

INR242 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The treaty of Westphalia ended in a war spanning years

Q2 Which of the means and methods of European Diplomacy made all states in the international system to respect the other, no matter how small or weak, equal and of importance ____.

Q3 The Means and Methods of European Diplomacy includes 'Balance of

Q4 The methods employed by the actors of pre-colonial African diplomacy is worthy of emulation and can be categorized under Merit .

Q5 Appraisal of the Failure of Pre-colonial African Diplomacy can be as a result of 'Inordinate ambition of '

Q6 Napoleon has been described as the of Modern France.

Q7 Napoleon was years old when he took over the control and administration of France.

Q8 Napoleon ruled France during the early century.

Q9 played a very important role during the conference in Vienna to settle the affairs of the European continent in June 1815 as foreign minister

Q10 When wars are not fought between individual citizens but between mercenaries that were paid, this practice is known as ____.

Q11 By the late 15th century, Wars fought for the interest of the state replaced those fought for justification.

Q12 By conquering a Allada , a sister state, Agaja violated a treaty of peace and pact of fraternity existing among the Aja states. He committed a crime of .

Q13 He made attempt to be literate in English and languages.

Q14 The second important thing done by Agaja was that he initiated military training for what category of people

Q15 On assumption of office, Agaja did two important things that shot Dahomey up the ladder of progress. First he established an organization called ____.

Q16 The use of ____as administrators, soldiers, spies, emissaries, advisers and intelligence officials went a long way in portraying the pre-colonial state of Dahomey as gender democratic.

Q17 Idris Aloma gave military support to a friendly state against a hostile state,

this tactic is called ____.

Q18 Through diplomatic ties, Idris Aloma also imported horses from which region in the world.

Q19 The period marking Idris Aloma's economic bouyancy was referred to as the ____ of the Empire.

Q20 The historical achievement of the reign of Idris Aloma has to do with 'Trade and ____

Q21 Idris Aloma reigned in ____

Q22 The Kanuri Empire of Kanem-Bornu spans a period of about one thousand years in how many phases

Q23 Eloquentness' is one quality of ____

Q24 The function of a messenger includes ____.

Q25 ____ . A messenger of the state can also be called ____.

Q26 Actors and Practitioners in Pre-Colonial African Diplomacy include the State, Merchants, Muslim scholars and Christian ____.

Q27 It was on historical record that in ____ Empire, "trade was well organized. Taxes were regularly collected. There was a good system of taxation and royal monopoly on gold mines."

Q28 Exchange of gifts and present among pre-colonial African states, helped achieve ____ and slave transfers.

Q29 Idris Aloma of Bornu built residences in ____ to cater for pilgrims from Kanem-Bornu.

Q30 Another important method that sustained pre-colonial African Diplomacy was the establishment of ____ in other states.

Q31 ____ is a method and means by which pre-colonial African diplomacy was carried out.

Q32 "Diplomacy is the idea of the conduct of business between states by peaceful means"through putting sound methods, procedures and means into use". This statement is attributed to ____.

Q33 During the Cold War, the U.S.S.R. and ____ Fought wars by proxy.

Q34 Complete the axiom: "if you want peace, ____"

Q35 The _____ system first brought about idea of comparative advantage in international and diplomatic relations

Q36 Mai Idiris Aloma was a leader from _____ empire.

Q37 Mali rulers and eminent people maintained sound diplomatic relations with the outside world by going on _____ and attracting foreigners home

Q38 Shongai empire ensured that the officials in charge of foreign affairs were well _____, widely- traveled and greatly experienced

Q39 Ghana was one of the empires that had a separate quarter for foreigners in its administration of _____.

Q40 _____ was the writer of “The consequences of War” .

Q41 The existence of centrally-organised and non-centralized Empires _____ and states inevitably called for diplomatic ties during the _____ African period.

Q42 Before the influence of Islam and the emergence of Islamic law, _____ guarded pre-colonial African diplomacy.

Q43 Egypt had political structures that were sustained by the wealth realized by trade in _____ with North Africa and the outside.

Q44 Who stated that “Inter African embassies enjoyed a degree of prestige and immunity comparable to that which protected European diplomacy, and a widely accepted protocol regulated negotiations.”

Q45 The advent of the Portuguese into West Africa was due mostly to the career of _____.

Q46 The Romans knew the Western Coast of Africa as far as the Canary Islands which they called _____.

Q47 _____ language became the medium of communication among the people of pre-colonial Africa due to the influence of Islam.

Q48 The pilgrimage of notable African rulers has major impact on the continent’s showcasing to the outside _____.

Q49 _____ was the protagonist of the Fulani Jihad of 1804.

