University Entrance Examination (UEE)
History
Sene 2004/2012

BOOKLET CODE: 42   SUBJECT CODE: 08
Number of Items: 100   Time Allowed: 2:00 hours

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

1. What was the Tennis Court Oath of the 1789 French National Assembly about?
   (A) The overthrow of the monarchy.
   (B) The freeing of political prisoners.
   (C) The drafting of a new constitution.
   (D) The reduction of the size of the military.

2. Which of the following parties was a founding member of the EPRDF?
   (A) OPDO.
   (B) EPDM.
   (C) GPDM.
   (D) SEPDM.

3. What is a Hagiography?
   (A) A piece of travel literature.
   (B) A piece of writing about hygiene.
   (C) An account of the daily activities of a monarch.
   (D) A writing about the life and miracles of a saint.
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (IER)
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY (AAU)
UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (UEE)
HISTORY, SENE 2004/JUNE 2012

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS HISTORY EXAMINATION. THE CODE FOR THIS EXAMINATION IS 08 AND THE CODE FOR THIS PARTICULAR BOOKLET IS 42. PLEASE COPY THESE CODES ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET WHERE IT READS BOOKLET CODE AND SUBJECT CODE, AND BLACKEN THE CORRESPONDING BOXES IN THE COLUMNS BELOW EACH NUMBER.

IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 2 HOURS. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAMINATION WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE (S).

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
9. What was the Great Trek in South Africa?
   (A) The penetration of white farmers into the interior.
   (B) The retreat of the Khoisan-speaking people into the Kalahari.
   (C) The attack by the British army against Dutch settlers in 1902.
   (D) The movement of the Ngoni-speaking people across great distances.

10. The first people to have used the alphabetic system of writing were
    (A) the Etruscans.
    (B) the Egyptians.
    (C) the Phoenicians.
    (D) the Carthaginians.

11. The Great Ethiopian Famine of 1888-92 was caused by
    (A) a war.
    (B) a drought.
    (C) a devastating cattle disease.
    (D) government food requisition.

12. Which of the following developments was an act of modernization
    in early twentieth century Ethiopia?
    (A) Territorial expansion to the south.
    (B) The formal abolition of the slave trade.
    (C) The start of a ministerial system of government.
    (D) The abolition of the leba-shay as a method of criminal investigation.

13. The bloody battle that was fought between King Menilek and King
    Tekle-Haymanot was
    (A) the Battle of Ayshal.
    (B) the Battle of Embabo.
    (C) the Battle of Chelenqo.
    (D) the Battle of Boruma.
14. The event that paved the way for established international rules for African colonization was
   (A) the Berlin Conference.
   (B) the manufacturing of firearms.
   (C) the collaboration of some Africans.
   (D) the agreement between Germany and Britain.

15. The royal title of the Kaffa kings was
   (A) Tato.
   (B) Mato.
   (C) Keffecho.
   (D) Mikerecho.

16. The oldest Muslim state in the Ethiopian region was
   (A) the sultanate of Ifat.
   (B) the sultanate of Hadya.
   (C) the sultanate of Shewa.
   (D) the sultanate of Dawaro.

17. The Prophet Muhammed was persecuted by
   (A) Romans.
   (B) the Jews.
   (C) the Quraysh.
   (D) Christian Arabs.

18. Which of the following is true about the East Roman Empire? It was
   (A) called Byzantium.
   (B) called Constantinople.
   (C) easily attacked by “barbarians”.
   (D) poorer than the West Roman Empire.
19. The student leader who brought the nationalities question in Ethiopia to the center stage was
   (A) Meles Zenawi.
   (B) Tilahun Gizaw.
   (C) Mekonnen Bishaw.
   (D) Walelign Mekonnen.

20. Which of the following sectors of the security forces in Ethiopia supported the coup makers in 1960?
   (A) The army and the Police.
   (B) The Police and Central Security.
   (C) The army and the Central Security.
   (D) The Imperial Bodyguard and the Police.

