

SC2071
WASSCE 2024
HISTORY 1
Objective Test
1 hour

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Name.....

Index Number.....

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

Answer all the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the correct option for each question and shade in pencil on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question. An example is given below.

Knowledge of the use of iron enabled the early man in West Africa to

- A. learn the practice of agriculture.
- B. control his environment more effectively. ria
- C. acquire the knowledge of warfare.
- D. develop a religious culture.

The correct answer is control his environment more effectively, which is lettered B, and therefore answer space B would be shaded

A B C D

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following sources of history helps to classify people into ethnic groups?
 - A. Serology
 - B. Oral tradition
 - C. Linguistics ria
 - D. Art forms
2. The bias interpretation of historical facts by writers has often led to the element of
 - A. validity.
 - B. subjectivity.
 - C. reliability.
 - D. objectivity.
3. Court records are classified under
 - A. ethnography.
 - B. artefacts.
 - C. linguistic evidence.
 - D. written records.
4. One merit of oral tradition in the writing of West African history is that the researcher
 - A. has no need to cross-check the information collected.
 - B. comes into contact with many books.
 - C. comes into contact with the narrator.
 - D. pays very little as travelling expenses.
5. All the following factors contributed to the development of the trans-Saharan trade **except**
 - A. involvement of some Europeans as middlemen.
 - B. the introduction of camel in North Africa.
 - C. involvement of the Berbers as financiers.
 - D. the contributions of Islamic merchants.

ria

6. Kolanuts and slaves sold during the trans-Saharan trade came **mainly** from the
- Sahara Desert.
 - Guinea Savanna.
 - Forest Region.
 - Coastal Region.
7. During the trans-Saharan trade, salt was **mainly** obtained from
- Taghaza.
 - Timbuktu.
 - Wangara.
 - Walata. ria
8. Which of the following articles of the trans-Saharan trade was from West Africa?
- Dates
 - Gold
 - Copper
 - Kolanuts
9. The economic effects of the trans-Saharan trade included all the following **except**
- availability of numerous commercial goods.
 - development of many trading centres.
 - improvement in agricultural productivity.
 - establishment of towns and cities.
10. One famous Islamic education centre in Western Sudan was
- Awadaghost.
 - Kumbi Saleh.
 - Timbuktu.
 - Zamfara. ria
11. Which of the following statements was **true** about Islam in West Africa?
- Islam did not improve the justice system
 - Islam encouraged education
 - Islamic books were never found in the region
 - Islam gave more rights to women than men
12. Which of the following was **not** a political effect of the spread of Islam in West Africa? The
- establishment of diplomatic relations with other Muslim rulers.
 - employment of educated Muslims as administrators.
 - creation of numerous Islamic education centres.
 - unification of large states of different cultural backgrounds.
13. The introduction of Islam did **not** only bring a new religion to West Africa but also a system of
- political administration.
 - trade control.
 - military rule.
 - agricultural structures.

ria

Turn over

14. The rulers of the empires of Western Sudan encouraged the spread of Islam in all the following ways **except**
- appointing Muslim officials as judges.
 - levying taxes on Islamic scholars.
 - allowing the conversion of their subjects.
 - performing pilgrimage in Mecca.
15. All the following were factors that enabled the Portuguese to take the lead in the exploration of West Africa in the 15th century **except**
- advancement in ship building.
 - peace and stability in their country.
 - low technological advancement in their country.
 - the patronage and support of Prince Henry.
16. The **main** interest of the European traders in West Africa before 1600 was in
- diamond.
 - cotton.
 - slaves.
 - gold.
17. The Europeans encouraged the cultivation of cash crops in West Africa to
- discourage West Africans from trading in slaves.
 - feed the European traders and sailors.
 - feed the West African population.
 - move all European industries to the region.
18. All the following were effects of the European contact with West Africa **except**
- introduction of the Atlantic slave trade.
 - expansion of the indigenous industries.
 - introduction of European culture.
 - introduction and spread of Christianity.
19. The **main** reason for the establishment of trading forts in West Africa was for them to serve as
- warehouses.
 - guest lodges.
 - military posts.
 - health facilities.
20. The trans-Atlantic slave trade was difficult to suppress because
- it was permitted by the European laws.
 - of protests from religious leaders.
 - the trade was economically viable.
 - West Africa was closer to Europe than other regions.
21. The trans-Atlantic slave trade was initiated by the
- Portuguese.
 - French.
 - Dutch.
 - British.

