WAEC HISTORY — PAPER 2 (SC) 2021

ESSAY | 2 Hours | [60 marks]

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NIGERIA UP TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 1

(a) Outline any **two** functions of *Are-Ona-Kakanfo* of the old Oyo army. [6 marks]

(b) Identify any **three** functions of *Oyo Mesi*. [9 marks]

Question 2

Highlight any **five** factors that contributed to the continued participation of Nigerians in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. [15 marks]

Question 3

In what **five** ways was the introduction of Islam important to the people of Nigeria? [15 marks]

SECTION B — NIGERIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 4

Highlight any **five** factors for the failure of the Fulani jihadists to conquer Borno. [15 marks]

Question 5

Identify any **five** negative effects of the British Consular administration on the people of Nigeria. [15 marks]

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Question 6

Outline any **five** features of the political organization of Benin Empire in the 19th century. [15 marks]

SECTION C — NIGERIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 7

Identify any **five** factors that strengthened Biafra during the Nigerian Civil War. [15 marks]

Question 8

Outline any **five** negative effects of the colonial economy on Nigeria. [15 marks]

Question 9

(a) Name any **three** military Heads of State in Nigeria. [3 marks]

(b) Highlight any **four** achievements of the administration of General Yakubu Gowon. [12 marks]

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WAEC HISTORY — PAPER 2 (SC) 2022

ESSAY | 2 Hours | [60 marks]

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NIGERIA UP TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 1

(a) List any **three** centralised states in Nigeria. [3 marks]

(b) Outline any **four** factors that led to the rise of centralised states in Nigeria. [12 marks]

Question 2

Identify any **five** economic features of the Hausa states. [15 marks]

Question 3

Highlight any **five** features of the Igbo in the pre-colonial era. [15 marks]

SECTION B — NIGERIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 4

Identify any **five** consequences of the 19th-century Jihad led by Usman Dan Fodio in Nigeria. [15 marks]

Question 5

Outline any **five** social changes that took place in Nigeria as a result of colonial rule. [15 marks]

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Question 6

Outline any **five** effects of colonial rule on the Nigerian economy. [15 marks]

SECTION C — NIGERIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 7

(a) Name any **three** Constitutions before independence in Nigeria. [3 marks]

(b) Outline any **four** major criticisms of the 1951 Macpherson Constitution of Nigeria. [12 marks]

Question 8

Identify any **five** factors that led to the collapse of the First Republic of Nigeria (1960–1966). [15 marks]

Question 9

Highlight any **five** external factors that increased nationalists' demand for independence after 1945. [15 marks]

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WAEC HISTORY — PAPER 2 (SC) 2023

ESSAY | 2 Hours | [60 marks]

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NIGERIA UP TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 1

(a) List any **three** material remains that are objects of archaeological studies. [3 marks]

(b) Identify any **four** problems associated with archaeology. [12 marks]

Question 2

Identify any **five** features of non-centralised states in Nigeria. [15 marks]

Question 3

Highlight any **five** factors that were responsible for the disunity among the Hausa states before 1800. [15 marks]

SECTION B — NIGERIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 4

(a) Name any **three** Warlords of the Yoruba Civil Wars. [3 marks]

(b) In what **four** ways were the Yoruba Civil Wars important in the history of Nigeria? [12 marks]

Question 5

Outline any **five** socio-political organisation of Benin in the 19th century. [15 marks]

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Question 6

Identify any **five** roles played by the Christian missionaries in the suppression of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in Nigeria. [15 marks]

SECTION C — NIGERIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 7

In what **five** ways was the Indirect Rule advantageous to the people of Nigeria? [15 marks]

Question 8

Identify any **five** ways Nigeria has benefited from peaceful coexistence. [15 marks]

Question 9

Highlight any **five** reasons that motivated Nigeria to be a member of the Organization of African Unity *(OAU/AU)*. [15 marks]

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WAEC HISTORY — PAPER 2 (SC) 2024

ESSAY | 2 Hours | [60 marks]

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NIGERIA UP TO 1800

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 1

(a) List any **three** types of oral tradition. [3 marks]

(b) In what **four** ways is oral tradition important in the study of Nigerian history? [12 marks]

Question 2

(a) List any **three** tools and items used in the production of leather goods in pre-colonial times. [3 marks]

(b) Identify any **four** steps involved in the production of leather goods in pre-colonial Nigeria. [12 marks]

Question 3

(a) List any **three** items of trade obtained from Hausaland during the trans-Saharan trade. [3 marks]

(b) Highlight any **four** effects of the trans-Saharan trade on Hausaland. [12 marks]

SECTION B — NIGERIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 4

Identify any **five** factors that facilitated Christian missionary activities in Nigeria during the 19th century. [15 marks]

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Question 5

(a) Name any **three** warriors that emerged during the Yoruba Civil Wars of the 19th century. [3 marks]

(b) Highlight any **four** socio-economic impacts of the Yoruba Civil Wars on Nigeria. [12 marks]

Question 6

Identify any **five** motives for the annexation of Lagos by the British in 1861. [15 marks]

SECTION C — NIGERIA IN THE CENTURY

Answer at least one question from this section.

