History Assignment

Form 2 (February, 2022)

Name:……Class:……ID:……...
School:……Date:……..

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (For each question circle only the correct answer) 30 × 2= 60 marks

1. The East African coasts came under the Omani rule in:

- **a)** 1986
- **b)** 1698
- **c)** 1968
- **d)** None of the above

2. The gateway (**entrance**) of Islam in Somaliland and the Horn of Africa was:

- **a)** Zeila.
- **b)** Berbera.
- **c)** Hargeisa.
- **d)** Erigavo.

3. Zeila first appeared in the records of Arab writers at the end of:

- **a)** 9^{th} century.
- **b)** 8^{th} century.
- **c)** 10^{th} century.
- **d)** 11^{th} century.

4. In the middle ages, there were continuous holy wars between Adal and Ethiopian Christians known as:

- **a)** Solomonids.
- **b)** Christians.
- **c)** Dengels.
- **d)** Walashma.

5. In the 16^{th} century, Adal (one of the Muslim kingdoms in the Horn of Africa) had a powerful leader named:

- **a)** Sa`ada Din.
- **b)** Mansur din.
- **c)** Amda Seyon.
- **d)** Ahmed Ibrahim (Ahmed Gurey)

6. Who led the Ethiopian Christians that defeated and killed Imam Ahmed Gurey?

- **a)** Lebne Dengel.
- **b)** Estevao da Gama.
- **c)** Haile Mariam.
- **d)** Amda Seyon.

7. Which foreign power helped Ahmed Gurey in his armed struggle against the Christians?

- **a)** Egypt.
- **b)** Abbasids.
- **c)** Ottomans.
- **d)** Umayyads.

8. The first Islamic order (sect) introduced into Somaliland was:

- **a)** Salihiya.
- **b)** Ahmediya.
- **c)** Qadiriya.
- **d)** Shafiya.

9. When was Ahmed Gurey killed?

- **a)** In 1530
- **b)** 1n 1520s
- **c)** In 1543
- **d)** In 1510s

10. The Qadiria sect of Islam was founded in _____by_____:

- **a)** Iraq, Abdirahman Zeili`i.
- **b)** Mecca, Mohammed Saleh.
- **c)** Syria, Ahmed Barakat.
- **d)** Iraq, Abdel-Qader Jilani.

11. What is the correct and full name of Ahmed Gurey?

- **a)** Ahmed Mohamed Badley.
- **b)** Mohamed Ahmed Al-Ghazi.
- **c)** Ahmed Ibrahim Ghazali.
- **d)** Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Ghazi.

12. In the 12^{th} century, several coastal villages were established in East Africa by:

- **a)** Sawhili speakers from West Africa.
- **b)** Arabs and Persians from India.
- **c)** Portuguese people from Europe.
- **d)** Bantu-speaking people from central Africa.

13. The Portuguese first came to East African coasts:

- **a)** In the 16^{th} century.
- **b)** By 1500s.
- **c)** At the end of 15^{th} century.
- **d)** At the end of 17^{th} century.

14. Which one of the following was **NOT** included the trading towns on the coasts of East Africa?

- **a)** Kilwa
- **b)** Zanzibar.
- **c)** Aksum
- **d)** Mombasa.

15. East African city states were never united into an empire because they were:

- **a)** Sovereign states.
- **b)** Self-governing states.
- **c)** Own their rules.
- **d)** Sovereign states and self-governing states.

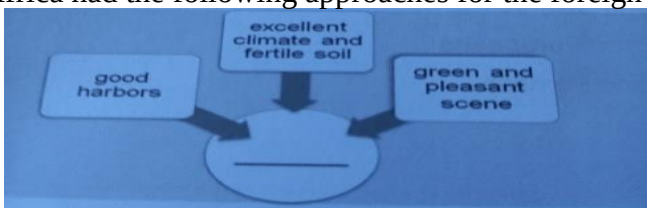
16. Sultan Saeed signed treaties with foreign powers. These included:

- **a)** United States of America, Germany, Britain and France.
- **b)** France, India and China.
- **c)** South Africa, Saudi Arabia and USA.
- **d)** Britain, Portugal and Spain.

17. Who made the Omani rule in East Africa an effective one and where was his capital city?

- **a)** Seyid Omani Barqash, Kilwa.
- **b)** Sultan Saeed, Sofala.
- **c)** Ibn Battuta, Zanzibar.
- **d)** Sultan Saeed, Zanzibar.

