

## **HISTORY**

### **EXAMINATION SCHEME**

There will be two papers – Paper 1 and Paper 2, both of which must be taken. The papers will be composite and will be taken at one sitting.

**PAPER 1:** This will be a one-hour multiple-choice objective test of fifty (50) items. Candidates must attempt all the questions for forty (40) marks.

**PAPER 2:** This will be a 2 hour essay type test containing sets of questions on the histories of member countries. Each set shall be made up of three sections, Sections A, B and C.

The sections for the sets of questions for Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Liberia shall be on the following periods of their histories:

Section A: From the earliest times to the 1800

Section B: 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Section C: 1900 – 2000

Those for Ghana will be as follows:

Section A: Landmarks of African history: From the earliest times to AD 1800

Section B: Ghana and the wider world: From earliest times to AD1900

Section C: Ghana: AD 1900-1991

Each section, for each country, shall have three questions. Candidates will be required to answer questions on the countries in which they are taking the examination ie their home countries. They will answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section. The paper will carry 60 marks.

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**PAPER 1**  
**(OBJECTIVE)**

1. Myths and legends form part of
  - A. archaeological evidence.
  - B. oral tradition.
  - C. linguistic evidence.
  - D. carbon dating.
  
2. The camel was widely used in the trans- Saharan trade because it could
  - A. travel long distances without water.
  - B. scare away highway robbers.
  - C. easily resist tsetse fly bites.
  - D. easily find food in the desert.
  
3. At first, African slaves that arrived Portugal were
  - A. sent to the plantations to farm.
  - B. educated and converted to Christianity.
  - C. sold in the European slave markets.
  - D. recruited into the Portuguese army.
  
4. The main aim of Christian Missionary activities in West Africa was to
  - A. introduce legitimate trade.
  - B. abolish slavery and slave trade.
  - C. introduce Christianity.
  - D. establish industries.
  
5. Which of the following contributed **most** to the spread of Christianity in the rural areas?
  - A. Offering gifts to local chiefs
  - B. Employment of teachers as catechists
  - C. Cessation of inter ethnic conflicts
  - D. Construction of church buildings

6. A significant outcome of the Berlin Conference of 1884-5 for West Africa was the
  - A. introduction of European languages.
  - B. introduction of cash crops.
  - C. creation of artificial boundaries.
  - D. abolition of slavery.
  
7. One of the effects of the partition of West Africa was
  - A. high level of illiteracy.
  - B. military intervention in politics.
  - C. constant boundary disputes.
  - D. high infant mortality.
  
8. Indirect Rule was used in the following countries by the British **except** in
  - a. Liberia
  - b. Gold Coast.
  - c. The Gambia.
  - d. Sierra Leone.
  
9. Two countries where ethnic factors caused boundary dispute were
  - A. The Gambia and Senegal.
  - B. Nigeria and Benin.
  - C. Liberia and Guinea.
  - D. Ghana and Togo.
  
10. A major challenge that West African countries faced as a result of their membership of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was
  - A. the influx of refugees from member countries.
  - B. their inability to pay dues.
  - C. difficulty in securing financial support.
  - D. their inability to attend meetings.

**PAPER 2**  
**(ESSAY)**

**NIGERIA**

*For candidates in Nigeria only*

SECTION A

*[Nigeria from earliest times to 1800]*

1. (a). What is History?  
(b). In what **four** ways is the study of History important for the development of Nigeria?
2. Describe any **five** features of the political organization of the Tiv.

SECTION B

*[Nigeria in the 19<sup>th</sup> century]*

3. Identify any **five** reasons for the adoption of Indirect Rule system in Nigeria by the British.
4. Identify any **five** effects of the Fulani jihad on Nigeria.

SECTION C

*[Nigeria from 1900 to 2000]*

5. Highlight any **five** economic problems that faced Nigeria in the 1990s.
6. Outline any **five** reforms made by Obasanjo's administration in Nigeria between 1999 and 2007.

**THE GAMBIA**

*For Candidates in The Gambia only*

SECTION A

*[The Gambia from earliest times to 1800]*

1. Highlight any **five** reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to The Gambia before 1800.
2. Give any **five** reasons for the Mandinka migration to The Gambia.

SECTION B

[The Gambia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century]

3. Identify any **five** steps taken by the British to suppress the Atlantic slave trade.
4. State any **five** problems encountered by Christian Missionary in The Gambia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

SECTION C

[The Gambia from 1900 to 2000]

5. Outline any five reasons for the failure of 1981 coup d'état in The Gambia.
6. Highlight any **five** social programme undertaken in The Gambia from 1994 to 2000.

**SIERRA LEONE**

*For Candidates in Sierra Leone only*

SECTION A

[Sierra Leone from earliest times to 1800]

1. In what **five** ways did the Mane invasions affect Sierra Leone?
2. Identify any **five** ways by which Islam was introduced in Sierra Leone before 1800.

SECTION B

[Sierra Leone in the 19<sup>th</sup> century]

3. State any **five** difficulties which the freed slaves faced in Sierra Leone.
4. Identify any **five** causes of the Hut Tax War.

SECTION C

[Sierra Leone from 1900 to 2000]

5. Identify any **five** effects of Sierra Leone civil war in 1991.
6. Outline any five **reasons** for the involvement of Sierra Leone in the formation of Manu River Union (MRU).

## **LIBERIA**

*For candidates in Liberia only*

### SECTION A

[Liberia from earliest times to 1800]

1. (a) What is history ?  
(b) Identify any **four** sources of Liberian history.
2. Highlight any **five** effects of the migration of early people of Liberia.

### SECTION B

[Liberia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century]

3. Give any **five** reasons why Liberia declared her independence in 1847.
4. Highlight any **five** policies of the True Whig Party in Liberia between 1847 and 1871.

### SECTION C

[Liberia from 1900 to 2000]

5. Outline any **five** achievements of President William V.S. Tubman as president of Liberia.
6. (a). List any **three** members of the Mano River Union.  
(b). Identify any **four** ways Liberia has performed her duties as a member of the Mano Rivers Union.

## **GHANA**

*For candidates in Ghana only*

### SECTION A

[Landmarks of African History: From earliest times to AD 1800]

1. In what **five** ways is the study of History important in Ghana?
2. Discuss any **five** achievements of the Kingdom of Axum.

SECTION B

[Ghana and the wider world; From earliest times to AD1900]

3. Identify any **five** ways in which long distance trade in West Africa contributed to the rise and growth of the forest and coastal states.
4. Highlight any **five** ways in which the slave trade affected the economic and social lives of the people of Ghana.

SECTION C

[Ghana: AD 1900-1991]

5. In what **five** ways has Ghana performed her duties as a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)?
6. Outline any **five** political developments Ghana achieved in the Nkrumah era.