

2017 History Entrance Exam Answer

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EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATIONS SERVICE (EAES) ETHIOPIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (ESSLCE) History, 2017/2025 G.C.

NUMBER OF ITEMS: 100

SUBJECT CODE: 08

TIME ALLOWED: 2:30 hours

BOOKLET CODE: 276



1. What was the cause for the division of Islam into Sunni and Shi'a?
 - A. Disagreement on the meaning of "Sunna."
 - B. Disagreement on the meaning and role of the Caliph.
 - C. Disagreement on how leaders should be elected.
 - D. Conflict over who should be the next Prophet.

2017 History Entrance Exam

2. What was the central idea of the Enlightenment movement? It argued that
- A. human progress is a possibility through the use of reason.
 - B. in order to become enlightened one needs to believe in God.
 - C. people could attain happiness only in the next world.
 - D. all forms of government are oppressive and should be abolished.
3. In what ways did the Almoravid and the Almohad movements strengthen Islam in North Africa?
- A. Continuously conducted military campaigns against non-Muslims.
 - B. Re-established "pure" Islam in both belief and community life.
 - C. Formed alliance with Christians against others religion followers.
 - D. Gradually attracted non-Muslims community to Islam.
4. What is the distinctive mark and achievement of Great Zimbabwe?
- A. Impressive stone building
 - B. Creatively crafted metal tools
 - C. Developed Ghana literature
 - D. Irrigation based agriculture
5. How did Mansa Musa demonstrate the power and wealth of the Empire of Mali during the Great Africa?
- A. By sponsoring the writings of a chronicle about his Islamic activities in Mecca.
 - B. By undertaking a pilgrimage to Mecca and through his generous gifts from gold.
 - C. By sponsoring the building of rest homes for pilgrims traveling to Mecca.
 - D. By offering protection to merchants who travelled the Tran-Saharan Trade.
6. Why did Great Britain begin to advocate abolitionist movement of the 19th century? Because the
- A. free trade was confronted with the major slave trader states.
 - B. humanitarian actors condemned slavery as an evil act.
 - C. seasons of civil unrest began aggravated majority of the population.
 - D. industrialization forced them to abandon the use slave labor.
7. What was the major cause for the decline and eventual downfall of the Kingdom of Kongo?
- A. Competition of the land and other resources
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2017 History Entrance Exam

- B. Focus on warfare rather than production
C. Prolonged Portuguese activities
D. Miscommunication by the Manikongo
8. What attracted the Dutch to initially settle at the southern tip of Africa?
A. Abundance of minerals including diamonds.
B. The exceptionally good weather in the region.
C. The presence of a strong state power in the region.
D. Desire to supply food items to passing ships.
9. Which of the following is correct about the relationship between the sultanates of Ifat and Adal?
A. The former conquered the latter after nearly a century of resistance.
B. Both were established at different times from the Walasma family.
C. The ruling classes had a tradition of establishing marriage alliances.
D. They were leaders of the alliance against the Christian kingdom.
10. What factor contributed to the success of Yekuno-Anlak in overthrowing the Zagwe Dynasty?
A. The relatively advanced weapons be possessed.
B. The popular support of the local community enjoyed.
C. The military strength of Yekuno Amlak over the Zagwe.
D. The internal administration within the Zagwe.
11. Between which European countries did the alliance system begin to isolate each other?
A. Russia-Britain antagonism
B. France-German rivalry
C. German-ottoman rivalry
D. Italian-British opposition
12. What was signifies the February Russian Revolution of 1917?
A. tzar cholas was overthrown and reforms
B. Bolsheviks seized a political power.
C. Soviet, abilities in the people's demand.
D. Soldiers in Petrograd begin a strike.

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13. Which of the following alliance group finally formed the "Axis power" in the eve of the WWII?

- A. Anglo-French allied party C. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
- B. Allied powers D. Entente powers

14. Which one of the following principal of Organ of the United Nations concerned with the developing nations?

- A. The General Assembly
- B. The Trusteeship Council
- C. The International Court of Justice
- D. The Economic and Social Council

15. Why the "Third World" countries are referred as Non-aligned?

- A. They were neutral in both the First and Second World War.
- B. They were advanced economically and military in the post war period
- C. They joined either NATO or Warsaw pact military camp.
- D. They joined either 'Eastern' or 'Western' block in the Cold War.