Question 7

In what **five** ways did the Second World War affect the socio-economic development of Nigeria? [15 marks]

Question 8

(a) Name the **three** territories that were amalgamated to form Nigeria in 1914. [3 marks]

(b) Outline any **four** benefits Nigeria derived from the amalgamation in 1914. [12 marks]

Question 9

Identify any **five** difficulties encountered by the Interim National Government of Chief Ernest Shonekan. [15 marks]

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MARKING SCHEME

WAEC HISTORY 2021

THEORY/ESSAY PAST QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CANDIDATES:

Candidates are expected to answer at least one question from each section.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

[Part (a)] — The Oyo Empire: Role of the Alafin

Accepted Answers — Part (a): Roles/Functions of Officials Directed by the Alafin

(i) To lead military campaigns as warlord as directed by the Alafin.

(ii) To ensure the effectiveness of the army.

(iii) To protect the northern frontier of the Empire.

(iv) To ensure that vassal states did not revolt against the Alafin.

(v) He headed the Eso (Royal Guards).

Marking Scheme — Part (a):

Award 3 marks each for any 2 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

= 6 marks

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[Part (b)] — The Oyo Mesi: Functions and Role

Accepted Answers — Part (b):

(i) They represented the voice of the people.

(ii) They checked the excessive power of the Alafin.

(iii) They helped to formulate policies for the empire.

(iv) They appointed new Alafin if the reigning one died/deposed.

(v) Invested with the power to depose an Alafin if found autocratic.

(vi) They served as advisers to the Alafin.

(vii) The Bashorun who was the head of the Oyo Mesi consulted the Ifa for approval of the gods on sensitive issues.

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Marking Scheme — Part (b):

Award 3 marks each for any 3 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

= 9 marks

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 2

Factors that encouraged/sustained the Transatlantic Slave Trade

Accepted Answers:

(i) The trade was profitable.

(ii) The people did not have any other form of revenue to replace the slave trade with.

(iii) The legitimate commerce which was introduced to replace the trade would take long time to generate wealth for them.

(iv) The geographical conditions were not favorable for the cultivation of the new crops.

(v) The continued participation of some European merchants encouraged them.

(vi) They feared that the abolition of the slave trade would eventually lead to the end of slavery and source of cheap labour.

(vii) The middlemen and merchant princes were afraid of losing their position in the trade, hence the continuation.

(viii) Ownership of slaves enhanced social and political status of chiefs and wealthy people e.g. drinks (spirits), mirrors, bowler hats, walking sticks, etc.

(Note: Point viii continues from the visible text — "spirits" is partially cut off but contextually completed.)

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Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

[Continuation — Question 2, Part related to Islam's Introduction]

Effects of the Introduction of Islam (A new religion with a different way of worshipping co-existed with traditional religion):

(i) Introduction of Islamic education and literacy.

(ii) Promoted trade and commerce with Muslim communities in North Africa.

(iii) Introduction of Sharia legal system.

(iv) It fostered unity among Muslims.

(v) Employment of Muslim scholars in administration.

(vi) Emergence of new Muslim rulers.

(vii) Emergence of Muslim brotherhoods.

(viii) New charms and amulets were introduced.

(ix) (continues on next page)

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

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SECTION B

QUESTION 4

Reasons why El-Kanemi was able to resist/weaken the Fulani Jihad in Borno

Accepted Answers:

(i) Fulani Jihadists were only mainly after war booty and slaves.

(ii) Borno soldiers were steadfast in defending their Empire.

(iii) It possessed superior weapons than the jihadists.

(iv) Borno army was well organized.

(v) The Fulani army was based on conscription who often returned to their homes after any war.

(vi) The military leadership of El-Kanemi was superior to that of the Fulani army.

(vii) The Borno peasants were loyal to their rulers and therefore supported El-Kanemi.

(viii) Series of correspondence by El-Kanemi weakened the justification of the Fulani jihad in Borno.

(ix) El-Kanemi had the services of some European travellers e.g. Denham who was around during the jihad.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 5

Effects of the British Consular Administration on the Niger Delta City States

Accepted Answers:

(i) The British Consular administration deprived the chiefs and their subjects of their rights by forcing them to sign several treaties which undermined their authority.

(ii) It interfered in the domestic politics of several city states.

(iii) It challenged the supremacy and authority of the rulers and in some cases it led to the dethronement of chiefs and installation of their favorites.

(iv) It used the British Naval Squadron to intimidate chiefs and their subjects.

(v) It destroyed kingdoms and city states to satisfy British political and economic interest.

(vii) It dictated the prices of goods to their own advantage. It destroyed the middlemen position of Nigerian traders.

(viii) It led to loss of lives and property.

(ix) It prepared the way for British political and economic influence in the hinterland.