21. The English Revolution’s revolutionary crisis began by
   (A) the weakness of Charles I.
   (B) the Anglican priests in London.
   (C) the rebellion of the Scots in Scotland.
   (D) conflicts between the two Houses of Parliament.

22. Which one of the following is true about the Oromo?
   (A) They came from Madagascar.
   (B) They were ruled by a monarch.
   (C) They were sedentary agriculturalists.
   (D) They had gada government and the qallu institution.

23. The most powerful imam who defeated the army of Libna Dingil was
   (A) Mafuz.
   (B) Abdulahi.
   (C) Muhammed Badlay.
   (D) Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi.
24. The root cause for the conflict and wars between the Muslim sultanates and the Christian kingdom was
   (A) religious difference.
   (B) safety and security of the king’s court.
   (C) the need to control the territories along the trade routes.
   (D) the refusal of the Muslim traders to become agents of kings.

25. The majority of the people of Ethiopia and the Horn are
   (A) Omotic speakers.
   (B) Semitic speakers.
   (C) Kushitic speakers.
   (D) Nilo – Saharan speakers

26. Which one of the following is a characteristic of capitalism?
   (A) Forced labor.
   (B) A command economy.
   (C) Private property in land.
   (D) Communal ownership of land.

27. Which one of the following does NOT belong to the characteristics of states?
   (A) a government.
   (B) a definite territorial area.
   (C) a well developed currency in coins.
   (D) a relatively large number of people.

28. Acheulean tools are associated with
   (A) Hominids.
   (B) Homo erectus.
   (C) Homo habilis.
   (D) Homo sapiens.
29. Which one of the following is NOT true about Ethiopian studies?
   (A) It was started by an American named Job Ludolf.
   (B) Aleqa Taye and Aleqa Asme Giyorgis were Church historians.
   (C) The first modern history of the country was published in 1684.
   (D) The establishment of Haile Selassie I University College was a turning point in its development.

30. Which of the following best explains the term Historiography?
   (A) The study of history and science.
   (B) The study of the history of nature.
   (C) The study of the writing of history.
   (D) The study of the history of human species.

31. The richest country in the world in the immediate post – World War II period was
   (A) France.
   (B) the USA.
   (C) the USSR.
   (D) Great Britain.

32. The immediate cause of the First World War was
   (A) imperialist rivalries.
   (B) militarism and the arms race.
   (C) the creation of military alliances.
   (D) the assassination of Franz (Francis) Ferdinand and his wife Sophie.

33. The first serious blow to Italian colonial advance took place at
   (A) Adwa in 1896.
   (B) Assab in 1882.
   (C) Dogali in 1887.
   (D) Massawa in 1885.
34. In Ethiopia, the main source of trade items in the nineteenth century was the
   (A) central region.
   (B) eastern region.
   (C) southeastern region.
   (D) southwestern region.

35. The Kingdom of Shewa reached the height of its power during the reign of
   (A) Asfà Wossen.
   (B) Amha Yesus.
   (C) Sahle Selassie.
   (D) Negasi Krestos.

36. The main factors for the rise of Muslim states in the Ethio-Sudanese frontier like Asosa and Komosha were
   (A) the growth of trade and agriculture.
   (B) the influence of Islam and border trade.
   (C) the rise of strong leaders and agriculture
   (D) the rise of Egyptian power and the Mahdists.

37. Why was Harar city surrounded by a stone wall?
   (A) For the beauty of the city.
   (B) To resist the Oromo pressure.
   (C) To resist the Shewan conquest.
   (D) To protect the city from Egyptian attacks.

38. Napoleon came to power by
   (A) destroying the Old Regime.
   (B) undertaking the “Red Terror”.
   (C) overthrowing the Directory.
   (D) overthrowing the French Emperor.
39. “No taxation without representation” was the slogan of
   (A) Amerindians.
   (B) the British parliament.
   (C) the British bourgeoisie.
   (D) Americans in Britain’s 13 American colonies.

