

JUPEB

History

Past questions

Paper Type: **Objective (PT.1-4)**

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JUEB HISTORY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.4)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

1. Bilad-al-Sudan refers to _____

- A. the land of the Blacks.
- B. the land of the whites.
- C. the land of the Sudanese.
- D. the land of the Arabs.

2. Mali Empire evolved after the demise of _____

- A. Songhai Empire.
- B. Kanem Bornu Empire.
- C. Ghana Empire.
- D. Benin Kingdom.

3. Which of the following Mali ruler gave gold freely and caused its price to fall in the _____ international market?

- A. Mansa Musa.

B. Askia Mohammad.

C. Sunni Ali.

D. Sundiata.

4. Sumanguru of Susu Kingdom defeated Ghana in _____

A. AD 1240.

B. AD 1208.

C. AD 1087.

D. AD 1203.

5. The first Kanem Bornu Empire was situated in which part of the Lake Chad?

A. North.

B. East.

C. West.

D. South.

6. According to the Kano Chronicle, the ancient Kano was founded by _____

A. Bayajidda.

B. Abuyazidda.

C. Bagodo.

D. Bawo.

7. The first Kanem Bornu Empire lasted from _____

- A. 800 to 1470
- B. 800 to 1480
- C. 800 to 1490
- D. 800 to 1410

8. *Katikkiro* in the Buganda Kingdom is regarded as the _____

- A. Queen.
- B. Council of Chiefs.
- C. King.
- D. Prime Minister.

9. One of the specialized occupations of the Baganda was _____

- A. manufacture of fishing tools.
- B. manufacture of war implement.
- C. making of baskets.
- D. manufacture of bark-cloths.

10. Sayyid Said was elected as the elected that Sultan of the Omani Empire in _____

- A. 1802
- B. 1806
- C. 1808
- D. 1812

11. The language of the Swahili civilization is referred to as _____

- A. Kiswahili.
- B. Wasawahili.
- C. Sahili.
- D. Sawahili.

12. Which of the following African groups was the last to settle in Southern Africa?

- A. Xhosa.
- B. Khoikhoi.
- C. Bantu.
- D. Hausa.

13. The slave trade was replaced by _____

- A. cotton trade.
- B. legitimate trade.
- C. human trade.
- D. oil trade.

14. The legitimate trade was an outcome of the industrial revolution in _____

- A. Africa.
- B. Asia.
- C. Europe.
- D. America.

15. The events leading to the partition of Africa started from the _____

- A. 16th century
- B. 17th century
- C. 19th century
- D. 18th century

16. West Africa was partitioned at the Berlin Conference of _____

- A. 1884/1885
- B. 1884/1886
- C. 1886/1887

D. 1887/1888

17. Kenya became a British Consular District in July _____

- A. 1896
- B. 1895
- C. 1880
- D. 1892

18. In what year Kenya became a settler colony?

- A. 1960
- B. 1905
- C. 1908
- D. 1922

19. Which of these was not a white settler state in East and Southern Africa?

- A. Kenya.
- B. Zimbabwe.
- C. Uganda.
- D. South Africa.

20. The Maji-Maji rebellion began in July _____

- A. 1906
- B. 1905
- C. 1907
- D. 1916

21. One of the major problems of the Kenyan African National Union was _____

- A. migration of its leaders to Europe.
- B. tribalism and personal struggle for power.
- C. foreign interference.
- D. criticism from the Kenyan press.

22. The first Europeans to settle at the Cape in 1652 were the _____

- A. British.
- B. French.
- C. Dutch.
- D. German.

23. Which of the following was not introduced to suppress Africans in Apartheid South Africa?

- A. The Bantu Afrikaner Act.

B. Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act.

C. Group Areas Act.

D. The Native Laws Amendment Act.

24. Europeans who became 'Boers' were the _____

- A. British.
- B. Portuguese.
- C. Germans.
- D. Dutch.

25. Which three colonial territories were controlled by the Boers?

- A. Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal.
- B. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.
- C. Namibia, Transkai and Transvaal.
- D. Natal, Namibia and Swaziland.

26. The Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations evolved in the _____

- A. Indus valley.

- B. Sinai region.
- C. Rivers Tigris and Euphrates region.
- D. River Nile valley.

27. The Sumerian and the Egyptian arts of writing were known as _____

- A. cuneiform and hieroglyphic.
- B. Roman letters and cuneiform.
- C. papyrus and hieroglyphic.
- D. nsibidi and papyrus.

28. The Code of Hamurabi evolved in _____

- A. Egypt.
- B. China.
- C. Rome.
- D. Babylon.

29. A major contribution of the River Nile to ancient Egypt was _____

- A. seasonal flooding and deposit of alluvial soil.

B. provision of venue for the worship of gods.

C. sightseeing features.

D. provision of water to build the pyramids.

30. The Sugar Act was introduced in _____

- A. 1764
- B. 1765
- C. 1766
- D. 1768

31. The Boston Tea Party had far reaching consequence in both _____

- A. France and America.
- B. Washington and London.
- C. England and America.
- D. Mexico and Peru.

