

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2021/2022

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 217

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. What type of citation style is shown in the reference below?

Amenumey, D. E. K. (2008). *A concise history from pre-colonial times to the 20th century*. Accra: Woeli Publishing Services

- A. APA
- B. Chicago Manual
- C. Harvard Manual
- D. MLA

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2. The following are attributes of hard-core facts in history EXCEPT that they...
 - A. Are objective, self-evident and universal
 - B. Cannot be changed or altered
 - C. Depend on the historian's interpretation
 - D. Have long-term validity and reliability
3. The school of thought that believes that historical events are inevitable and discounts the role of human agency in the historical process is known as historical...
 - A. Accuracy
 - B. Presentism
 - C. Determinism
 - D. Inevitability
4. 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
5. One of the arguments against history as a science is that...
 - A. Historical data are not available for observation
 - B. Historical events are generalized
 - C. Historical events are repeated
 - D. History is guided by a set of principles and laws
6. Which of the following personalities is known to have contributed greatly towards the establishment of history as an academic discipline?
 - A. Herodotus
 - B. Leopold von Ranke
 - C. Otto von Bismarck
 - D. Thucydides
7. An attempt in history to sum up all the possible factors that contributed to a historical happening is best known as...
 - A. Causal effect
 - B. Causal explanation
 - C. Cause and effect
 - D. Factorial investigation
8. Field research is important in history because:
 - A. Historians glean facts from a society to supplement those of other researches.
 - B. Field data are more authentic and preferable to documented data.
 - C. Archival research is necessarily preceded by field research.
 - D. It enables the historian to administer questionnaires and contact respondents.

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9. The advantages of Archaeology as a useful source material in history includes all the following except that it:
 - A. Helps the historian to gain a trained mind in archaeology.
 - B. Provides authentic facts about pre-history useful to the historian.
 - C. Helps historians obtain absolute chronology of artifacts through radio-carbon dating.
 - D. Enables the historian obtain facts about the material culture of the remote past.
10. The interdisciplinary method is useful in the writing and teaching of history because it
 - A. Subordinates historical methods to the methods of other disciplines.
 - B. Enables the historian have the opportunity to discuss and use data of other disciplines.
 - C. Helps the historian use knowledge from different disciplines in a synergistic way.
 - D. Lays the foundation for knowledge, and provides insight into knowledge use.
11. Objectivity in History is not objectivity of facts, but:
 - A. A description of facts that can be likened to elemental, and impersonal atoms which nothing can alter.
 - B. An impartial description of hardcore of facts, surrounded by a pulp of undisputable interpretations.
 - C. An impartial interpretation of the facts under consideration.
 - D. The historian's segregation of facts into hardcore facts and non-hardcore facts.
12. Which one of the following is a feature of historical narrative?
 - A. The division of the historical process into time components.
 - B. The division of the historical process into topics.
 - C. Explanation of the historical process and establishment of inter-connection of events.
 - D. Extracting events in the historical process to interpret them in a static situation.
13. For the Greeks, *historia* signified the
 - A. Search for absolute facts and universal truths.
 - B. Writing of history according to critically accepted standards.
 - C. Search for rational understanding and explanation of natural phenomena.
 - D. Careful study of Greek society, its myths and poems.
14. Historical thinking is the means by which history is understood as the
 - A. Construction of the totality of the past.
 - B. Origins of and the philosophy of history.
 - C. Development and the shaping of historical research and historical writing.
 - D. Practical rather than the philosophical aspects of history.
15. History became a school subject in the century BCE.
 - A. Fifth
 - B. Sixth

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- C. Fifteenth
 - D. Eighth
16. Historical findings are highly
- A. Objective.
 - B. Paradoxical.
 - C. Subjective.
 - D. Sacrosanct.
17. The standardized method of acknowledging sources of information and ideas that a researcher has used in his work is called
- A. Citation.
 - B. End note.
 - C. Footnote.
 - D. Reference.
18. Herodotus is regarded as the “father” of history because he was the first person to
- A. Acquire historical knowledge.
 - B. Analyse historical facts.
 - C. Conduct historical research.
 - D. Write history based on systematic enquiry.
19. A good history researcher normally usesin soliciting information when he realizes that the study participants are illiterates.
- A. Interview
 - B. Observation
 - C. Test
 - D. Questionnaire
20. The first thing to consider before the historian embarks on research is the
- A. Introduction of the study.
 - B. Literature review.
 - C. Main issue he intends to discover.
 - D. Research proposal.
21. Which of the following statements about history is NOT true?
- A. Historians are trained in the methods of discovering and evaluating sources.
 - B. It is an analysis of the past.
 - C. Historians use all forms of evidence to examine, misinterpret and revisit the past.
 - D. It is an act of both investigation and imagination.
22. History is concerned with man in space. This statement means that history focuses on
- A. Activities of human beings only.

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- B. Objectivity in its writings.
- C. People at a particular geographical area.
- D. People at a particular period of time.

23. The type of historical study suitable for observing an event that lasts for a decade is a/an study.

- A. Case
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Experimental
- D. Longitudinal

24. Historiography refers to the of history.

- A. Analysis
- B. Interpretation
- C. Presentation
- D. Writing

25. "It asserts that any historical writing should be based on facts." This is about in history.

- A. Causation
- B. Explanation
- C. Objectivity
- D. Perspective

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. History as a subject of study has many characteristics. Discuss any FIVE of them.
2. What is objectivity in history, and why it is difficult for the historian to establish his facts as natural scientists do?

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3. (a) What is a questionnaire?
(b) Discuss the two main forms of questionnaire.
(c) Discuss any two advantages associated with the adoption of a set of questionnaire as a data collection instrument.

4. (a) What was the main source of information for Herodotus' book, *Histories*, and why did he rely on that source of information?
(b) Examine two limitations of archaeology as a source of history.

5. (a) Comment on the view that the study of history is significant in this modern and scientific world.
(b) Discuss the key steps you would take to write and present a good history project.