



JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD
JUNE 2019 EXAMINATIONS

JUPEB/011

HISTORY: ART- J123

Time Allowed: 3 hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in this section.

Use the OMR answer sheet provided to answer the question, follow the instructions on the OMR sheet

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer FOUR Questions in all; ONE from each Course.

Turn Over

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

1. The Songhai Empire captured most of the areas in the following kingdoms except _____
 - A. Ngazargamu
 - B. Gao
 - C. Kumbi
 - D. Ankole
2. Globalization is a new form of imperialism and it is characterized with the following except _____
 - A. Promotion of liberal democratic ideology
 - B. Socio economic integration of world the rule of neoliberal hegemons
 - C. Cultural imperialism, especially the Universalization of western values
 - D. Promotion of Christianity and Islamic religion
3. A major effect of the Stono Rebellion was _____
 - A. An increase in the number of slaves brought into the southern colonies
 - B. Increased in fortifications around several southern cities
 - C. The passage of legislation in southern assemblies calling for punishment for slaves
 - D. Harsher treatment of slaves in many parts of the south
4. Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established in _____
 - A. 1963
 - B. 1953
 - C. 1973
 - D. 1960
5. In International Relations the Twenty years between World War I and World War II is called _____
 - A. relative peace
 - B. inter War Years
 - C. European years
 - D. League of Nations years
6. Which of these was the successor to the League of Nations?
 - A. NATO
 - B. ICJ
 - C. The European Union
 - D. United Nations

7. The establishment of the ancient Mali Empire is attributed to _____
- A. Kaya Manga
 - B. Ali Ghaji
 - C. Keitta Sundiata
 - D. Mansa Musa
8. As different from other colonial systems of administration, Germany adopted the policy of _____
- A. Indirect Rule
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Paternalism
 - D. Association
9. As part of his economic policies in the Omani Empire, Sayyid Said initiated the cultivation of _____
- A. Cassava
 - B. Rice
 - C. Clove
 - D. Millet
10. The Apartheid Regime in South Africa was promoted through the following EXCEPT _____
- A. The Land Act
 - B. The Mixed Marriage Act
 - C. Disenfranchisement of the coloured people
 - D. The carriage of "PASS" by every citizen of the Union
11. During his 1492 voyage of exploration, Christopher Columbus accidentally landed at _____
- A. Islands of Bahamas
 - B. Islands of Cuba
 - C. Islands of Haiti
 - D. Islands of Brazil
12. The Vienna Congress of 1815 was determined to suppress the forces of _____
- A. Nationalism and Liberalism
 - B. Democracy and Revolution
 - C. Welfare and Socialism
 - D. Anti-democracy and Communism

13. The Malinke, Soninke and Kanuri were early inhabitants of which of the following states respectively?
- A. Ghana, Mali and Songhai
 - B. Mali, Ghana and Kanem
 - C. Songhai, Mali and Morocco
 - D. Kanem, Ghana and Buganda
14. The warrant chiefs were positioned at the helm of affairs in which Nigerian province?
- A. Eastern Province
 - B. Western Province
 - C. Southern Province
 - D. Northern Province
15. Which of the following event could be said to mark the official inception of colonialism in Nigeria?
- A. 1885 Berlin conference
 - B. The 1914 amalgamation
 - C. The 1861 annexation of Lagos
 - D. The 1903 capture of Kano
16. All of the following played an important role in the Triangular trade except _____
- A. Enslaved African
 - B. The Silk Road
 - C. Guns
 - D. Asian Spices
17. How did the Thirty years' war begin?
- A. It began when the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II of Bohemia attempted to curtail the religious activities of his subjects, sparking rebellion among Protestants.
 - B. It began by a revolution in France where the Catholics rebelled against the Calvinist resulting into 30 Years war.
 - C. By a Russian attack against Prussia
 - D. By a French attack of Spain due to the unclear line of succession
18. Which of these does not provide a great deal of knowledge about the famous ancient Sudanese Empire of Ghana?
- A. Scripture
 - B. Archaeology
 - C. Oral history
 - D. Written sources by Africans or Arabs

19. South Africa's Apartheid laws were repealed on June 17th _____
- A. 1989
 - B. 1990
 - C. 1991
 - D. 1994
20. _____ has been acclaimed the "Father of Modern Egyptian Civilization".
- A. Gamel Abdel Nasser
 - B. Mohammed Ali
 - C. Pasha Ismail
 - D. Sultan Mehmet II
21. The first British Colony in West Africa, established on January 1, 1808 was _____
- A. Liberia
 - B. Sierra Leone
 - C. Gambia
 - D. Ghana
22. Among the strong empires of West Africa during the 19th century included all of these except _____
- A. Asante
 - B. Dahomey
 - C. Oyo
 - D. Ghana
23. Mansa Musa the Magnificent reigned between _____
- A. 1112 and 1137
 - B. 1212 and 1237
 - C. 1312 and 1337
 - D. 1412 and 1437
24. Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in the year _____
- A. 1962
 - B. 1963
 - C. 1964
 - D. 1965
25. After the fall of the Ancient Empire of Ghana, emerged _____

- A. Songhai
- B. Kanem Bornu
- C. Congo
- D. Mali

26. America was discovered in _____

- A. 1292
- B. 1492
- C. 1392
- D. 1592

27. One of the remote causes of the World War I was _____

- A. The introduction of the Alliance System in European Politics
- B. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
- C. The formation of the League of Nations
- D. The declaration of war on Serbia.