(x) It finally eroded the political independence of the people.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 6

The Political/Administrative Organisation of the Benin Kingdom

Accepted Answers:

(i) The Empire was headed by the Oba.

(ii) Succession to the throne was hereditary and the oldest male was the successor.

(iii) The Oba made all laws and took important decisions.

(iv) The Oba was assisted by a State Council (Uzama) made up of seven notable chiefs.

(v) The Eghaevbo consisted of two groups of chiefs — the town chiefs and palace chiefs who assisted in the administration of the state.

(vi) The Eghaevbo was led by the Iyase.

(vii) The Eghaevbo n'ogbe as an executive council made laws, declared wars and fixed dates for state festivals.

(viii) Benin had a standing army led by the Ezomo who was assisted by the Ologbosere.

(ix) The provinces were ruled by provincial chiefs.

(x) The Oba monopolised trade and collected revenue from traders and vassal states.

(xi) The loyal support of the vassal states was sought especially when a new Oba was installed.

(xii) The Uzama presided over the courts.

(xiii) There were other title holders such as Iyasere, Iwebo (in charge of Oba's regalia), Iyoba, Edaikan, Unwagwe who played significant roles in the administration.

(xiv) Some degree of liberty/freedom was given to some loyal vassal states who paid tributes regularly.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

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SECTION C

QUESTION 7

Factors that Aided Biafra's Initial Military Successes During the Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970)

Accepted Answers:

(i) Mass support was received from Igbo indigenes at home and abroad.

(ii) Biafra succeeded in accumulating large quantities of military equipment. Foreign arm dealers supplied arms and ammunition to Biafra.

(iv) Total war did not immediately take off and this made it possible for Biafra to adequately prepare for the war.

(v) International support was received by Biafra.

(vi) The strength of the army was increased through conscription of able-bodied men and children.

(vii) Biafra had at its disposal large sums of money to finance the war.

(viii) Biafra employed mercenaries to fight on its behalf.

(ix) All routes leading to Biafra were blocked and bombs planted, bridges were cut off to avoid incursion of Nigerian troops.

(x) The defected Nigerian soldiers fought for Biafra.

(xi) The Biafran soldiers were sufficiently familiar with the terrain and received local support.

(xii) Biafra employed effective propaganda machine.

(xiii) The quest for liberation from the federal administration.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 8

Negative Effects of the Colonial Economy on Nigeria

Accepted Answers:

(i) The colonial economy relegated the indigenous businesses in favour of European firms.

(ii) It created urban centres and neglected the rural areas.

(iii) It created an uneven development in the country.

(iv) It encouraged cash crop production at the expense of food crops.

(v) It determined the prices of cash crops at the detriment of Nigerian farmers.

(vi) Roads, railways and ports were purposely built to convey raw materials to Britain, not to link the whole country.

(vii) It promoted external trade instead of internal trade.

(viii) It also established banks that gave credit facilities mostly to Europeans.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 9

[Part (a)] — Military Heads of State of Nigeria

List all Military Heads of State of Nigeria:

(i) Aguiyi Ironsi

(ii) Yakubu Gowon

(iii) Murtala Muhammed

(iv) Olusegun Obasanjo

(v) Muhammadu Buhari

(vi) Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida

(vii) Sani Abacha

(viii) AbdulSalam Abubakar

Marking Scheme — Part (a):

Award 1 mark each for any 3 points fully developed.

= 3 marks

[Part (b)] — Achievements of the Gowon Administration

Accepted Answers:

(i) The Gowon administration created twelve new states.

(ii) It saved Nigeria from total disintegration during the Civil War.

(iii) It embarked on the 3Rs programme after the Civil War.

(iv) It reorganized the Nigerian Armed Forces.

(v) It also introduced the Indigenization Decree of 1974.

(vi) It established the National Youth Service Corps which began in 1973 to bring ethnic integration.

(vii) It introduced the new Nigerian currency — Naira and Kobo.

(viii) It introduced the Right Hand Driving in Nigeria.

(ix) The regime successfully hosted the 1977 FESTAC.

(x) It spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS in 1975.

(xi) It hosted the second All Africa Games in 1973.

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WAEC HISTORY 2 (NIGERIA) 2022

THEORY/ESSAY PAST QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CANDIDATES:

Candidates are expected to answer at least one question from each section.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

[Part (a)] — Pre-Colonial States and Kingdoms in Nigeria

Question: Identify pre-colonial states/kingdoms that existed in Nigeria.

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Accepted Answers — Part (a):

(i) Oyo empire / Yoruba kingdom

(ii) Benin empire/kingdom

(iii) Igala kingdom

(iv) Nupe kingdom

(v) Itsekiri kingdom

(vi) Hausa states (Kano, Katsina, Gobir and Zazzau)

(vii) Jukun Kingdom

(viii) Efik

(ix) Kanem Borno Empire

(x) Ife

(xi) Ijaw/Ijo/Izon

Marking Scheme — Part (a):

Award 1 mark each for any 3 points.

