



UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA
SUBJECT AREA TEST (SAT)
B.A HISTORY EDUCATION
MATURE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, NOV. 2024

INDEX NUMBER: TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOURS

Instruction: This paper is made of 50 Multiple-choice Items. Attempt **all** Items for 100marks. Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries equal mark.

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| <p>1. History as a subject refers to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The study of the past over a period of timeB. The study of the past, present and futureC. A prediction of the future through the pastD. The elimination of the past to give way to the future <p>2. In nation-building, the study of history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Ensures voting rights of all citizensB. Encourages hostility and disunityC. Promotes the use of foreign languageD. Promotes national consciousness <p>3. Having an in-depth knowledge of one's national history makes one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Law-abidingB. HardworkingC. PatrioticD. Honest <p>4. The main source of information for the study of the period before the advent of writing is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. ArchaeologyB. LinguisticsC. SerologyD. Ethnobotany <p>5. Written accounts provided by people who were living witnesses to the events as they unfolded are known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Primary SourcesB. Archaeological SourcesC. Secondary SourcesD. Documentary Sources | <p>6. The observation of festivals and other cultures of a people to discern their history comes under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Oral traditionB. EthnomusicologyC. Art formsD. Ethnography <p>7. The study of past people and cultures through their material remains the function of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. ArchaeologyB. NumismaticsC. Oral traditionD. Ethnobotany <p>8. The Hamitic hypothesis places emphasis mainly on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Inferiority of the black raceB. Inferiority of the white raceC. Inferiority of evolutionD. Inferiority of African history <p>9. The most important article of the Trans-Saharan Trade, which strengthened the military system of most West African states, was the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. HorseB. GiraffeC. CamelD. Elephant <p>10. Which of these early civilisations developed in the Northeast of Africa?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. MaliB. KongoC. MwenemutapaD. Egypt |
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11. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the rise of the trans-Saharan trade?
 - A. Introduction of Islam to North Africa
 - B. The conquest of Africa by Europe
 - C. Reduction of trading activities in Europe
 - D. The contributions made by Islam
12. Which one of these articles of the Trans-Saharan trade was from North Africa?
 - A. Gold
 - B. Salt
 - C. Kola nut
 - D. Ivory
13. The social effect of the trans-Saharan trade included all the following EXCEPT.
 - A. Development of urban centres
 - B. Spread of Islam
 - C. Influx of foreign merchants and professional traders
 - D. Wearing of clothes and ornaments
14. Some West African rulers whose empires grew along the trans-Saharan trade routes enriched themselves through
 - A. Toll collection
 - B. Armed robbery
 - C. Sale of arms
 - D. Slave raiding
15. Muslim scholars in the courts of western Sudanese kings were to
 - A. Help in the training of soldiers
 - B. Control the trade routes
 - C. Determine the choice of rulers
 - D. Keep historical records
16. The introduction of Islam into West Africa began with the
 - A. Conquest of North Africa by the Arabs
 - B. Defeat and occupation of North Africa by the Romans
 - C. Coming of Arabs to the coast of West Africa
 - D. Making of pilgrimages to Mecca by some West African rulers
17. In pre-colonial times, the vassal states often broke away whenever the empire became
 - A. Militarily weak
 - B. Politically strong
 - C. Culturally weak
 - D. Economically strong
18. The empire that was established in nearly the same place after the collapse of the empire of Ghana was
 - A. Mali
 - B. Kenya
 - C. Southern Ghana
 - D. Morocco
19. The most famous king of the Mali Empire was known as
 - A. Ibn Battuta
 - B. Mansa Musa
 - C. King Ali
 - D. King Mohammed
20. The African leader who led a pilgrimage of about 8,000 people to Mecca and exposed Europeans and Arabs to West African civilisation was
 - A. King Ali
 - B. Ibn Battuta
 - C. Mansa Musa
 - D. King Mohammed
21. The King of ancient Ghana preserved his power by maintaining a large army and collecting taxes.
 - A. True
 - B. False
22. Which century did Europeans arrive on the Gold Coast of Ghana?
 - A. 16th Century
 - B. 14th Century
 - C. 15th Century
 - D. 13th Century
23. The European forts and castles along the coast of West Africa were built to serve all the following EXCEPT.
 - A. Warehouse for goods
 - B. Accommodation
 - C. Protection against rivals in trade
 - D. Tourist attraction