40. The centre of Enlightenment with the most famous *philosophes* was
   (A) France.
   (B) Germany.
   (C) Great Britain.
   (D) Colonial North America.

41. In which of the following two countries did post-election violence
   recently lead to a joint government of national unity?
   (A) Kenya and Zambia.
   (B) Rwanda and Kenya.
   (C) Kenya and Zimbabwe.
   (D) Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

42. Which of the following was an immediate result of Ethiopian
   victory at the Battle of Adwa?
   (A) Popular call in Italy for revenge against Ethiopia.
   (B) The recognition of Ethiopian independence by Italy.
   (C) Official declaration by Italy that it would end its colonial
       adventures in Africa.
   (D) The signing of an agreement to fix the boundary between
       Ethiopia and the colony of Eritrea.

43. What event marks the end of the Western Roman Empire in
   476 A.D.?
   (A) Start of internal civil war.
   (B) Defeat in war against the Greeks.
   (C) Takeover of power by Germanic chieftains.
   (D) The conversion of the last emperor to Christianity.
44. Which of the following sources provides evidence about the conversion of the rulers of Aksum to Christianity in the 4th century A.D.?
   (A) The obelisks.
   (B) The Christian Topography.
   (C) A stone inscription of Ezana.
   (D) The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea.

45. Between 1963 and 1969 five violent changes occurred in
   (A) Nigeria.
   (B) Tunisia.
   (C) Algeria.
   (D) Dahomey.

46. The objective of setting up the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was agreed upon at the
   (A) Cairo Conference in 1964.
   (B) Accra Conference in 1958.
   (C) Addis Ababa meeting in 1963.
   (D) Monrovia Conference in 1961.

47. The main reason why West African colonies achieved independence smoothly was that
   (A) there were brave fighters.
   (B) they enjoyed good literacy.
   (C) West Africa had no white settlers.
   (D) the impact of World War II was too strong in the area.

48. The origin of Pan-Africanism was in
   (A) Africa and Asia.
   (B) Europe and America.
   (C) Brussels and Manchester.
   (D) America and the Caribbean.
49. The first revolt against Haile Sellassie’s regime in February 1974 took place by the
   (A) University students.
   (B) peasants in the countryside.
   (C) taxi drivers in Addis Ababa.
   (D) mutiny of the soldiers in the town of Negele Borena.

50. The United States’ plan to rebuild Europe after World War II is known as the
   (A) Marshall Plan.
   (B) Truman Doctrine.
   (C) cold war strategy.
   (D) North Atlantic Plan.

51. Which of the following was true about the so-called “Red Terror” in Ethiopia in the late 1970s?
   (A) It attacked youth from specific ethnic groups.
   (B) It attacked youth who refused to join the literacy campaign.
   (C) It attacked youth whose membership of the EPRP was proven.
   (D) It was often carried out indiscriminately with little or no investigation.

52. Which of the following regional entities in southern Ethiopia had succeeded in maintaining its relative autonomy until the Italian invasion and occupation?
   (A) Kaffa.
   (B) Jimma.
   (C) Wolayta.
   (D) Leqa Nekemte.

53. Which of the following strategies of rule did Emperor Yohannes IV try to practice?
   (A) Administrative and religious centralization.
   (B) Administrative and religious decentralization.
   (C) Administrative centralization and religious decentralization.
   (D) Administrative decentralization and religious centralization.
54. Which of the following Ethiopian commanders survived the war and played an important role in post-Italian Ethiopia?
   (A) Ras Desta.
   (B) Ras Mulugeta.
   (C) Grazmach Afework.
   (D) Dejazmach Mekonnen Endalkachew.

55. Which of the following was an act of appeasement towards Nazi Germany by Britain and France?
   (A) Their agreement to German annexation of the Sudetenland.
   (B) Their failure to condemn the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis.
   (C) Their enthusiastic acceptance of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.
   (D) Their refusal to condemn the anti-communist alliance of Germany and Japan.

