

History Multiple Choice Questions (Form 2):

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 was the first appeared in the records of Arab writers at the end of:
 - a) 9th century.
 - b) 8th century.
 - c) 10th century.
 - d) 11th 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 16th 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) In 1520s
- c) In 1543
- d) In 1510s

10. The Qadiriya 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 12th 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 16th century.
- b) By 1500s.
- c) At the end of 15th century.
- d) At the end of 17th 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 Sa`ed signed treaties with foreign powers. These included:

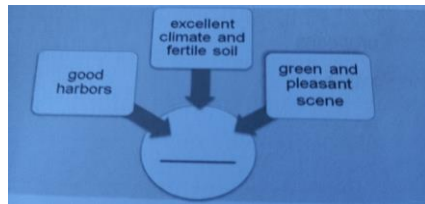
- a) United States of America, Germany, Britain and France.
- b) France, India and China.
- c) South Africa, Saudi Arabia and USA.
- d) Britain, Portugal and Spain.

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 Sa`ed, Sofala.
- c) Ibn Battuta, Zanzibar.
- d) Sultan Sa`ed, 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 defense 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.