16. What was the major characteristic of the Cold War?

- A. Armament race between the two Blocks
- B. Establishment of the Non-Aligned movement
- C. The end of the intelligence agencies
- D. The decline of intelligence agencies

17. Which of the following was NOT part of the arguments made by Ethiopia after WWII so that Eritrea be part of it?

- A. Eritrea was bread basket for most people of Ethiopia due to its access to ports.
- B. Eritrea was historically the integral part of Ethiopia since the Mereb Melash.
- C. Ethiopia has justifiable security concerns based on Italian aggression through.
- D. Ethiopia has reasonable claim about the need of access to the Red Sea.

18. What was the main cause for peasant rebellion in Ethiopia against the imperial regime?

- A. Predominance of ethnic sentiments
- B. Opposition to taxation of land
- C. Irregularly centralized authority

2017 History Entrance Exam

- D. Foreign agitation and subversion
19. Why did the Imperial Government of Ethiopia revise the Constitutions in 1955?
- A. To create impression of modernity on African leaders
 - B. To add colourful warmth to the Jubilee celebrations
 - C. Due to the genuine desire to shift to constitutional monarchy
 - D. Due to the incorporation of Eritrea with its constitution
20. When did the Derg officially depose Emperor Haile Selassie I?
- A. In September 1975 C. In September 1974
 - B. In February 1974 D. In January 1975
21. Which one of the following is a primary source for historians?
- A. History books C. Novels
 - B. Oral traditions D. Eyewitness accounts
22. In which of the following pairs of archeological sites in Ethiopia did specifically come across hominid remains Homo?
- A. The Awash and Omo valleys?
 - B. The Melka Kunture and Axum valley
 - C. Axum and the Awash Valley
 - D. Aksum and the Awash valley
23. Which of the following early states in the Horn of Africa is found in the Egyptian documents?
- A. Arrebiat C. Punt
 - B. Damat D. Zagwe
24. Where is the origin of ancient Chinese civilization?
- A. Yellow River C. Yangtze valley
 - B. Hwang Ho Valley D. Tigres River
25. Which of the following achievements did ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and China have in common?
- A. Sale by religious leaders.
 - B. Construction of huge tombs
 - C. Development of writing systems
 - D. Forming peaceful relations with neighbors

2017 History Entrance Exam

26. Which of the following is true about Christianity in Aksum?
- A. It suffered a lot of attack and persecution by the state.
 - B. It spread rapidly after it became a state religion.
 - C. It led to the weakening of the power of the kings.
 - D. It was introduced by Egyptian missionaries and monks.
27. Which of the following practices did Islam inherit from Pre-Islamic Arab communities?
- A. Peaceful relations with neighbors
 - B. Separation of religion and state
 - C. The system of counting time
 - D. Respect for Ka'aba
28. What was the major political problem that weakened the Zagwe dynasty?
- A. Conflict over succession to the throne
 - B. Divergence among the people they ruled
 - C. Competition from outside forces
 - D. Opposition from the priesthood
29. Why did the Christian kingdom adopt the Guilt system after the restoration?
- A. It helped to.
 - B. address the challenges came from bane-risf.
 - C. effectively administers the late territories.
 - D. show the real right of the Agaw people.
 - E. administers land for more production.
30. What was the nature of relation between Muslim Sultanates and other entities in the same time Ethiopia in the resmorial period? It characterized by
- A. commercial in nature. C. military alliances over.
 - B. competition and conflict. D. weak and insignificant others.
31. What was the main cause of the 1977/78 war between Somalia and Ethiopia?
- A. Conflict over the desire by both to annex Djibouti
 - B. Disagreements over their common boundary
 - C. The weakness of the Ethiopian politics at the time
 - D. Somalia's irredentist claims over the Ogaden