28. Mfecane can be best described as a time of _____

- A. War against the Boers
- B. Dispersion of Zulu race as a result of wars
- C. Time of killing witches and wizards
- D. War against apartheid

29. _____ fought in the second Punic War

- A. Idris Aloma
- B. Mansa Musa
- C. Sundiata
- D. Hannibal

30. The Policy of Indignant was practiced in the colonies controlled by _____

- A. Belgium
- B. Britain
- C. France
- D. Portugal

31. One of the political thinkers who agitated for Algerian Independence was _____

- A. Julius Nyerere
- B. Frantz Fanon
- C. Kwame Nkrumah
- D. Nnamdi Azikwe

32. The American Revolution occurred from _____
- A. 1767 to 1789
 - B. 1765 to 1783
 - C. 1885 to 1886
 - D. 1767 to 1789
33. The earliest known empire of Western Sudan to have reached its peak in the 11th century was _____
- A. Mali
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Kanem Bornu
 - D. Songhai
34. Colonialism is best described as _____
- A. Freedom of association
 - B. Foreign dominance in the affairs of others
 - C. Reconstruction and rehabilitation
 - D. Colonial power
35. "Africa Unite" was a dogmatic channel of promoting African independence by _____
- A. Obafemi Awolowo
 - B. Kwame Nkrumah
 - C. Thomas Sakara
 - D. Haile Selassie
36. The Kikuyu movement emanated from _____
- A. Uganda
 - B. Angola
 - C. Kenya
 - D. Burudi
37. Majority rule was granted to the people of South Africa in _____
- A. 1993
 - B. 1994
 - C. 1995
 - D. 1996
38. Caravels (Ker-uh-velz) were built by _____
- A. Spain
 - B. Britain

- C. Portugal
- D. Dutch

39. The Franco-Prussian War was fought in _____

- A. 1870
- B. 1890
- C. 1896
- D. 1872

40. The founding of Kebbi revolved around the war-like leader called _____

- A. Queen Amina
- B. Mohammed Rimfa
- C. Kotal Kanta
- D. Al-Maghili

41. Paternalism is the type of colonial rule usually associated with the _____

- A. French and Germans
- B. Germans and Belgians
- C. British and Germans
- D. Belgians and the British

42. The nation in North Africa that fought a bitter war of liberation against the French is _____

- A. Morocco
- B. Algeria
- C. Egypt
- D. Tunisia

43. The first successful socialist revolution in history was the _____

- A. American Revolution
- B. French Revolution
- C. Russian Revolution
- D. None of the these

44. _____ represented France at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

- A. Talleyrand
- B. Alexander I
- C. Von Mettermich
- D. Adolf Hitler

45. Which country in Africa was one of the ancient civilizations?

- A. Sudan
- B. Ethiopia
- C. Egypt
- D. Nigeria

46. Who was the Babylonian law giver?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Hammurabi
- C. Pharaoh
- D. Nefertiti

47. The idea of mummification is credited to _____

- A. Egypt
- B. Mesopotamia
- C. Persia
- D. Nubia

48. Which of this was not associated with Italian unification?

- A. Mazzini
- B. Gioberti
- C. Cavour
- D. Garibaldi

49. The Congress of Vienna was primarily aimed at _____

- A. Maintaining balance of power in Europe
- B. Ousting Napoleon as Emperor of France
- C. Restoring the Bourbon rulers
- D. Freeing the prisoners at Bastille

50. The last African country to attain independent status is _____

- A. Mali
- B. Somalia
- C. South Sudan
- D. Madagascar.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

From this section, answer FOUR Questions; Not more than ONE Question from each Course.

HST 001: AFRICAN HISTORY I

1. Examine the role played by Mansa Musa in the development of Ancient Mali Empire 15 Marks
2. Identify the three Berber groups described by the Arab historians. 15 Marks

HST 002: AFRICAN HISTORY II

3. Examine the features of Apartheid Policies in South Africa 15 Marks
4. Explain the distinguishing features in the British and French colonial policies. 15 Marks

HST 003: WORLD HISTORY I

5. Why has Africa not been able to preserve its glory as the “Cradle of Civilization”?
15 Marks
6. Account for the factors which contributed to the Age of exploration. 15 Marks

HST 004: WORLD HISTORY II

7. Account for the causes of the French Revolution 15 Marks
8. Discuss the various factors leading to the emergence of the modern state system.
15 Marks