EXAM READY HISTORY

Exam Ready History

GRADE 10

Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests for the Grade 10 Examination



- ✓ 9 units with clear key ideas, worked examples and “Watch out!” boxes
- ✓ 195 worked examples and 312+ practice questions at three levels
- ✓ 180 unit-quiz questions and 3 full mock exams (60 MCQ each)
- ✓ Diagnostic test · Key Facts Sheet · Top 20 Mistakes · teacher notes

Follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 10 History textbook

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Grade 10 · Study Guide, Worked Examples and Practice Tests

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This is an independent study guide. It follows the units and order of the Ethiopian Grade 10 History student textbook, but it is not published or endorsed by the Ministry of Education. All explanations, examples and questions are original. Keep your textbook and your teacher's notes beside this book.

The answers were calculated and checked before printing, but no book is free of errors. If you find a mistake or disagree with an answer, please tell the author on Telegram (@Ermias_Wedaje) and it will be reviewed for the next edition.

How to Use This Book

Each unit follows the same pattern, so you always know where to look.

Key ideas
The rules and facts of the section, short and clear.

Worked examples
Step-by-step solutions. Cover the solution and try first.

⚠ Watch out!
The mistakes students make most often, and the right way.

Practice
Level 1 Basic · Level 2 Standard · Level 3 Challenge.

Unit quiz
20 multiple-choice questions in the style of the national examination.

For the Teacher
Timing, starters, misconceptions, activities and assessment.

For students

- Begin with the Diagnostic Test. It shows which units need the most work.
- Read the key ideas, then study each example with the solution covered.
- Do Level 1 and Level 2 practice for every section; try Level 3 when you are ready.
- Take each quiz in 30 minutes, mark it, and redo every question you got wrong.
- In the last weeks, learn the Key Facts Sheet and the Top 20 Mistakes page, and sit the three mock exams. Their answer keys show which unit each question comes from.

For teachers

- Each unit follows the textbook sections, so the book can sit beside your lessons.
- The “For the Teacher” page gives timing, starters, misconceptions and activities.
- The quizzes and mock exams can be used as class tests; every answer has a short reason.

For parents

- Ask your child to explain one worked example to you each day. Teaching is the best way to learn.
- Look at the quiz score after each unit, and celebrate progress, not only high marks.

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Diagnostic Test · Where Should I Start?

20 questions · 15 minutes. Take this test before you start the book. There are two questions on each unit. Your score only shows you where to spend your time.

1. Capitalism is based on
   A. barter
   B. common land
   C. private ownership and profit
   D. state ownership
2. Industrial capitalism needed overseas
   A. teachers
   B. tourists
   C. nothing
   D. raw materials and markets
3. Colonialism means
   A. independence
   B. free trade only
   C. tourism
   D. rule over other territories
4. Quinine was used against
   A. plague
   B. malaria
   C. measles
   D. cholera
5. The main south-western trade route began at
   A. Bonga
   B. Adwa
   C. Lalibela
   D. Aksum
6. Afkala and Jabarti were
   A. priests
   B. Muslim traders
   C. soldiers
   D. emperors
7. WWI began in
   A. 1918
   B. 1939
   C. 1905
   D. 1914
8. A Central Power was
   A. Britain
   B. France
   C. USA
   D. Germany
9. The UN was founded in
   A. 1945
   B. 1914
   C. 1991
   D. 1919
10. The Security Council has
    A. no veto
    B. one member
    C. five permanent members
    D. ten permanent members
11. The Emperor was restored in
    A. 1960
    B. 1974
    C. 1941
    D. 1936
12. The revised constitution was in
    A. 1995
    B. 1931
    C. 1974
    D. 1955
13. Most African states gained independence through
    A. UN invasion
    B. only wars
    C. purchase
    D. peaceful resistance
14. The leader of Ghana's independence was
    A. Nelson Mandela
    B. Kwame Nkrumah
    C. Julius Nyerere
    D. Jomo Kenyatta

Unit 1 · Development of Capitalism and Nationalism, 1815–1914

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- describe the main features of capitalism
- explain nationalism and the formation of nation states
- describe the unification of Italy and Germany
- explain the causes and results of the American Civil War and the Eastern Question