32. Hieroglyphics writing is associated with _____

- A. Egypt.
- B. Sumeria.
- C. Babylon.

D. Mesopotamia.

33. Which of the following European countries supported America during the war of Independence?

- A. France.
- B. Britain.
- C. Italy.
- D. Netherland.

34. American declaration of independence led to the American _____

- A. Latin war.
- B. seven years war.
- C. civil war.
- D. revolution.

35. The Age of Exploration was facilitated by the following **EXCEPT** _____

A. the quest for knowledge by the European explorers.

B. the desire to explore new horizons by the European monarchs.

C. the Renaissance spirit embodied in the explorers.

D. the pursuit of fame by European monarchs.

36. Which European nation-state was considered as the forerunner during the age of exploration in the 15th and 16th centuries?

- A. France.
- B. England.
- C. Portugal.
- D. The Netherlands.

37. Which European traveller visited China in the 14th century?

- A. Prince Henry the Navigator.
- B. Marco Polo.
- C. Prester John.
- D. Niccolo Machiavelli.

38. The Industrial Revolution started in Britain in _____

- A. 1750
- B. 1850
- C. 1789
- D. 1832

39. The system of production in Britain before the Industrial Revolution was _____

- A. iron.
- B. serfdom.
- C. cottage.
- D. weaving.

40. The fourteen points of the agenda at the Versailles Peace Treaty was proposed by _____

- A. Woodrow Wilson.
- B. George Washington.
- C. Otto Von Bismarck.
- D. Lloyd George.

41. The Chartist Movement agitated for _____

- A. improvement in workers' conditions in Britain.
- B. Blacks rights.

- C. women empowerment.
- D. adult suffrage.

42. Russia withdraw from World War I in _____

- A. 1917
- B. 1916
- C. 1915
- D. 1918

43. One of the vital natural resources that aided Industrial Revolution in England was _____

- A. diamond.
- B. oil.
- C. iron and coal.
- D. coke.

44. The Industrial Revolution resulted in the following **EXCEPT** _____

- A. increase in urbanization in Britain.
- B. the birth of the Factory System in England.

C. construction of roads, canals and bridges in England.

D. the conquest of Britain by invaders.

45. One of the following countries joined World War I in 1917 on the side of the Triple *Entente*.

A. USA.

B. Japan.

C. China.

D. Italy.

46. One of the following emerged from the Thirty Years' War as the first modern state in Europe.

A. Britain.

B. France.

C. Austria.

D. Russia.

47. Who was the father of modern state system in Europe?

A. Cardinal Richelieu.

B. Otto von Bismarck.

C. Viscount Castlereagh.

D. Talleyrand.

48. The thirty years war came to an end with the Treaty of _____

A. Utrecht.

B. Versailles.

C. Westphalia.

D. Rome.

49. Which of the following countries pioneered Industrial Revolution in Europe?

A. France.

B. Britain.

C. Italy.

D. Germany.

50. On the eve of the French Revolution in 1789, the French society was divided into _____

A. two Estates.

B. three Estates.

C. four Estates.

D. five Estates.

JUEB HISTORY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.3)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

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 fund the second Kanuri Empire
- B. West ward to found the second Kanuri Empire
- C. Eastward 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 Mbudu
- D. Bunyoro, Busoga, and Mdebele

5. Sankore University which was estimated to have over 700,000 manuscripts was located in which city in 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 the 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 17th and 18th centuries, the dominant states 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 British 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 will fight for them

D. discovering the course of important rivers and finding out potential markets

19. Which two black nations in Africa were not colonized?

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 interests in East Africa were _____

- 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 the 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 Bismarck
- 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 function
- 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 1884/45
- 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 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 of 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

CHECK YOUR **ANSWERS**

*Would you like to get or confirm the **correct answer(s)** to any or all of these questions?*

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JUEB HISTORY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.2)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

1. The Songhai Empire captured most of the areas in the following kingdoms EXCEPT _____

- A. Ngazargamu
- B. Gao
- C. Kumbi
- D. Ankole

2. Globalisation 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 the world rule of neoliberal hegemony
- 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 fortification around several southern cities
- C. the passage of legislation in southern assemblies calling for punishment of 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 the 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 system 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 events 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 Africans
- 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 against Protestants

B. It began by a revolution in France where the Catholics rebelled against the Calvinist resulting in 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 African and 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 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 war
- 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. Burundi

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 a 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 nations in North Africa that fought the 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 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 these 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 European
- B. ousting Napoleon as Emperor of France
- C. restoring the Bourbon rulers
- D. freeing the prisoners of Bastille

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

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

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

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JUEB HISTORY PAST QUESTIONS (PT.1)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

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 Sefdymasty 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. Nnamdi Azikiwe

- B. Obafemi Awolowo
- 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 traveller 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

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