



HERITAGE GLOBAL ACADEMY

2, Ola Iya Close, Off Okiki Street, Isawo Road, Owutu, Agric-Ikorodu, Lagos

Second Term Examination 2023/2024 Session

Date: March 2024.

SUBJECT: HISTORY

CLASS: JSS 3

TIME: 1hr

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Name the non-centralised state located in the present north east Nigeria?
2. Which of the centralised states is a coastal state?
3. Age grade and secret societies played an important roles in the administration of ____ (centralised states / non-centrralised states)
4. The Igbo is in the South east Nigeria while Niger Delta is in ____ Nigeria.
5. Nsibidi was a writing system found among which tribe in Nigeria?
6. Suggest the traditional occupation of people of the 18th century Niger Delta due to their natural environment.
7. Kanem-Bornu and Hausa states were civilizations ruled in accordance with which religious principles and practices?
8. Socio-political structure of Ghana Empire included ____, Council of Ministers, The courts, The Army, Provincial Governors and Vassal Chiefs
9. Factors that led to the rise of Ghana Empire included _____, Geographical position, Strong and large army and Taxation system
10. The two most valuable resources traded between Ghana and Mali were ____ and ____ respectively.
11. Factors that led to the rise of Mali Empire were _____, Geographical location, Role of Islam and The role of trade
12. The major contributions of Mansa Musa to the growth of Mali Empire were expansion of the empire and propagation of _____

13. Who was the leader of the Mali Empire that travelled to Mecca and was considered the richest man in history?
14. Mansa Musa built _____ and schools to help spread his religion on his way to Mecca?
15. The empire that was one of the largest African empires and existed in the 15th -16th century was _____
16. What religion most prominently spread along the Trans-Saharan Trade?
17. The mode of transportation mostly used in the Trans-Saharan Trade route were Camel Saddle and _____
18. Who was the greatest contributor to the emergence of Songhai Empire?
19. Borno-Tripoli route, Kanem Borno – Sudan route and Kano- Fezzan route were the trade routes of _____
20. Effects of Trans-Saharan Trade encouraged interaction between _____ Africa and _____ Africa.
21. The three Early Europeans Explorers that came to Nigeria were Mungo park, H. Clapperton, Richard and _____
22. The legitimate agricultural trade produce in the pre-colonial era from the south east was _____
23. Two Early European traders and merchant were Sir _____ and John Holt
24. The Christian missionaries include, Thomas Birch Freeman (1809-1890), Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther (1807-1891), Henry Townsend (1815-1886) and _____
25. British contact with Nigeria included as explorer, as traders and as _____
26. How the British conquered Nigerian Territories was through Waging of wars and _____
27. British system of colonialism was direct rule and _____
28. A Conference of European nations that had interest in Africa was held in _____, Germany, the conference started on the 15th of November, 1884 and ended on the 26th of February 1885
29. Key personalities and their roles in the amalgamation of Nigeria are Taubman _____ and Lord Fredrick Lugard
30. Nigerian nationalism asserts that Nigerians, as a nation, should promote the _____ (cultural / spiritual / economic/ political) unity of Nigerians.
31. _____ is considered the founder of Nigerian nationalism.
32. _____ became a very public figure in Nigeria, and on 24 June 1923 he founded the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP).
33. The first Nigerian political party was _____
34. In 1960, Nigeria became an independent country, _____ became the first President of Nigeria.