= 3 marks

[Part (b)] — Factors that Facilitated the Rise of Pre-Colonial States in Nigeria

Accepted Answers — Part (b):

(i) Fertile land made it possible for the cultivation of crops and the rearing of animals.

(ii) Availability of mineral deposits like gold, iron ore, tin ore, etc.

(iii) The existence of able and energetic leaders.

(iv) Influence of religion.

(v) Strategic location of some of the states along trade routes e.g. Kano, Katsina, etc.

(vi) The role of migration.

(vii) Geographical factors facilitated transportation, communication and defence.

(viii) Dynamic political organizations e.g. Benin, Oyo, etc.

(ix) Flourishing economic activities such as trading, agriculture, local industries etc.

(x) The presence of warlords.

(xi) Wars of expansion.

Marking Scheme — Part (b):

Award 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed.

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Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

= 12 marks

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 2

Economic Activities of the Hausa States

Accepted Answers:

(i) The Hausa states cultivated crops such as guinea corn, millet, beans, vegetables, etc.

(ii) They reared animals and birds e.g. cattle, fowls etc.

(iii) They engaged in both short and long distance trade.

(iv) Existence of market centres where goods and services were exchanged.

(v) Emergence of important trade centres e.g. Kano, Katsina etc.

(vi) They were engaged in leather works.

(vii) The presence of iron ore which gave rise to smelting and blacksmithing.

(viii) Hunting activities were also carried out by the Hausa.

(ix) Revenue was received from Arab traders.

(x) Tributes were collected from the vassal states.

(xi) They had an organized system of taxation e.g. Jangali, kharaj etc.

(xii) Existence of guild system.

(xiii) Control of trade routes.

(xiv) They practiced craftworks.

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(xv) They were also fishermen.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mention of a point.

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 3

Economic Activities of the Igbo People

Accepted Answers:

(i) The Igbo were farmers.

(ii) They were also engaged in trade.

(iii) They were expert in metal work.

(iv) The Igbo people were also engaged in fishing.

(v) They were good in wood carving.

(vi) Cloth weaving was another important economic activity of the Igbo.

(vii) Pottery was practiced mainly by the women.

(viii) They were engaged in hunting.

(ix) Salt processing was practiced by the Igbo.

(x) They also practiced mat-making.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

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Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

SECTION B

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CANDIDATES:

Candidates are expected to answer at least one question from this section.

QUESTION 4

Effects/Consequences of the Fulani Jihad (Usman Dan Fodio's Jihad)

Accepted Answers:

(i) The Jihad led to the establishment of Sokoto Caliphate.

(ii) It led to the collapse of Habe rulers.

(iii) It also led to the decline of traditional religion.

(iv) It brought about the emergence of a new form of leadership.

(v) It led to the unification of the Hausa states.

(vi) It also led to the establishment of Sharia.

(vii) It promoted Islamic learning.

(viii) It led to the imposition of the Fulani as overlords of the Hausa.

(ix) The success of the jihad in Hausa states inspired others to embark on jihad.

(x) It led to the creation of new states such as Gwandu and Sokoto.

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(xi) Emergence of great Islamic scholars who were respected in the community.

(xii) It led to the decline of Oyo Empire.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 5

Social Effects of Colonialism on Nigeria

Accepted Answers:

(i) European type of marriage e.g. monogamy was encouraged and adopted by many Nigerians.

(ii) Western education was introduced and promoted all over the country.

(iii) There was a significant development in the health sector with the establishment of health centres and hospitals.

(iv) Sanitation habits of Nigerians were improved.

(v) New towns emerged such as Port Harcourt and Enugu while old towns like Lagos, Kano etc. were expanded.

(vi) Social amenities were provided in towns and cities e.g. access roads, water supply, electricity, postal services etc.

(vii) There was overpopulation of towns and cities due to rural-urban migration.

(viii) There was increase in crime rate.

(ix) Adoption of English names and culture.

(x) Adoption of English language as the Lingua Franca.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 6 (continuation from previous page — Economic Effects of Colonialism)

Economic Effects of Colonialism on Nigeria

Accepted Answers:

(i) Colonial rule gave Nigerians the opportunity for employment as labourers, miners, clerks, technicians etc.

(ii) Encouragement of the production of cash crops for export.

(iii) Provided atmosphere for trading activities.

(iv) Emergence of new class of merchants.

(v) New roads, railways, waterways were built.

(vi) Telegraphs and telephones were also established to promote trade and communication.

(vii) Banks were established to provide credit facilities for European traders and businessmen.

(viii) It strengthened commercial relationship between Britain and Nigeria.

(ix) Introduction of British currency.

(x) Domination of retail markets by Syrians and Lebanese.

(xi) Industries were not established in the country.

(xii) Price control was under the influence of European merchants.

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(xiii) Establishment of Marketing Boards.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

SECTION C

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CANDIDATES:

Candidates are expected to answer at least one question from this section.

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QUESTION 7

[Part (a)] — Nigerian Colonial Constitutions

Question: List the colonial constitutions introduced in Nigeria.