56. Which of the following African peoples is NOT divided between two or more countries?
   (A) The Luo.
   (B) The Afar.
   (C) The Somali.
   (D) The Sidama.

57. Which of the following Islamic legal schools of thought has been dominant in Ethiopia?
   (A) Hanafi and Maliki.
   (B) Maliki and Shafi'i.
   (C) Shafi'i and Hanafi.
   (D) Hanafi and Hanbali.
58. Which of the following companies established the first European foothold on the tip of South Africa?
   (A) The French Societe Generale.
   (B) The Dutch East India Company.
   (C) The British East India Company.
   (D) The German South West Africa Company.

59. The African country in which descendants of freed American slaves became a significant social entity and political force is
   (A) Liberia.
   (B) Nigeria.
   (C) Senegal.
   (D) Sao Tome and Principe.

60. Why did Tewodros II fail in his attempted reforms?
   (A) Because the reforms were too radical.
   (B) Because the Europeans did not support him.
   (C) Because he was considered to be an illegitimate ruler.
   (D) Because he faced stiff resistance from the Church and regional lords.

61. In which of the following regions of Ethiopia does a traditional ruling family still enjoy some degree of legitimacy?
   (A) Afar.
   (B) Somali.
   (C) Gambela.
   (D) Benishangul-Gumuz.

62. Which of the following is true about the Black Lion Organization?
   (A) It declared its loyalty to the emperor in exile.
   (B) It was a military wing of a political organization.
   (C) It was disbanded before engaging in a single battle against the enemy.
   (D) All of its members were cadets at the Holeta Military Academy.
63. What was Social Darwinism?
   (A) A popular revolutionary movement led by Darwin.
   (B) The belief that people and societies must compete for survival.
   (C) The theory that society should not impede the freedom of its
don't
   (D) The belief that humans should carefully manage their natural

64. What was the so-called Boston Tea Party?
   (A) A political party organized by tea producers.
   (B) A meeting of Boston’s tea exporters to protest British rule.
   (C) A political gathering of American colonists at which tea was

65. Which of the following Enlightenment scholars developed the social
contract theory?
   (A) Diderot.
   (B) John Locke.
   (C) Montesquieu.
   (D) Adam Smith.

66. What was the decision of the United Nations General Assembly on
Palestine when the case of Palestine was first presented to the UN
in 1947?
   (A) That Palestine should be renamed Israel and should be jointly
   (B) That there should be a united Palestine run by a government
elected by the majority.
   (C) That Palestine should be partitioned into two independent states,
one Arab and the other Jewish.
   (D) That a state should not be allowed to be established on the basis
   of a movement like Zionism.
67. Which of the following intellectuals is among the founders of a branch of literature known as Negritude?
   (A) Franz Fanon.
   (B) W.E.B. Dubois.
   (C) Harriet Tubman.
   (D) Leopold S. Senghor.

68. Which of the following is true about the “enset culture” areas of southern Ethiopia?
   (A) The ox-drawn plough is not used in all of them.
   (B) They supported some of the densest populations.
   (C) The people never had experiences of famine or food shortage.
   (D) They supported small-scale societies with democratic traditions.

69. What did the idea of “civil disobedience” mean in the peaceful struggle against British colonial rule in India?
   (A) That Indians should disobey the British in the most civilized manner.
   (B) That struggle against the British should focus on the civilian population.
   (C) That Indians should refuse to carry out orders from the British without involving in violence.
   (D) That individual Indians should disobey their British employers as long as their work was in civilian areas.

70. Which of the following groups did the Rwandan genocide of 1994 target?
   (A) All Tutsi and moderate Hutu.
   (B) Tutsi who did not intermarry with Hutu.
   (C) Tutsi and Hutu civilians indiscriminately.
   (D) Tutsi politicians and members of the military.
71. Which of the following African writers has advocated writing in indigenous languages as part of liberation from a colonial mentality promoted by European languages?
(A) Wole Soyinka.
(B) Chinua Achebe.
(C) Usman Sambene.
(D) Ngugi wa-Thiongo.