35. Ethnic tensions and power struggles emerged and became a crisis in year _____ before the civil war began.
36. During the crisis shortly after independence, the Nigerian military officers of _____ (Yoruba / Hausa / Igbo) descent overthrew the democratically elected government of Prime Minister, Tafawa Balewa.
37. The Northern Premier, Sir _____ was assassinated with Tafawa Balewa in the crisis of 1966.
38. By year _____, many Igbos had lost faith in Nigerian nationalism and in May of that year, Igbo separatists formed the Republic of Biafra and demanded secession from Nigeria.
39. Nigeria responded to the separatist threat of the Igbos with a military campaign against the Biafran government, resulting in the Nigerian Civil War from 1967 to _____
40. The main reason for the amalgamation of Nigeria was to make governing the region more efficient and for _____ (political / **economical** / spiritual) reason.
41. The Trans Saharan Trade Routes are located on which continent?
42. Ogirinya is an example of a dance that belongs to _____ group
43. Mangrove swamp, freshwater swamp is a feature of the _____ (Bornu Kanem / Hausa States / **Niger Delta**) centralised states.
44. The 13th century covers the period between _____ and 1399
45. Islamic scholars are credited with inventing which type of math?
46. Which religion spread along the Trans Saharan Trade Routes?
47. Who was the leader of the Mali Empire that travelled to Mecca and was considered the richest man in history?
48. Which Empire was in power on the Trans-Saharan Trade route in the 1200s?
49. What type of land did the traders in the north Africa have to cross?
50. State ONE danger of travelling through Trans- Sahara route aside dangerous animals and getting lost.
51. The two African missionaries who eventually succeeded in introducing Christianity to Nigeria were Reverend Thomas Birch Freeman and Bishop _____
52. The word "history" comes from the Greek word, historia which mean _____
53. Who is regarded as the "Father of History"?
54. First-hand accounts or evidences from the time an event happened is _____ sources of History
55. Biographies is an example of _____ sources of History
56. Man-made materials such as tools that give us an idea how people in the past lived are called _____
57. Which of the following is NOT a secondary source?

58. Encyclopaedia is an example of _____sources of History
59. The clues that historians use are known as _____
60. What does BC mean?
61. BCE means _____
62. Chronology means _____
63. The capital city of the Empire of Ghana was _____
64. What did 'Ghana' mean in the language of the people of Ghana?
65. The first king of the Empire of Ghana was _____
66. The major empire that Empire of Ghana became part of after it collapsed was _____
67. The religion of the Almoravids who invaded Ghana was _____
68. The group which Kumbi fall in 1240 was Mande in _____
69. Ghana's mineral called _____ made it the center of an enormous trading empire.
70. _____religion and architecture became a part of Nigerian's culture due to British effect. culture.
71. Islam influence Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in government, architecture and _____
72. People who write and study History are known as _____
73. Any object or piece of writing from the past that helps the historian to answer his questions about the past is a _____of history.
74. The study of History is originated from the race called _____
75. Ile Ife is located in _____state in Nigeria.
76. The Yoruba people regarded _____as their founding father
77. The title given to the king of Ile Ife is _____
78. Historian who specializes in digging out artifacts from the ground is known as _____
79. Story passed from one generation to another that is presented as History which may be true or false is known as _____
80. Literature that is passed from one generation to another by performance or word of mouth is called _____tradition.
81. Eyewitness accounts refers to an account given by someone who _____
82. An ancient kingdom and culture in the present south south is _____
83. The first Nok terracotta was discovered in year _____
84. The first Nok terracotta was discovered by Colonel _____
85. In NOK, the ancient objects, often portrayed as portrait ____, exhibit bold, abstracted features, including triangular eyes, perforated nose

