultural shifts
D. Ignore periodization entirely
384. How would you verify the authenticity of an ancient manuscript found in a monastery?
A. Carbon dating, language analysis, cross-referencing
B. Ask local elders
C. Assume it is real
D. Compare it to modern books
385. Create a lesson plan to teach students the difference between primary and secondary sources.
A. Show examples of each and have students classify them
B. Only lecture
C. Use only textbooks
D. Ignore primary sources
386. How would you use oral traditions to reconstruct the history of a community with no written records?
A. Record interviews, cross-check with archaeology, compare with neighboring traditions
B. Ignore them
C. Write a fictional account
D. Use only written sources from other regions
387. Design an exhibit on human evolution for a museum. What key fossils would you include?
A. Lucy (Australopithecus afarensis), Homo habilis tools, Homo erectus skull
B. Only dinosaur fossils
C. Modern human artifacts only

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- D. Fictional reconstructions
388. Propose a method to make historiography more inclusive of marginalized voices.
- A. Use only elite sources
 - B. Incorporate oral histories, women's accounts, and subaltern perspectives
 - C. Ignore non-written sources
 - D. Focus only on politics
389. How would you teach the concept of historical bias to high school students?
- A. Compare different accounts of the same event
 - B. Only teach one version
 - C. Avoid controversial topics
 - D. Use only textbooks
390. Create a timeline of Ethiopian history that integrates both northern and southern perspectives.
- A. Include Aksum, Zagwe, Solomonic, Oromo migrations, and southern kingdoms
 - B. Only include northern Christian kingdoms
 - C. Only include 20th-century events
 - D. Use only European sources
391. How would you use technology to preserve and study oral traditions?
- A. Audio recordings, digital archives, community partnerships
 - B. Ignore technology
 - C. Only write them down
 - D. Use only books
392. Which of the following is a characteristic of Australopithecines?
- A. Large brain
 - B. Bipedalism
 - C. Use of fire
 - D. Writing
393. What is the main focus of historiography?
- A. Studying past events
 - B. Collecting artifacts
 - C. Studying how history is written
 - D. Teaching history
394. Which hominid is associated with the Acheulean tool industry?
- A. Homo habilis
 - B. Homo erectus
 - C. Homo sapiens
 - D. Australopithecus
395. What is the term for the study of human culture and development?
- A. Archaeology
 - B. Anthropology
 - C. Historiography
 - D. Chronology
396. Which period is known for the development of agriculture?
- A. Paleolithic
 - B. Neolithic
 - C. Mesolithic
 - D. Iron Age
397. What does "BP" stand for in dating?
- A. Before Present
 - B. Before Pharaohs
 - C. Before Printing
 - D. Before Persia
398. Which of these is a limitation of Ethiopian historiography?
- A. Too many written sources
 - B. No oral traditions
 - C. Imbalance between north and south
 - D. Only modern history
399. Who is known for the theory of evolution by natural selection?
- A. Herodotus
 - B. Darwin
 - C. Ludolf
 - D. Ranke
400. Which site in Ethiopia is known for Homo habilis fossils?
- A. Olduvai Gorge
 - B. Omo Basin
 - C. Hadar
 - D. Konso
401. What is the main purpose of chronology in history?
- A. To interpret events
 - B. To criticize sources
 - C. To sequence events in time
 - D. To write narratives
402. Which of the following is a feature of the Neolithic Revolution?
- A. Nomadic lifestyle
 - B. Use of metal tools
 - C. Domestication of plants and animals
 - D. Cave paintings