22. The European nation that enacted and enforced the Abolition Act of 1807 was
- Portugal.
 - Germany.
 - France.
 - Britain.
23. The two West African territories founded for the settlement of freed slaves were
- Sierra Leone and The Gambia.
 - Sierra Leone and Liberia.
 - Liberia and Nigeria.
 - Senegal and Guinea.
24. The following factors helped in the continuation of the trans-Atlantic slave trade **except**
- reliable source of income.
 - demand for slave labour.
 - slavery as a form of punishment.
 - enforcement of the Equipment Treaty.
25. The Christian missionaries played a political role in West Africa by
- introducing Western civilization.
 - establishing numerous schools.
 - supporting colonialism.
 - promoting industrialization.
26. The following factors obstructed the activities of Christian missionaries in West Africa **except**
- legitimate trade.
 - hostility of the people.
 - language barrier.
 - traditional religion.
27. Christian missionaries initially hoped that evangelization in West Africa would eradicate the
- trade in grain and ivory.
 - slave trade and slavery.
 - exploitation of natural resources.
 - domestic production of agricultural goods.
28. The Christian missionaries found Western education useful because it
- developed indigenous cultures.
 - trained politicians.
 - enriched the West Africans that embraced Christianity.
 - facilitated the spread of their religion.
29. One reason that made some West Africans develop hatred for Christianity was that the converts were made to
- encourage the production of food crops.
 - read and interpret the Bible.
 - renounce the traditional religions.
 - print and spread religious literatures.
30. Which of the following factors did **not** contribute to the partition of West Africa? The
- need to find markets for European goods.
 - demand for raw materials.
 - desire to reinvest surplus capital.
 - emergence of strong traditional rulers.

Turn over

31. Some West African territories subdued to the European powers because of
- A. their desire to speak European languages.
 - B. the introduction of Western education.
 - C. the superior weapons used against them.
 - D. the freedom enjoyed by the rulers.
32. All the following factors influenced the choice of territories in West Africa by the European powers **except**
- A. instability in the region.
 - B. vastness of the land.
 - C. diplomacy and prestige.
 - D. economic benefits.
33. Which of the following was **not** a reason for the convening of the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-85?
- A. Bitter rivalry among European nations
 - B. Establishment of industries in West Africa
 - C. The need to avoid war among European nations
 - D. Imperial ambition of some European rulers
34. The European power that was **not** a major participant in the partition of West African territories was
- A. Britain.
 - B. France.
 - C. Portugal.
 - D. Spain.
35. One negative effect of the Scramble for and Partition of territories on the people of West Africa was
- A. that ethnic unity remained intact.
 - B. the acceptance of the Christian faith by all.
 - C. the division of some ethnic groups by boundaries.
 - D. the eviction of all villagers to settle in the cities.
36. The colonial policy that gave recognition to the traditional institutions in West Africa was
- A. Paternalism.
 - B. Indirect Rule.
 - C. Association.
 - D. Assimilation.
37. The **main** objective of the colonial economies in West Africa was to
- A. obtain raw materials for industries in Europe.
 - B. help West Africans to become independent.
 - C. create employment opportunities for the West Africans.
 - D. enable West African territories to trade among themselves.
38. Britain appointed Warrant chiefs in some parts of West Africa during the colonial period because
- A. the British were too friendly to the chiefs.
 - B. some of the chiefs were too old to rule.
 - C. those areas did not have traditional administrative system.
 - D. of the limited number of educated people.

39. Shortly after independence, some West African leaders suppressed democratic rule and introduced
- multiparty system.
 - presidential system. ria
 - parliamentary system.
 - one party system.
40. Increase in export from West African states in the 19th century was due to the
- partition of the region.
 - advent of the Industrial Revolution.
 - colonization of the region.
 - Agrarian Revolution in the region.
41. The **main** reason for boundary disputes among some West African states was their desire to
- establish industries.
 - reduce the rate of brain drain.
 - control natural resources.
 - prevent economic competition. ria
42. Which of the following was **not** a feature of military rule in West Africa?
- Protection of human rights
 - Enactment of decrees
 - Suppression of the press
 - Suspension of the constitution
43. West African countries are **not** evenly developed because of the
- effects of the formation of the United Nations Organization.
 - equal distribution of natural resources among nations.
 - conflicts among West African states.
 - weak economic policies of the West African states.
44. Which of the following was **not** a problem of independent West African states?
- Widespread corruption
 - Provision of welfare services
 - Bad governance
 - Inadequate energy supply
45. One primary reason responsible for the underdevelopment of West African states was
- commitment to duty.
 - absence of clear-cut boundaries.
 - bad governance.
 - inadequate family funds.
46. West African leaders were **mainly** controlled by foreign governments through
- foreign aid.
 - social equality.
 - support for dictatorship. ria
 - food self-sufficiency.
47. The membership of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) included all the following countries **except**
- Togo.
 - Guinea.
 - Gabon.
 - Mali.

Turn over

48. The United Nations Organization (UNO/UN) was formed **mainly** to
- A. achieve the ambition of the European powers.
 - B. satisfy the economic desires of China and Russia.
 - C. provide free food for disabled children in the world.
 - D. prevent the outbreak of another world war. ria
49. All the following were challenges encountered by the Organization of African Unity (OAU/AU) **except**
- A. loyalty to former colonial masters.
 - B. inability to acquire a headquarters for the organization.
 - C. absence of unshakable unity among member states.
 - D. inadequate funds to finance all its projects.
- ria
50. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was able to restore political stability in some member countries through the use of all the following **except**
- A. dialogue.
 - B. employment.
 - C. military intervention.
 - D. reconciliation.

END OF PAPER