Q50 The influence of Islam can also been seen in the relationship that existed for three centuries between Bornu with North Africa and _____.

Q51 _____ became the lingua franca of East African states.

Q52 The first, the most westerly route started off from Morocco beginning at _____

Sijilmasa and went through Toghata to Walata in ____.

Q53 The cause of the Moroccan invasion of the ____ Empire in 1591 was the control of the Toghata salts mine.

Q54 The trade link between North Africa and West Africa is popularly called the

Q55 West Africa may be divided into two: the Savannah hinterland in the North and ____.

Q56 The most widely-known state of South Africa by the eighteenth and the nineteenth century is the ____.

Q57 Oyo was weakened considerably due to the eighteenth century wars with Nupe and ____.

Q58 ____ was leader responsible for the step Mali took on pilgrimage to Mecca that gave the state a global recognition.

Q59 Governed as a federation, the ____ Empire extended between River Senegal and River Gambia and far inland to Mali.

Q60 The collapse of ____ Empire was regarded as the beginning of "Dark Ages".

Q61 ____ is the use of force by centralized polities to augment their power- both economically and militarily.

Q62 The Dahomey state was the first pre-colonial African state to use women in its army. The female soldiers were called the ____.

Q63 The Zulu wars happened under emperor ____.

Q64 In pre-colonial Africa, the kind of trade that existed is referred to as ____.

Q65 States in western Africa arose at entreports of trade on the coast called ____.

Q66 The two forms of super local centralized governments in pre-colonial Africa are Chieftaincies and ____.

Q67 ____ is "the global set of relationship that a continent assumes in interacting with other regions of the world in the course of the struggle and competition for power, influence, and economic resources".

Q68 The twin concepts of Government and ____ play major roles as actors in shaping the trend of Pre-colonial African Diplomacy.

Q69 Another name for the Peace Conference is ____.

Q70 The medieval European system manifested at the collapse of the Holy

Roman Empire was characterized various wars. This period was also known as .

Q71 The foreign policy of a nation can only be effectively carried out by sound tenets.

Q72 is a failure of diplomacy.

Q73 There are and competing interests in the international system which must be reconciled in a peaceful means for diplomacy to thrive.

Q74 Diplomacy applies means, methods and in the process of getting things done.

Q75 Diplomacy is a process through which the business of states is carried out by appropriate means, methods and strategies that will enhance Peace and discourage .

Q76 The Appraisal of the Merits of Pre-Colonial African Diplomacy can be categorized as the following except

Political Merit
Economic Merit
Legal Merit
Social Merit

Q77 Agaja and Napoleon share a semblance in their fall which is

They both necessitated a coalition of states against themselves
They both engaged “war by proxy”
They both lost to the English troop
They both checked hostile states

Q78 In international relations, the “balance of power” can be substituted for

Balance of weapon
Balance of terror
Balance of peace
Balance of freedom

Q79 Which of these rivalry occurred with respect to trade?

Fante and Asante
Dahomey and Borno
Oyo and Efik
Omani Arabs and Tunisia

Q80 Which of these states reached a near-perfection in the use of dialogue to settle disputes?

Yoruba land
Igbo land
Hausa
Oyo

Q81 What was formed to protect interests of international traders?

Territorial barriers
Trade cartels
Border controls
Tax regulations

Q82 Which of the below is credited to missionary activities?

European culture
European ideals
European laws
European education

Q83 European missionaries introduced Christianity and this came with the following results except

Ideology of slave trade
equality of people
political integration
ideology of love

Q84 All of the following formed various political entities in the riverine region to trade with Europeans in palm-oil except

Ijaw
Calabar
Benini
Fufure

Q85 In the sixteenth century, Holland was known as what?.

Eastern Province of Spanish Netherlands
Northern Province of the Spanish Netherlands
Northern Province of Italian Netherlands
Eastern Province of Italian Netherlands

Q86 Who were the first to pose an initial challenge to the Portuguese monopoly in Africa?

French and the English interlopers
English and Spanish interlopers
English and Arab interlopers
Italian and French interlopers

Q87 Pedro de Cintra reached Sierra Leone in 1460 which he named "Serra Lyoa". Serra Lyoa means

Wild Mountains
High Hills
Great Mountains
Great Hills

Q88 Which of the following country enjoyed a prominent adventure into West African Coast?

Italy

Spain
France
Portugal

Q89 Giovanni Malfante visited West Africa and described the Negro people and land he saw after his return in 1447. What was his country of Origin?

Italy
Spain
France
Portugal

Q90 Ariselm Desalguier sailed along the African coast to Guinea and went up the Niger where he lived for about eleven years. What was his country of Origin?

