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JAMB » History » 2012

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- 1 The Nok civilization suggests that
 - A Nigeria passed through different stages of development
 - B civilization in the area began with the Stone Age
 - C the people of Nigeria came from the East
 - D Nigerian civilization is related to that of Greek.

- 2 The development of microliths is associated with the
 - A Middle Age Stone
 - B Late Stone Age

C Iron Age

D Early Stone Age.

3 In pre-colonial Nigeria, intergroup contacts were encourage mostly by

A economic interdependence

B military alliance

C marriage ties

D political ties

4 Which of the following is the most important source of the history of the Hausa states?

A Tarikh-as Sudan.

B The European account.

C The Kano Chronicle.

D The Arab traders' account.

- 5 The Yoruba background to the Oba of Benin is emphasized by the
- A similarities of Benin and Ife arts
 - B similarities in their political structures
 - C relationship between Oranmiyan and Ogiso dynasties
 - D Oranmiyan legend in Benin history.
-

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- 6 European traders did not venture into the interior of Nigeria before the 19th century because
- A they were ignorant of the area
 - B the African middlemen served their needs
 - C of their fear of the African middlemen
 - D they were very few in number.
-

- 7 The Africans transported across the Atlantic as slaves were mostly
- A people with criminal records

- B able-bodied men
- C disabled persons
- D people with low income.

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- 8 The jihadists emerged victorious in Gobir because
- A their cause was just
 - B the Hausa rulers were divided
 - C they had superior weapons
 - D the masses supported them.
-

- 9 Rabeh's greatest challenge after conquering Borno was
- A normalizing relations with Sokoto Caliphate
 - B rebuilding the armed forces
 - C reviving the ailing economy
 - D safeguarding the religion of Islam.
-

- 10 Christianity spread fast in Nigeria because it
- A was associated with Western education
 - B had superior spiritual appeal
 - C preached social equality
 - D was opposed to oppression by rulers.
-

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- 11 Ibadan-Ijebu relations in the 19th Century became hostile as a result of
- A boundary disputes between them
 - B succession to the Ijebu throne
 - C British annexation of Lagos
 - D Ibadan's attempt to reach the coast.
-

- 12 The Ekiti Parapo was aimed at
- A checking European inroad into Yorubaland
 - B restoring the dignity of the Alaafin

- C reducing the powers of Ibadan
 - D forming a federated government.
-

13 The Uzama title holders in Benin Kingdom were responsible for

- A advising the Oba in the administration of the Kingdom
 - B punishing erring members of the royal family
 - C defending the Kingdom from external attacks
 - D settling disputes between the Oba and other chiefs.
-

14 Britain suppressed the trans-Atlantic slave trade because

- A there was no more market for slaves in America
- B it had become very inhuman
- C the Christian missions preached against it
- D it became unfavourable to her industrial progress.

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- 15 The main goal of the British expedition against the Aro was to
- A destroy the Ibini-Ukpabi oracle
 - B eliminate all opposition to their presence in the hinterland
 - C pave the way for the Christianization of Igboland
 - D liberate the Igbo from Aro bondage.
-

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- 16 A major reason for the introduction of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria was to
- A ensure perfect control of the economy
 - B further weaken the position of the elite class
 - C assist the Christian missionaries in their activities
 - D secure cheap labour for railway construction.
-

17 Nationalist activities developed earlier in British West Africa than in French West Africa because

A British colonies were accorded equal status with Britain

B Britain had more colonies than France

C African chiefs in French colonies were highly respected

D of the systems of administration adopted by the colonial powers.

18 The main reason for the construction of the railway from Port-Harcourt into the hinterland was the

A discovery of tin in Jos area

B discovery of a deep sea harbor at Port-Harcourt

C discovery of coal at Udi

D need to evacuate export crops from the hinterland.

19 During the colonial period, agricultural policy in Nigeria was designed to

- A** raise the financial base of the country
 - B** make the economy compete favourably in the world market
 - C** provide raw materials for British industries
 - D** demonstrate Britain's concern for the development of its colonies.
-

20 The Nigerian Youth Movement collapsed as a result of

- A** its failure to win elections
 - B** shortage of funds to run its affairs
 - C** the harassment of its leadership by government
 - D** the break-up of its leadership.
-

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- 21** The NCNC London Delegate pressed for
- A** free primary education for all Nigerian children
 - B** autonomy for the regions

- C a revision of the Richards Constitution
- D outright independence for Nigeria.

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22 The Lyttlelton Constitution is considered a landmark in the history of Nigeria, because it

- A created a federal structure of government for the country
 - B made ministers accountable to the electorate
 - C recognized Lagos as a federal territory
 - D gave ministers full authority over their ministries.
-

23 Protests by trade unions in Nigeria during the colonial period were aimed at

- A achieving political independence
 - B establishing more industries
 - C obtaining specific benefits for members
 - D fighting corruption among government officials.
-

24 Which of the following served as federal ministers under the Tafawa Balewa Administration?

- A Alhaji Muhammadu Ribadu and Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh.
 - B Chief Kolawole Balogun and Alhaji Adamu Ciroma.
 - C Alhaji Muhammadu Inuwa Wada and Chief Richard Akinjide
 - D Chief Aja Nwachukwu and Alhaji Umaru Dikko.
-

25 An important function of FEDECO during the 1979 elections was

- A establishing party offices
 - B promulgating the new constitution into law
 - C swearing-in of elected officials
 - D delineating electoral constituencies.
-

- 26 A major reason for the military intervention in Nigeria's politics in 1966 was the
- A pro-West posture of Nigeria's foreign policy
 - B over-bearing power of traditional rulers
 - C attempt by government to retire top military officers
 - D crisis of the 1964 General Elections.
-

- 27 Major General Aguiyi-Ironsi introduced a unitary system of government because
- A it was the wish of the people
 - B of the command structure of the military
 - C he wanted more revenue for the central government
 - D other military officers were planning to overthrow him.
-

- 28 The strategy for accelerated agricultural development of the Obasanjo regime in the 1970's focused on
- A improving transportation network to the rural areas

- B** establishing agro-allied industries
- C** achieving food self-sufficiency
- D** establishing new marketing boards.

