



**JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD**  
**SEPTEMBER 2020 EXAMINATIONS**

JUPEB/011

**HISTORY**

**ART – J123**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Answer all questions in this section.

Use the OMR answer sheet provided to answer the questions. Follow the instructions on the OMR sheet.

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

Answer FOUR questions; ONE question from each course.

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*Please Turn Over*

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions in this Section.

1. The founder of Mali Empire was
  - A. Soni Ali.
  - B. Sundiata.
  - C. Mansa Musa.
  - D. Mansa Sakura.
  
2. After they suffered defeat from the Bulala, the rulers of the Saifawa dynasty migrated
  - A. North ward to found the second Kanuri Empire.
  - B. West ward to found the second Kanuri Empire.
  - C. East ward to found the second Kanuri Empire.
  - D. South ward to found the second Kanuri Empire.
  
3. The Jihad of Shehu Usman took place in
  - A. 1807
  - B. 1805
  - C. 1804
  - D. 1806
  
4. Buganda had the following neighbours
  - A. Bunyoro, Busoga and Buddu.
  - B. Bunyoro, Busoga and Rwanda.
  - C. Bunyoro, Busoga and Mbuu.
  - D. Bunyoro, Busoga and Mdebele.
  
5. Sankore University which was estimated to have over 700,000 manuscripts was located in which city in ancient Mali.
  - A. Timbuktu.
  - B. Gao.
  - C. Tunis.
  - D. Cairo.

6. One of Buganda's vassal states was
- A. Mombasa.
  - B. Zanzibar.
  - C. Mozambique.
  - D. Buddu.
7. One of the powerful female title-holders of the Buganda was
- A. Yaagumsu.
  - B. Ngole.
  - C. Idia.
  - D. Namagole.
8. Lesotho was originally called
- A. Matabeleland.
  - B. Bechuanaland.
  - C. Basutoland.
  - D. Zululand.
9. Before the caliphate system, the Hausa people evolved into a number of
- A. empires.
  - B. city states.
  - C. kingdoms.
  - D. chiefdoms.
10. The kings of Buganda were called
- A. Ankole
  - B. Hima
  - C. Karagwe.
  - D. Kabaka.
11. One of Shaka's military reforms was the introduction of
- A. short stabbing spear.
  - B. long arrow.
  - C. metal cane.

- D. wooden shield.
12. In Kanem-Bornu government, the title of the governor of the Western section was
- A. Mestrema.
  - B. Kaigama.
  - C. Yerima.
  - D. Galadima.
13. During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the dominant state in the Central Sudan was
- A. the Kanuri.
  - B. Gobir.
  - C. Kano.
  - D. Borno.
14. Gunboat diplomacy was employed by the British in dealing with all but
- A. Husein the Dey of Algiers.
  - B. Nana of Itsekiri.
  - C. King Jaja of Opobo.
  - D. Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar.
15. The British adopted Indirect Rule in its administration of West Africa because
- A. it would give Africans the opportunity to learn European style of leadership.
  - B. it would give self governance status to Africans in the colonial administration.
  - C. the region would be rapidly developed under Africans.
  - D. there was adequate traditional administrative structure on ground.
16. Indirect Rule failed in Igboland because
- A. the people were highly educated.
  - B. there were not enough British supervisors to ensure compliance.
  - C. it ran contrary to Igbo democratic republican arrangement.
  - D. Igboland was too far from the seat of British colonial government.
17. Anglo-Boer War in South Africa was fought between Britain and
- A. Bantu

- B. Indians
  - C. Zimbabwe
  - D. the Dutch.
18. The earliest Europeans who came to the Central Sudan were interested in
- A. taking power from the African rulers
  - B. preventing other Europeans from coming to the region.
  - C. recruiting soldiers who would fight for them.
  - D. discovering the course of important rivers and finding out potential markets.
19. Which two black nations in Africa were not colonialised?
- A. Ethiopia and Uganda
  - B. Liberia and Ethiopia
  - C. Liberia and Morocco
  - D. Egypt and Algeria
20. The first African politician to be elected into the French parliament was
- A. Blaise Diagne.
  - B. Marcus Garvey.
  - C. W.E.B Du Bois.
  - D. George Padmore.
21. Among the motives for colonialism in Africa, the most fundamental was to
- A. remove inequality between Africans and Europeans.
  - B. exploit African resources for European development.
  - C. acquire cheap labour for European farms.
  - D. bring European cultural influence on African society.
22. The European country which settled her surplus population in Algeria was
- A. France.
  - B. Britain.
  - C. Portugal.
  - D. Spain.

23. In May 1994, South Africa elected its first black president in the person of
- A. F. W. De Klerk.
  - B. Thabo Mbeki.
  - C. Desmond Tutu.
  - D. Nelson Mandela.
24. During the Berlin conference of 1884/85, the two nations that expressed their interest in East Africa are
- A. Germany and France.
  - B. Germany and Britain.
  - C. Britain and Spain.
  - D. Belgium and Italy.
25. One positive impact of the harsh colonial policy on the nationalist struggle in Kenya was that it
- A. led to the immediate release of lands already seized by the British.
  - B. led to the emergence of elites, spokespersons and political leaders.
  - C. created awareness among Kenya traditional rulers.
  - D. intensified relations between Kenya and her neighbours.
26. The Neolithic human occupation of Mesopotamia is confined to
- A. the border between the Indus Valley and Euphrates River.
  - B. the regions of Egypt and Sumerian.
  - C. Manchukuo and Japan.
  - D. Tigris and Euphrates Valley.
27. The American declaration of independence led to
- A. war against terrorism.
  - B. rise of political parties.
  - C. American Revolution.
  - D. Economic development.