18. Which city state in East Africa had the following approaches for the foreign rulers?



- **a)** Mombasa.
- **b)** Kilwa.
- **c)** Zanzibar.
- **d)** Malindi.

19. Why did the long distance traders always avoid the Masai regions? Because:

- **a)** The Masai people were gangs.
- **b)** They were hospitable to strangers.
- **c)** They had strong government which did not allow foreigners.
- **d)** The Masai people were hostile to foreigners.

20. The long distance trade in East Africa was always financed by:

- **a)** Afrikaners and Persians.
- **b)** Arabs and Swahili.
- **c)** Indians and Europeans.
- **d)** Swahili and Somalis.

21. Which one was **NOT** included the terms agreed in the Hudaibia Treaty between the Muslims and the pagans?

- **a)** The Prophet and his followers should go back at that year.
- **b)** A peace between the two sides for 10 years.
- **c)** The Muslims should conquer Mecca in the following year.
- **d)** Any tribe should be free to join any group they prefer.

22. During Hijra, _____was very lucky to accompany the Prophet.

- **a)** Abu Baker Sidik
- **b)** Ali Bin Abi Talib
- **c)** Osman Bin Affan
- **d)** Omer Bin Khadab

23. What are the five pillars of Islam?

- **a)** The five times during a day when Muslims must pray.
- **b)** Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H) and the four caliphs who followed him.
- **c)** Various divisions of Islam.
- **d)** The basic duties required of all Muslims.

24. Which of the following is **NOT** among the characteristics which Abu Baker was selected as the leader of the Muslim community after the death of Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H)?

a) He was the father-in-law of the Prophet.
b) He acted as an advisor during the rule of Omer and Othman.
c) He fought in all battles with the Prophet in defence of Islam.
d) He was the closest friend of the Prophet.

25. Which of the following is **NOT** a holy city to Muslims?

a) Damascus.
b) Jerusalem.
c) Mecca.
d) Medina.

26. Omer Bin Khadab was also known as **Farouk.** What is the meaning of the underlined word?

a) The one who fights bravely.
b) The one who distinguishes between the right and the wrong.
c) The one who is promised to the paradise.
d) The one who loves young camels.

27. The Abbasid leaders imitated the_____ by dressing just like them.

a) Roman leaders.
b) Western rulers.
c) Persian leaders.
d) Umayyad rulers.

28. The period of Abbasids was known in the Muslim world as:

a) The revival of Islam.
b) The golden age of Islam.
c) The era of Muslim expansion.
d) The age of Arabian literature.

29. Around how many years had the Umayyads ruled the Muslim Empire?

a) 900 years.
b) 70 years.
c) 50 years.
d) 90 years.

30. The people of ancient Ghana were called_____:

a) Mandinka.
b) Soninke.
c) Danakil.
d) Berbers.

Part 2: Structured Questions: **(40 marks)**

1. What was the gateway of Islam into Somaliland? **(1 mark**)

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2. What enemies mostly fought against the Muslim emirates in Somaliland? **(1 mark**)

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3. What were the first three Islamic sects in Somaliland? **(1 mark**)

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4. Explain the role of Zeila as politically and economically in between 12^{th} to 16^{th} centuries. (**2 marks**)

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5. Outline any three factors which helped the spread of Islam into Somaliland. **(3 marks**)

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6. What were the aims of holy wars of the Muslims against Christians in Ethiopia? State three of them. (**2 marks**)

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7. Why did the Portuguese help the Ethiopian Christians who were fighting against Ahmed Gurey? (**1 mark)**

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8. Describe briefly the Ifat Sultanate and its formation. (**1 mark**)

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9. List down any three coastal towns in Somaliland? **(1 mark)**

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10. Name the two Muslim emirates who fought against the Ethiopian Christians. (**2 marks**)

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11. List the names of five early coastal city states in East Africa. (**3 marks**)

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12. List two trade items exchanged between the Asian and African traders on the coasts of East Africa. **(3 marks)**

Asian traders brought	**African traders brought**

13. State the two Iberian countries in Europe. (**2 marks)**

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14. (A) When did the Portuguese first came in East Africa? **(1 mark**)

(B) Outline any four reasons for the Portuguese arrival. **(4 marks)**

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15. Give four positive effects and negative effects of the Portuguese rule in East Africa. **(4 marks)**

Positive effects	**Negative effects**

16. What were the two families appointed by the Omanis to rule East Africa on behalf of their name? **(2 marks**)

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17. Define the long distance trade? **(2 marks**)

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18. Give four consequences of the long distance trade. (**4 marks)**

…The End…

Good luck all of you!