

Bowen University, Iwo
General Studies Unit
First Semester 2014/2015 Examination

Course Title: Culture and Civilization in Africa

Course Code: GST 301

Instruction:- Answer all questions.

Allowed: 45 Minutes

1. _____ was the first major African civilization. (a) Axum (b) Benin (c) Egypt (d) Mali
2. _____ includes everything about man's ideas, behaviours and products. (a) Religion (b) Culture (c) Art (d) Language
3. Views about Africa as a continent without a past was propagated by _____. (a) European explorers (b) European missionaries (c) Slave writers (d) Eurocentric scholars
4. The following are traditional council of elders in pre-colonial Nigeria with the exception of _____. (a) Ekpako (b) Abo Achuwu (c) Oyo Messi (d) Ojoye
5. _____ is a significant historical figure of Nupeland. (a) Mansa Musa (b) Jaja (c) Eweka (d) Tseode
6. The Pygmy are a group of people located in _____. (a) Central Africa (b) South Africa (c) East Africa (d) North Africa
7. _____ and _____ are also examples of ways Africans preserve the past. (a) Cognomens and talking (b) Talking and rehearsing (c) Appellations and cognomens (d) Appellations and rehearsing
8. The social advancement that occurs in a given society is conceived in the term, _____ (a) technological move (b) civilization (c) social breakthrough (d) a move to the right direction
9. Material culture is best described by _____ characteristics. (a) moral (b) ethical (c) tangible (d) philosophical
10. The _____ is the paramount head of the Junkun. (a) Oba (b) Aku (c) Etsu (d) Sultan
11. The Nupes of Nigeria are located in the _____ confluence. (a) Niger-Benue (b) Benue-Adamawa (c) Niger-Kaduna (d) Kaduna-Adamawa
12. Traditional _____ Government was largely democratic at all levels as all adult males took active part in the decision making process. (a) Itshekiri (b) Oyo (c) Nupe (d) Igbo
13. The Hieroglyphics is peculiar to _____ civilization. (a) Ghana (b) Egypt (c) Axum (d) Kush
14. The use of _____ have been quite helpful in determining the period a material existed in the past. (a) carbon dating (b) nitro-dating (c) mathematical dating (d) dating instrument
15. Most migration story of Nigerian people is linked to _____. (a) middle east (b) Mesopotamia (c) Sudan (d) Anatolia
16. The _____ society evolved city-states like the Greek. (a) Awka-Nri (b) Gbagi (c) Ijaw (d) Kwararafa

17. The progenitor of the Yoruba is _____. (a) Oramiyan (b) Lamurudu (c) Oduduwa (d) Obatala
18. What groups of people were described as barbarous savages. (a) Aztec (b) Afria (c) Europeans (d) Romans
19. _____ embodies testimonies of past events transmitted from one generation to the other through words of mouth. (a) Oral tradition (b) Values (c) Morality (d) Culture
20. The _____ period designates the period when humans used simple stone tools. (a) Neo-literate (b) Paleolithic (c) Preoliterate (d) Paleoliterate
21. The Ogiso is a common dynastic tradition of the _____ people. (a) Luba (b) San (c) Dahomey (d) Benin
22. The _____ appear to be the first to mummify the dead. (a) Swahili (b) Greek (c) Egyptian (d) Urhobo
23. _____ focuses mainly on the study of human fossil. (a) Archaeology (b) Zoology (c) Anthropology (d) History
24. Culture develops with the evolution of the _____ (a) human species (b) human values (c) human technology (d) human mind
25. In structure, African societies are divided into _____ and _____ (a) big and small (b) lineal and non-lineal (c) centralized and decentralized (d) urban and rural
26. By 700BCE empires had began to emerged in _____ (a) Ethiopia (b) Sub-Saharan Africa (c) Sudan (d) South Africa
27. The Portuguese established _____ as a major trading outpost in Africa. (a) Elmina (b) Cape Coast (c) Medira (d) Cape of Good Hope
28. Pre-colonial African societies seemed to have developed in areas conducive for _____ and _____ (a) crisis and conflict (b) politics and farming (c) agriculture and trade (d) trade and conflict
29. The following except _____ have commented on the tradition of origin of the Igbos. (a) A. Smith (b) K.O. Dike (c) G.I. Jones (d) P.A. Talbot
30. The Urhobo are located in the _____ part of Nigeria. (a) South-east (b) Middle belt (c) Niger Delta (d) Borderline
31. The _____ is the spiritual and political leader of the Itsekiri people. (a) Olu (b) Chief Priest (c) Abo Achuwo (d) Oba
32. The North-east region of Nigeria is well known for one major environmental attraction, namely _____ (a) Lake Mubi (b) Persistent disaster (c) Lake Chad (d) Terrorist haven
33. The _____ are described as the "up-country people." (a) Egba (b) Urhobo (c) Nupe (d) Jukun
34. The use of _____ marked a significant movement of African civilization. (a) stone tools (b) wooden tools (c) iron tools (d) ceramic tools
35. _____ and _____ created elaborate civilization in Southern Africa. (a) Mali and Songhai (b) Luba and Lund (c) Axum and Hush (d) Zimbabwe and Zambia
36. Traditional Jukun communities includes the following except _____. (a) Pindiga

