

UI Post UTME Past Questions and Answers

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UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.
POST-UTME PRACTICE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
HISTORY

1. _____ is the name of the political head of Zaria (A) Obi (B) Emir (C) Oba (D) Alaafin B
2. _____ was the state which was thrown into anarchy and turmoil as a result of the opening of the *Muni*, the sacred heritage by the king under the prompting of Muslim Missionaries. (A) Kanem (B) Salem (C) Njimi (D) Chad A
3. Before getting to Nigeria, River Niger passed across _____ (A) Mali (B) Kanem (C) Chad (D) Morocco A
4. Oba is the name of the political head of (A) Benin (B) Kano (C) Bornu (D) Sokoto A
5. The Amazon (female warriors) Participated actively in defending which of these kingdoms (A) Oyo empire (B) Benin empire (C) Dahomey Kingdom (D) Ghana C
6. The Form of economy of pre-colonial Nigerian peoples was _____ (A) capitalist (B) socialist (C) communist (D) subsistence D
7. The Fulani Jihadists were halted in 1840 at the battle of _____ (A) Tondibi (B) Ngala (C) Adowa (D) Oshogbo D
8. The god of thunder and lightning in the Yoruba Pantheon is called _____ (A) Oduduwa (B) Oramiyan (C) Sango (D) Afonja C
9. The Igbo in the pre-colonial era had _____ (A) dictatorial government (B) government of chiefs (C) no central government (D) warrant chiefs C
10. The language of the Fulani is _____ (A) Hausa (B) Kush (C) Mereo (D) Fulfude D
11. The leader of the Jihad that took place in northern Nigeria between 1804 and 1805 was _____ (A) Uthman dan Fodio (B) Elkenemi (C) Ahmadu Bello (D) Tafawa Balewa A
12. The longest Dynasty in West Africa was _____ (A) Saifawa of Kanem-Born (B) Umayid of Arab (C) Oranmiyan of Oyo (D) Bayajidda of Daura A
13. The name of the traditional head of Nupe is called _____ (A) *Etsu* (B) Emir (C) *El Kanem* (D) *Obong* A
14. The old Oyo empire had as its capital (A) Katunga (B) Ijabe (C) Igboho (D) Sepeteri A
15. The original home of the Fulani was (A) Niger (B) Senegambia (C) Egypt (D) Chad B
16. The original home of the Kanuri people in Borno is said to be in _____ (A) Kenem (B) Buganda (C) Kenya (D) Zulu A
17. The political head of Yoruba towns is known as _____ (A) Oba (B) Alaafin (C) Obi (D) Emir A

18. The provinces and towns under Oyo were headed by local chiefs known as the (A) Oyo Mesi (B) Baale (C) Oba (D) Baba kekere B
19. _____ was the capital of the Western Region in the colonial period. (A) Ife (B) Ibadan (C) Oyo (D) Abeokuta B
20. It was through the activities of _____ that the Niger area became a British sphere of influence (A) Lord Lugard (B) The United Africa Company (C) Herbert Macaulay (D) The Royal Niger company. D
21. Nigeria as we know it today is a product of an amalgamation of northern and southern protectorates in the year _____ (A) 1906 (B) 1910 (C) 1912 (D) 1914 D
22. Nigeria became a Republic in _____ (A) 1960 (B) 1963 (C) 1965 (D) 1962 B
23. Palm Produce was heavily concentrated in _____ (A) Northern Nigeria (B) North Eastern Nigeria (C) North western Nigeria (D) Southern Nigeria. D