72. What does the term “oral tradition” refer to?
(A) Oral data that is verified and established as true.
(B) Any kind of oral information that a historian gets from elders.
(C) Oral information about the past known to several generations.
(D) A mix of true and untrue stories that historians should be suspicious of.

73. What was the idea behind the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968?
(A) That nuclear weapons should not be possessed by non-Western countries.
(B) That nuclear weapons should not be used in any kind of military conflict.
(C) That countries already possessing nuclear weapons should begin to dismantle them.
(D) That nuclear weapons should not expand beyond those countries that already possessed them.
74. How did Protestantism in southern Ethiopia spread in the second half of the twentieth century?
   (A) Secretly, through underground evangelization.
   (B) With the knowledge and endorsement of both the State and the Orthodox Church.
   (C) With the knowledge and endorsement of the Orthodox Church, but not of the State.
   (D) With the official knowledge and endorsement of the State, but not the Orthodox Church.

75. Which of the following is true about slavery and the slave trade in Ethiopia?
   (A) Both legally ended in the first half of the twentieth century.
   (B) Both ended in the second half of the nineteenth century.
   (C) They both ended before the start of the nineteenth century.
   (D) The trade ended in the nineteenth century while slavery continued into the twentieth.

76. Which of the following acts in the 1930s was part of what the Japanese called the establishment of a “New Order in Greater East Asia”?
   (A) The attack on Russia.
   (B) The refusal to join the League of Nations.
   (C) The signing of a pact with Germany and Italy.
   (D) The invasion and attempted occupation of China.

77. Which of the following was a feature of serfdom in Western Europe?
   (A) Freedom of the serf to leave the manor.
   (B) Obligation of the serf to marry according to the wishes of the landlord.
   (C) Obligation of the landlord to feed the serf.
   (D) Freedom of the serf to determine the schedule of work for himself and the landlord.
78. Which of the following describes the thinking of scholar-officials of ancient China?
   (A) That China is always behind the Western world.
   (B) That China should open up to the outside world.
   (C) That Chinese civilization is superior to all others.
   (D) That change in social and cultural life should be continuous.

79. Which of the following was characteristic of most parts of Sub-Saharan Africa during the 16th and 17th centuries?
   (A) Expansion of cash cropping.
   (B) Major population movements.
   (C) Conquest and expansion by Europeans.
   (D) Expansion of plough-based agriculture.

80. Why did Britain, France and Italy sign the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 on Ethiopia?
   (A) Because they expected a political breakdown in Ethiopia after Menelik.
   (B) Because they saw the danger of Ethiopia’s continued independence for their positions elsewhere in Africa.
   (C) Because they were worried for the peace and security of the country.
   (D) Because they wanted to insure that none of them would interfere in Ethiopia’s internal affairs.

81. Identify the true statement about Gondar.
   (A) It was one of the mobile capitals.
   (B) It was established by King Minas.
   (C) It was established by Jesuit missionaries.
   (D) It was the permanent capital city of the Christian Kingdom.

82. The *Confessions of Gelawdewos* was
   (A) written by Andre de Oviedo.
   (B) a book that appreciates Catholicism.
   (C) a letter written to the king of Portugal.
   (D) a statement that defends the Orthodox faith.
83. The battle that led to Imam Ahmad’s death was
   (A) the Battle of Kufit in 1540.
   (B) the Battle of Mereb in 1543.
   (C) the Battle of Weyna Dega in 1543.
   (D) the Battle of Shimbura Kure in 1527.

84. Which one of the following was NOT true about Yekanno-Amlak?
   (A) He was the founder of the “Solomonic” dynasty.
   (B) His success was based on the support of the clergy only.
   (C) He established the center of his Kingdom around Tegulet.
   (D) He was a general in the Zagwe army before he became king.