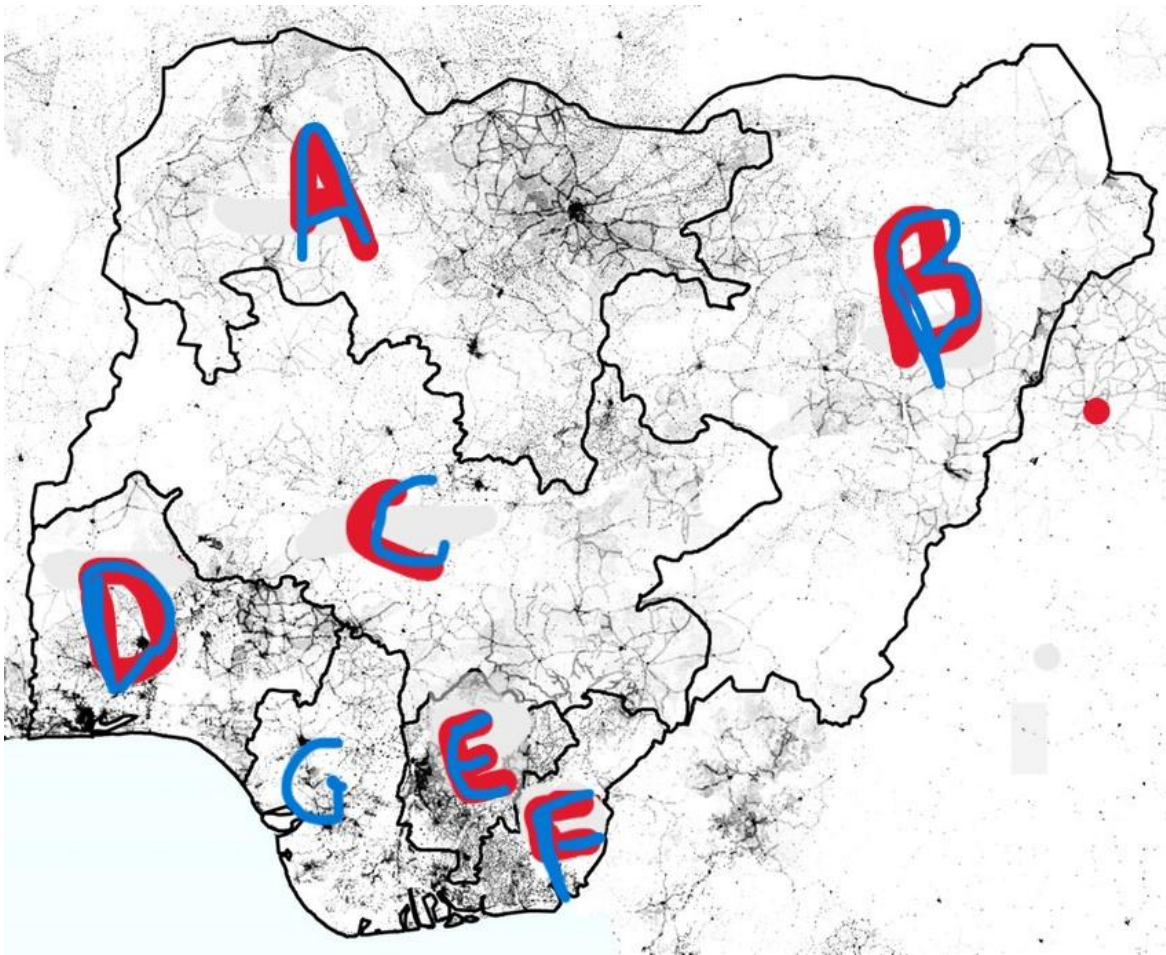
86. The oral tradition that are spiritual in nature because they present supernatural events and beings and articulate the values and beliefs of a cultural group is _____.
87. Stories about real human beings who made very important mark and are often set in a particular place and time is termed _____.
88. The characters in a story called _____ are usually animals, but sometimes they are humans.
89. According to oral tradition, the story of Bayajidda could be referred to as _____,
90. Before the 19th century, the founder of the Hausa states was assumed to be _____.
91. The Yorubas are said to have sprung from Lamurudu one of the kings of the Holy land of _____
92. History is known as the study of _____ event
93. Oral tradition deals with historical facts passed from one generation to another through _____
94. Nigeria was amalgamated in what year?
95. Historical items dug from the ground are known as _____
96. NTA Ibadan, the first television in Nigeria is a / an _____ (fossil / **monument** / artefact / object)
97. The Yoruba people believe that _____ is the Centre of Creation.
98. The life story of a hero written by himself
99. The study of History in school is to _____
100. History helps us to connect events with when they happened, that is the _____ of events
101. When people know much about their backgrounds, we say they have a sense of _____
102. Artifacts are _____ aspects of our history (moral / cultural / legal)
103. The ethnic group that are known for their nomadic culture is the _____
104. The main occupation of the Ijaw ethnic group is _____
105. Efik people are located in Akwa-Ibom state and _____ State in Nigeria.
106. Igbo Anozie's Historical Site in south east in Nigeria is _____ State
107. The study of past event is generally known as _____
108. Bones of animals and humans of the past are called _____
109. Historians often analyze events and bring out the truth and _____ from information
110. _____ **are mostly published and written works**
111. Paleolithic Period is also known as the _____ Age, it was a time when man lived mostly by hunting and food gathering
112. _____ is otherwise known as the New Stone Age, it was the time when man learned how to produce his own food through farming.