History question for grade 12 students based on the New curriculum

403. What is the significance of the Hijra in Islamic history?
A. Birth of Muhammad C. The flight of prophet Muhammed from Mecca to Medina
B. First Quranic revelation D. Death of Muhammad
404. Which hominid first left Africa?
A. Homo habilis C. Homo erectus
B. Homo sapiens D. Australopithecus
405. What is the role of archaeology in historical studies?
A. To study written records
B. To excavate and analyze material remains
C. To interpret oral traditions
D. To teach history
406. Which of the following is a key element in historical writing?
A. Fiction B. Objectivity C. Speculation D. Ignoring evidence
407. What is the main difference between history and mythology?
A. History is based on evidence; mythology is based on tradition
B. History is fictional; mythology is real
C. History is only oral; mythology is written
D. They are the same
408. Which Ethiopian site is known for Neolithic remains?
A. Lalibela Cave B. Aksum C. Addis Ababa D. Dire Dawa
409. What does "critical study" in history involve?
A. Accepting all sources without question
B. Analyzing and evaluating evidence
C. Only using secondary sources
D. Ignoring contradictions
410. Which of the following is a method of historical research?
A. Source criticism B. Guessing C. Ignoring primary sources D. Writing fiction
411. What is the ultimate goal of studying history?
A. To memorize dates
B. To understand the past and its impact on the present
C. To promote national pride only
D. To ignore other cultures
412. When did the Wal-Wal incident occur?
A. 5 October 1934 B. 5 December 1934 C. 5 May 1936 D. 5 May 1941
413. Who was the commander of the Italian army in the southern front during the 1935 invasion?
A. General Emilio de Bono C. General Pietro Badoglio
B. General Rodolfo Graziani D. General William Platt
414. Which agreement between Britain, France, and Italy secretly offered Ethiopia to Italy?
A. Wuchale Treaty C. Hoare-Laval Agreement
B. Tripartite Treaty D. Addis Ababa Treaty
415. Who was the first Italian viceroy in Ethiopia?
A. Rodolfo Graziani B. Emilio de Bono C. Pietro Badoglio D. Amadeo Umberto
416. When did Emperor Haile Selassie re-enter Addis Ababa after liberation?
A. 6 April 1941 B. 5 May 1941 C. 5 May 1936 D. 31 March 1936
417. Which Ethiopian patriot was executed after the failed 1936 attack on Addis Ababa?
A. Abuna Petros B. Ras Imiru C. Ras Desta Damtew D. Belay Zeleke
418. What was the name of the British force that accompanied Haile Selassie into Gojjam?

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- A. Gideon Force B. Cunningham Force C. Platt Force D. Saford Force
419. Who attempted to assassinate Graziani in 1937?
A. Abraha Deboch and Moges Asgdom C. Ras Imiru and Ras Desta
B. Dej Nesibu and Ras Mulugeta D. Abera and Asfawosen Kassa
420. Which battle was the last and decisive battle on the northern front in 1936?
A. Battle of Maychew B. Battle of Temben C. Battle of Adwa D. Battle of Gogeti
421. Which region was NOT part of Italian East Africa's six administrative regions?
A. Amhara B. Oromo and Sidama C. Tigray D. Ogaden
422. Why did Mussolini want to invade Ethiopia?
A. To spread Christianity
B. To avenge the defeat at Adwa and restore Roman glory
C. To help Ethiopia modernize
D. To ally with Britain and France
423. What was the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations to defend Ethiopia?
A. Lack of interest in Africa
B. Secret agreements between Britain/France and Italy
C. Ethiopia was not a member
D. Italy was too powerful
424. What was the purpose of the Ethiopian strategy of pulling back in the early invasion?
A. To surrender quickly
B. To show Italy as the aggressor and elongate Italian supply lines
C. To avoid fighting in the rainy season
D. To regroup in Sudan
425. What was the role of *Yewest Arbegnoch* (inner patriots)?
A. They fought openly against Italians
B. They collaborated with Italians
C. They secretly supplied information and aid to patriots
D. They were Italian spies
426. Why did Italy join WWII on Germany's side?
A. Because Hitler threatened Italy
B. Because Mussolini believed Germany was winning and wanted to share victory
C. Because Britain attacked Italy first
D. Because Ethiopia asked for help
427. What was the outcome of the Graziani Massacre?
A. It strengthened Italian rule
B. It sparked a nationwide patriotic resistance
C. It led to Ethiopia's immediate liberation
D. It ended all resistance
428. Why did Britain decide to help Ethiopia in 1940?
A. To spread democracy
B. To prevent Italy from taking British East African colonies
C. Because Haile Selassie paid them
D. To colonize Ethiopia
429. What was the main difference between the first and second phases of patriotic resistance?
A. First phase was conventional warfare; second phase was guerrilla warfare
B. First phase was in cities; second phase was in deserts