Accepted Answers — Part (a):

(i) Clifford Constitution

(ii) Richard Constitution

(iii) Macpherson Constitution

(iv) Lyttleton Constitution

Marking Scheme — Part (a):

Award 3 marks each for any 3 points.

= 3 marks

[Part (b)] — Weaknesses/Shortcomings of the Macpherson Constitution

Accepted Answers — Part (b):

(i) Had no provision for the appointment of Prime Minister at the central level.

(ii) It did not provide for a true political leadership at the central or regional level.

(iii) It was a mixture of unitary and federal forms of government.

(iv) It did not encourage team spirit among the Council of Ministers.

(v) It strengthened regionalism.

(vi) It retained the veto power of the Governor.

(vii) Nigerian ministers were appointed without portfolio.

(viii) The regions were not autonomous and depended on the central government financially.

(ix) It encouraged ethnic division.

(x) It paved way for Northern domination of the government.

(xi) There was divided loyalty between the House of Representatives and Regional Assembly as members belonged to both houses.

Marking Scheme — Part (b):

Award 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed.

Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

= 12 marks

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 8

Factors that Led to the Collapse of the First Republic in Nigeria (1966)

Accepted Answers:

(i) Lust for power to control the centre.

(ii) Ethnic based politics and political parties.

(iii) The creation of Mid-Western Region in 1963.

(iv) The 1962–63 Census crisis.

(v) The 1963–64 federal election crisis.

(vi) The regional crisis of the Action Group.

(vii) Political interference and suppression of the opposition.

(viii) The Tiv riots of 1964.

(ix) Ineffective judiciary.

(x) Bribery and corruption.

(xi) Weak leadership style by the Prime Minister.

(xii) Keen competition among the politicians created political tension.

(xiii) Regionalization of political parties.

(xiv) Favouritism and nepotism.

(xv) Ethnicity.

(xvi) The issue of federalism.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed.

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Award 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point.

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 9

External Factors that Hastened Nigerian Independence

Accepted Answers:

(i) The experience of returnee Nigerian ex-service men after the Second World War heightened the demand for independence.

(ii) Anti-colonial posture of the United Nations Organization.

(iii) British Labour Party's condemnation of colonialism in Nigeria.

(iv) Influence of the Pan-African Congress.

(v) Loss of British prestige during the Second World War.

(vi) The granting of independence to India and Pakistan by Britain.

(vii) Intellectual write-ups by people in America.

(viii) The Atlantic Charter raised the hope of freedom fighters in Nigeria.

(ix) The activities of the West African Student Union (WASU).

(x) The influence of Nigerians abroad.

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MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY (NIGERIA)

WAEC 2023 — THEORY SECTION (HISTORY 2)

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

(a) EXAMPLES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES / MATERIAL REMAINS

(i) Skulls

(ii) Skeletons

(iii) Pots

(iv) Coins

(v) Tombstones

(vi) Spoons

(vii) Pans

(viii) Ornaments

(ix) Knives

(x) Foundations of old houses

(xi) Ancient settlements / abandoned settlements

(xii) Farm tools

(xiii) Paintings

(xiv) Weapons

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(xv) Carvings

(xvi) Garments

(xvii) Sculpture

(xviii) Vases

(b) LIMITATIONS / DISADVANTAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGY AS A SOURCE OF HISTORY

(i) Archaeological dating may not be accurate.

(ii) Inadequate tools for the excavation of material remains.

(iii) It is an expensive source of history.

(iv) Difficulty in finding archaeological sites.

(v) Improper interpretation of finds.

(vi) Archaeological finds could be damaged during the process of excavation.

(vii) The process of excavation can be dangerous.

(viii) Archaeological finds can suffer from wear and tear after excavation.

(ix) It cannot provide enough information about the languages spoken by the makers of the object.

(x) Termites and other insects can destroy / disfigure objects.

(xi) Natural disasters such as floods.

(xii) Inadequate chronological account of events.

Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

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Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 2

FEATURES OF STATELESS / ACEPHALOUS SOCIETIES IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA

(i) Non-existence of a central government.

(ii) The basic unit was the village.

(iii) The compound was the smallest unit of the social setting.

(iv) Religious activities played great role in the states.

(v) Existence of secret societies.

(vi) Existence of Age-grades.

(vii) Existence of clans.

(viii) Absence of law courts and prisons.

(ix) Resolution of disputes was by use of oracles.

(x) The use of taboos, customs, and sanctions to maintain law and order.

(xi) They believed in common ancestry.

(xii) Achievements and virtues were recognized through the award of titles.

(xiii) Some decisions and important issues were influenced by wealthy and influential persons.

(xiv) They lived in scattered settlements without walls.

(xv) They did not engage in wars of expansion.

(xvi) The eldest male members of the clan were leaders without executive powers.

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Award:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mention of a point

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 3

FACTORS THAT PREVENTED THE UNIFICATION OF HAUSA STATES

(i) Vastness of Hausaland.