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24. The first nationalist political party in post-world war II Nigeria was (A) NEPU (B) NPC (C) NCNC (D) AG. B
25. The First railway in Nigeria was constructed in (A) 1916 (B) 1898 (C) 1914 (D) 1960 B
26. The headquarters of Department of Agriculture in colonial Nigeria was _____ (A) Kaduna (B) Sokoto (C) Ibadan (D) Lagos C
27. The missionary responsible for the abolition of killing of twins in Calabar was (A) Mary Slessor (B) Magaret Thatcha (C) Lindsa Lisau (D) Judith Byfield A
28. The Nigerian Youth Movement was founded in ____ (A) 1920 (B) 1922 (C) 1936 (D) 1937 C
29. The system of administration used by the British in Nigeria was _____ rule. (A) direct (B) indirect (C) divide and (D) warrant B
- E. The three well known nationalist leaders in Nigeria between 1948 and 1966 were— (A) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello (B) Lord Lugard, Sir Arthur Richards and Sir John Macpherson (C) Herbert Macaulay, Earnest Ikoli and Okonkwo Nkem (D) Alhaji Isa Kaita, Dr. K.O. Mbadiwe and chief S.L Akintola ANS; A— A
31. The trading company which conquered most of the northern Nigeria was _____ (A) UAA (B) Royal Niger Company (C) PZ (D) John Holt B
32. The University College, Ibadan was established in (A) 1960 (B) 1958 (C) 1948 (D) 1900 C
33. Who was the first woman to drive a car in Nigeria? (A) Dora Akunyuli (B) Farida Waziri (C) Laila Dongoyaro (D) Funmilayo Ransome kuti D
34. _____ was not part of the policy of General Gowon's administration immediately after the Nigerian Civil War. (A) redistruction (B) rehabilitation (C) reconciliation (D) reconstruction A
35. National Institute of Social and Economic Research is located in _____ (A) Abuja (B) Ibadan (C) Lagos (D) Enugu B
36. Nigeria became a federation of 19 states in _____ (A) 1875 (B) 1976 (C) 1967 (D) 1978 B
37. Nigeria was divided into 12 states in (A) 1960 (B) 1963 (C) 1967 (D) 1970 C
38. Oodua people's Congress is a cultural organization in (A) Southwestern Nigeria (B) Southeastern Nigeria (C) North Central Nigeria (D) North eastern Nigeria A
39. The Attorney General of the Federation that was assassinated in Nigeria during Obasanjo's Administration was (A) Bola Ige (B) Babawale Idowu (C) Patrick Ndoka (D) Dele Olawale . A
40. The capital of Taraba state is (A) Dutse (B) Jalingo (C) Yola (D) Damaturu C
41. The first Governor-General of Independent Nigeria was _____ (A) Okoti Eboh (B) Nnamdi Azikwe (C) Tafawa Balewa (D) Obafemi Awolowo B
42. The former Capital of Nigeria was (A) Calabar (B) Lagos (C) Abuja (D) Ibadan B
43. The head of the electoral body that conducted the June 12, 1993 Election was (A) Humphrey Nwosu (B) Ovie whiskey (C) Eme Awa (D) Dagogo Jack A
44. The Lingua franca of the peoples of Nigeria is _____ (A) English (B) Yoruba (D) Hausa (D) French A
45. The Niger Delta Environmentalist that was killed with eight others in Nigeria is (A) Leedum mitee (B) Ken Saro wiwa (C) Isaac Boro (D) Nana olomu B
46. The question of the Nigerian civil war was raised for the first time at the meeting of the OAU in September 1967 in _____ (A) Kampala (B) Kinshasa (C) Nairobi (D) Lagos B

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47. The winner of annulled election of 1993 was _____ (A) Alhaji Bashiru Tofa (B) Chief M.K.O. Abiola (C) Dr. Alex Ekwueme (D) Fashola B
48. War against indiscipline was a brainchild of _____ (A) Ibrahim Babangida (C) Sani Abacha (C) Gen. Muhammadu Buhari (D) Aninu Kano C
49. Who was the military Head of State that transferred power to Civilian regime in 1999 (A) Ibrahim Babangida (B) Sanni Abacha (C) Abubakar Abdul Salam (D) Yakubu Gowon C
50. Who was the military Head of State that was killed in the second bloody coup of 1966 in Nigeria (A) Gen. Sanni Abacha (B) Gen. shehu Yaradua (C) Gen. Murthala Muhammed (D) Major Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi D
51. Acculturation in colonial administration was associated with the (A) French policy of Assimilation (B) British policy of direct rule (C) French policy of Association (D) British indirect rule system A
52. Banjul is the capital of _____ (A) Niger Republic (B) Britain (C) France (D) Gambia D
53. ECOMOG is a peace monitoring organ of the (A) ECOWAS (B) UNO (C) AU (D) EU A
54. Ghana and Mali were known for _____ production before European incursion. (A) basket (B) gold (C) tin (D) salt B
55. Gold Coast was the former name of which of these countries (A) Nigeria (B) Namibia (C) Mozambique (D) Ghana D
56. Idris Aloma was a revered king of _____ (A) Kebbi (B) Katsina (C) Kanem-Borno (D) Zauzau C
57. Maghrib is a name used to describe countries in North Africa except _____ (A) Algeria (B) Morocco (C) Tunisia (D) Egypt D
58. Mansa Musa is the name of the king of _____ (A) Tekular (B) Gobir (C) Mali (D) Kanem C
59. Nationalist movements started late in French West Africa because (A) Africans were allowed to enlist in the army (B) Africans felt they were free (C) France suppressed political associations and parties (D) France did not allow Africans to travel abroad. C
60. Policy of assimilation was used in West Africa by the _____ (A) French (B) British (C) Dutch (D) Italians A
61. The Berlin Conference of 1884 was convened at the instance of (A) Winston Churchill (B) Otto von Bismarck (C) Woodrow Wilson (D) Mussolini B
62. The first Country to regain Independence in West Africa is (A) Cameroon (B) Senegal (C) Ghana (D) Gambia C
63. The first European explorers to navigate the shores of the Atlantic ocean into the West African coasts were the _____ (A) Swedish (B) Dutch (C) Portuguese (D) Spanish C
64. The French policy of Assimilation in West Africa was a form of _____ (A) Indirect rule (B) direct rule (C) democracy (D) monarchy B
65. The Italians were defeated by the Ethiopians at the battle of Adowa under the leadership of _____ (A) Emperor Theodore (B) Emperor Yoahnes (C) Emperor Menelik (D) Emperor Jesuit C
66. The Mande speaking people could be found in (B) a Gambia (B) Sierra Leone (C) Mali (D) Nigeria B
67. The militant group formed by Abdullahi Ibn Yacin was known as the _____ (A) Almorarids (B) Sijilmesa (C) Tartars (D) Mameluks A