Italy
Spain
France
Portugal

Q91 All of these countries except _____ were more closely bound up with the economic life of the Europeans on the Mediterranean Coast.

Tunisia
Algeria
Somalia
Morroco

Q92 Mansa Musa while returning from Mecca brought Es-Saheli who built mosques with bricks. This buttresses Islam's contribution through

Diplomacy
Religion
Technology
International Relations

Q93 Islam contributed to development in Pre-colonial Africa in all of the following ways except

Sustained good relationship between the pre-colonial African states
Fostered diplomatic relations between East Africa and Arab countries in the Middle East
Advanced political organization
Introduction of policy and legal statutes

Q94 The following aided Diplomacy in Europe except

Uniformity of religion
Ideology
Common laws
Cultural acceptance

Q95 Different ethnic groups in the areas the Jihads were declared experienced the following except

Increased investments

Trade expansion
Intensified external relations
Internal security rift

Q96 The Jihads mode of unity promotion is by imposing what kind of system?

Economic
Political
Religious
Soial

Q97 The Jihads welded together many independent states and kingdoms and put them under unified governments at Gwandu, Masina and which of the following locations?

Kano
Sokoto
Katsina
Borno

Q98 The Shariah regulates all of the following aspects of a Muslim's life except

Political
Social
Economic and Justice Power
Environmental

Q99 Islam was introduced to Kano by the Wangarawa merchants in the 14th century during the reign of

Ali Raji
Don Marina
Don Masanih
Idris Aloma

Q100 According to an Islamic historian, Al-Bakri, the ruler of Mali was converted to Islam because:

Muslim rites ended a long communal war
Muslim rites produced a better economy
Muslim rites ended a prolonged drought
Muslim rites stopped a pestilence

Q101 Almoravids did spread Islam through Jihads and conquered Old Ghana Empire in what year?

1087 A.D.
1037 A.D.
1076 A.D.
1034 A. D.

Q102 Islam came to the Senegal valley from Audaghast and as early as what century?

11th Centrury
13th Centruy

14th Century
15th Century

Q103 Which of the following is not mainly responsible for the spread of Islam from North Africa to West Africa?

Berber merchants
Nomadic tribes
Arabian scholars
Muslim merchants

Q104 Culturally, biologically and politically, the Swahili society of East African state became an extension which of the following?

Middle Eastern World
European World
Western Europe
Portuguese extension

Q105 During the trans-Saharan West African trade, the gold traffic was shared among the following towns except

Mombasa
Kilwa
Malindi
Sofala

Q106 What product was recorded as of greatest value by Egyptian, serving East African trade as the lead product till the end of the 19th Century?

Salt
Brass
Ivory
Gold

Q107 The Zulu kingdom emerged in what period as a great commercial and political powerhouse in the whole of East and South Africa?

1830s and 1840s
1820s and 1830s
1850s and 1860s
1840s and 1850s

Q108 What was prime motive of the North African Arabs for coming into West Africa initially?

Territorial Expansion
Trade
Invasion
Integration

Q109 West Africans in the Savannah hinterland engaged in the following industries except

Iron works
Leather works

Livestock husbandry
Bronze works

Q110 Rich agricultural land and mineral deposits available in West Africa promoted commercial activities linking the Savannah region in the north and the coastal forest belt in the

North
South
East
West

Q111 A weak economy is a recipe for a _____. Choose the most appropriate for the gap in the following options

Weak state
Low state
Crumbling state
Failed state

Q112 In what year did the Boers, Britons and other Western powers however put an end to the Zulu might?

1895
1897
1899
1879

Q113 The Kingdom of Benin became a victim of British imperialism and was destroyed in what year?

1895
1897
1899
1890

Q114 What was responsible for the full impact of slave trade into Yorubaland.

Weak Oyo Leadership
Bad diplomatic relations
Scarce resources
Fall of Oyo

Q115 At the beginning of the nineteenth century, which of these states had a good level of military and political might?

Kano
Katsina
Borno
Zaria

Q116 At the beginning of the nineteenth century, which of these states became a centre of Islamic learning and culture?

Kano
Katsina

Borno
Zaria

Q117 At the beginning of the nineteenth century, which of these states enjoyed economic and political stability?

Kano
Katsina
Borno
Zaria

Q118 A Portuguese agent, Afonso d'Aveiro visited Benin in 1485-1486. Whose reign was it at the time of his visit?

Oba Ozolua
Oba Ewuare
Oba Esigie
Oba Orhogbua

Q119 Which of these is not among the seven Hausa states that maintained stable administrative, commercial and cultural skill until they fell to the Fulani Jihadists of 1804?