(ii) Discriminatory traditions of origin between Hausa Bakwai (legitimate) and Hausa Banza Bakwai (illegitimate).

(iii) Lack of strong leadership for unification.

(iv) Constant state of rivalry and wars among the states.

(v) Struggle to control the trans-Saharan trade routes.

(vi) Islam was not accepted by everybody in Hausaland.

(vii) Frequent external attacks.

(viii) No conscious attempt to establish political unity.

(ix) No standing army for the entire Hausa states.

(x) Emergence of powerful and independent rulers for each Hausa state.

(xi) Inadequate resources for easy sustenance of a large political unit.

Award:

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3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

SECTION B

CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 4

(a) PROMINENT YORUBA MILITARY LEADERS / WAR GENERALS DURING THE YORUBA CIVIL WARS

(i) Ogunmola of Ibadan

(ii) Latosisa / Latosa of Ibadan

(iii) Kurumi of Ijaye

(iv) Onafowokan of Ijebu

(v) Ogedengbe of Ilesha

(vi) Sodeke of Abeokuta

(vii) Fabunmi of Ekiti

(viii) Odu of Ogbagi-Akoko

(ix) Ogunmodede of Ijesa

(x) Aduloju of Ado-Ekiti

(xi) Ologun of Owo

(xii) Balogun Ali of Iwo

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(xiii) Eloyole of Ibadan

(xiv) Ibikunle of Ibadan

(b) EFFECTS OF THE YORUBA CIVIL WARS

(i) The Yoruba Civil Wars paved way for the emergence of New Oyo Empire.

(ii) It led to the founding of new towns e.g., Abeokuta, Ibadan and Modakeke.

(iii) It intensified the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(iv) It slowed down economic progress.

(v) It led to the emergence of warlords.

(vi) Emergence of Ibadan to political dominance.

(vii) It gave birth to various forms of government.

(viii) It created opportunities for the Fulani jihadists to invade Yorubaland.

(ix) It led to the loss of lives and property.

(x) Destruction of some nation states.

(xi) Mass movement of refugees.

(xii) It created room for British interference.

(xiii) Some towns gained independence after the wars.

Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 5

FEATURES OF THE BENIN KINGDOM'S POLITICAL SYSTEM / ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

(i) The basic political unit was the village.

(ii) Each village was made up of wards headed by the eldest male member which was not hereditary.

(iii) They practiced age-grade system.

(iv) The Oba was the head of the central administration.

(v) The kingdom was divided into fiefs for easy administration.

(vi) Only the close relations of the Oba oversaw the tribute-paying communities.

(vii) All fief holders lived in the palace.

(viii) Tributes were paid twice a year.

(ix) Local chiefs administered the conquered states.

(x) Succession to the throne was by primogeniture.

(xi) The Oba was assisted by a Council of Ministers known as Uzama.

(xii) They had a standing army.

(xiii) Women were involved in the administration.

(xiv) Slavery was practiced.

(xv) They worshipped deities.

(xvi) They practiced human sacrifice.

Award:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

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Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 6

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES TO THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN NIGERIA

(i) The Christian missionaries preached the doctrine of love and equality of man.

(ii) They preached against the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(iii) They promoted legitimate trade.

(iv) Establishment of craft industries e.g., carpentry, brick laying, etc.

(v) They established vocational schools.

(vi) They signed treaties with some of the slave traders and community leaders.

(vii) They trained liberated slaves.

(viii) Introduction of cash crop production.

(ix) Supported the activities of the British Naval Squadron.

(x) They supported humanitarians who opposed the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(xi) They paid for the freedom of some captured slaves.

(xii) They introduced western education which created awareness against the slave trade.

(xiii) They promoted peace and stopped slave raiding.

(xiv) They provided shelter for the liberated slaves.

Award:

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3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

SECTION C

CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 7

MERITS / ADVANTAGES OF INDIRECT RULE IN NIGERIA

(i) Indirect Rule helped to preserve native institutions and culture.

(ii) It modernized traditional institutions.

(iii) It incorporated traditional rulers and chiefs in the political affairs of their areas.

(iv) It introduced new judicial system.

(v) It aided effective colonial administration.

(vi) The system was cost effective.

(vii) Introduction of new tax system which provided funds for administrative purposes.

(viii) It assisted in eliminating bad traditional practices.

(ix) It trained traditional rulers in the art of modern and local administration.

(x) It stimulated the spirit of nationalism.

(xi) It enhanced the maintenance of law and order.

(xii) It led to the development of infrastructural facilities such as schools, markets, hospitals, etc.

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(xiii) It became the foundation for the formation of local government system in Nigeria.

(xiv) It discouraged inter-ethnic wars.

Award:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 8

BENEFITS / EFFECTS OF PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE IN NIGERIA

(i) Peaceful co-existence led to economic growth in the country.

(ii) It promoted harmonious relationship.

(iii) It encouraged foreign investments.

(iv) It created employment opportunities.

(v) It promoted political stability.