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32. What was the political situation in the French colonies of West Africa after 1945?
- A. The Africans called for conditional independence.
 - B. The French opposed local participation in government.
 - C. West African nationalists demanded full independence.
 - D. The French promised conditional independence.
33. What clearly indicates the worst economic performance in post-independence Africa?
- A. That many countries were unable solve food crisis.
 - B. That many countries were in the debt of the West.
 - C. That many countries produced cash crop ordered by Europe.
 - D. That the industrial sector in many countries was small.
34. What was the most important factor that brought about success in the fight against Apartheid in South Africa?
- A. The people's armed struggle and huge external support.
 - B. Principled used on condemnations by the U.N.
 - C. Demonstrations against Apartheid by the security council.
 - D. Change of mind by the constitution's last talk on booths.
35. Where did the first impetus for Pan-Africanism come from?
- A. American and West African
 - B. Northern and Western Africa
 - C. The Americas and the Caribbean
 - D. Eastern and North-Western Africa
36. What was the common feature of the Ethiopian elections after the 1995 Constitution? In all elections the
- A. opposition parties manage to week in the capital.
 - B. ruling party managed to forming a government.
 - C. rising party won all the seats of the parliament.
 - D. political parties was small in number.
37. Which of the following is true about Ethiopia's participation in international peace keeping operations?
- A. It was confined to fight against terrorism.
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- B. It was concentrated more in Trocen.
C. It was done for the safeguarding the Red sea.
D. It was limited to neighbouring countries.
38. What is the major factor that limits the use of indigenous knowledge systems to solve current problems? The fact is that it
A. monopolized by a few people.
B. out dated and mostly irrelevin.
C. was undemocratic and discriminatory.
D. lacks proper documentation and study.
39. One can confidently claim that the indigenous knowledge is assets? That
A. is modern idea and up to date.
B. is a unique knowledge of our culture.
C. is very limited in its develop.
40. In what way did the Arab world repay the Muslims made top freely?
A. with the first Masjid ever built was Masjid Al Noor
B. for the most decorated Masjid by Akum Mosque
C. were the most decorated Mosaics
D. was the most decorated Mercited by Akum Mosques.
41. Which one of the following European powers made a territory dispute that caused the outbreak of the WWI?
A. Italy and Germany
B. Britain and France
C. Austria and Russia
D. Germany and France
42. What made the Maji Maji movement in Tangaranyika different from the others early resistances in Africa?
A. It succeeded in defending its sovereignty.
B. It was an economic oppression.
C. It was a movement that sparked colonial expansion.
D. It was against the German colonial rule.

2017 History Entrance Exam

43. How Far, can Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935-36? It can be evaluated in the history of Italo-Ethiopian War of

- A. a major cause for war.
- B. a unrelated cause for war.
- C. a weak cause for war.
- D. Italian pretext for war.

44. Which of the following was an immediate consequence in Ethiopia for joining the WWII on the side of Nazi Germany?

- A. Italy's joining the WWII on the side of Nazi Germany.
- B. Ethiopia became fully independent.
- C. Direct foreign support for the patriots.
- D. Easy restoration of the Emperor to his throne.

45. Which of the following is NOT directly related to the Six-Day Arab-Israeli war in 1967?

- A. The designation of Jerusalem as an international city.
- B. The increase of Palestinian refugees in neighbouring countries.
- C. The declaration of war by allied Arab armies on Israel.
- D. Israeli occupation of Sinai in Egypt.

46. What was an immediate every following the "referendum" allowed by the French government?

- A. All the French colonies gained independence.
- B. All colonies remained within the French community.
- C. France stopped providing aid to colonies.
- D. Guinea became fully independent.