Before you start — check yourself. (a) What is a nation? (b) Who is a capitalist? (c) Name a European country that was divided into small states in the 1850s.
Answers: (a) a people sharing language, culture and history (b) an owner of capital who seeks profit (c) Italy or Germany

Key words: capitalism · industrial revolution · nationalism · unification · Risorgimento · secession · Eastern Question · Balkans · Zollverein · abolition

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- Features of Capitalism
- Unification of Italy and Germany
- The American Civil War
- Nationalism and the Eastern Question

1.1 Features of Capitalism

Key ideas

- **Capitalism** is an economic system in which the means of production (land, factories, capital) are **privately owned** and used to make **profit** in a **free market**.
- **Features:** private ownership; **profit motive**; **competition**; **wage labour**; production for the market; **accumulation of capital**; investment and credit; supply and demand set prices.
- **Roots:** growth of **trade and colonies** in the early modern period, the **transatlantic economy** (including the **slave trade** and slavery), and the **Industrial Revolution** that began in **Britain** in the late 18th century and spread to **Belgium, France, the northern USA** and later Germany.
- **Effects:** factory production, urbanisation, a new class of **industrial capitalists** and **working class**, search for **raw materials and markets** overseas (leading to imperialism), but also poor working conditions and inequality.

Example 1.1 — Define

Define capitalism.

Solution. Private ownership of production with profit and free markets.

Example 1.2 — Features

Give three features of capitalism.

Solution. Private property, profit motive, competition.

Example 1.3 — Origin

Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

Solution. Britain, in the late 18th century.

Example 1.4 — Exam Booster · Link

How did industrial capitalism lead to colonial expansion?

Solution. Factories needed raw materials and markets.

Example 1.5 — Exam Booster · Slave trade

How was the slave trade linked to capitalism?

Solution. It supplied labour and profits for plantation and trade.

⚠ Watch out!

× Wrong	✓ Right
Capitalism began in the 20th century.	Its roots lie in early modern trade; industrial capitalism grew from the late 18th century.
Under capitalism the state owns all factories.	Private individuals do.
The Industrial Revolution began in France.	It began in Britain.

Practice 1.1

Level 1 — Basic

1. Define capitalism.
2. Where did the Industrial Revolution start?
3. Give one feature.

Level 2 — Standard

4. What is profit motive?

5. What is wage labour?
6. Name a country that industrialised early.

Level 3 — Challenge

7. Explain the features of capitalism.
8. Discuss the effects of the Industrial Revolution.

1.2 Unification of Italy and Germany

Key ideas

- **Nationalism** is a strong feeling of loyalty to one's nation, based on a shared language, culture, history and territory. In the mid-1800s **Italy and Germany** were divided into many small states, but the people shared a common language, culture and history, and these feelings drove **unification**.
- **Italy:** leaders were **Count Camillo Cavour** (prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, diplomat), **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (leader of the Red Shirts, conquered Sicily and Naples in 1860) and **Giuseppe Mazzini** (nationalist thinker, "Young Italy"); King **Victor Emmanuel II**. Obstacles: **Austria** and the Pope. The kingdom was proclaimed in **1861**; Venetia joined in **1866** and Rome in **1870**.
- **Germany:** led by **Prussia** and its chancellor **Otto von Bismarck** ("blood and iron"). The **Zollverein** (customs union) had linked German economies. Three wars: against **Denmark (1864)**, **Austria (1866)** and **France (1870–71)**. The German Empire was proclaimed at **Versailles in January 1871** with **Wilhelm I** as Kaiser.
- **Importance:** both created strong nation states and changed the balance of power in Europe.

Example 1.6 — Leaders

Name the three key figures in Italian unification.

Solution. Cavour, Garibaldi and Mazzini (with Victor Emmanuel II).

Example 1.7 — Dates

When was the Kingdom of Italy proclaimed and when did Rome join?

Solution. 1861; 1870.

Example 1.8 — Germany

Which three wars led to German unification?

Solution. Against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870–71).

Example 1.9 — Exam Booster · Link

How did the Zollverein help unification?

