

PC2072&1
WASSCE 2018
HISTORY 2&1
Essay and Objective
3 hours

2&1

Name

Index Number.....

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
West African Senior School Certificate Examination
For Private Candidates

PC 2018

HISTORY 2&1

3 hours

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, write your name and index number in the spaces provided at the top right-hand corner of this booklet and thereafter, read the following instructions carefully.

This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper 2 which comes first in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your objective test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last 2 hours after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do not start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 1 hour.

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Answer **four** questions in all, choosing at least **one** question from **each** section.

All questions carry equal marks.

PART I
HISTORY OF NIGERIA

This part must be answered by candidates in Nigeria only.

SECTION A
NIGERIA UP TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

1. Highlight any **five** reasons for the need to make the study of West African History compulsory in Nigerian schools. [15 marks]
2. (a) Name any **three** items produced by Goldsmiths in pre-colonial Nigeria. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** ways in which the gold industry benefited Nigerians in pre-colonial times. [12 marks]
3. Outline any **five** ways in which trade was organized in Nigeria before the arrival of the Europeans. [15 marks]

SECTION B
NIGERIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY
Answer at least one question from this section.

4. In what **five** ways was western education important to the people of Nigeria? [15 marks]
5. Highlight any **five** factors that aided Usman dan Fodio in the establishment of the Sokoto Caliphate. [15 marks]
6. (a) Identify any **three** factors that led to the British invasion of Ejebuland in 1892. [9 marks]
(b) State any **two** effects of the British invasion of Ejebuland. [6 marks]

SECTION C
NIGERIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY
Answer at least one question from this section.

7. In what **five** ways has terrorism affected Nigeria? [15 marks]
8. Outline any **five** achievements of the regime of General Muhammadu Buhari from 1983 – 84. [15 marks]
9. In what **five** ways did the colonial government improve the economy of Nigeria? [15 marks]

PART II
HISTORY OF THE GAMBIA

*This part must be answered by candidates in The Gambia only.
Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.*

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A
THE GAMBIA UP TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

1. Highlight any **five** reasons for the need to make the study of West African History compulsory in Gambian schools. [15 marks]
2. (a) Name any **three** items produced by Goldsmiths in pre-colonial Gambia. [3 marks]
- (b) Highlight any **four** ways in which the gold industry benefited Gambians in pre-colonial times. [12 marks]
3. Outline any **five** ways in which trade was organized in The Gambia before the arrival of the Europeans. [15 marks]

SECTION B
THE GAMBIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

Answer at least one question from this section.

4. In what **five** ways was western education important to the people of The Gambia? [15 marks]
5. (a) Name any **three** areas where Foday Kabba Dumbuya extended his sphere of influence in The Gambia. [3 marks]
- (b) Give any **four** reasons for Foday Kabba Dumbuya's frequent attacks on the people of Foni. [12 marks]
6. (a) List any **three** articles of trade obtained by the British in The Gambia in the 19th century. [3 marks]
- (b) Highlight any **four** economic reasons for the Barra War of 1831. [12 marks]

SECTION C
THE GAMBIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Answer at least one question from this section.

7. Identify any **five** ways in which local government has contributed to the development of The Gambia after independence. [15 marks]
8. Outline any **five** criticisms levelled against the Jammeh regime up to 2000. [15 marks]
9. In what **five** ways did the colonial government improve the economy of The Gambia? [15 marks]

PART III
HISTORY OF SIERRA LEONE

This part must be answered by candidates in Sierra Leone only.

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

SIERRA LEONE UP TO 1800.

Answer at least one question from this section.

1. Highlight any **five** reasons for the need to make the study of West African History compulsory in Sierra Leonean schools. [15 marks]
2. (a) Name any **three** items produced by Goldsmiths in pre-colonial Sierra Leone. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** ways in which the gold industry benefited Sierra Leoneans. [12 marks]
3. Outline any **five** ways in which trade was organized in Sierra Leone before the arrival of the Europeans. [15 marks]

SECTION B

SIERRA LEONE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4. In what **five** ways was western education important to the people of Sierra Leone? [15 marks]
5. Give any **five** reasons for the refusal of the protectorate people of Sierra Leone to pay the 1898 Hut Tax. [15 marks]
6. (a) Name any **three** British humanitarians who contributed to the establishment of the Sierra Leone Colony. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** problems encountered by the Settlers in Sierra Leone. [12 marks]

SECTION C

SIERRA LEONE IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Answer at least one question from this section.

