

1. The main reason for the Muslim – Christian conflict in Medieval Ethiopia was

- A. religious rivalry
- B. political rivalry
- C. economic rivalry
- D. border conflict

2. The town of Debra Birhan was founded by _____.

- A. YekunoAmlak
- B. LibneDingel
- C. AmdaTsion
- D. ZeraYacob

3. The period between 1529 and 1543 in Ethiopian history is known as the period of _____.

- A. the hegemony of the Christian Kingdom
- B. the domination of Catholics in Ethiopia
- C. the hegemony of the Sultanate of Adal
- D. the revival of the long distance trade

4. The most expansionist king during medieval Christian highland king dome was-

- A. Menelik II
- B. Amde Siyon
- C. Zarayacob
- D. LibneDingel

5. What were the institutions of „Moggasa & Guddifecha“ in the traditional oromo communities?

- A. religious institution
- B. means of mobilizing oromo warriors
- C. means of integrating non oromos into oromos communities
- D. economic institution

6. Which one of the following was the main cause for civil war between Christian highland kingdom and Muslim sultanates from 14th up to 16th century in Ethiopia?

- A. To expand their religion
- B. To control Zeila trade route
- C. Conflict on boundary
- D. All except B

7. One was not the two historical events that dominate Ethiopian history in 16th century

- A. Population expansion
- B. Inter - state conflict
- C. Foreign invention
- D. none

7. The major cause of Oromo population movement was....

- A. to control trade routes
- B. to expand their traditional religion
- C. population growth and increase in the number of their cattle
- D. to collect tribute

8. What was the major factor for the gradual shifted of the political center of the Christian kingdom from the

Shawan highlands to the Lake Tana region in the 16th century?

A. Caused by Adal's continued threat as well as the pressure of the Oromo population movement

B. The intervention of the Portuguese

C. The intervention of the Turks

D. Continuous fighting among the various regional lords

9. The three successive kings of Gondar from 1632-1706 were.....

A. Bakafa, Iyasu I and Ioas

C. Michal Sehul, WldeLeul and Ras Ali

B. Fasiladas, Yohanes I and Iyasu I

D. Gelawdows, Minas and Susenyos

10. Which of the following is not a consequence of Oromo population movement?

A. a decline in the traditional Gada System

B. economic transformation from pastoralism to farming

C. assimilation and dislocation of people

D. expansion of the Oromo traditional religion

11. Sultan Mahfuz was defeated and killed by the Christian King

_____.

A. ZeraYacob

B. Libnadengel

C. Amdetsion

D. YekunoAmla

12. Ahmed Gragne was defeated at the battle of Weinadega by the forces of

_____.

- A. ZeraYacob
- B. LibnaDengel
- C. Amdetsion
- D. Gelawdewos

13. Which of the following belongs to the Borena Confederacy of the Oromos?

- A. Karayu
- B. Ittu
- C. Humbana
- D. Guji

13. The war between the Christian Kingdom and The Sultanate of Adal got an international dimension because

- A. the war was a religious war between Christians and Muslims.
- B. the war was a part of the crusade war in the Middle East.
- C. the European powers, the Portugese and the Ottomans had interfered in the war.
- D. the Origin of the Adalites was outside the Ethiopian region.

14. The Zemenemesafint was largely dominated by the lords of _____.

- A. Tigrean nobility
- B. Shoan nobility
- C. Amhara nobility
- D. Yejju Oromo nobility

15. The powerful lords of the Zemenamesafint competed for the highest post called the _____.

- A. Negadras

- B. RasBitwadam
- C. NeguseNegest
- D. Merid Azmach

17. who was the Christian king that declared catholic as a state religion in 1512 ?

Za Dengel

- B. Bakaffa
- C. Si"ele Kirstos
- D. Susenyos

16. Who was the first Christian King to accept Catholicism?

- A. Za Dengel
- B. Bakaffa
- C. Si"ele Kirstos
- D. Susenyos

17. Who was Christopher Da Gama?

- A. He was the first to discover the sea route to India.
- B. He was the French envoy who came to Showa.
- C. He was the first Portuguese envoy in Ethiopia.
- D. He was a commander of the Portuguese army in Ethiopia.

18. Who violated the closed – door policy of Fasiladas?

- A. Gelawdewos
- B. Yohannes III
- C. Zedengel

D. Iyasu I

19. Maria Thresa Taler (coins) were introduced into the Ethiopian region _____.

A. at the beginning of the 18th century

C. at the end of the 18th century

B. at the beginning of the 19th century

D. at the end of the 19th centur

20. All were characteristics of the Zemana Mesafint except _____.

A. growing power of the regional lords

B. frequent wars and political instability

C. territorial integrity and religious unity

D. a decline in productivity and the absence of law and order

21. In 1871, Kasa Mircha of Tigray (Yohannes IV) defeated Atse Takle – Glorgis (Waqshum Gobeze G/M) at

the battle of _____.

A. Anchim

B. Embabo

C. Assam

D. Sagalle

22. Which of the following battles of Tewodros comes to power?

A. The Battle of Ayshal

C. The Battle of Deressge

B. The Battle of Guramba

D. The Battle of Gorgora Bishen

23. The first victory over Egyptian aggression was at the Battle of _____.

A. Dogali

B. Gundet

C. Sa'ati

D. Gura

24. Ras Gobena was to Menelik as Ras Deressu was to _____.

A. Negus Tekla Haymanot

C. Emperor Tewodros II

B. Atse Yohannes IV

D. Negus Sahle Selasie

25. Article III of the Wuchale Treaty, signed between Menelik II and the Italians, was about a _____.

A. boundary issue

B. economic issue

C. foreign relations issue

D. political issue

26. Muslim-Christian conflict had resulted in a number of consequences among these

A. Wage huge human and material cost.

B. Muslim Sultanate and Christian Kingdom were weakened

C. paving the way for an easy infiltration and success of the Oromo population movement.

D. Linguistic and religious interactions accompanied by intermarriages

E. all

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