

WITS COLLEGE NAMULANDA ONLINE EXAM

HISTORY 241/1 (History of east Africa since AD1000)

Time: 1:40minutes. Senior Two, 2021.

Instructions: answer all questions and circle the correct alternative.

1. The Greeks referred to the land between Somalia and cape Delgado as:

A-Azania

B- Zanj

2



Among the coastal towns on the map, what was the most popular slave trade town

A- Kisimayu

B- Pemba

C- Zanzibar

3. There were

A-36

B-37

C-27 traditionally known settlements/towns at the coast of east Africa

4. These were the major reasons for Arabs and Persian advent in east Africa, **except**

A- They wanted to spread Islam

B- They wanted to trade

d- Seeking for political & religious asylum

c- The Band wagon effect

5. The major items of trade from east Africa during Indian Ocean trade were

a- Ivory, tea, Rhinoceros, gold

b- Gold, animal skins, copper, silk and Rhinoceros

c- Ivory, Animal skins, gold, rhino horns, and slaves.

6. The most striking effects Indian Ocean trade was

a- Promoted slave trade

b- Opened east Africa to the outside world

c- Led to spread of Islam

7. The earliest settlers at the coast of east Africa were

a- Sans b- Cushites c- Segejus & Zimbab

8. The Portuguese conqueror that attacked the islands of Mafia, and Zanzibar in 1503 was

a- Vasco da Gama b- Tristao da Cuvhilla c- Ruy Lourenco Ravasco

9. On sailing to East Africa, the Portuguese used large ships known as

a- Dhows b- Carracks c- Steam ships

10. The most notorious coastal state during the Mazrui administration was

a- Kilwa b- Mombasa c- Zanzibar

11. Said Seyyid transferred his capital in 1837 because;

a- He wanted to trade, to spread Islam, the good harbor of Zanzibar, and wagon

b- Fertile soils at Zanzibar, escape from home enemies, control trade effectively, the fresh calm waters of Zanzibar

c- Need to protect Muscat, fresh waters at Zanzibar, control trade, fertile soils at Zanzibar, trade in slaves.

12. The Bantu originated from Bar el Ghazel and later settled in Katanga province in Cameroon

a- True

b- False

13. The following are part of the central Tanzanian Bantu, Except

a- Nyasa, Mwere, Kogo, Kaguru, Nyamwezi, Chagga and Matengo b- Nyamwezi, Kaguru, Makondwe, Nyaturu, Mature, and the Ramba

14. The Ngoni are also called

a- The Xhosa b- The Jonam c- The Jere

15. The Luo migration led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara Empire

a- True b- False

16. The Chwezi were believed to be

A- Egyptians, Portuguese, Greeks or Cushites B- Portuguese, Jere, Tutsi, or Galla c- Galla, Himas, Cushites, Jonams, or Greeks.

17. Buganda was the first most powerful state in the interlacustrine region of East Africa than Bunyoro.

a- True b- False

18. Most of the interlacustrine states of East Africa developed due to

a- Participation in sports, participation in LDT, strong leaders, participation in agriculture

b- Participation in trade, strong leaders, small scale industries, participation in agriculture

19. Ankole was initially called

A- Rwampara

b- Karokarungi

c- Prince Ruhinda

20. The following are provinces of Busoga, **Except**;

a- Ntambe, Buyikwe, Buzaaya, Bulamogi, and Bugwere.