47. In which of the following aspect had the OAU achieved the most success?

- A. In achieving African unity
- B. In ending colonialism
- C. In promoting Pan-Africanism
- D. In promoting integration

48. In what way did the British contribute to the consolidation of autocracy in Ethiopia between 1841 and 1855?

2017 History Entrance Exam

- A. Organized the Imperial Body Guard.
 - B. Established the Kapon custom.
 - C. Established the Police Force.
 - D. Founded the Ethiopian Airlines.
49. What was the ground fact that encouraged students to come up to the street with the slogan of "Land to the Tiller"
- A. Feudal exploitation that they witnessed during the community service.
 - B. Marxian ideology encouraged them to oppose inevitably of resource.
 - C. They aimed at rallying the large rural cotton to the behalf of them.
 - D. The leaders of the Land Union created the issue for political purpose.
50. Which one of the following groups began to take actions that was seriously endangered the power of Emperor?
- A. Workers strike C. Teachers strike
 - B. Military officers D. Student Movement
51. What was the key element that facilitated Muslim Sultanates formation in Eastern, Southern and Central Period?
- A. Bastonement of Muslim Arabs
 - B. The influence long distance trade route
 - C. The coming of Arab refugees
 - D. Availability of imported firearms weapons.
52. What did the Medieval Kingdoms of Kaffa and Yem have in common?
- A. Economy was supplemented by trade.
 - B. Both had central governments
 - C. Both had the same culture.
 - D. Rule's family belongs to the common dynasty.
53. What accounted for the involvement of the Portuguese and Ottoman Turk's in the conflict between the Christian Kingdom and Adal in the 16th Century?
- A. Libne Dingil and Imam Ahmed had ties with the respective rulers.
 - B. Both were interested in restoring peace to the region.
 - C. Both rivalled for commercial dominance of the Red Sea coast.

2017 History Entrance Exam

- D. Each felt that it had the duty to support their co-religionists.
54. How did the Mogassa system facilitate the Oromo population movement in the 16th century and after?
- A. Boosted the morale of Oromo warriors in motivational songs.
 - B. Weakened the power of groups they came into contact with.
 - C. Encouraged non-Oromo groups to accept Iftar Oromo.
 - D. Increased the Oromo military number over the others.
55. Which of the following refers to the 16th century Oromo and Ennarya relation?
- A. Ennarya was assimilated into Oromo finally.
 - B. They were the strong commercial allies.
 - C. They made strong campaign against their enemies.
 - D. Ennarya was once reduced to tributary by Oromo.
56. Which of the following is correct about the Kingdom of Sonni?
- A. The economy was dependent on the production of cash crop.
 - B. It's like had been religious intolerance among the period.
 - C. It organized a successful resistance against expansion of Kaffa.
 - D. Its dynasty claimed descent from Emperor Yishak.
57. Which of the following was a characteristic of the Zemene Mesafint?
- A. The Medieval church strengthened to resolve internal divisions.
 - B. The kings became powerful at the expense of the regional lords.
 - C. The remnants of the Gondar dynasty remained to govern, say the Yaju.
 - D. The Warassek, were the dominant political family of the period.
58. What was the major motivation of European travellers since 1800 with grave consequences to Africa?
- A. Spreading Christianity with a missionaries zeal.
 - B. Discovering new area for scientific motivations.
 - C. Preparing the ground for colonial conquest.
 - D. Enhancing friendly relations with European states.
59. How did "The Boston Tea Party" bring about the American war of Independence?
- A. Triggered anti-British protest by the colonists.

2017 History Entrance Exam

- B. Brought a dramatic length of the colonial's discussion.
C. Increased the price of tea for export in the colonies.
D. Served as a communication link with the French.
60. In which of the following aspects of French and European life did Napoleon influence as a model mark?
- A. Education system C. Bureaucratic system
B. Election system D. Legal system
61. How did Ottoman Turkey diminish European dominance in the Mediterranean region in the 15th and 16th centuries?
- A. Expanded Christianity in the region.
B. Conquered vast territories of the region.
C. Spread the Turkish language.
D. Refused to trade with Europeans.
62. Which of the following was the correct match of the Renaissance philosopher achievement?
- A. Michelangelo painted Mona Lisa.
B. Daniel wrote the idea of Utopia.
C. Erasmus studied the human anatomy.
D. Copernicus wrote the Devine Comedy.
63. What was the factor for the revived resistance of Muslim sultanate against the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia from the 14th century onwards?
- A. Increased support from the overseas trade
B. Supply of arms from the outside world
C. Strong religious commitment to the south
D. Strategic relocation to the Harar plateau
64. Where was the political and religious center of the Oromo people before they began the movement?
- A. Oda Malabu C. Oda Bultum
B. Mada Walabu D. Oda Bisil
65. What was the consequence of the introduction of Catholicism to Ethiopia?
- A. It supported the growth of urban settlement.

