

JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD

2015 EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY: ART-J123

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following was not an Empire in Western Sudan?
 - A. Soughai
 - B. Kangaba
 - C. Ghana
 - D. Kanem-Borno

2. The rise of Ghana Empire was attributed to all but one of these factors?
 - A. Geography
 - B. Economic
 - C. Islamic
 - D. Strategic

3. Ghana Empire was in a strong economic position to maintain the administration of its vast territory because of its?
 - A. Large imperial army
 - B. Rich export of gold
 - C. Flourishing agriculture
 - D. All of the above

4. The origin of ancient Mali was situated in the small kingdom of?
 - A. Malinke
 - B. Soninke
 - C. Sorko and Gabibi
 - D. Kanem

5. In 1010 A.D., ZaKossi the fifteenth king of the Songhai's Za dynasty was ?
 - A. Beheaded at Gao
 - B. Converted to Islam
 - C. Coronated
 - D. Born into the royal family

6. The Sefdynasty of the Mais or kings was peculiar to which of these Empires?
 - A. Dahomey
 - B. Kanem
 - C. Ashante
 - D. Katsina

7. A new capital for Kanem Bornu Empire at Ngazagamu was built by?
 - A. Mai Dunama I
 - B. Mai Dunama II
 - C. Mai Ali – Ghaji
 - D. Mai Idris Aloma

8. Contacts between Zanzibar and the East African Coast with the outside World developed as a result of?
 - A. Trade
 - B. Navigation
 - C. Curiosity
 - D. Evangelism

9. The Omani people were originally?
 - A. Africans
 - B. Arabs
 - C. Greeks
 - D. Assyrians

10. An outcome of regular contacts between peoples of the East African Coast and those of Asia and Middle East was?
 - A. The birth of the Swahili civilization
 - B. The establishment of regular trade
 - C. Cultural diffusion
 - D. All of the above

11. _____ is considered to be the largest of the traditional kingdoms in Modern Uganda?
 - A. Bunyoro
 - B. Ankore
 - C. Buganda
 - D. Busoga

12. The founding Kabaka of the Buganda kingdom was?
 - A. Kito Kintu
 - B. Bemba Musota
 - C. Yeboa Mutaka
 - D. Kafu Mbamgo

13. The French policy of assimilation was similar to the
 - A. The Portuguese policy of paternalism
 - B. British policy of indirect rule
 - C. Apartheid policy in south Africa
 - D. Warrant chief system

14. The French assimilation policy was mainly practiced in what area of west Africa
 - A. Senegal's four communes
 - B. The Lagos colony
 - C. Cape Verde Islands
 - D. The Sahel region of West Africa

15. Casely Hayford was a nationalist in which of the following West African territories
 - A. Gold Coast
 - B. Ivory Coast
 - C. Nigeria
 - D. Senegal

16. Which of the territories in West Africa first gained independence
 - A. Nigeria
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Togo
 - D. Mali

17. Which of the French territories first attained independence
 - A. Guinea
 - B. Mali
 - C. Ivory Coast
 - D. Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)

18. Marus Garvey is associated with
 - A. Pan Africanist Movement
 - B. Touareg revolt
 - C. Missionary activity
 - D. The abolition of slave trade

19. A prominent figure in the nationalist movement in the Belgian Congo was
 - A. NnamdiAzikiwe
 - B. ObafemiAwolowo
 - C. Kwame Nkrumah
 - D. Patrice Lumumba

20. Which East African territory was formerly referred to as the East Africa Protectorate
 - A. Kenya
 - B. Uganda
 - C. Tanganyika
 - D. Somalia land

21. The major cause of resentment among indigenous Africans in Kenya was the dispossession of
 - A. Their land
 - B. The sea port
 - C. The Schools
 - D. Hospitals

22. The largest ethnic group in Kenya who were most affected by British colonial rule were
 - A. The kikuyu
 - B. The Zulu
 - C. The Banda
 - D. Ndebele

23. The settler community in Kenya included a large number of Indians who were mainly brought in by the British to work on
- A. Farms
 - B. Railways
 - C. Hospitals
 - D. Miners
24. One of the earliest associations in Kenya to demand greater political rights for Africans was
- A. The National Youth Movement
 - B. The kikuyu fighters Association
 - C. The Young boys Movement
 - D. The Young kikuyu Association
25. Prior to the 15th century Age of Exploration and Discoveries, which European traveler visited China in the 14th century?
- A. Prince Henry the Navigator
 - B. Marco Polo
 - C. Prester John
 - D. Niccolo Machiavelli
26. The Magnetic Compass used for sea navigation was invented by the...?
- A. Arabs
 - B. Africans
 - C. Chinese
 - D. Europeans
27. Which people are believed to have invented the arch and the vault?
- A. The Arabs
 - B. The Egyptians
 - C. The Indians
 - D. The Mesopotamians
28. The famous “three masted caravel” was designed by the...?
- A. Chinese
 - B. Portuguese
 - C. Arabs
 - D. English
29. The Warriors who fought in the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) were called?
- A. The Patriots
 - B. The Loyalists
 - C. The Conquistadors
 - D. The Amazons