24. The exchange of commodities and slaves between Africa, Europe and the Americas across the sea was known as the
- Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
 - The East Indian Slave Trade
 - The Red Sea Slave Trade
 - The Atlantic Slave Trade
25. Slaves were obtained through one of the following ways
- Persuasion
 - Evangelism
 - Raids
 - Donation
26. Which of the following was NOT an impact of the trans-Atlantic Slave trade?
- Decline in the development of African art and craft
 - Increased African warfare
 - Enrichment of Europe and European port cities
 - Depopulation of European cities
27. The ancestral home of the Mole-Dagbani was in
- Mandeland
 - Hausaland
 - Lake Chad region
 - Upper Nile Basin
28. The introduction of Southeast Asian food crops into Africa facilitated the southward and eastward movement of the
- Abyssinians
 - Berber
 - Bantu
 - Egyptians
29. The first European country to experience a modern revolution was
- Britain
 - Holland
 - France
 - Italy
30. The first empire to emerge in West African Sudan was
- Kanem Bornu
 - Ghana
 - Songhai
 - Mali
31. The British explorers studied the socio-political and economic conditions of West African states to
- Enable them to set up industries
 - Enable them to establish trading stations
 - Make them more friendly with the Africans
 - Make the African rulers more submissive
32. West Africa was called “the white man’s grave” because
- White men dug their own graves there
 - Of harsh climate and diseases
 - Graves of white men were many there
 - African rulers killed many white men
33. The Atlantic slave trade in West Africa was started by the
- French
 - Germans
 - Portuguese
 - Americans
34. Which of the following statements is true about the suppression of the trans-Atlantic slave trade?
- The work of literature changed people’s attitude toward it
 - Suppression was made through payment of compensation
 - Slaves were now regarded as more human
 - The Industrial Revolution promoted the trade
35. The country that led the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade was
- Germany
 - Portugal
 - France
 - Britain
36. Which of the following countries was Chosen by Britain as a resettlement centre for freed slaves?
- Sierra Leone
 - Liberia
 - The Gambia
 - Nigeria

37. During the Trans -Atlantic slave trade, slaves bought were mainly kept at the coast to
- Receive immunisation
 - Await shipment to foreign countries
 - Eat and enjoy fresh fruits
 - Bathe and wash their clothes
38. Christianity was introduced into West Africa in the fifteenth century by the
- Spaniards
 - British
 - Germans
 - Portuguese
39. Some Christian missionaries in West Africa paid more attention to commerce than evangelism because
- Their resources were limited
 - They wanted to spread job opportunities
 - The local chiefs were not easily converted
 - They were involved in the slave trade
40. One important effect of the activities of Christian missionaries in West Africa was the
- Promotion of industrialisation
 - Categorisation of the people according to their ethnicity
 - Conversion of the people to Christianity
 - Provision of travelling opportunities for the people.
41. The two most important factors which hindered early Christian missionary activity in West Africa were the inadequate number of priests and
- Harsh climate
 - Political environment
 - Inadequate financial support
 - Inadequate fertile land
42. The establishment of schools helped the missionaries to
- Penetrate the hinterlands in West Africa
 - Break the language barrier in evangelism
 - Build confidence in the people
 - Promote the West African culture
43. Most West Africans were conquered by European nations in the war of resistance because they
- Were agitating for the independence of their chiefdoms
 - Used European mercenaries in their wars
 - Lacked enough resources to sustain a prolonged war
 - Formed alliance with the missionaries
44. The European leader who summoned the Berlin conference was
- King Leopold II
 - Otto von Bismarck
 - Napoleon Bonaparte
 - Jules Ferry
45. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 was necessitated by the
- Bitter rivalry among the European nations
 - Imperial ambition of some West African rulers
 - Need to put an end to the internal wars among the West African people
 - Need to promote industrial development in West Africa
46. Which of the following European nations did not take part in the scramble for and partition of Africa?
- Britain
 - Portugal
 - Austria
 - France

47. Africans fought several wars against the European powers in order to
- A. Show their military tactics to the world
 - B. Prevent their territories from being colonised
 - C. Maintain the positions of their rulers
 - D. Expose educated Africans to the colonial government
48. Which of the following countries was not a former colony of Britain?
- A. Ghana
 - B. Liberia
 - C. Nigeria
 - D. The Gambia

49. Which of the following ethnic groups claim their origins within Ghana?
- A. Akans
 - B. Dagomba
 - C. Ewe
 - D. Guans
50. Which of the following precolonial kingdoms was NOT in the Savannah Zone of Ghana?
- A. Dagomba
 - B. Denkyira
 - C. Mampursi
 - D. Gonja