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29 The Berber scholar, al-Mukhtar, contributed to the success of the Masina Jihad by

- A** fighting alongside Seju Ahmadu
 - B** preparing the ground through the Qadiriyyah Brotherhood
 - C** mobilizing various groups to fight for Seku Ahmadu
 - D** appealing to Ardo Moudo to support Seku Ahmadu.
-

30 The establishment of Freetown in 1822 facilitated

- A** the settlement of freed slaves
- B** Christian missionary activities
- C** humanitarian activities
- D** the improvement of agriculture.

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31 Nineteenth century Egyptian nationalism principally aimed at

- A controlling the Suez Canal
 - B forming a constitutional government in Egypt
 - C bringing down the monarchy
 - D ensuring Egyptian independence.
-

32 The Battle of Tel el-Kebir was fought between

- A the British and the Urabists
 - B Tawfiq and the Mahdists
 - C the Khedive and the Wafdists
 - D Napoleon and the Mamluks.
-

33 Morocco was of strategic importance to the European countries because

- A of its good climatic conditions

- B it was highly industrialized
 - C it possessed good mineral resources
 - D it provided an entrance to the Mediterranean.
-

34 The Mahdists revolt in the Sudan was successful

- A They believed they had a superior faith
 - B it enjoyed widespread support
 - C the Egyptian army was poorly trained
 - D General Gordon was an incompetent commander.
-

35 Sayyid Said increased the volume of trade with the Europeans by

- A allowing them to take control of the trade with the hinterland
- B replacing Indian middlemen with Europeans
- C allowing European consuls to reside in Zanzibar
- D making English the lingua franca of Zanzibar.

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- 36 One of the main aims of the British conquest of Buganda was to
- A gain access to the cape of Good Hope
 - B gain control of the gold mines of Bunyoro
 - C prevent other Europeans from controlling the source of the Nile
 - D take control of the trade routes in the area.
-

- 37 The survival of Ethiopia as an independent polity was as a result of the
- A location of the kingdom
 - B alliance with some European powers
 - C strong economic base of the kingdom
 - D introduction of a compulsory military service.
-

- 38 The Mfecane resulted in the

- A** division and fragmentation of the Zulu nation
 - B** formation of the Ndebele state
 - C** decrease in Boer influence in South Africa
 - D** dispersal of the Zulu to the Katanga copper belt.
-

39 The 1960 Sharpeville revolt was specifically against

- A** labour laws
 - B** land laws
 - C** pass laws
 - D** marriage laws.
-

40 A major consequence of the Great Trek was the

- A** restriction of movement of the whites in South Africa
 - B** agitation for black-white equality in South Africa
 - C** annexation of white communities by the Africans
 - D** the expansion of white communities in South Africa.
-

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41 One feature of European diplomacy in the scramble for Africa was

- A exchanging of ambassadors among them
 - B holding Africans hostage for negotiations
 - C negotiating with African leaders for territories
 - D reconciling differences over territorial claims.
-

42 The French colonial policy of assimilation failed in Africa because

- A African culture was deeply rooted
- B the African elite were opposed to it
- C it was not consistently implemented
- D it was expensive to implement.

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- 43 Which of the following was one of the demands of the National Congress of British West Africa?
- A Establishment of a university in each of the colonies.
 - B Expulsion of all Syrians and Lebanese from the colonies.
 - C Election of Africans into each colony's council.
 - D Restriction of the activities of Christian missionaries in the colonies.
-

- 44 The nationalist movement in Nigeria during the post-war period was primarily led by
- A businessmen
 - B the intelligentsia
 - C students
 - D local chiefs.
-

- 45 One of the objectives for the formation of the South African Native Congress in 1912 was to
- A establish a political party

- B encourage black participation in governance
 - C retrieve all lands seized by the whites
 - D integrate the various groups and races.
-

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46 In 1973, Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with Israel because of Israel's

- A occupation of Egyptian territory
 - B support for apartheid South Africa
 - C support for Biafra during the war
 - D raid on Entebbe airport in Uganda.
-

47 King Leopold's colonial ventures in the Congo were aimed at

- A making Belgium a great colonial power
 - B carving out an empire for himself
 - C putting a stop to domestic slave trade in the area
 - D introducing Western education to the people.
-

48 In Africa, the colonial authorities introduced modern means of transportation in order to

- A develop the internal markets
 - B increase farmers' purchasing power
 - C encourage urban development
 - D promote import-export trade.
-

Answers: EduNgr.com JAMB Past Questions

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1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A

11. D 25. D 26. D 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. A

31. D 32. A 33. D 34. B 35. C 36. C 37. A 38. B 39. C 40. D

41. D 42. A 43. C 44. B 45. D 46. A 47. B 48. D

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