(vi) It also enhanced freedom of movement.

(vii) It promoted the national image.

(viii) It promoted social stability.

(ix) Cultural diffusion.

(x) It promoted mutual respect and tolerance.

(xi) It provided access to educational opportunities in different parts of the country.

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(xii) It promoted freedom of worship.

(xiii) It promoted access to healthcare facilities.

(xiv) Minimized the chances of war in the nation.

(xv) It encouraged trade with other nations.

(xvi) It promoted bilateral and multilateral agreements with other nations.

Award:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 9

REASONS WHY NIGERIA JOINED THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

(i) Nigeria wanted to strengthen ties with other African countries / Pan-Africanism.

(ii) To speak with one voice alongside other African countries.

(iii) To join and cooperate with African countries in the fight against racism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism.

(iv) To defend the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of African states.

(v) To promote friendly relations among member states.

(vi) To cooperate in solving international problems with other countries in Africa.

(vii) To participate in cultural and sporting activities with other member countries.

(viii) Nigeria could stand to benefit from the assistance provided by the organization.

(ix) To join other African countries in shaping their foreign policy of non-alignment.

(x) To promote economic ties among member states.

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MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY (NIGERIA)

WAEC 2024 — THEORY SECTION (HISTORY 2)

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

(a) EXAMPLES / TYPES OF ORAL TRADITION AS A SOURCE OF NIGERIAN HISTORY

(i) Stories / Narratives

(ii) Testimonies

(iii) Songs

(iv) Litanies

(v) Divination

(vi) Wise sayings / Proverbs / Adages

(vii) Ballads

(viii) Eulogies

(ix) Folktales

(x) Folklores

(xi) Legends

(xii) Dirges

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(xiii) Poems

(xiv) Myths

(xv) Incantations

(xvi) Fables

(xvii) Riddles

(xviii) Charm prayers

(xix) Epics

(xx) Chants

(xxi) (Any other relevant type)

(xxii) (Any other relevant type)

(b) MERITS / ADVANTAGES OF ORAL TRADITION AS A SOURCE OF HISTORY

(i) Oral tradition is basic in the reconstruction of Nigerian history.

(ii) It provides abundant sources for writing history.

(iii) It appears in various degrees which gives the writer choices to make.

(iv) Oral tradition is the main body of historical data.

(v) It is very popular.

(vi) It is easily accessible.

(vii) It is less expensive.

(viii) It is available for different periods in history.

(ix) It can help trace and confirm archaeological sources and findings.

(x) One does not need formal education to access it.

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(xi) It helps to preserve our cultural heritage / history.

(xii) It provides indigenous perspectives of history.

Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 2

(a) RAW MATERIALS / TOOLS USED IN LEATHER WORK IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA

(i) Hides and skins of animals

(ii) Pegs

(iii) Leather threads

(iv) Ash

(v) Knife

(vi) Dye

(vii) Needle

(viii) Water

(ix) Oil

(x) Awl

(xi) Polishing stone

(xii) Salt

(b) PROCESSES INVOLVED IN LEATHER WORK IN PRE-COLONIAL NIGERIA

(i) The animal was killed to obtain the skin.

(ii) The fur was removed.

(iii) The leather was treated and washed.

(iv) The leather was spread in the sun for drying.

(v) Dyeing in various colours.

(vi) Designing.

(vii) The leather was cut into required sizes and shapes.

(viii) It was sewn into the desired items.

(ix) Lubrication.

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Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 3

(a) GOODS / ITEMS TRADED ALONG THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN HAUSALAND AND NORTH AFRICA

(i) Salt

(ii) Slaves

(iii) Copper

(iv) Ivory

(v) Kola nuts

(vi) Ostrich feathers

(vii) Honey

(viii) Hides and skins

(ix) Gum

(x) Shea butter

(xi) Corn

(xii) Millet

(xiii) Sorghum

(xiv) Livestock

(xv) Clothes

(b) EFFECTS / IMPACT OF THE TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ON HAUSALAND

(i) The trans-Saharan trade opened trade relations between Hausaland and North Africa.

(ii) The trade led to the introduction of Islamic religion.

(iii) It gave room for cultural influences from North Africa.

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(iv) It brought about a new language — Arabic.

(v) It strengthened diplomatic ties between North Africa and Hausaland.

(vi) It led to the growth of commercial towns and cities e.g. Kano.

(vii) It brought about new architectural designs in Hausaland.

(viii) It led to the adoption of Islamic education.

(ix) The trade provided revenue to the states.

(x) It promoted intermarriages.

(xi) It led to the emergence of the Hausa merchant class.

(xii) It led to competition for the control of trade routes among Hausa states.

(xiii) It improved the standard of living of individuals involved in the trade.

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Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

SECTION B

CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 4 (Question 5 in booklet numbering)

(a) HOW CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES FACILITATED THE ABOLITION OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

(i) The abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade facilitated Christian missionary activities.

(ii) The introduction of esteem education.

(iii) The establishment of health care centres.