Solution. It created economic unity under Prussian leadership.

Unit 3 · Social, Economic and Political Developments in Ethiopia, Mid-19th Century to 1941

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- describe long-distance trade and cottage industries in the 19th century
- explain the making of modern Ethiopia under Tewodros II, Yohannes IV and Menilek II
- explain external aggressions and the Ethiopian victories of Gundet, Gura and Adwa
- describe the power struggle among the elite, 1906–1935
- explain the Fascist Italian invasion, occupation and patriotic resistance

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Who was emperor at Adwa? (b) In which year was Adwa fought? (c) What was used as money in highland Ethiopia?
Answers: (a) Menilek II (b) 1896 (c) salt bars (amole) / Maria Theresa thaler

Key words: long-distance trade · amole · Maria Theresa thaler · Magdala · Gundet · Adwa · Wuchale · diarchy · Fascism · Patriots

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- Long-Distance Trade and Cottage Industries
- The Making of Modern Ethiopia
- External Aggression and Defence of Sovereignty
- Power Struggle, 1906–1935
- Fascist Italian Aggression and Patriotic Resistance

Unit 5 · Global and Regional Developments Since 1945

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- explain the formation, aims and achievements of the United Nations
- explain the rise of the superpowers and the Cold War
- describe the Cold War in Asia: Japan, Korea, China and Vietnam
- explain the Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab-Israeli conflict
- explain the collapse of the Soviet Union

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name the two superpowers after WWII. (b) What does "UN" stand for? (c) What was the Cold War?
Answers: (a) USA and USSR (b) United Nations (c) rivalry without direct fighting between the superpowers

Key words: United Nations · Security Council · Cold War · containment · Truman Doctrine · NATO · Warsaw Pact · NAM · perestroika · glasnost

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- The United Nations
- The Superpowers and the Cold War
- The Cold War in Asia
- Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab-Israeli Conflict
- The Collapse of the Soviet Union

Unit 7 · Africa Since 1960

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- explain how African countries gained independence
- describe apartheid in South Africa
- explain Pan-Africanism and the OAU/AU
- explain the struggle for economic independence
- identify the major issues in contemporary Africa

Before you start — check yourself. (a) Name an African country that gained independence in 1957. (b) What does AU stand for? (c) Where is the AU headquarters?
Answers: (a) Ghana (b) African Union (c) Addis Ababa

Key words: independence · liberation movement · apartheid · Pan-Africanism · OAU · African Union · neo-colonialism · NEPAD · genocide · lost decade

How this unit is examined

Question types that appear again and again in Ethiopian model examinations:

- The Rise of Independent States
- Apartheid in South Africa
- Pan-Africanism, the OAU and the AU
- Economic Independence and Contemporary Issues

7.1 The Rise of Independent States

Key ideas

- After WWII, colonial powers were weakened; Africans who had fought in the war, educated elites, the UN Charter, and the Cold War all encouraged **nationalism**. Most countries gained independence by **peaceful, non-violent resistance** (strikes, boycotts, political parties), but **settler colonies** needed **armed struggle**.
- **North Africa: Libya (1951)** was the first, then **Egypt** (1952 revolution, Nasser; British left the Suez base 1956), **Sudan (1956)**, **Tunisia and Morocco (1956)**; **Algeria (1962)** after the long **FLN war (1954–62)** against France and French settlers.
- **West Africa: Ghana (1957)** under **Kwame Nkrumah**, the first in sub-Saharan Africa; **Guinea (1958)** under Sékou Touré; 1960 "**Year of Africa**" (17 states, including Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Congo).
- **East and Central Africa: Tanganyika (1961)** under Nyerere; **Kenya (1963)** after the **Mau Mau** struggle, Jomo Kenyatta; **Uganda (1962)**; **Congo (1960)** under Patrice Lumumba, followed by crisis.
- **Southern Africa:** Portuguese colonies **Angola and Mozambique** won independence in **1975** after armed struggle and Portugal's 1974 revolution; **Zimbabwe (1980)** after the **Chimurenga** war against white-minority rule in Rhodesia; **Namibia (1990)**; **South Africa** ended apartheid in 1994.

