

NOVEMBER 2023
EBS 403/403J
COLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM IN AFRICA
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FOURTH YEAR, END-OF-SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023

9TH NOVEMBER 2023

COLONIZATION AND
NATIONALISM IN AFRICA

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A
[20 MARKS]

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

Items 1 to 20 are stems followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. A type of local administration by which the British made use of 'legitimate' African traditional institutions and personnel to administer their colonial territories is known as
 - A. Indirect Rule.
 - B. Loi-Cadre.
 - C. Policy of Assimilation.
 - D. Policy of Association.
2. The processes whereby groups or people with distinctive identities become culturally and socially fused under the French rule is referred to as
 - A. Indirect Rule.
 - B. Loi-Cadre.
 - C. Policy of Assimilation.
 - D. Policy of Association.

3. Under the French Policy of Assimilation each territory was divided into units. This units were known as
 - A. canton.
 - B. cercles.
 - C. sectors.
 - D. subjects.

4. The ownership of properties and the means of production and distribution by a community as opposed to ownership by individuals is known as
 - A. Capitalism.
 - B. Communism.
 - C. Feudalism.
 - D. Socialism.

5. The conference organised by the French President, Charles de-Gaulle in January 1944 was known as
 - A. All Colonial People Conference.
 - B. Brazzaville Conference.
 - C. Imperial Conference.
 - D. Lio-Cadre New Reforms.

6. The rest of the Africans in the colony who were not assimilated were referred to as
 - A. Citizens.
 - B. Goree.
 - C. Rufisque.
 - D. Subjects.

7. Which group of Yoruba were attacked and defeated in 1892?
 - A. Abia
 - B. Biafra
 - C. Fulani Empire
 - D. Ijebu

8. Which of the following conferences is credited with being a **major** turning point in the independence revolution and the resultant demise of colonialism?
 - A. Brazzaville Conference in January 19944.
 - B. Pan-African Congress held in Ghana.
 - C. Pan-African Congresses held in Manchester in 1945.
 - D. The 1956 Lio-Cadre Reform conference.

9. By 1961, there had been two clear blocs in Africa, these blocs were the Group.
 - A. Brazzaville and Nigeria
 - B. Casablanca and Brazzaville
 - C. Casablanca and Monrovia
 - D. Rabat and Accra

10. The term used to refer to the attempts made by Africans during the colonial period to secure participation in the government of the colonies through the organisation of conferences, lectures and symposiums is known as
 - A. Imperialism.
 - B. Independence.
 - C. Post-nationalism.
 - D. Proto nationalism.

11. The Charter which established the OAU was signed by African heads of state and governments that were all independent.
 - A. forty
 - B. thirty
 - C. thirty-five
 - D. twenty-five
12. King Asafo Agyei of New Juaben was exiled in 1877 to which of the following locations?
 - A. Freetown in Sierra Leone.
 - B. Lagos.
 - C. Seychelles Island.
 - D. West Indies.
13. The Second World War saw the emergence of the as the two super-powers in the world.
 - A. U.S.A and Canada
 - B. U.S.A and Congo
 - C. U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
 - D. U.S.S.R and Nigeria
14. Which international organization was regarded as a benevolent imperialist institution?
 - A. Economic Community of West African States.
 - B. New Partnership for Africa's Development.
 - C. Organization of African Unity.
 - D. United Nations Organization.
15. Which international organization was formed as another world body to replace the defunct League of Nations?
 - A. Economic Community of West African States
 - B. New Partnership for Africa's Development
 - C. Organization of African Unity
 - D. United Nations Organization
16. The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically or extractive exploitation is dubbed as
 - A. assimilation.
 - B. colonization
 - C. imperialism.
 - D. nationalism.
17. Which of the following people became the first Europeans to reach India by a sea route?
 - A. Diogo Cão
 - B. Fernão Gomes
 - C. Pedro de Escobar
 - D. Vasco da Gama
18. In the 15th century, after taking Ceuta in 1415, the Portuguese discovered
 - A. Madagascar.
 - B. Madeira.
 - C. Madina.
 - D. Moscow.

19. The Branden burgers built a fort at Princes Town in 1685 but left in 1709 on account of
- A. adequate trade.
 - B. inadequate personnel.
 - C. poor trade.
 - D. power struggle.
20. The first European contact with Ghana was made in January 1471 when two Portuguese explorers arrived at the coast of the then Gold Coast near
- A. Cape Coast.
 - B. Nkotompo.
 - C. Shama.
 - D. Winneba.