

NURADIN HIGH GIRLS' SCHOOL

FORM THREE HISTORY

CHAPTER FIVE ASSIGNMENT (THE AFRICAN NATIONALISM)

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The **main leader** of Ghanaian Nationalism was
 - A. Jomo Kenyatta
 - B. Julius Nyerere
 - C. Kwama Nkrumah
 - D. J.B.dunquah
2. The First Black African country that got its independence from European powers was
 - A. Congo
 - B. Guinea Conakry
 - C. Ethiopia
 - D. None
3. Which one of the following was the major leader of Somaliland Nationalism against colonialism?
 - A. Farah Omar
 - B. Sayyid Mohammed A. Hassan
 - C. Sheikh Bashir
 - D. Dubbe Ali Yare
4. The head quarter of Dervishes forces was
 - A. Taleh
 - B. Buhodleh
 - C. Wid-Wid
 - D. Zone 5
5. Why did the African nationalists in Portuguese colonies use armed struggle?
 - A. Because the Portuguese settled a large settlers into its colonies
 - B. Because the Portuguese was one of the Europeans who used the direct rule
 - C. Because Portuguese refused to negotiate the African Nationalists to give their freedom
 - D. Because Portuguese had the largest colonies in Africa
6. British colonized Ghana until her independence in March 1957. What was ancient name of Ghana?
 - A. Ivory Coast
 - B. Gold Coast
 - C. Diamond Coast
 - D. Silver Coast

7. What was the aim of Ghanaian Nationalism?
- A. To destroy the European settlers in Ghana
 - B. To strength the superiority of Africans
 - C. To create relations among Africans
 - D. To put an end the British rule in Ghana
8. _____ was the First Sunni order that was introduced in Somaliland.
- A. Salihya
 - B. Ahmediya
 - C. Shafiya
 - D. Qadiriya
9. When Britain defeated Dervish forces, Sayyid Mohammed survived that events but he died a few months later of
- A. Small pox
 - B. Malaria
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Cholera
10. The Dervish forces terrorized and took over toll(tax) the from the
- A. Foreigners against them
 - B. Ethiopians against them
 - C. nomad pastoralists
 - D. Clans against them
11. The twenty-year “*Dervish struggle*” in British Somaliland was a struggle
- A. between the clans over watering points
 - B. against the British, Ethiopian and Italian colonizers
 - C. against the French, Ethiopians and Italians
 - D. Over religious beliefs.
12. Which one of the following European countries that never colonized Somali territories?
- A. Britain
 - B. Portugal
 - C. France
 - D. Italy
13. The African struggle for independence became successful_____.
- A. After the First world war
 - B. Between two world wars
 - C. After the Second World War
 - D. After the Cold War
14. Which one of the following the African Nationalists was NOT attended the 5th Pan-African Movement Conference held in Manchester, England in 1945?
- A. Leopold Senghor of Senegal
 - B. Nelson Mandela of S/ Africa
 - C. Namdi Askiwiye of Nigeria
 - D. Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya

15. After the Second World War, the Soviet Union and the United States of America emerged as super World powers, however, these powers
- A. Supported the idea of colonialism in Africa
 - B. Opposed the anti-colonial struggle
 - C. Wanted to have colonial territory in Africa
 - D. Opposed the colonialism
16. There were the two colonies (India and Ghana) which gained their independence from Britain in 1947 and 1957. How this independence affected the African nationalism?
- A. These two events encouraged the African nationalists to pressurize the colonial powers
 - B. These two events demoralized and weakened the African nationalists
 - C. These two events encouraged the African Nationalists to fled from their homes
 - D. These two events encouraged many African Nationalists from abroad to settle their lands
17. What we call the Sayyid Mohamed Abdulla Hassan's followers?
- A. Mohadist movement
 - B. Qadiriya
 - C. Dervishes movement
 - D. Immigrants
18. Mohammed Abdulla Hassan waged many wars against British, Ethiopians as well as those who refused his
- A. Literature
 - B. Teachings(Salihiya)
 - C. Clan
 - D. None
19. Kwame Nkrumah ruled Ghana from independence in 1957 until his removal by the army in
- A. 1967
 - B. 1966
 - C. 1968
 - D. 1969
20. Which of the following **does not include** the reasons why European powers gave up (stopped) their colonies?
- A. the pressure of the nationalist movements
 - B. the effects of the Second World War
 - C. outside pressure i.e. UNO, USA, USSR, etc
 - D. the will of the European powers
21. State **the main reason** for the defeat of Seyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan.
- A. The Ethiopian weakened the power of Seyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan
 - B. The lack of support from the Othman Empire and Germans.