Kano
Kastina
Kaduna
Zaria

Q120 Mali appeared on the maps produced by the Italians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Mali was recognized the world over as a wealthy Empire. What major factor triggered this result?

Economic buoyancy
Pilgrimage to Mecca
Training of scholars
Diplomatic relations with other states

Q121 The Ghana Empire also had a stable government strengthened by

Economic and Political Power
Military and Economic Power
Economic and Justice Power
Political and Military Power

Q122 Which of the following countries was economically the most powerful state within the African continent throughout the period from 500 to 1500 A.D.?

Egypt
Ethiopia
Senegal
Gambia

Q123 "It is an axiom amongst historians that a knowledge of history can serve as a guide to the present". This statement is attributed to which of the following persons?

Robert S. Smith
Graham W. Irwin
Sir Ernest Salow
Arthur Marder

Q124 All except one of the Authors below did an innovative study on the relations of the people of West Africa in the pre-colonial period.

Robert S. Smith
Graham W. Irwin
Sir Ernest Salow
Arthur Marder

Q125 Eighteenth and nineteenth – century European history on Africa emphasized ALL BUT ONE of the following as essential features of the African states.

Violence
Territorial hazards
Decadence
Barbarism

Q126 Which of the cultural zones is between the Niger River and Lake Chad?

The central African savannah
The west central forest
The Nile Valley region
The Nguni Zone

Q127 The early histories of Africa before the pre-colonial period consisted of a wide range of various accounts. Which of the following is the exception?

Poetries
Parables
Touristic monuments
Epics

Q128 How many times has the historiography of Africa changed over the course of the 20th century?

Once
Twice
Thrice
Four Bold

Q129 In pre-colonial Africa, which of the following is not a revenue source for the states?

Booty
Legal fees
Tributes
Exchanges

Q130 The long Yoruba wars were called

Kijiti wars

Kiriji wars
Kiniji wars
Kirikiti wars

Q131 Relating to Mainstream Trade, pre-colonial Africa had a long record of institutionalized trade system through markets that existed in the following states except

Yoruba
Hausa
Addis Ababa
Fulani

Q132 Most Western historians and missionaries felt African laws, ideas and practices were

Workable
Commendable
Detestable
Arguable

Q133 The Shehu of Bornu was considered to act in what position to all citizens.

God
Father
Oracle
Leader

Q134 The earliest states of Africa are among the oldest in the world can be found in which of the following countries.

Egypt and Nigeria
Senegal and Ghana
Ethiopia and Egypt
South Africa and Egypt

Q135 The concept of Geopolitics has includes all of the following except

Competition for power
Failure of boarder demarcations
Struggle for economic resources
Struggle for Influence

Q136 What region in Africa exchanged embassies and envoys with the Arab world and the Islamized states?

North
South
East
West

Q137 In what century did modern Europe begin to rise and invaded Africa in pursuit of economic exploitation?

16th Century
17th Century

18th Century
19th Century

Q138 What is a failure of diplomacy.

War
Tension
Conflict
Terroe

Q139 The scope of pre-colonial African Diplomacy takes cognizance of the following facts except

Similar characteristics over a wide geo-political area
External trade, commerce and economy
Centrally organized states
Legalized formulated laws

Q140 The subject of Diplomacy in relation to Pre-Colonial Africa emanated from

Eastern Europe
Western Europe
Northern Europe
Southern Europe

Q141 Characteristics of practitioners involved in Diplomatic functions include all of the following except:

Tact
Good Negotiation skill
Eloquence
Steady response to issues

Q142 When was the Peace Conference conveyed?

Before the Second World War
After the Second World War
Before the First World War
After the First World War

Q143 The concert system started in which year?

1815
1824
1870
1887

Q144 The Treaty of Westphalia gave credence to the all of the following concepts except:

International law
Diplomacy
Balance of power
Rule of Law

Q145 The treaty of Westphalia ended in a war spanning how many years.

30
40
20
15

Q146 It is the undesirability of _____ that necessitates Diplomacy.

Freindship
Peace
War
Finance

Q147 The strategies of diplomacy include: I. Negotiation and Bargaining II. Financial inducements and Aids III. Exchange of presents and Promise of support IV. Threat

All of the above
I, II and IV only
I, II and III only
None of the above

Q148 Officials should be appointed based on

Experience
Competence
Educational background
Political Influence

Q149 Diplomacy involves _____ in the international system who are officially appointed.

Actors
Doctors
Governors
Friends

Q150 Which of these does NOT well describe diplomacy?

Application of common sense and intelligence with foreign officials
Utilizing a country's resources to achieve personal objectives
Accomplishing a country's national interest in the international community devoid of war
Conduct business between states by peaceful means