85. The European expansion overseas was spearheaded (started) by
   (A) France and Italy.
   (B) Spain and France.
   (C) Spain and France.
   (D) Portugal and Spain.

86. Which of the following is WRONG about the Renaissance
    scholars?
   (A) They loved knowledge for its own sake.
   (B) Their knowledge was largely classical.
   (C) They had open and undogmatic minds.
   (D) They were extremly fanatical in their religion.

87. Which of the following is correct about ancient civilizations?
   (A) They developed all over the world.
   (B) They were not based on arable farming.
   (C) Everything about them was learnt from archaeology.
   (D) Permanent settlement was important for their development.
88. What did Simon Bolivar of Venezuela and Jose de San Martin of Argentina share in common?
   (A) Both had similar ideas about social reform.
   (B) Both were removed from power by popular revolutions.
   (C) Both fought for the liberation of other countries in addition to their own.
   (D) Both believed and fought for the unification of all Latin American nations.

89. Which of the following African countries was ruled by more than one colonial power?
   (A) Algeria.
   (B) Senegal.
   (C) Cameroon.
   (D) Mozambique.

90. Who was the Caribbean scientist-activist who fought on the side of the Algerian revolution against French colonialism?
   (A) Franz Fanon.
   (B) Aime Cesaire.
   (C) Blaise Diagne.
   (D) Amilcar Cabral.

91. Which one of the following was NOT the root cause of the oppositions against Haile Sellassie’s government?
   (A) national oppression.
   (B) absence of democratic rights.
   (C) the popular revolution of 1974.
   (D) economic and social inequalities.

92. The Chinese Kuomintang (KMT) was
   (A) a socialist party.
   (B) a communist party.
   (C) a democratic party.
   (D) a bourgeois nationalist party.
93.! The root of modern African nationalism was
   (A) the OAU.
   (B) Ethiopianism.
   (C) Pan-Africanism.
   (D) spontaneous revolts against colonial governments.

94. During the inter-war years (1919-1939) African resistance to
   European colonialism was
   (A) a push for independence.
   (B) centered in the rural areas.
   (C) centered around the towns.
   (D) an increase in the intensity of guerrilla warfare.

95. The two main factors which led to the colonization of Africa in the
   middle of the 1880s were
   (A) the revolt of Arabi Pasha and the British control of Egypt.
   (B) the British takeover of Egypt and the opening of the Suez
      Canal.
   (C) the involvement of Germany and Belgium in African
      colonization
   (D) the British conquest of Egypt in 1882 and the desire of both
      king Leopold of Belgium, and Germany, to colonize Africa.

96. Which one of the following was true about the League of Nations?
   (A) Its headquarters in Paris later moved to New York.
   (B) It succeeded in preventing big power aggression.
   (C) The US Senate approved the membership of the USA.
   (D) Its formation was strongly supported by Woodrow Wilson of
      the USA.

97. To achieve German unification Bismarck waged three wars against
   three countries. These were:
   (A) Britain, France and Italy.
   (B) Denmark, Austria and Italy.
   (C) Austria, France and Denmark.
   (D) Denmark, Sweden and Austria.
98. The term used to describe the diplomatic problems posed, in the Balkans specifically, in the 19th and early 20th centuries was
   (A) Nationalism.
   (B) Constitutionalism.
   (C) Multi – Nationalism.
   (D) the Eastern Question.

99. From 1250 to 1517 Egypt was ruled by
   (A) the Mamluks.
   (B) the Fatimid dynasty.
   (C) the Ayyubid dynasty.
   (D) the Ottoman sultans.

100. One of the following events set the background to the beginning of the Atlantic slave trade.
   (A) The decline of Trans-Saharan trade.
   (B) The discovery of a sea route to India.
   (C) The Portuguese conquest of the Congo.
   (D) The voyage of Christopher Columbus to the New World.

THE END