b- Bugwere, Bulamogi, Bugabula, Bukholi, Buzaaya

C-Buyaga, Bwera, Singo, Mawogola

21. Nyungu ya mawe meant

a- Successor of Mirambo

b- A pot that cannot break

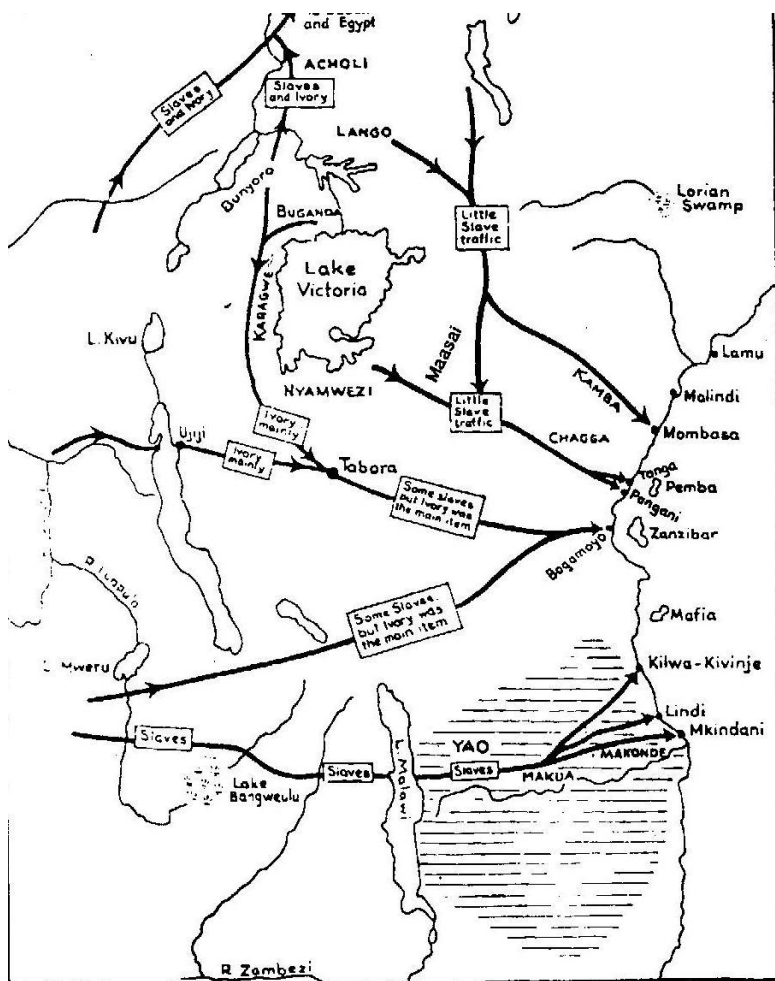
c- People of the moon

22. In appearance he was a real African a prominent slave trader, ever dressed like an Arab. This was.....

a- Seyyid Said

b- Tip Tip

C- Prince Mirambo



==== Areas greatly devastated by slave raiding by the end of 19th C.

———— Slave trade routes.

23. The major imports during long distance trade INCLUDED.....

- a- Bungles, slaves, gold and bee-honey b- Bungles, silk, spices, glass ware and clothes c- Bungles, fish, tortoise shells, ambergris and chagga

24. were the major beneficiaries in slave trade

- a- African kings and chiefs b- Europeans c- Africans

25. Slave trade was the major business before colonialism

- a- true b- False

26. The major striking effects of slave trade were

- a- led to depopulation and decline in agriculture b- Caused civil wars and economic decline c- Undermined the dignity of humanity and caused misery/suffering

27. Controlled the southern route during slave trade

- a- The Yao b-The Ngoni c- The Akamba

28. the European power that spearheaded the abolition of slave trade was

- a- U.S.A B- Britain/England c- France

29. What was the major problem faced during the abolition of slave trade?

- a- opposition from African chiefs and kings b- Violation of anti-slave trade treaties c- Lack of enough funds

30. What was the most striking effect of slave trade abolition?

- a- Europeans became rich b- There was introduction of legitimate trade c- East Africa's population increased

31. The most influencing factor for colonization of east Africa was:

- a- Industrial revolution in Europe b- European nationalism c- Need to abolish slave trade