30. The Spanish authorities relied on...to carve out empires.
- A. The amazons
 - B. The conquistadors
 - C. The Mayas
 - D. The Tuaregs
31. General Washington was the first president of ...
- A. The United Kingdom
 - B. The United States of America
 - C. The German Republic
 - D. The Chinese Republic
32. The Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1513 by...?
- A. Vasco de Balboa
 - B. Marco Polo
 - C. Christopher Columbus
 - D. Prester John
33. The Lord Mansfield Declaration stopping the slave trade was in:
- A. 1772
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1456
 - D. 1776
34. The major motive for European expansion was...?
- A. Economic motive
 - B. Political motive
 - C. Social motive
 - D. Religious motive
35. Britain banned the slave trade in
- A. 1776
 - B. 1807
 - C. 1806
 - D. 1820
36. One of the effects of the American Civil War was that:
- A. American independence was declared
 - B. Slavery was abolished
 - C. Monarchy was restored
 - D. Democracy was abolished
37. Who was the commander of the Continental Army that forced the British to evacuate Boston?
- A. Andrew Oliver
 - B. Thomas Paine
 - C. General George Washington
 - D. General Richard Montgomery

38. Which of these treaties is associated with the commencement of the evolution of the modern international system?
- A. The Vienna Treaty
 - B. The Treaty of Utrecht
 - C. The Westphalia Treaty
 - D. The Treaty of Versailles
39. The War of Spanish Succession of 1713 was brought to an end with the
- A. Peace of Westphalia
 - B. The Atlantic Charter
 - C. Versailles Peace Treaty
 - D. Peace of Utrecht
40. The Enlightenment period in Europe, which preceded the clamour for the expansion of freedom, liberalism and democracy emphasised
- A. Religious harmony
 - B. The search for truth and expansion of knowledge
 - C. Cooperation between monarchs
 - D. European integration
41. Who among the following did not contribute to the Enlightenment
- A. Bertrand Russell
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - D. Charles Louis de Montesquieu
42. The Industrial Revolution which started in the mid-18th century in Europe began in
- A. Prussia
 - B. England
 - C. France
 - D. Russia
43. Which of the following was not a cause of the French Revolution of 1789
- A. Royal absolutism
 - B. Exploitation of the poor
 - C. Religious conflict
 - D. France's economic crisis
44. Which of the following was not a treaty signed at the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815?
- A. Chaumont
 - B. Paris
 - C. Vienna
 - D. St. Germain
45. The Vienna Treaty of 1815 provided for all of the following except
- A. Territorial distribution
 - B. Establishment of a concert system
 - C. Balance of power
 - D. Promotion of liberalism and democracy

46. Which of the following treaties condemned balance of power as a means of promoting international peace?
- A. Westphalia Treaty
 - B. Treaty of Versailles
 - C. Vienna Treaty
 - D. Treaty of Utrecht
47. The concert system established at Vienna in 1815 made possible which of these international conferences in the 1820s
- A. Paris and Versailles
 - B. Paris and London
 - C. London and Berlin
 - D. Aix-la-Chapelle and Troppau
48. Which of these is regarded as the first major threat to the concert of Europe established in 1815?
- A. The Crimean War
 - B. The Italian Unification
 - C. The Dreikaiserbund
 - D. The struggle for colonies by the European powers
49. The First World War was won in November 1918 by
- A. The Central Powers
 - B. The Allies
 - C. The Triple Alliance
 - D. The First Coalition
50. Which of these countries had all of its colonies taken from her at the end of World War I?
- A. Belgium
 - B. France
 - C. Germany
 - D. Holland

HISTORY ESSAY QUESTIONS

SECTION 001:

1. Highlight the reasons for the Bantu Migration and its impact. (15 Marks)
2. What were the causes and the consequences of the Great Trek? (15 Marks)

SECTION 002:

3. Discuss the various types of European administration in West Africa (15 Marks)
4. What were the effects of the World Wars on nationalist movement in West Africa? (15 Marks)

SECTION 003:

5. Discuss the major motives of European voyages of exploration and overseas expansion. (15 Marks)
6. Discuss the major achievements of the Babylonian Civilization and its impact on human history. (15 Marks)

SECTION 004:

7. Examine the causes of the French Revolution of 1789. (15 Marks)
8. Discuss the stages in the German unification of 1871. (15 Marks)