113. _____ an advanced stage of human development that is characterized by writing, the building of cities and a centralized government, and several others.
114. The type of history that includes both your personal health history and your family health history is _____
115. The earliest iron age culture in West Africa
116. Nok is a name of a small village in _____ State.
117. Ife culture is located at the forest area of _____ geopolitical zone of Nigeria.
118. The terracotta brass head of Ife culture is called ori _____
119. The Archaeologist that carried the first excavations in Benin was _____
120. Benin artwork was looted by the British troops in the year _____
121. The British archaeologist who carried out excavation on the Igbo-Ukwu sites was _____
122. The Kanem Bornu empire developed in the _____ part / region of Nigeria
123. The historical source that involves the study of the meaning of words is _____
124. ICT in historical studies is favouring a curriculum that promotes using ICT tools to working together and enhance their _____ skills
125. Inscriptions on stones is still part of _____ (oral / **written**) source of history
126. Inscriptions on stones is _____ (**primary** / secondary) source of history
127. Continuous and systematic narrations of past events is known as _____
128. Terra cotta means made from _____
129. The earliest known centre of civilization in Nigeria is _____ culture
130. The NOK culture is associated with the archeological findings at a village called _____
131. The Nigerian man that first uncovered bronze in Igbo-Ukwu was _____
132. Benin is famous for its _____ work
133. Ivory and calving of _____ made The kingdom of Benin famous (wood)
134. The _____ first explored the coast of Benin in 1472.
135. The Kingdom of Benin flourished from the _____ to 19th century CE
136. Berom is an ethnic group in _____
137. The NOK culture suggests that Nigeria passed through different stages of _____

138. In the pre-colonial Nigeria, _____ encouraged villagers to interact with one another. (war / trade / culture / politics)
139. The Yoruba background to the Oba of Benin is emphasized by the _____ (Oranmiyan / Ewuare / Eweka / Ogiso) legend in Benin history.
140. Early centres of civilization include NOK, Benin, Igbo-Ukwu and _____
141. (Ife / **Bornu** / Oyo / Sokoto) _____ peaked during the reign of Mai Idris Alooma reaching the limits of its greatest territorial expansion, gaining control over Hausaland, and the people of Ahir and Tuareg.
142. The area that Malam Alimi incorporate into the Sokoto caliphate was (**Ilorin** / Oyo/ Anambra / Benin)
143. Ogiso dynasty in the _____ empire.
144. The Royal Niger company played the greatest role in the British _____ (slave trade in / **conquest of**) Nigeria
145. The Royal Niger Company was chartered to administer the British territories around the River Niger, so it employed the services of _____ to establish its authority over the area.
146. The emergence of states in Hausaland was mainly attributed to _____ of conquest
147. Shehu Al-Kanemi first settled at where in Kukawa in _____ (Sokoto / **Borno** / Kaduna)
148. In the 18th century, Zaria was under the influence of _____ (**Borno** / Niger/ Plateau)
149. The greatest problem faced by the old Oyo empire in the early 19th century was _____ of the central authority
150. Oranmiyan chose his son _____ (**Eweka** / Ewuare/ Ozolua) to be the first Oba of Benin
151. By the 1800s, Britain wanted to take over Benin's rich natural resources that is _____ and rubber.
152. The main cause of the decline of the Benin kingdom in the 19th century was the attack made the British using their _____
153. A major economic activity among the Nupe was (**leather work** / Canoe-building / Cattle rearing)
154. Nupe people are in _____ State.
155. The title of their king of Nupe is _____
156. The spread of Islam between the 11th and 14th centuries in Nigeria was largely due to _____
157. Sayf b. dhi Yazan was the legendary founder of _____ (Benin / Sokoto/ **Kanuri**)
158. The Oyo empire collapsed as a result of internal and _____ crises
159. The failure of the Ogiso dynasty in Benin was attributed to _____ and dependence of the rulers
160. The greatest ruler in the history of Benin kingdom was _____
161. Usmanu _____ united the Hausaland

