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UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

COURSE CODE: TEJS 217

LEVEL 200

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

DURATION: 2 HOURS

SECTION A [25 MARKS]

INSTRUCTION: Read the following questions carefully and select the best option from A-D

1. It is important to study history to
 - A. Entertain ourselves
 - B. Judge people on current standards
 - C. Memorise names and dates
 - D. Understand the present

2. The study of history helps us to develop critical thinking skills, by
 - A. Accepting everything we read or hear at face value
 - B. Forming opinions, not considering different perspectives
 - C. Learning to question information and analyse evidence
 - D. Memorising facts, dates and historical events

3. History helps us to understand different cultures and perspectives and
 - A. allows us to judge other cultures based on our standards.
 - B. helps us appreciate the diversity of human experiences.
 - C. teaches us that our culture is superior to others.
 - D. encourages us to isolate ourselves from other cultures.

4. Students can address the misconception about the importance of history by
 - A. Analysing and interpreting primary sources
 - B. Focusing on memorising specific dates and events
 - C. Ignoring historical evidence that contradicts our beliefs
 - D. Simply accepting information presented in textbooks
5. Students can develop a more nuanced understanding of history by
 - A. Accepting historical interpretations without question
 - B. Actively engaging with diverse historical perspectives
 - C. Focusing on memorising specific dates and events
 - D. Relying solely on textbooks and lectures.
6. It is important to understand the evolution of history as a discipline to
 - A. Appreciate the changing perspectives and methodologies.
 - B. Judge the work of historians based on their personal beliefs.
 - C. Remember the most important historical events.
 - D. Memorise names and contributions of famous historians.
7. The essential research on monographs, including textbooks, journals and articles is
 - A. Library Research
 - B. Oral Research
 - C. Primary Research
 - D. Research problem
8. The basis to obtain and reconstruct past information is
 - A. Historical Source
 - B. Past Source
 - C. Information Source
 - D. Medium Source
9. History is not entirely the same as the past because history is.....
 - A. About the natural environment
 - B. Based on evidence and interpretation
 - C. Everything that ever happened
 - D. The story of human beings in time
10. Documentary and non-documentary sources can be either...
 - A. Primary or Secondary source
 - B. History, Anthropology, or Geography
 - C. Secondary or non-documentary sources
 - D. Secondary Source or Wireless Message

11. In Ghana, the government-owned primary source hub for researchers is the.....
 - A. National Museum and Monuments Board
 - B. Public Records and Archives Administration Department
 - C. Ministry of Information
 - D. National Archives, Public Libraries and Schools

12. The testimony of anyone who is not an eyewitness is
 - A. Secondary Source
 - B. Primary Source
 - C. Scripture interpretation
 - D. A Useless Source

13. Documented sources of history have some disadvantages including that they
 - A. Are cheaper and suspicious.
 - B. Do not allow for research on rare subjects.
 - C. Are well suited to study over a long period of time.
 - D. Fail to provide information on people's nonverbal behaviour.

14. The work of a historian can be best described as.....
 - A. Retelling stories from the past based on questions and opinions
 - B. Asking questions, forming opinions and analysing sources
 - C. Enquiring, arguing and publishing of findings
 - D. Researching and writing historical accounts

15. It is important to consider multiple perspectives when studying history to
 - A. Accept the information presented without question
 - B. Avoid the need to analyse evidence and sources
 - C. Use current values to judge the actions of historical figures
 - D. Understand the complexity of historical events

16. The concept of periodisation helps historians study the past by
 - A. Creating a timeline of events without considering their contexts.
 - B. Dividing history into arbitrary and unrelated segments.
 - C. Focusing solely on the most significant events in human history
 - D. Organising historical events into meaningful units only.

17. Linguistics is important to historians because it is a science that studies ...
 - A. The origin, structure and changes of language
 - B. Ancient material remains
 - C. Societies
 - D. Social behaviours

18. A standardised method of acknowledging sources of information and ideas that a researcher has used in his/her work is known as...
- A. Reference
 - B. Oral Tradition
 - C. Linguistics
 - D. Documentary source
19. The term bibliography could be defined as a list of...
- A. Sources cited in the main work, arranged alphabetically.
 - B. Books in an institution's library
 - C. Bibles, history books and tapes in a library
 - D. Stories about past important personalities
20. Historians can address the challenge of subjectivity in their writing by
- A. Presenting only facts and avoiding any personal opinions
 - B. Acknowledging their own biases and perspectives while presenting evidence
 - C. Relying solely on secondary sources written by other historians
 - D. Focusing on memorising specific dates and events.
21. For historians to achieve objectivity, they must adhere to all **BUT** one of the following principles:
- A. Conclusions must be supported by justifiable evidence
 - B. Consult well-known history professors to verify information
 - C. Eliminate all tendencies that could lead to distortions
 - D. Present the truth about the past as they find and not as they believe
22. Which of the following personalities contributed greatly towards the establishment of history as an academic discipline?
- A. Herodotus
 - B. Leopold von Ranke
 - C. Otto von Bismarck
 - D. Thucydides
23. An attempt in history to sum up the possible factors that contributed to a historical happening is best known as.....
- A. Causal effect
 - B. Causal explanation
 - C. Methodology, Cause and effect
 - D. Factorial investigation

24. Autobiographies, personal diaries and memoirs can best be classified under.....

- A. Documentary sources
- B. Primary sources
- C. Secondary sources.
- D. Non-documentary sources

25. Footnotes and endnotes are useful in historical research because they

- A. Enable readers to test the authenticity of conclusions.
- B. Help improve the methodology.
- C. Help establish the research problem.
- D. Identify scope of the research.

SECTION B

Answer Any Three Questions from This Section

1. A new curriculum framework is proposed that would remove all history lessons from the national school curriculum. You are asked to present your argument for or against the proposal to management of the Ghana Education Service. Choose one of the following positions and write at least **five (5)** points to advance your position. (25marks)
 - a. Support the proposed framework by explaining how removing history lessons could benefit students by allowing them to focus on Business, Vocational and the natural sciences.
 - b. Oppose the proposed law by explaining the potential consequences of not learning from history and providing specific historical examples to support your argument.
2. Examine the importance of primary and secondary sources of history (25 marks)
3. a. Identify **two (2)** branches of history and explain how they are interconnected. Use specific historical examples to illustrate your answer. (25 marks)
 - b. Choose a specific misconception associated with the study of history. Explain how this misconception can hinder the learning process and provide an example of how the misconception can be demystified

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4. a. In your own words, explain historical source. (25 marks)
- b. Explain any **four (4)** things you will do to ensure objectivity, when writing the history of your hometown.
5. a. Define the term "References" (25 marks)
- b. Provide **four (4)** reasons why researchers or historians must reference their sources.