7. (a) Mention any **three** minerals mined in Sierra Leone during the colonial period. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** effects of mining on the economy of Sierra Leone. [12 marks]
8. Outline any **five** problems faced by the Tejan Kabbah administration between 1996 and 2000. [15 marks]
9. In what **five** ways did the colonial government improve the economy of Sierra Leone? [15 marks]

Answer all the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the correct option for each question and shade in pencil on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question. An example is given below.

Knowledge of the use of iron enabled the early man in West Africa to

- A. learn the practice of agriculture.
- B. control his environment more effectively.
- C. acquire the knowledge of warfare.
- D. develop a religious culture.

The correct answer is control his environment more effectively, which is lettered B, and therefore answer space B would be shaded

A

B

C

D

E

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Now answer the following questions.

1. One important reason for studying history is that it
 - A. predicts the unknown.
 - B. promotes international understanding.
 - C. deals with dead matters.
 - D. promotes conflicts.
2. Emphasis is placed on non-documentary sources in writing African history because
 - A. they are not easily obtainable.
 - B. documentary sources are reliable.
 - C. non-documentary sources tell interesting stories.
 - D. documentary sources are few and fragmented.
3. Which of the following is not a proof to show that Africa had history before the coming of the Whiteman?
 - A. Archaeological evidence
 - B. Books written by Europeans
 - C. Art history
 - D. Oral tradition
4. Information Communication Technology helps historians to
 - A. make appraisal for scientific projects in communities.
 - B. focus on problems that emanate from their departments.
 - C. choose history as a major course of study.
 - D. identify concepts and ideas in order to enhance written sources.
5. The Berber merchants of North Africa were able to control the trans-Saharan trade routes because they
 - A. enjoyed special immunity from the rulers of the other countries.
 - B. provided the capital and the organization for caravans to cross the desert.
 - C. possessed superior weapons to guide the travellers.
 - D. served as ambassadors to the North African countries.

6. Which **one** of these articles of the trans-Saharan trade was from North Africa?
- A. Gold
 - B. Salt
 - C. Kola nuts
 - D. Ivory
7. 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.
8. What greatly helped to increase the volume of the trans-Saharan trade was the
- A. trade by barter.
 - B. involvement of the Berbers.
 - C. introduction of camel.
 - D. involvement of the Fulani.
9. Which of the following were the financiers of the trans-Saharan trade?
- A. Fulani
 - B. Europeans
 - C. Moors
 - D. Berbers
10. Islam was easily accepted by West Africans because of **all the following reasons except**
- A. simplicity of doctrine and mode of worship.
 - B. practice of polygamy.
 - C. tolerance of some aspects of traditional religion.
 - D. adoption of jihads and Islamic scholars.
11. Islam brought about all the following changes in West Africa **except**
- A. cultural unity among the Sudanese people.
 - B. solutions to problems of governance in Sudanese states.
 - C. proliferation of armed insurgents in West Africa.
 - D. spread of Muslim culture with its civilizing influence.
12. The spread of Islam in West Africa was attributed to which one of these factors?
- A. Trade
 - B. Politics
 - C. Piracy
 - D. Exploration
13. Islam was brought to West Africa by the
- A. Arabs.
 - B. Kanuri.
 - C. Berbers.
 - D. Bambara.
14. Which of the following was **not** an effect of the spread of Islam in West Africa?
- A. The introduction of a new religion
 - B. The unification of large empires of different people
 - C. The introduction of a new form of education
 - D. The complete destruction of indigenous cultures

15. The **main** commodity bought by the Portuguese traders in West Africa was
- salt.
 - indigos.
 - hides.
 - gold.
16. The **principal** motive for the coming of the Europeans to West Africa was to
- educate the people.
 - industrialize the region.
 - trade with the people.
 - enjoy the tropical climate.
17. The **first** European nationals who influenced the history of West Africa were the
- British.
 - French.
 - Portuguese.
 - Germans.
18. The European forts and castles along the coast of West Africa were built to serve all the following purposes **except**
- warehouses for goods.
 - accommodation.
 - protection against rivals in trade.
 - tourist attraction.
19. The European contact with West Africa was delayed till the fifteenth century because
- rivers that could make possible navigation were not available in West Africa.
 - the European states were not well organised politically and economically to undertake distant exploration and trade.
 - there were no courageous Europeans willing to risk the long distant trading ventures.
 - West African communities were not in existence before then.
20. The **strongest** factor that made the British spearhead the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade was
- social.
 - economic.
 - religious.
 - political.
21. Slaves were obtained through **one** of the following ways
- evangelisation.
 - raids.
 - donations.
 - persuasion.
22. The first set of Negro slaves were exported to Europe in 1441 because
- they wanted to use them as agent of evangelization in West Africa.
 - the slaves chose to go to the European world.
 - that was the only region that was very close to West Africa.
 - West Africa's climatic condition was similar to that of Europe.