2017 History Entrance Exam

- B. It contributed to the expansion of Christianity.
C. It led to a bloody civil war in Christian kingdom.
D. It served of the growing tide of Islamic expansion.
66. Which one of the following was indicates the importance of strategic location of Gondar city?
- A. Served as a Tourist center for its attractive urban structure.
B. Linked the Trade routes from interior to Massawa and Mettama.
C. Helped to develop free Harbor around the Red Sea region.
D. Enabled the kings to overview all conropires speared against them.
67. Which state reached the peak of its power during the rule of Askia Mohamed?
- A. Mali C. Songhay
B. Ghana D. Kanem Bornu
68. When did Europeans begin to raid African slaves during the Trans-Atlantic slave Trade?
- Because
- A. they were encouraged by African rulers to buy slaves.
B. the Native Americans Indians refused to serve as slaves in the plantations.
C. They believed that Africans were naturally hard workers
D. They needed labor when the white slaves unable to resist the hardships.
69. What was the factor for the consolidation of capitalism in Modern Europe in the 18 and 17 centuries?
- A. The equality between workers and proletariat
B. The shift from feudal to American work
C. The resist of workers on Factory owners
D. The discovery of new sources of raw materials
70. Why did the foreign powers interfere in the French revolution in 1793?
- A. Attempted to overthrow the Monthiry.
B. Supported the revolutionist power.
C. Feared that the revolution will expand to their country.
D. Hired victims of France's province to Austria.
71. What archeological change was responsible for expanding the scope of the study of Ethiopian history since the 1960's?

2017 History Entrance Exam

- A. The adoption of technics for the collection and evaluation of oral sources.
 - B. The establishment of local historical associations across the country.
 - C. The development of quantitative methods for evaluating large amounts of data.
 - D. The beginning of archeological study in the southern part of the country.
72. Which one of the following refers to the primary use of history?
- A. Forget past mistakes C. Understand the past
 - B. Plan for today D. Imagine the future
73. What is the chief argument of the scientific theory of human evolution?
- A. Humans created in evolution remained, created or determined.
 - B. Humans were created but continued to evolve over time.
 - C. There are humans are never more evolved.
 - D. Humans evolved from lower being in a natural process.
74. What is the major difference between Confucianism and Legalism in ancient Chinese philosophy?
- A. The former emphasized personal responsibility, while the latter emphasized authority.
 - B. The former was about order while the latter was about competition.
 - C. The former took a written form while the latter was militaristic.
 - D. The former was about grievance of the poor while the latter was about privilege of the rich.
75. Which of the following attracted particularly to the poor contributing to the spread of Christianity?
- A. The collaboration of missionaries with the political leadership.
 - B. The clash of a happy life on earth through the blessing of the faith.
 - C. The harsh persecution of Christians by the vast Roman Empire.
 - D. The teaching that emphasized the equality of all men before God.
76. Which of the following list of languages does belong to the Omotic family?
- A. Kembata, Wolaita, Burji, Libido
 - B. Gamo, Gofa, Ubukie, Dessanach
 - C. Gamo, Kaffa, Shinesha
 - D. Dizi, Ari, Sheko, Gedeo
77. Which of the following is true about the ancient state of Da'mat?
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2017 History Entrance Exam