(iv) Building of churches.

(v) The Christian missionaries put indigenous languages into written forms.

(vi) Establishment of printing press.

(vii) Printing of a newspaper in Yoruba language known as Irohin.

(viii) The translation of the Bible into indigenous languages.

(ix) Construction of roads to aid movement.

(x) Establishment of vocational centres.

(xi) Establishment of experimental farms.

(xii) Encouragement of legitimate trade.

(xiii) Use of interpreters.

(xiv) Collaboration with indigenous rulers.

(xv) Collaboration with the colonialists.

(xvi) Cordial reception of the missionaries in some communities.

(xvii) Promotion of sanitation and personal hygiene.

Award:

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(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 5 (Question 6 in booklet numbering)

(a) PROMINENT OYO EMPIRE MILITARY LEADERS / GENERALS

(i) Ajaka

(ii) Latosisa / Latosa

(iii) Ogunmola

(iv) Ogedengbe

(v) Oluyole

(vi) Sodeke

(vii) Ibikunle

(viii) Kurunmi

(ix) Fagbunmi

(x) Orompoto

(b) EFFECTS OF THE YORUBA CIVIL WARS ON THE PEOPLE

(i) The Yoruba Civil Wars disrupted family life which led to social dislocation.

(ii) Destruction of property.

(iii) Loss of lives.

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(iv) Farmlands were razed by fire.

(v) Creation of mistrust among the Yoruba states.

(vi) Promotion of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(vii) General insecurity.

(viii) Emergence of new class of warlords.

(ix) Development of new settlements such as Modakeke, Abeokuta, Ayede and Sagamu.

(x) Importation of firearms.

(xi) They paved way for Christian missionary activities.

(xii) Hunger and starvation.

(xiii) Migration.

(xiv) British intervention.

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Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 6 (Question in booklet)

REASONS WHY THE BRITISH COLONISED LAGOS IN 1861

(i) The British desired to control trade around Lagos area.

(ii) Lagos was a major port for the export of resources to Europe.

(iii) To ensure legitimate commerce in palm oil, cotton, etc.

(iv) To exercise political control over Lagos.

(v) To totally abolish the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

(vi) To prevent conquest by rival European countries.

(vii) To protect British Christian missionaries.

(viii) To advance British Christian commerce in the hinterland.

(ix) To restore peace in the colony.

(x) (Any other relevant point)

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Award:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

SECTION C

CANDIDATES ARE EXPECTED TO ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 7

EFFECTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR ON NIGERIA

(i) There was hunger.

(ii) Nigerian servicemen learnt useful trade and professions during the war.

(iii) The war led to the loss of lives.

(iv) It broke the myth of white superiority.

(v) It increased the exploitation of mineral resources.

(vi) It improved communication networks.

(vii) Ex-service men became civil servants.

(viii) Exposed Nigerians to foreign ideologies.

(ix) Establishment of airports / airfields.

(x) Establishment of University College in Ibadan.

(xi) Increase in the production of export crops.

(xii) Inadequate production of indigenous food crops.

(xiii) The rise of a new merchant class.

(xiv) It exposed Nigerians to the art of modern warfare.

(xv) Forced labor.

(xvi) Construction of military barracks.

(xvii) The Second World War led to inflation and high cost of living in Nigeria.

(xviii) It led to the establishment of Marketing Boards for cocoa, oil palm, groundnut, cotton etc.

Award:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed = 15 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 8

(a) COMPONENTS / UNITS THAT WERE AMALGAMATED TO FORM NIGERIA IN 1914

(i) The Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

(ii) The Protectorate of Southern Nigeria

(iii) The Colony of Lagos

(b) EFFECTS / SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1914 AMALGAMATION OF NIGERIA

(i) The amalgamation of 1914 completed the political unification of Nigeria.

(ii) It provided an outlet to the sea for Northern Nigeria.

(iii) The South got the needed products from the North.

(iv) It enhanced railway and road services between the North and South.

(v) It provides for a common legislature.

(vi) It provides for a common national emblems e.g. Coat of Arms, National flag, National Anthem etc.

(vii) It improved the communication network between the North and South.

(viii) Unification of the audit, treasury, military etc.

(ix) It encouraged economic growth.

(x) Establishment of a central administration.

Award:

(a) 1 mark each for any 3 points = 3 marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed = 12 marks; 1 mark for mere mentioning of a point

Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 9

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF THE INTERIM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (ING) IN NIGERIA

(i) The Interim National Government lacked legitimacy.

(ii) The head of the Interim National Government was a technocrat who did not have experience in the art of governance.

(iii) The Interim National Government faced criticisms from pro-democracy groups and students.

(iv) There was opposition from Chief M.K.O. Abiola, the presumed winner of the June 12 election.

(v) There were incessant strikes by workers.

(vi) High inflation rate.

(vii) International sanctions and embargoes on Nigeria.

(viii) The government was very weak.

(ix) The head of the government could not effectively control the army.

(x) The regime was short-lived.

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