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- C. First phase was led by women; second phase by men
 - D. First phase was successful; second phase failed
430. Which factor did NOT contribute to Italy's victory in 1936?
- A. Superior military technology
 - B. Ethiopian internal divisions
 - C. Lack of Ethiopian ammunition
 - D. Strong Ethiopian air force
431. What was the significance of the Black Lion Organization?
- A. It was a fascist collaboration group
 - B. It was a religious movement
 - C. It was a resistance group led by educated Ethiopians and military graduates
 - D. It was an Italian propaganda unit
432. If you were a patriot in 1937, which tactic would you most likely use?
- A. Open battlefield confrontation
 - B. Guerrilla ambushes and cutting supply lines
 - C. Diplomatic negotiations
 - D. Surrendering to Italians
433. Which Ethiopian commander would have been most effective in a modern war?
- A. Ras Mulugeta (aging traditionalist)
 - B. Ras Desta Damtew (young, better morale)
 - C. Dejazmach Haile Selassie Gugsa (collaborator)
 - D. Ras Seyoum Mengesha (defeated at Temben)
434. If Italy had not used poison gas, how might the war have been different?
- A. Ethiopia would have won
 - B. The war would have lasted longer
 - C. Italy would have lost quickly
 - D. No difference
435. How might Ethiopian resistance have changed if the League of Nations had imposed an oil embargo on Italy?
- A. Italy would have withdrawn immediately
 - B. Italian war effort would have been crippled
 - C. No effect
 - D. Italy would have invaded Britain
436. If you were a British planner in 1940, why would you support Ethiopian patriots?
- A. To weaken Germany in Europe
 - B. To divert Italian troops from North Africa
 - C. To colonize Ethiopia later
 - D. To spread Christianity
437. Which battle strategy used by Ethiopia was most effective?
- A. Direct frontal assault
 - B. Pulling back to elongate enemy supply lines
 - C. Surrendering cities
 - D. Using cavalry charges
438. If Ras Imiru had not been captured, how might the resistance have changed?
- A. Resistance would have ended sooner
 - B. The Black Lion might have continued longer

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- C. Italy would have won faster
 - D. No difference
439. What would have been a likely outcome if Graziani had been killed in 1937?
- A. Italian occupation would have collapsed
 - B. Resistance would have weakened
 - C. Italy would have retaliated more harshly
 - D. Britain would have invaded sooner
440. If Haile Selassie had not gone into exile, what might have happened?
- A. He would have been captured
 - B. Resistance would have been more unified
 - C. Italy would have surrendered
 - D. No difference
441. How did the Italian policy of dividing Ethiopia into regions affect resistance?
- A. It made resistance easier to coordinate
 - B. It fragmented resistance but also localized it
 - C. It ended all resistance
 - D. It encouraged collaboration
442. How did the Ethiopian army's problems differ between the northern and southern fronts?
- A. Northern front had old commanders; southern had younger ones
 - B. Southern front had no weapons
 - C. Northern front had better morale
 - D. Southern front had no commanders
443. Compare the motivations of Italy in 1896 (Adwa) and 1935 (invasion).
- A. Both were purely economic
 - B. 1896 was for trade; 1935 was for revenge and prestige
 - C. Both were for religious reasons
 - D. 1896 was for colonization; 1935 was for liberation
444. How did the roles of Ras Desta Damtew and Dejazmach Negus differ in the southern front?
- A. Ras Desta was in Sidamo; Dejazmach Negus was in Harar
 - B. Both were collaborators
 - C. Both were defeated at the same battle
 - D. Ras Desta was successful; Dejazmach Negus failed
445. What was the difference between the first and second battles of Temben?
- A. First was Ethiopian victory; second was defeat
 - B. Both were Italian victories
 - C. First was defensive; second was offensive
 - D. First was in 1935; second in 1936
446. How did the British military assistance differ between the Sudan and Kenya fronts?
- A. Sudan front focused on Eritrea; Kenya front focused on Somalia/Harar
 - B. Both were purely air campaigns
 - C. Sudan front failed; Kenya front succeeded
 - D. Kenya front used only Ethiopian troops
447. Contrast the leadership of Ras Abebe Aragay and Belay Zeleke in the resistance.
- A. Both were from Shoa
 - B. Ras Abebe was from Shoa; Belay Zeleke was from Gojjam
 - C. Both were collaborators

