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) Obi (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. Obais 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) Oramiyin (C) Sango (D) Alafia 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) Meroe (D) Fulfude A
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) Obi (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 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
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) Linda 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 Azike, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello (B) Lord Lugard, Sir Arthur Richards and Sir John Macpherson (C) Herbert Macaulay, Earnest Ika and Okonkwo Nkem (D) Alhaji Isa Kaita, Dr. K.O. Mbadiwe and Chief S.L Akintola. ANS; A—

31. The trading company which conquered most of the northern Nigeria was ______(A) UAA (B) Royal Niger Company (C) PZ (D) John Holt A
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 Akunyili (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) redistrcution (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 Nkka (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) Okotie 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) Emu Awa (D) Dagogo Jack A
44. The Lingua franca of the peoples of Nigeria is ______(A) English (B) Yoruba (C) 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
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

48. War against indiscipline was a brainchild of ______ (A) Ibrahim Babangida (C) Sani Abacha (C) Gen. Muhammadu Buhari (D) Aninu Kano

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

50. Who was the military Head of State that was killed in the second bloody coup of 1966 in Nigeria (A) Gen. Sani Abacha (B) Gen. Shehu Yaradua (C) Gen. Murthala Mohammed (D) Maj. Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi

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

52. Banjul is the capital of ______ (A) Niger Republic (B) Britain (C) France (D) Gambia

53. ECOWAS is a peace monitoring organ of the (A) ECOWAS (B) UNO (C) AU (D) EU

54. Ghana and Mali were known for ______ production before European incursion. (A) basket (B) gold (C) tin (D) salt

55. Gold Coast was the former name of which of these countries (A) Nigeria (B) Namibia (C) Mozambique (D) Ghana

56. Idris Alomawa is a revered king of ______ (A) Kebbi (B) Katsina (C) Kanem-Borno (D) Zauzau

57. Maghrib is a name used to describes countries in North Africa except ______ (A) Algeria (B) Morocco (C) Tunisia (D) Egypt

58. Mansa Musa is the name of the king of ______ (A) Tekular (B) Gobir (C) Mali (D) Kanem

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.

60. Policy of assimilation was used in West Africa by the ______ (A) French (B) British (C) Dutch (D) Italians

61. The Berlin Conference of 1884 was convened at the instance of (A) Winston Churchill (B) Otto von Bismarck (C) Woodrow Wilson (D) Mussolini

62. The first country to regain independence in West Africa is (A) Cameroon (B) Senegal (C) Ghana (D) Gambia

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

64. The French policy of Assimilation in West Africa was a form of ______ (A) Indirect rule (B) direct rule (C) democracy (D) monarchy

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

66. The Mande speaking people could be found in (B) a Gambia (B) Sierra Leone (C) Mali (D) Nigeria

67. The militant group formed by Abdullahi Ibn Yacin was known as the ______ (A) Almorarids (B) Sijilmesa (C) Tartars (D) Mameluks
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.  
69. The Suez canal in Egypt was constructed in_____ (A) 1840 (B) 1875 (C) 1869 (D) 1890  
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.  
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  
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  
73. Who was the king of the Mali empire that displayed wealth in Gold in the Middle East while on pilgrimage to Mecca (A) Muhammed Askia (B) Sonni Ali (C) Mansa Musa (D) Sundiata  
74. In the mid nineteen century, the king of Buganda that accommodated the first Arab and Swanhili traders was (A) Kaberaga (B) Kabaka (C) Katriko (D) Lat Dior  
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  
76. Namibia is a country in (A) Europe (B) Asia (C) North America (D) Africa  
77. Shaka was a brave warrior in (A) Zulu land (B) Ndebele (C) Mexico (D) Tripoli.  
78. The majority of the slaves were taken from all but exception of these African countries (A) Gold Coast (B) Dahomey (C) Nigeria (D) Zambia  
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) Muhammad Ali  
80. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is one of the specialised agencies of the_______ (A) AU (B) UNO (C) ECOWAS (D) EEC  
81. How many Continents are in the world (A) 10 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9  
82. Indirect rule as a British Colonial policy was first introduced in (A) India (B) Uganda (C) Ghana (D) Nigeria  
83. One of these could be used as a tool to understand the African past. (A) Microscope (B) Satellite (C) Internet (D) Archaeology  
84. Sahara desert was maintained during the trans-Saharan trade by the_____ (A) Berbers (B) Tuaregs (C) Fulanis (D) Marauders  
85. The explorer who discovered the new world was (A) Christopher Columbus (B) Henry the Navigator (C) Queen Isabela (D) John Cabot  
86. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is at_____ (A) New York (B) Geneva (C) The Hague (D) Moscow  
87. The most—spoken language in Africa is_____ (A) Igbo (B) Hausa (C) Yoruba (D) Ki-Swahili  
88. The place in the desert where travelers stop by to refresh themselves is called_____ (A) Oasis (B) Elidorado (C) Paradise (D) Aso Rock  
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
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

91. The second most-spoken language in Africa is (A) Hausa (B) Yoruba (C) Igbo (D) Ki-Swahili

92. The Second World War ended in (A) 1944 (B) 1945 (C) 1950 (D) 1960

93. The United Nations Organisation has its headquarters in ________ (A) British (B) USSR (C) USA (D) China

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

95. Which of the following countries did not join the League of Nations? (A) France (B) Britain (C) Spain (D) USA

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

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

98. Which of the following was not a colony of Britain in Africa? (A) Nigeria (B) Gambia (C) Sierra-Leone (D) Senegal

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

100. Within the United Nations, the veto power is exercised by ________ (A) UNESCO (B) WHO (C) General Assembly (D) Security Council