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68. The pioneered institution of Higher Education in West Africa is (A) Fourah Bay college (B) Baptist Academy (C) Birch Freeman (D) Hope Waddel Institute. A
69. The Suez canal in Egypt was constructed in ____ (A) 1840 (B) 1875 (C) 1869 (D) 1890 C
70. The treaty of Ucciali was signed between ____ and ____ (A) Italy and Libya (B) Italy and Ethiopia (C) Italy and Morocco (D) Italy and Tunisia. B
71. The use of forced labour was one of the features of ____ (A) British Colonial policy (B) French colonial policy (C) American colonial policy (D) Japanese colonial policy B
72. Which of the following countries was not involved in the peace-keeping effort in Liberia? (A) Sierra Leone (B) Togo (C) Nigeria (D) Cameroon B
73. Who was the king of the Mali empire that displayed wealth in Gold in the Middle East while on pilgrimage to Mecca (A) Muhmmmed Askia (B) Sonni Ali (C) Mansa Musa (D) Sundiata C
74. In the mid nineteenth century, the king of Buganda that accommodated the first Arab and Swahili traders was (A) Kaberaga (B) Kabaka (C) Katriko (D) Lat Dior B
75. In the Nineteenth Century Gold and Diamonds were discovered in commercial quantities in which of these territories in Africa ____ (A) Nairobi (B) Lagos (C) Kimeberley (D) Cairo C
76. Namibia is a country in (A) Europe (B) Asia (C) North America (D) Africa D
77. Shaka was a brave warrior in (A) Zulu land (B) Ndebele (C) Mexico (D) Tripoli. A
78. The majority of the slaves were taken from all but except one of these African countries (A) Gold Coast (B) Dahomey (C) Nigeria (D) Zambia D
79. The progress in the Economy of Zanzibar in the first decade of the nineteenth century is synonymous with (A) Sayyid Said (B) Mamoud Iraq (C) Kabir Muktar (D) Muhammed Ali A
80. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is one of the specialised agencies of the ____ (A) AU (B) UNO (C) ECOWAS (D) EEC B
81. How many Continents are in the world (A) 10 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9 B
82. Indirect rule as a British Colonial policy was first introduced in (A) India (B) Uganda (C) Ghana (D) Nigeria A
83. One of these could be used as a tool to understand the African past. (A) Microscope (B) Satellite (C) Internet (D) Archaeology D
84. Sahara desert was maintained during the trans-Saharan trade by the ____ (A) Berbers (B) Tuaregs (C) Fulanis (D) Marauders B
85. The explorer who discovered the new world was (A) Christopher Columbus (B) Henry the Navigator (C) Queen Isabela (D) John Cabot A
86. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is at ____ (A) New York (B) Geneva (C) The Hague (D) Moscow C
87. The most-spoken language in Africa is ____ (A) Igbo (B) Hausa (C) Yoruba (D) Ki-Swahili D
88. The place in the desert where travelers stop by to refresh themselves is called ____ (A) Oasis (B) Eldorado (C) Paradise (D) Aso Rock A
89. The principle of non-alignment means that a country (A) is neutral in international trade (B) does not belong to any world organization (C) does not belong to any of the power blocs (D) has no diplomatic missions abroad C

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90. The resolutions and programmes of the AU are executed by the _____ (A) secretariat (B) council of ministers (C) secretary general (D) commission of mediation B
91. The second most-spoken language in Africa is (A) Hausa (B) Yoruba (C) Igbo (D) Ki-Swahili A
92. The Second World War ended in (A) 1944 (B) 1945 (C) 1950 (D) 1960 B
93. The United Nations Organisation has its headquarters in _____ (A) British (B) USSR (C) USA (D) China C
94. Which of the following bodies is the most representative organ of the United Nations Organization (A) The Security Council (B) The Trusteeship council (C) The General Assembly (D) The International Court of Justice C
95. Which of the following countries did not join the League of Nations (A) France (B) Britain (C) Spain (D) USA D
96. Which of the following countries have the right to veto the decision of the Security Council (A) Australia (B) Switzerland (C) China (D) Canada C
97. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the security council of the UNO? (A) India (B) Canada (C) China (D) Italy C
98. Which of the following was not a colony of Britain in Africa? (A) Nigeria (B) Gambia (C) Sierra-Leone (D) Senegal. D
99. Which of the following was once Nigeria's Permanent Representative at the United Nations? (A) Professor Bolaji Akinyemi (B) Major General Ike Nwachukwu (C) Professor Jubril Aminu (D) Major General Joseph Garba D
100. Within the United Nations, the veto power is exercised by _____ (A) UNESCO (B) WHO (C) General Assembly (D) Security Council D