- A. It had a very strong relation with South Arabia.
 - B. It left not any evidence to verify its achievements.
 - C. It started as a settlement of South Arabian immigrants.
 - D. It started as a province of the Aksumite state.
78. What was the nature of the relationship between the Kingdom of Damot and its neighbors?
- A. While it had peaceful relations with the Christian kingdom, it was involved.
 - B. It had both peaceful and conflict relations with both the Muslim and Christian states.
 - C. The descendants of its ruler Motalami went on to establish both Christian and.
 - D. Its interest in expanding trade across the region made it an exception partner for both Muslims and Christians.
79. Which one of the following was the bright feature of the European middle-age?
- A. Feudalism brought about order and stability.
 - B. There were increase the peasants in the period.
 - C. Europeans were able to defend themselves against Islam.
 - D. Noble women played significant political and military roles.
80. What was the basic factor for the decline of Manorialism system in the Western Europe?
- A. The developments Banks and Guilds
 - B. The convergence of capitalism
 - C. The beginning of monetization system
 - D. The revival of trade and Towns
81. What was the major organizational change that made the Industrial Revolution possible?
- A. Establishment of government offices to support industry
 - B. Development of factories and the hiring of workers
 - C. Development of new market for the mass production
 - D. Adequacy of cheap and abundant human labor in Europe
82. What was the major factor that hindered Germany's unification prior to 1871?
- A. Poor national economy and backward outlook
 - B. Absence of determined leadership who take risk
 - C. German's shift from democratic to authoritarian
 - D. Resolve of the princess to remain independent

2017 History Entrance Exam

83. What were the two major theories of the so-called "Eastern Question"?
- A. Russian expansionism and the gradual decline of Ottoman Turkey
 - B. Armenian nationalism and the rise of tensions for European Turkey
 - C. Russian expansionism and growing weakness and the spread of Islam in Eastern Europe
 - D. Nationalism for Ottomans Turkey and the decline of Austria-Hungary
84. Which of the following was NOT among the items of "Legitimate Trade" of the 19th century Africa?
- A. Groundnuts C. Palm
 - B. Slaves D. Gum
85. What was the final outcome of the French and British systems of colonial rule in Africa?
- A. They were culturally assimilated in the British than in the French.
 - B. They were autonomous under the French than under the British.
 - C. They were integrated to the colonial system in both cases.
 - D. They divided into clan in the British than under French system.
86. Which one of the following was the major area of reform of Tewodros II?
- A. Government and administrative structure
 - B. Military organization and armaments
 - C. Agriculture and trade reform
 - D. Religion and culture reform
87. How did the Land Tenure systems of the Imperial regime of Ethiopia affect economic development of the country?
- A. Peasants produced less due to exploitation.
 - B. Precoced the utilization of cash crop farming.
 - C. Not allowed the buying and selling of land.
 - D. Subjected big land owners to heavy taxation.
88. Why was the victory of Adwa in final unique development in Africa?
- A. It served as an emblem for others African states to end colonialism.
 - B. It was the only case in which African army defeated European.
 - C. It increased the prestige and standing of Ethiopia globally.
 - D. It convinced Europeans that Ethiopia was truly distinctive.

2017 History Entrance Exam

89. Which of the following refers to the weakness of Lij Iyasu?

- A. Exercised nil power by his own regret.
- B. Poor political relationship with the Germans.
- C. Lack of attention to the Ethiopian orthodox.
- D. Failed to even the support of the Church.

90. Which of the following helped the Fascist force to score victory against the Ethiopian army in the 1935-36 war?

- A. Relationship and inability of Emperor to the Selassie
- B. Conflict and rivalry among Ethiopian regional leaders.
- C. Applications of new in military technology and armaments
- D. Cooperation and support that they got free from European traitors

91. How did the peoples of Italy and Germany succeed to form a nation state?

- A. Either through negotiations or European continental forums.
- B. Both through peaceful amalgamation and wars with neighbors.
- C. Either through sincere dialogues or the use of international courts.
- D. Both through the with leaders and the support of the masses.

92. How did European industrial capitalism hasten the partition of the African continent in the late 19th century? It

- A. urgently sought the exploitation of the available cheap labor.
- B. highlighted the unsettled land for settlement of growing population.
- C. urged for the integration of the continent with the world market.
- D. increased the demand for the abundant African raw materials.

93. Which of the following is a correct lineup of market centers along the north-south trade route of 19th century Ethiopia?