PART IV
HISTORY OF LIBERIA

This part must be answered by candidates in Liberia only.

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

LIBERIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

1. Highlight any **five** reasons for the need to make the study of West African History compulsory in Liberian schools. [15 marks]
2. (a) List any **three** sub-groups of the Mande speaking people of Liberia. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** causes of the conflicts between the Mandingo and the other Mande speaking groups of the early Liberian society. [12 marks]
3. Highlight any **five** features of the Monarchical System of government practiced on the Grain Coast. [15 marks]

SECTION B

LIBERIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4. Highlight any **five** reasons for the frequent unrest among the Colonists during the colonial period. [15 marks]
5. Identify any **five** challenges encountered by the early settlers at Ducor. [15 marks]
6. (a) Name any **three** settlements which made up the two Counties of the Common Wealth of Liberia in 1839. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** factors for the successful establishment of the settlement for freed slaves at Cape Mesurado. [12 marks]

SECTION C

LIBERIA FROM 1900 TO 2000

Answer at least one question from this section.

7. In what **five** ways did president William V.S. Tubman contribute to the decolonization of African nations? [15 marks]
8. Give any **five** reasons for the formation of the Liberian Frontier Force during the administration of president Arthur Barclay. [15 marks]
9. (a) Name any **three** government officials executed after the military coup d'état of 1980. [3 marks]
(b) Outline any **four** reasons for the overthrow of William R. Tolbert Jr [12 marks]

PART V
HISTORY OF GHANA

*This part must be answered by candidates in Ghana only.
Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.
All questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION A

LANDMARKS OF AFRICAN HISTORY UP TO 1800.

Answer at least one question from this section.

1. Highlight any **five** reasons for the need to make the study of African History compulsory in Ghanaian schools. [15 marks]
2. (a) Mention any **three** pre-historic periods of African history. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** major activities of the early African man when he took to settled life. [12 marks]
3. Outline any **five** contributions of Pharaonic Egypt to civilization. [15 marks]

SECTION B

GHANA AND THE WIDER WORLD
(EARLIEST TIMES TO AD 1900)

Answer at least one question from this section.

4. Highlight any **five** political organization of the Ashanti. [15 marks]
5. Outline any **five** ways in which trade was organized in Ghana before the arrival of the Europeans. [15 marks]
6. (a) Name any **three** items produced by Goldsmiths in pre-colonial Ghana. [3 marks]
(b) Highlight any **four** ways in which the gold industry benefited Ghanaians. [12 marks]

SECTION C

GHANA 1900 TO 1991

Answer at least one question from this section.

7. In what **five** ways did the colonial government improve the economy of Ghana? [15 marks]
8. (a) List any **three** nationalist organizations in Ghana before 1945. [3 marks]
(b) Outline any **four** rural developmental programmes instituted in Ghana during the Busia administration. [12 marks]
9. Outline any **five** measures taken by the National Redemption Council (NRC) to promote agriculture in Ghana. [15 marks]

END OF ESSAY TEST

Answer all the questions.

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- they wanted to use them as agent of evangelization in West Africa.
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 - West Africa's climatic condition was similar to that of Europe.

23. Which of these was a negative social effect of the trans-Atlantic slave trade on West Africa?
- A. Great loss of population
 - B. Low rate of criminal activities
 - C. Increased stability
 - D. Promotion of inter-group relations
24. Which of the following cities was **not** founded as a result of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade?
- A. Bathurst
 - B. Monrovia
 - C. Lagos
 - D. Freetown
25. One important effect of the activities of the Christian missionaries in West Africa was the
- A. promotion of industrialization.
 - B. categorisation of the people according to their ethnicity.
 - C. conversion of the people to Christianity.
 - D. provision of travelling opportunities for the people.
26. Which of these Missionary Societies was well established in West Africa?
- A. London Missionary Society
 - B. The Capuchin Missionaries
 - C. The Jesuits Order
 - D. Christian Missionary Society
27. The establishment of schools helped the missionaries to
- A. penetrate the hinterland of West Africa.
 - B. break the language barrier in evangelism.
 - C. build confidence in the people.
 - D. promote the West African culture.
28. Which one of the following was a **major** activity of Christian missionaries in West Africa?
- A. Promotion of health services
 - B. Building of hotels for the people
 - C. Establishment of European restaurants
 - D. Construction of roads
29. The aims of Christian missionaries in West Africa included all the following **except**
- A. spread the gospel.
 - B. render social services.
 - C. promote legitimate trade.
 - D. encourage polygamy.
30. Between 1880 and 1900, European political domination was extended to all areas in West Africa **except**
- A. Mali.
 - B. Sierra Leone.
 - C. Benin.
 - D. Liberia.