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- D. Both were killed in 1937
448. How did the Italian administration change under the Duke of Aosta compared to Graziani?
- A. It became more liberal C. It became more brutal
B. It focused only on cities D. It ended all infrastructure projects
449. What was the difference between the Black Lion Organization and later guerrilla resistance?
- A. Black Lion was urban-based; guerrillas were rural
B. Black Lion was led by farmers; guerrillas by nobles
C. Black Lion collaborated; guerrillas resisted
D. Black Lion was successful; guerrillas failed
450. How did the Ethiopian army's logistics compare to Italy's?
- A. Ethiopia had better supply lines
B. Italy had organized logistics; Ethiopia did not
C. Both were equally poor
D. Ethiopia used airplanes for supply
451. Analyze the impact of internal Ethiopian divisions on the war outcome.
- A. It had no impact C. It strengthened Ethiopian unity
B. It weakened resistance and aided Italian victory D. It caused Italy to withdraw
452. Was Italy's use of poison gas justified from a military perspective?
- A. Yes, it ensured quick victory C. No, it was a war crime
B. It was necessary due to Ethiopian resistance D. It had no effect
453. Should Haile Selassie have stayed in Ethiopia or gone into exile?
- A. He should have stayed to lead resistance
B. Exile was wise to seek international support
C. He should have surrendered
D. He should have collaborated
454. Were the British motives for helping Ethiopia purely altruistic?
- A. Yes, they cared about Ethiopian freedom
B. No, they wanted to protect their own colonies
C. They wanted to colonize Ethiopia
D. They were afraid of Germany
455. Was the League of Nations effective in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict?
- A. Yes, it stopped the war
B. No, it failed due to secret agreements and weak sanctions
C. It was not involved
D. It supported Italy
456. Did the patriotic resistance significantly contribute to liberation?
- A. No, only British forces mattered
B. Yes, it tied down Italian troops and weakened their control
C. Resistance was minimal
D. Resistance helped Italy
457. Was the collaboration of some nobles (like Ras Hailu) understandable?
- A. Yes, they were saving their people
B. No, it was treason
C. It had no impact
D. They were forced by Italy
458. Should Ethiopia have relied more on guerrilla tactics from the start?

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- A. Yes, conventional warfare was ineffective
 - B. No, they needed to fight openly
 - C. Guerrilla tactics would not have worked
 - D. It would have made no difference
459. Was the Hoare-Laval Agreement a betrayal of Ethiopia?
- A. No, it was a diplomatic solution
 - B. Yes, it secretly sacrificed Ethiopia
 - C. It helped Ethiopia
 - D. It was never implemented
460. Did Italian occupation bring any benefits to Ethiopia?
- A. Yes, infrastructure like roads and factories
 - B. No, only destruction
 - C. It modernized the government
 - D. It unified the country
461. Was the execution of Abuna Petros justified by Italy?
- A. Yes, he was a rebel
 - B. No, it was a brutal act to suppress resistance
 - C. It was necessary for peace
 - D. He was not executed