32. European scramble and partition of east Africa was a planned process

- a- true b- False

33. Who discovered the source of river Nile?

- a- James Augustus Grant b- John Speke c- None of the above

34. The royal Geographical Society Was

A- The political party that sent explorers in Africa

B- An association of Geographer in England with an aim of discovering new lands

D-The explorers' Association

35. Why did king Muteesa 1 invite the Christian missionaries?

a-He wanted to trade with them

b- Wanted protection against enemies, especially Egypt

c- He wanted his people to be civilized

36. *"I shall be bound to acknowledge the assistance offered to me by the missionaries especially the church missionary society. Without their assistance, on my side I do not think chiefs would agree to sign the treaty which practically places themselves, their country and their people entirely in the British hands"*. Said by:

a- Capt. Fredrick Lugard

b- Sir Harry Johnstone

c- Henry Morton stanly

37. 1. Delimitation treaty 1886 divided east Africa into two spheres of influence 2. The Heligo-land treaty 1890 swapped Heligo-land with German land in east Africa between Britain& German

The statements above are:

a- True

b- Not true

38. The most important stage in the scramble and partition of east Africa was:

a- the colonization of Egypt in 1882

b-the Berline colonial conference 1884/5

c-the Buganda Agreement 1900

39. Terms of the agreement

A- East Africa was to be taken

B-Germany also recognized Uganda, a British area of influence. This put an end to the Anglo-German rivalry and German gave up her claim to the territory of Witu.

c-None of the above

40- The Buganda Agreement laid foundation for colonization of Uganda

a- True

b- False

41-the most important reason for Buganda agreement was

a- To end religious wars in Buganda

b- To confirm colonialism in Uganda

c- To finance British administration in Uganda

42. The most defective impact of the Buganda Agreement 1900, it made the kabaka more powerful than the Lukiiko

A- True

B-False

43. The British used rule in Uganda

A-Direct rule

B-Assimilation policy

C-Indirect rule

44. The German rule was the most peaceful in Tanganyika

A-False

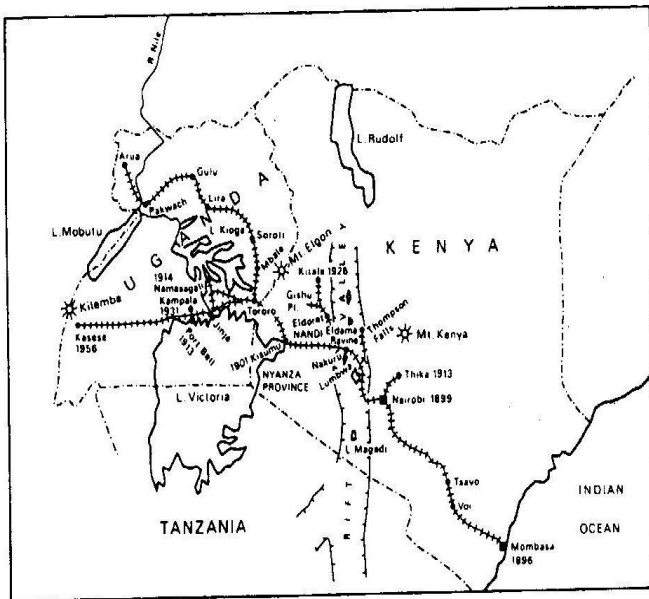
B-True

45. The following were effects of the Buganda agreement, **except**;

a- The Kabaka lost his executive powers

B-Led abolition of legitimate trade

C-Divided Buganda land into two;



46. The idea of constructing the Uganda railway was conceived by;

a- The German East African Company (GEACo.)

b-The Imperial British East African Company (IBEACo.)

47. The survey work in constructing the Uganda railway was done by

a-AM Jeevanjee

C-PLO Lumumba

b-JRL McDonald

48. Major reason for constructing the Uganda railway was;

a-To end slave trade

c-To link out Uganda for economic importance, as it was a land locked country.

b-To carry colonial administrators

49. The religious group that financed the construction of the Uganda Railway was

A-Church Missionary Society

c-The Roman Catholic Church

b-The Holy Ghost Fathers

50. The Kenyan Tribe that resisted the construction of the Uganda railway was;

a- The Maasai

c-The Nandi

b-The Kikuyu

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