- A. Bonga-Basso-Roge-Gondar
- B. Jiren-Soiddo-Basso-Matamma
- C. Bonga-Soiddo-Roge-Harar
- D. Jiren-Assaratabor-Gondar-Matamma

94. What was the historical value of the Ethiopian victory over Egypt at the:

- A. Endorsed that the military has potential to win Egypt yet

2017 History Entrance Exam

- B. Endorsed that the courageous and unity of Ethiopians
C. Raised that the courageous and unity of Ethiopians.
D. Enhanced the winning mentality of Ethiopia both at early battles.
95. What was the major point on which Emperor Emperor Tewodros II and the Christian on leaders contributed to his downfall? He
A. attempted to enforce nationalization.
B. aimed to dominate an Ethiopian native patriarchs.
C. aimed to dominate an Ethiopian native patris land.
D. desired to limit the role of the Church in local administration
96. Which one of the following was the consequence of Menelik II's expansion to the south and south-west periphery?
A. It led to the establishment of Eritrea as an Italian colony
B. It completed the integration of southern and eastern groups.
C. It completed the cultural assimilation of the vast map of Ethiopia.
D. It paved the way for the creation of a uniform snap of Ethiopia.
97. What was the most characteristic of "Diarchy rule" period in Ethiopian history?
A. The Women crowned as the first Empress in the Ethiopian politics.
B. The ruling class divided into Conservatives and progressives camps.
C. The head coded as had the final code for deciding power.
D. The Minister of War Habib Girgis Dinagde remained neutral
98. What was the aim of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906?
A. Allowed Italy to realize its ambition of colonizing of Ethiopia.
B. Maintained Ethiopia's Sovereignty even after the death of Menelik
C. Arranged the partition Ethiopia among three European powers.
D. Approved the protection of White people in Ethiopia.
99. Which one of the following is true about the administration of the Ethiopian Empire between 1889 and 1935?
A. It was organized of central and hereditary rule.
B. It was completely centralized.
C. It handled carefully between the Church and the State.

2017 History Entrance Exam

- D. It was predominantly hereditary.
100. How did the Ashanti Empire resort against the British colonial process
- A. resisted the British for more than two decades?
 - B. had shown little interest of fighting the British.
 - C. suffered British trickery to become a British colony.
 - D. First agreed to be under the Protectorate of Britain

ANSWER KEY

1. *B. Disagreement on the meaning and role of the Caliph.*
2. *A. human progress is a possibility through the use of reason.*
3. *B. Re-established "pure" Islam in both belief and community life.*
4. *A. Impressive stone building*
5. *B. By undertaking a pilgrimage to Mecca and through his generous gifts from gold.*
6. *D. industrialization forced them to abandon the use of slave labor.*
7. *C. Prolonged Portuguese activities*
8. *D. Desire to supply food items to passing ships.*
9. *B. Both were established at different times from the Walasma family.*
10. *B. The popular support of the local community enjoyed.*
11. *B. France-German rivalry*
12. *A. tzar cholas was overthrown and reforms (Tsar Nicholas II overthrown)*
13. *C. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis*
14. *D. The Economic and Social Council*
15. *D. They joined either 'Eastern' or 'Western' block in the Cold War. (Non-aligned = no formal alignment)*
16. *A. Armament race between the two Blocks*
17. *B. Eritrea was historically the integral part of Ethiopia since the Mereb Melash.*
18. *B. Opposition to taxation of land*
19. *D. Due to the incorporation of Eritrea with its constitution*
20. *C. In September 1974*
21. *D. Eyewitness accounts*
22. *A. The Awash and Omo valleys*