28. The region of Mesopotamia is located in the present-day country of
- A. Iran.
  - B. Russia.
  - C. Europe.
  - D. Iraq.
29. The first European country to send out explorers was
- A. Spain.
  - B. Portugal.
  - C. France.
  - D. England.
30. Who was the Babylonian law giver?
- A. Nebuchadnezzar
  - B. Hammurabi
  - C. Pharaoh
  - D. Nefertiti
31. The Sumerians invented the kind of writing known as
- A. Hieroglyphics.
  - B. Cuneiform.
  - C. Insibidi.
  - D. Alphabet.
32. Who discovered America?
- A. Christopher Columbus
  - B. Henry III
  - C. Otto Von Bismack
  - D. Henry the Great
33. Who among these invaded the Akkadian Empire?
- A. Chadians
  - B. Zegros
  - C. Sumerians

D. Aztecs from Peru

34. The extensive use of surgery and mummification gave Egyptians...
- A. recognition as pioneers in medical science
  - B. knowledge of body of morphology and organ functions
  - C. skill in preservation of their dead
  - D. knowledge of morbidity.
35. Grenville pushed his program of control further with the currency act of
- A. 1775
  - B. 1764
  - C. 1766
  - D. 1767
36. How did the Sumerian and Mesopotamia form new states and techniques?
- A. through irrigation and the creation of large cities
  - B. by war and invasion
  - C. ideological ascendancy
  - D. mediation and romantic traditions
37. The European partition of Africa took place at which of these conferences.
- A. Berlin 1884/85
  - B. Versailles 1919
  - C. Vienna 1815
  - D. San Francisco 1945
38. The unification of Germany was achieved by
- A. Bismarck
  - B. Adolf Hitler
  - C. Helmut Kohl
  - D. Angela Merkel
39. When did James Hargreaves invent the Spinning Jenny?
- A. 1764.
  - B. 1765.



- C. 1766.
  - D. 1767.
40. Which of these was a major positive impact of the industrial revolution on Africa?
- A. International trade with Europe.
  - B. Introduction of Christianity
  - C. Introduction of legitimate trade.
  - D. Abolition of the slave trade.
41. The most important impact of the Thirty years' War was
- A. the creation of Poland.
  - B. Britain became the first modern state
  - C. the emergence of Germany as the modern state.
  - D. the emergence of France as a modern state.
42. Which group of elites were excluded from the payment of taxes on the eve of the French Revolution?
- A. The peasants.
  - B. The middle class.
  - C. The proletarians.
  - D. The nobles and clergy.
43. The abolition of slave trade in Africa led to the introduction of
- A. trade in palm wine.
  - B. trade in groundnuts pyramid.
  - C. Introduction of Christianity.
  - D. legitimate trade (staple trade)
44. One of these is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council.
- A. France.
  - B. Germany.
  - C. Russia.
  - D. Britain.
45. Germany became a unified political entity in
- A. 1870.

- B. 1871.
  - C. 1872.
  - D. 1873.
46. The 1865 war that contributed to the destruction of balance of power system in Europe was between
- A. Britain and Germany.
  - B. Austria and Italy.
  - C. France and Piedmont.
  - D. Denmark and Prussia.
47. Towards the end of the Second World War, the Atlantic Charter was signed to:
- A. grant right of self-determination to nations
  - B. free Africans from colonialism
  - C. interfere with administration of Germany
  - D. cause Cold war
48. In the build up to the First World War \_\_\_\_\_ Issued a "blank cheque" to \_\_\_\_\_ for the beginning of the war.
- A. Germany, Austria
  - B. Russia, Serbia
  - C. France, Britain
  - D. Austria, Germany
49. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany took place in the
- A. Franco-Polish war.
  - B. Franco-Russian war.
  - C. Franco-Prussian war.
  - D. Franco-Turkey war.
50. Who was the French representative at the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919?
- A. Talleyrand.
  - B. Richelieu.
  - C. Hollande.
  - D. Clemenceau.

## **SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

**Answer FOUR Questions; One Question from each Course.**

### **HIS 001: AFRICAN HISTORY I**

1. Analyse the factors which led to the decline and fall of the Empire of Ancient Ghana. **[15 marks]**
2. What contributions made Idris Alooma's reign to be described as "the golden age" of the Kanem-Bornu Empire? **[15 marks]**

### **HIS 002: WORLD HISTORY I**

3. Comment on the two main factors that led to the union of South Africa. **[15 marks]**
4. "The French adoption of the policy of association was a response to the failure of the policy of assimilation" How valid is this statement? **[15 marks]**

### **HIS 003: WORLD HISTORY II**

5. Analyse the contributions of ancient Egypt to world civilization. **[15 marks]**
6. "The English Industrial revolution contributed to the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade". Comment. **[15 marks]**

### **HIS 004: AFRICAN HISTORY II**

7. Highlight the resolutions of the Vienna Congress of 1815. **[15 marks]**
8. Examine the causes of the First World War. **[15 marks]**