162. The legislative function of the Oyo Empire, like the structure of the government itself, was nominally in the hands of the Alaafin with heavy influence from the _____ (Oyomesi / Ogboni / Bashorun gaha / Ilari)
163. _____ was the head of the Oyo empire and supreme overlord of the people
164. The Sokoto caliphate was a loose Confederation _____ (emirates / clans / societies)
165. The final collapse of old Oyo empire happened in the _____ century (19th / 16th / 17th)
166. Bayajida: The legend of Hausa land fathered Bawo while Bawo had _____ sons.
167. The main political institutions in pre-colonial Hausa/Fulani include the paramount ruler called _____
168. The Hausa city-states were organized into a hierarchical structure, with the king, known as the _____, at the top.
169. The king that was expelled from Lagos by the British was _____
170. Lagos was declared as a colony of Britain in the year _____
171. Where did the British government established their first colony in Nigeria?
172. The British eventually annexed _____ in 1861
173. The Berlin conference that led to the demarcation of Africa by the European was held between 1884- _____
174. The process of bringing the people together in a single political unit is called _____
175. The indirect rule system was a system of administration based on the use of traditional authority by the _____

Use the map of Nigeria below to answer questions 176 - 179



176. Igbo Ukwu was located in region marked _____(E)

177. Oyo Empire was located in the region marked _____(D)

178. Kanem Bornu was located in the region marked ____ (B)

179. Bini culture is in the region labelled _____(G)

180. The first High Commissioner for Northern Protectorate was

181. The Southern Nigeria Protectorate was formed in

182. The motion for self-rule in Nigeria was first moved in

183. The last constitution made by the colonialists in Nigeria was the

184. The motion for self-rule was first moved by _____

185. The Trans-Sahara trade involved trading goods for goods which is also called _____

186. Ghana raise money to pay government officials by imposing _____ on goods.

187. What river ran along much of the Songhai Empire?

188. What was the capital city of the Songhai Empire?

189. The following were types of currency used in the trans-sahara trade Gold currency, Iron coins and _____

190. The indirect rule system was a system of administration based on the use of traditional authority by the _____ (USA / BRITISH / GERMANS)



191. The above picture represents _____ tribe in the pre-colonial society



192. The trade route in the image above is _____



193. The image above is from _____ culture



194. The image above is from _____ culture



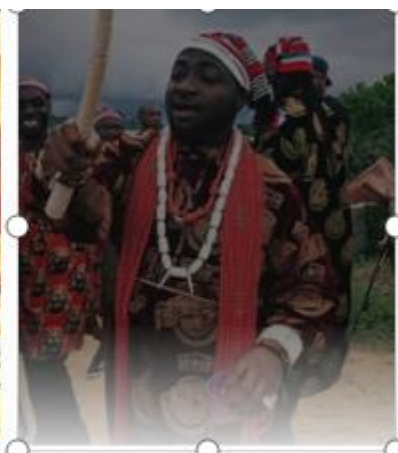
195. The image above is from _____ culture



196. The image above is from _____ culture



197. The image above is from _____ tribe



198. The image above is from _____ tribe



199. The soil type in the image above is _____



200. The image above is an example of _____ source of History



201. The image above is from _____ tribe



202. The nationalist in the image above is _____



203. The nationalist in the image above is _____



204. The nationalist in the image above is _____



205. The nationalist in the image above is _____



206. The nationalist in the image above is _____



207. The nationalist in the image above is _____



208. The nationalist in the image above is _____



209. The nationalist in the image above is _____



210. The image above is from _____ Centralised state



211. The image above is from _____ tribe