- (b) Kiffl (c) Gwana (d) Effurum
37. The creation of great pyramids is famous with the _____ civilization.
(a) Egyptian (b) Swahili (c) Ghana (d) Kush
 38. A major and unique characteristics of pre-colonial Africa is that they _____ their people.
(a) wage war on (b) take care of (c) lord it over (d) make slaves of
 39. Even up till today the _____ holds little regard over personal ownership of material things in Africa. (a) Akan people (b) Dinka people (c) San people
(d) Bantu people
 40. Societies in pre-colonial Africa interacted with one another through the following with the exception of _____ (a) Musical traditions (b) Commerce
(c) Warfare (d) Marriage
 41. _____ is an attempt to discover on the basis of fragmentary evidence significant things of the past. (a) Mathematics (b) Archaeology (c) History (d) Ethno-botany
 42. The idea of the term civilization constantly in motion and moving forward was proposed by _____. (a) Norbert Elias (b) Mark Makey (c) Robinson Elias
(d) Thomas Makey
 43. One of the following is a community in the Delta area of Nigeria. (a) Ijebu
(b) Ogbia (c) Asa (d) Ohafia
 44. The Historians sources could either be _____ or _____ (a) written or oral
(b) formal or informal (c) concrete or non-concrete (d) verbal or non-verbal
 45. 'Reflect on Gaa and amend your ways' is an example of _____. (a) a traditional rhyme
(b) a line of a folklore (c) an epigrammatic saying (d) a part of a song
 46. An example of a pre-literate society is _____. (a) 21st century Zanzibar (b) 16th century Egypt. (c) 20th century Ijaye (d) 19th century Awka
 47. The integrated characteristics of culture is explicable in terms of a _____.
(a) network (b) carefully arraigned (c) well pieced (d) jointly worked
 48. _____ is a notable scholar of African history. (a) E.H. Carr (b) J.F. Ade-Ajayi
(c) Nelson Mandela (d) Kwame Nkrumah
 49. The African continent is renowned as the _____ (a) birth place of man (b) God forsaken land (c) conflict torn land (d) market place of the world
 50. The area where a river empties itself in the ocean through many channels is known as _____.
(a) Confluence (b) Oasis (c) Delta (d) Tributary
 51. The Chad Basin was at a point home for the _____ people. (a) Igala (b) Bambara (c) Jukun (d) Idoma
 52. _____ and _____ are two prominent deserts in Africa. (a) Sahara and Kalahari
(b) Guinea and Sahara (c) Kalahari and Zair (d) Guinea and Zair
 53. One of these is not an early center of civilization in Africa. (a) Axum (b) Kush
(c) Meroe (d) Ghana
 54. _____ have been particularly useful in the study of pre-literate society.
(a) Elements (b) Religion (c) Ethno-botany (d) Archaeology

55. The summarized experiences of society is encapsulated in their ____ (a) Science (b) Folklore (c) History (d) Values
56. The cradle of Yoruba civilization is ____ (a) Ijaye (b) Ile-Ife (c) Ibadan (d) Oyo-Ile
57. The 'House System' was found among the ____ people. (a) Ijaw (b) Hausa (c) Ijebu (d) Aro
58. ____ remarked "history only begin when men begin to write." (a) A.H. Ford (b) T.F. Trevor (c) A.P. Newton (d) P.F. Thomas
59. ____ encompasses all the non-biologically transmitted action of human being. (a) culture (b) belief (c) language (d) art
60. African societies emerging since 1000CE were varied in ____ and ____ situations. (a) skills and labour (b) political and social (c) environment and labour (d) skills and politics
61. One of the following is known as an Igbo-core center. (a) Arochukwu (b) Uburu (c) Nkwerre (d) Awka-Nri
62. The ____ river runs through the South Central and North Africa and empties its water in the Mediterranean. (a) Volta (b) Nile (c) Niger (d) Zambezi
63. Urhobo traditions of origin links them to ____ and ____ people. (a) Ijaw and Benin (b) Igbo and Tiv (c) Jews and Arab (d) Benin and Jews
64. The central Delta is made up of the following with the exception of ____ (a) Arochukwu (b) Ogbiri (c) Ikibiri (d) Oporoma
65. ____ and ____ submitted that culture consist of patterns of behaviour and artefacts which distinguishes one human group from another. (a) A.G. Hopkins and R. Edwin (b) T.T. Howard and J. Robert (c) A.L. Kroeber and C. Kluckon (d) T.J. Kluckon and A.L. Howard
66. State formation in Africa led to the emergence of modern ____ (a) market (b) civilization (c) trade (d) policy
67. Iginuwa is known to have founded what is today known as ____ (a) Ibadan (b) Itsekiri (c) Nupeland (d) Jukunland
68. Mali succeeded ____ in the Western Sudan. (a) Ghana empire (b) Zambia (c) Guinea (d) Swahili
69. An important feature of great civilizations in Africa was the use of massive ____ in architectural design. (a) ceramics (b) stones (c) cement (d) glassware
70. The Swahili coastline of East Africa in pre-colonial time is famous for its ____ networks. (a) production (b) migration (c) diplomatic (d) trade