- C. Disunity among the religious sects and lack of political unity.
- D. The British planes bombed Dervishes which have never seen by Somalis
22. Which of the following is **the most famous** battle between Dervish movement and the British colonial rule?
- A. Af-Bakayle
B. Kur-garad
C. Dul-madobe
D. Agar-weyne
23. The Fonte Confederation was the earliest organization in Ghana. Which of the following was its aim?
- A. To fight for immediate independence.
B. To negotiate the British Empire.
C. To maintain peace and security of Ghana.
D. To react the policies of the British agencies on the Coast.
24. Why did Seyid Mohammed's wars take long time (20 years) against power governments?
- A. Seyid Mohammed received support from Turkish and Germans
B. Seyid Mohammed had the largest army in Horn of Africa
C. Seyid Mohammed ruled small territory in Somaliland
D. His army had many horses which were used Jihads against enemies
25. Which of the following organizations have taken part in the struggle for Somaliland independence before 1960?
- A. NUF, USP & SYL
B. NUF, SNC & SNL
C. NUF, USP, & SNL
D. NUF, SNL & SYL
26. One of the most violent nationalism in Africa was
- A. The Ghanaian Nationalism
B. The Algerian Nationalism
C. Somaliland Nationalism
D. None of the above
27. The number of Parliamentary seats that have been contested by Somaliland candidates in February 1960 were
- A. 34 seats
B. 23 seats
C. 45 seats
D. 33 seats

28. The main heroes behind Algerian nationalism were
- A. Messah al-Hajji, Kwame Nkurumah and Abdal-Qadir
 - B. Mengistu Haila Mariam, Abdal Qadir and Ferhat Abbas
 - C. Abdal-Qadir, Messah al-Hajji, Ferhat Abbas and Ahmed Ben Bella
 - D. Ahmed Ben Bella, Kamuzu Banda and Ferhat Abbas
29. The most important factor that led why did Farah Omar was exiled into Yemen was
- A. conflicting interests between Somaliland Nationalist figures
 - B. because his nationalist activities against Britain
 - C. economic competition between Somaliland political parties
 - D. because he used armed struggle against Britain
30. Which of the following factors had **NO** relation to the French rule in Algeria?
- A. France occupied Algeria in 1830
 - B. Algeria was France's principal overseas colony
 - C. France imposed Algeria the policy of assimilation
 - D. Algeria was the first country of Sahara who gained its independence

PART TWO: Structured Questions

1. The African Nationalists used **two methods** to gain their independence. Tell that two methods.

2. Outline and explain three factors that led to the rise of African nationalism.

3. State any **three factors** which strengthened the African Nationalism.

4. Trace the biography of Mohamed Abdulla Hassan.

A. Year of his birth _____

B. Place of Birth _____

C. His early education:

D. Other places he visited for educational purpose.

5. List Sunni orders which were preached in Somaliland.

6. Before World War I, the colonial rule based on coastal areas, but after that time British government reached the inland. Explain the reason behind that.

7. What were the **objectives** behind the Sayyid Mohammed's Jihad against colonial rule?

8. During 1940s the effective Ghanaian nationalist movements were established.

A. State **first nationalist movement**, **founder** of the movement and the **date** of the foundation.

B. Tell **Second nationalist movement**, **founder** of the movement and the **date** of the foundation.

9. Demonstrate what did cause the revolts in Ghana in 1946.

10. Outline why Nkrumah resigned from UGCC party in 1949.

11. In 1951, Nkrumah was arrested by colonial government. What was the reason behind his detention?

12. **Compare** and **contrast** the two major political parties in Ghana (UGCC and CPP).

13. In 1954, Ashanti formed National Liberation Movement (NLM) while Northern people formed Northern People's Party. What was the aim of these parties?

14. What were **the methods** used by Nationalists in Ghana for their struggle of independence?

15. Describe problems faced the Ghanaian Nationalists during their struggle for independence.

16. Why Ghana achieved its independence earlier than other Africans?

17. Explain **THREE** major achievements of Sayyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan in his long struggle against British colonization of Somaliland between 1899 and 1921.

18. Evaluate carefully any **three major factors** that encouraged the growth of Algerian nationalism.