2017 History Entrance Exam

23. C. Punt
24. B. Hwang Ho Valley (Yellow River)
25. C. Development of writing systems
26. B. It spread rapidly after it became a state religion.
27. D. Respect for Ka'aba
28. A. Conflict over succession to the throne
29. C. effectively administers the late territories. (Gulf system for administration)
30. B. competition and conflict.
31. D. Somalia's irredentist claims over the Ogaden
32. C. West African nationalists demanded full independence.
33. A. That many countries were unable solve food crisis.
34. A. The people's armed struggle and huge external support.
35. C. The Americas and the Caribbean
36. B. ruling party managed to forming a government. (EPRDF dominance)
37. D. It was limited to neighbouring countries. (e.g., Somalia, Sudan)
38. D. lacks proper documentation and study.
39. B. is a unique knowledge of our culture.
40. B. for the most decorated Masjid by Aksum Mosque (Axum mosque as early Islamic site)
41. C. Austria and Russia (Balkan tensions)
42. D. It was against the German colonial rule. (Unique for scale/spiritual unity)
43. D. Italian pretext for war. (Walwal incident)
44. C. Direct foreign support for the patriots. (Allied support against Italy)
45. A. The designation of Jerusalem as an international city. (1947 UN plan, not 1967)
46. D. Guinea became fully independent. (1958 referendum)
47. B. In ending colonialism (OAU's primary success)
48. A. Organized the Imperial Body Guard. (British military aid)
49. A. Feudal exploitation that they witnessed during the community service.
50. D. Student Movement
51. B. The influence long distance trade route
52. B. Both had central governments

2017 History Entrance Exam

53. D. Each felt that it had the duty to support their co-religionists.
54. A. Boosted the morale of Oromo warriors in motivational songs. (Mogassa = morale system)
55. D. Ennarya was once reduced to tributary by Oromo.
56. D. Its dynasty claimed descent from Emperor Yishak. (Songhai legend)
57. D. The Wārassēk, were the dominant political family of the period. (Wāra Sheh rulers)
58. C. Preparing the ground for colonial conquest.
59. A. Triggered anti-British protest by the colonists.
60. D. Legal system (Napoleonic Code)
61. B. Conquered vast territories of the region.
62. D. Copernicus wrote the Divine Comedy. (Error in options; Copernicus = heliocentrism)
63. D. Strategic relocation to the Harar plateau
64. D. Oda Bisil (Oromo religious/political center)
65. C. It led to a bloody civil war in Christian kingdom.
66. B. Linked the Trade routes from interior to Massawa and Mettama.
67. C. Songhay
68. B. the Native Americans Indians refused to serve as slaves in the plantations.
69. D. The discovery of new sources of raw materials (Colonial resources)
70. C. Feared that the revolution will expand to their country.
71. A. The adoption of technics for the collection and evaluation of oral sources.
72. C. Understand the past
73. D. Humans evolved from lower being in a natural process.
74. A. The former emphasized personal responsibility, while the latter emphasized authority.
75. D. The teaching that emphasized the equality of all men before God.
76. D. Dizi, Ari, Sheko, Gedeo (Oromo languages; Gedeo is debated but included)
77. A. It had a very strong relation with South Arabia.
78. B. It had both peaceful and conflict relations with both the Muslim and Christian states.
79. A. Feudalism brought about order and stability.
80. D. The revival of trade and Towns
81. B. Development of factories and the hiring of workers
82. D. Resolve of the princess to remain independent (Princes' resistance)

83. A. Russian expansionism and the gradual decline of Ottoman Turkey
84. B. Slaves (Excluded from "Legitimate Trade")
85. C. They were integrated to the colonial system in both cases.
86. B. Military organization and armaments
87. A. Peasants produced less due to exploitation.
88. B. It was the only case in which African army defeated European.
89. C. Lack of attention to the Ethiopian orthodox.
90. C. Applications of new in military technology and armaments (Air power/chemical weapons)
91. B. Both through peaceful amalgamation and wars with neighbors.
92. D. increased the demand for the abundant African raw materials.
93. B. Jiren-Soiddo-Basso-Matamma (North-south trade route)
94. C. Raised the courage and unity of Ethiopians. (Victory at Gura, 1876)
95. A. attempted to enforce nationalization. (Church land confiscation)
96. B. It completed the integration of southern and eastern groups.
97. B. The ruling class divided into Conservatives and progressives camps. (Zewditu-Tafari diarchy)
98. C. Arranged the partition Ethiopia among three European powers. (Britain/France/Italy)
99. A. It was organized of central and hereditary rule.
100. A. resisted the British for more than two decades? (Ashanti Wars)

**THE END
ENTRANCE TRICKS**