Key Facts Sheet

Learn these by heart. Cover the right-hand side and say each fact from memory.

Unit 1 · Capitalism and nationalism

Industrial Revolution began in Britain

Italy 1861 (Rome 1870) ; Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini

Germany 1871 ; Bismarck ; Zollverein

American Civil War 1861–65 ; Lincoln ; slavery abolished

Eastern Question: Ottoman decline ; Balkans

Unit 2 · Colonial Africa

Scramble 1880s–1914 ; Berlin Conference 1884–85

Effective occupation ; no African delegates

Direct (France) ; indirect (Britain, Lugard) ; settler rule

Only Ethiopia and Liberia free

Resistance: Samori, Yaa Asantewaa, Maji Maji, Omar Mukhtar

Unit 3 · Ethiopia to 1941

Tewodros 1855–68 (Magdala) ; Yohannes 1872–89 (Metemma) ; Menilek 1889–1913

Gundet 1875 ; Gura 1876 ; Dogali 1887

Wuchale 2 May 1889 ; Article 17 ; Adwa 1 March 1896

Iyasu 1913–16 ; Zewditu 1916–30 ; Haile Selassie 1930

Italy 1935–41 ; Addis fell 5 May 1936 ; liberation 1941

Unit 4 · World Wars

WWI 1914–18 ; MAIN causes ; Sarajevo 28 June 1914

Versailles 1919 ; League 1919 (Geneva)

Russian Revolution 1917 ; Lenin ; USSR 1922

Depression 1929 ; Hitler 1933 ; Mussolini 1922

WWII 1939–45 ; Pearl Harbor 1941 ; atomic bombs Aug 1945

Unit 5 · Since 1945

UN 24 Oct 1945 ; Security Council 5 permanent members

Cold War: NATO 1949 ; Warsaw Pact 1955 ; Cuba 1962

Korea 1950–53 ; China 1949 ; Vietnam reunified 1976

NAM Belgrade 1961 ; Israel 1948 ; Camp David 1978

Gorbachev: glasnost, perestroika ; USSR ended Dec 1991

Unit 6 · Ethiopia 1941–91

Federation with Eritrea 1952–62 ; 1955 Constitution

Coup 1960 ; Bale 1963–70 ; Woyane 1943

1974 revolution ; Emperor deposed 12 Sept 1974

Land reform 4 March 1975 ; Red Terror 1977

Ogaden 1977–78 ; famine 1984/85 ; EPRDF 28 May 1991

Mock Examination 1

60 multiple-choice questions · 90 minutes · one mark each. Circle one answer. Mark with the answer key at the back and use the unit number to see where to revise.

1. Capitalism is based on
   A. barter
   B. common land
   C. private ownership and profit
   D. state ownership

2. The Industrial Revolution began in
   A. Britain
   B. France
   C. Russia
   D. Italy

3. A feature of capitalism is
   A. competition
   B. no wages
   C. common ownership
   D. central planning

4. Industrial capitalism needed overseas
   A. teachers
   B. tourists
   C. nothing
   D. raw materials and markets

5. The transatlantic economy involved the
   A. slave trade
   B. railways only
   C. telegraph
   D. Silk Road

6. Nationalism is
   A. hatred of all
   B. religion only
   C. world government
   D. loyalty to one's nation

7. Italy was unified in
   A. 1815
   B. 1871
   C. 1900
   D. 1861

8. Colonialism means
   A. independence
   B. free trade only
   C. tourism
   D. rule over other territories

9. A motive for colonialism was
   A. aid only
   B. tourism
   C. raw materials
   D. free labour only

10. A technology helping colonisers was the
    A. Maxim gun
    B. plough
    C. candle
    D. telescope

11. Quinine was used against
    A. plague
    B. malaria
    C. measles
    D. cholera

12. The "civilizing mission" was a
    A. trade treaty
    B. justification for colonialism
    C. economic law
    D. African church

13. The Scramble for Africa was
    A. 1500–1600
    B. 1990–2000
    C. 1945–1960
    D. 1880s–1914

14. The Berlin Conference was in
    A. 1914
    B. 1884–85
    C. 1945
    D. 1814