



**CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL PLOT 5, CHS
STREET, KM 32, ABUJA-KEFFI ROAD
UKE, NASARAWA STATE SECOND
TERM EXAMINATION (2024/2025
SESSION)**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY CLASS : J. S. 2
Time Allowed: 2 hours March, 2025**

NAME.....

.....

CANDIDATE'S ADMISSION NO.

.....

INSTRUCTION

Write your name and number in the space provided. Write your name on any extra sheet used.

Answer all questions.

At the end of the examination, staple all your work securely together.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Total Score:	+

OBJECTIVES: ANSWER ALL

1. The kingdom of Kangaba was named Mali by Arab
 - A. Geographers
 - B. Historians
 - C. Traders
 - D. Travellers
 - E. Scholars
2. Mali empire emerged from the unification of Malinke villages into the ---- kingdom
 - A. Jeriba
 - B. Kangaba
 - C. Keita
 - D. Kerina
 - E. Niani
3. The capital of Mali empire was
 - A. Audaghast
 - B. Niani
 - C. Kumbi saleh
 - D. Taghaza
 - E. Walata
4. Sundiata Keita of Mali was succeeded by
 - A. Khalifa
 - B. Maghan
 - C. Musa
 - D. Sulayman
 - E. Uli/Wali
5. The official language of Mali empire
 - A. Bambara
 - B. Dogon
 - C. Fulfude
 - D. Madinka
 - E. sonnike
6. The main source of wealth and revenue for the Mali empire was
 - A. Agriculture
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Salt making
 - D. Gold mining
 - E. trading
7. During the reign of Mansa Musa, Timbuktu became a great centre of commerce and
 - A. Admistration
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Bronze casting
 - D. Craft making
 - E. learning
8. Mali empire was **not** a target of the Almoravids because
 - A. Islam was a state religion
 - B. Its defence architecture was strong
 - C. Of Mali's prevailing political situation
 - D. The leaders were intolerant of the jihadists
 - E. Mali had geographical advantage because of its location
9. Kangaba was attacked in 1224 by
 - A. Dankaran Touman
 - B. Musa Khalifa
 - C. Sonni Ali
 - D. Sumanguru Kante
 - E. Sundiata Marijata
10. The principal commodities of trade produced by Mali were gold, slaves and
 - A. Cloth
 - B. Copper
 - C. Diamond
 - D. Horses
 - E. Ivory

11. Which of these is not a factor that contributed to the fall of Mali Empire?
 - A. Ascension to the throne by a cripple
 - B. Decline of trade
 - C. Incompetent rulers
 - D. Succession disputes and civil war
 - E. Vastness of the empire
12. Which of the following was the last to emerge in western Sudan?
 - A. Benin
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Oyo
 - D. Mali
 - E. Songhai
13. The Sefawa dynasty ruled in
 - A. Songhai
 - B. Mali
 - C. Benin
 - D. Kanem-Borno
 - E. Ghana
14. Which of these cities had a salt deposit in ancient Ghana?
 - A. Audaghost
 - B. Niani
 - C. Kumbi Saleh
 - D. Taghaza
 - E. Walata
15. The major deposit of gold in Ghana Empire were in
 - A. Audoghost
 - B. Kumbi Saleh
 - C. Sijilmasa
 - D. Walata
 - E. Wangara
16. Ghana Empire was wealthy as a result of
 - A. Agriculture
 - B. Fishing
 - C. Gold
 - D. Leather works
 - E. Salt production
17. The empire of Ghana came under constant attacks from --- Africans
 - A. Central
 - B. East
 - C. North
 - D. West
 - E. South
18. The following were factors that contributed to the rise of Ghana Empire **except**
 - A. Geographical location
 - B. Gold deposits
 - C. Her location in trade routes
 - D. Her position in the trans-Saharan trade
 - E. The presence of sugar plantation
19. The fall of Ghana Empire was brought about by these factors **except**
 - A. Extravagance lifestyle of the rulers
 - B. Natural disasters
 - C. Opening of trade routes in the south
 - D. Succession disputes
 - E. The rise of Susu Kingdom
20. The major export product of Ghana Empire was
 - A. Cotton
 - B. Gold
 - C. Ivory
 - D. Kola-nut
 - E. Ostrich feather
21. The pleasure in knowing the past and shaping one's imaginations about the

- present and future is known as
- A. Social studies
 - B. History
 - C. Government
 - D. National values
 - E. Civic education
22. Ife and Nok artists showed their interest in making ----- figurines
- A. Animal
 - B. Building
 - C. Human
 - D. Plant
 - E. Utensils
23. Nok culture spread over the Territories of Jos-Plateau to -- -- valley
- A. Bauchi
 - B. Benue
 - C. Kaduna
 - D. Nasarawa
 - E. Taraba
24. The study of history helps a nation to develop good citizenship through these methods **except**
- A. Disregarding the culture of a people
 - B. Participating in elections
 - C. Payment of taxes
 - D. Protection of public properties
 - E. Respecting the rights of others
25. The following are the importance of objects found at Nok site **except** that it
- A. Contributed to the cultural heritage of Nigeria
 - B. Shows earliest evidence of metal work in the area
 - C. Shows that Nok people were skilled
 - D. Shows that the people practiced agriculture
 - E. Shows the activities of slave traders in the area
26. Nok discoveries were the earliest naturalistic ---- in Africa
- A. Arts
 - B. Ornaments
 - C. Pottery
 - D. Products
 - E. Sculptures
27. Potters in the present day Nigeria still use the Nok pottery techniques to produce
- A. Beads
 - B. Bricks
 - C. Drum
 - D. Pots
 - E. Stool
28. Ife artifacts were unique because of their ---
- A. Colour
 - B. Facial marks
 - C. Natural beauty
 - D. Size
 - E. Texture
29. History is important to individuals in the following ways **except** that it
- A. Enhances knowledge of identity
 - B. Determines who you are in the society
 - C. Encourages critical and rational thinking
 - D. Projects the successes and failures of past leaders