31. Which European nation did **not** take part in the Scramble for and Partition of West Africa?
- Britain
 - Portugal
 - Austria
 - France
32. The Industrial Revolution led to the
- spread of Christianity in West Africa.
 - promotion of indigenous industries in West Africa.
 - abolition of slave trade in West Africa.
 - trade by barter in West Africa.
33. The Berlin West African 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.
34. One of the **main** decisions taken during the Scramble for and Partition of West Africa was the
- granting of loans to potential African farmers.
 - eradication of internal slave trade.
 - training of slaves for future leadership roles.
 - establishment of formal schools.
35. Which of the following was responsible for the Scramble for and Partition of West Africa?
- The desire to
- industrialise West Africa.
 - protect the region from terrorist attacks.
 - establish new markets.
 - learn the culture of the people.
36. The **most** important social development undertaken in West African Colonies after World War II was the
- building of schools.
 - construction of roads.
 - construction of rail lines.
 - building of bridges.
37. The following reasons accounted for the emergence of urban centres in West Africa during the colonial period **except**
- preference to live a peasant life in the rural areas.
 - the availability of modern form of transportation.
 - attractiveness of wage earning.
 - establishment of social amenities.
38. The adoption of the policy of Indirect Rule by the British in West Africa was based on one of the following
- lack of sufficient funds.
 - bad road networks.
 - colonialists were pleasure seekers.
 - West Africans called for it.

39. The policy of Assimilation was later changed to Association in French West Africa because the
- policy was less expensive.
 - people of West Africa protested against it
 - French government transferred it to Latin America
 - British advised them to do so.
40. Which of the following colonial policies emphasised the use of educated West Africans in government?
- Paternalism
 - Assimilation
 - Indirect rule
 - Association
41. Which of the following was **not** a method used by neo-colonialists in West Africa?
- Promotion of western education and culture
 - Dictating the prices of raw materials from West Africa
 - Promoting the use of their languages
 - Open door policy of administration
42. A **major** cause of neo-colonialism in West Africa has been
- trade imbalance between West Africa and Europe.
 - promotion of Africa culture, sports and education.
 - rapid industrialization in West Africa.
 - decrease in West African exports to Europe.
43. The economies of many independent West African states experienced setbacks due to
- lack of skilled workers.
 - language barrier.
 - effects of the First World War.
 - easy access to European markets.
44. All the following were reasons for the establishment of military rule in West Africa **except**
- the desire to end colonization.
 - rampant corruption and nepotism.
 - assault on liberty of the people.
 - shortage of essential commodities.
45. Which of the following statements was **not** an adverse effect of military rule in West African politics? The military
- preserved national unity.
 - committed worst crimes.
 - was not perfect in governance.
 - was more or less dictatorial.
46. Which of the following statements could be regarded as one of the **major** causes of boundary disputes in West Africa?
- Unemployment leading to rural-urban drift
 - Colonial partition of Africa with disregard to ethnic boundaries
 - Mass movement of people from their original environment
 - Political stability leading to development

47. The **main** objective of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was to
- A. promote African culture.
 - B. work for political unity of members.
 - C. fight for political independence.
 - D. promote economic integration of members.
48. One **major** achievement of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was the
- A. introduction of Eco currency.
 - B. formation of a standby army (ECOMOG).
 - C. free movement of people and goods.
 - D. maintenance of regional peace and security.
49. One **major** factor that undermined the authority of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU/AU) to enforce its decisions was
- A. absence of high command.
 - B. rampant corruption.
 - C. weak leaders.
 - D. language barrier.
50. Which West African Country was the **first** to join the Commonwealth of Nations?
- A. Nigeria
 - B. The Gambia
 - C. Ghana
 - D. Sierra Leone

END OF PAPER