- E. Promotes mutual understanding of issues
30. The Ife figurines were produced from
- Barite
 - Clay
 - Emerald
 - Granite
 - Tanzanite
31. The people of Ile-Ife were ruled by a monarchical king called
- Alaafin
 - Arole
 - Baale
 - Kabiyesi
 - Ooni
32. The first major excavation on Ile-Ife site was carried out by
- Graham Connah
 - Joel Vanderurg
 - Leo Frrobenas
 - Thurstan Shaw
 - Willett Frank
33. The artifacts found in Benin were produced by a mixture of bronze and
- Aluminium
 - Brass
 - Copper
 - Iron
 - Tin
34. Benin and Ife artists showed the natural beauty of human body using
- Aluminium
 - Brass
 - Bronze
 - Copper
 - Tin
35. The bronze sculpture called the bas reliefs is associated with the
- Benin
 - Daima
 - Igbo-ukwu
 - Ile-Ife
 - Nok
36. Bronze casting were used to show different works of art in Edo and
- Benin
 - Daima
 - Igbo-ukwu
 - Ile-Ife
 - Yelwa
37. The Igbo-ukwu objects were cast in lost wax
- Culture
 - Fabrication
 - Preservation
 - Production
 - Technique
38. Igbo-ukwu artifacts provided evidence for the use of ---- in Africa
- Aluminium
 - Bronze
 - Copper
 - Iron
 - Ivory
39. The objects found at Igbo-ukwu site show the culture of
- Circumcision
 - Leadership
 - Ritual ceremony
 - Social interaction
 - Social wealth
40. The artifacts found in the Igbo-ukwu site suggested the regalia of a
- Chief

- B. Priest
 - C. Prince
 - D. Queen
 - E. Trader
41. The historic Igbo-ukwu site is found in Aguata local government area of ----- state.
- A. Anambra
 - B. Abia
 - C. Ebonyi
 - D. Enugu
 - E. Imo
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47. According to Yoruba traditions, old Oyo was founded by
- A. Lamurudu
 - B. Obatala
 - C. Oduduwa
 - D. Oranmiyan
 - E. Orisa-oke
48. The cradle of Yoruba civilization is
- A. Ibadan
 - B. Ile-Ife
 - C. Ijebu
 - D. Owo
 - E. Oyo
49. The following were centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria **except**
- A. Benin
 - B. Efik
 - C. Igala
 - D. Ijaw
 - E. Itsekiri
50. Which of the following was **not** a feature of centralized states in pre-colonial Nigeria?
- A. Able and energetic leaders
 - B. Central taxation system

- C. Concentration of industries
 - D. Fertile agricultural lands
 - E. Large population of people with diverse interests
51. The largest centralized state in pre-colonial Nigeria was
- A. Benin
 - B. Jukun
 - C. Kanem-Borno
 - D. Nupe
 - E. Oyo
52. Visible or abstract things that help in the study of history are known as
- A. Artifacts
 - B. Folklores
 - C. Legends
 - D. Sources of history
 - E. Textbooks
53. The basic unit of government in non-centralized societies in pre-colonial Nigeria was the
- A. Age grade
 - B. Association of titled men
 - C. Council of elders
 - D. Family
 - E. Village assembly
54. In pre-colonial Idoma society, the adviser to the clan was the
- A. Amagula
 - B. Igabo
 - C. Mbatsav
 - D. Njama
 - E. Otaru
55. The following are examples of non-centralised states in pre-colonial Nigeria except
- A. Ebira
 - B. Igbo
 - C. Ijaw
 - D. Jukun
 - E. Tiv
56. The "house system" was a pre-colonial political system among the
- A. Ebira
 - B. Igbo
 - C. Ijaw
 - D. Jukun
 - E. Tiv
57. In pre-colonial Ebira society, the eldest man who was saddled with leadership position was the
- A. Amagula
 - B. Igabo
 - C. Mbatsav
 - D. Okpala
 - E. Otaru
58. The following were secret societies that were used in the pre-colonial administration of Ibibio society except the
- A. Ekong
 - B. Ekpe
 - C. Ekpo
 - D. Mbatsav
 - E. Njama
59. The ruler at the centre of government in Ife was called
- A. Alaafin
 - B. Bashorun
 - C. Oba
 - D. Obatala
 - E. Ooni
60. The unifying factor in pre-colonial Igbo society was
- A. Age grade
 - B. Market
 - C. Oracle
 - D. Secret societies

**ESSAY: ANSWER ANY FOUR
QUESTIONS**

1. Write on the early life of Sundiata and his achievements.
2. Identify any five (5) achievements of Sundiata in Mali Empire.
3. State five factors that led to the rise of Mali empire
4. State five influence of Islam in Mali Empire.
5. Outline any five (5) of Mansa Musa's contributions to boost the economy of Mali Empire.
6. State any three (3) internal and two (2) external factors that led to the decline and fall of Mali Empire.