

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0560 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2017

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed “**0560 History 1 - Ordinary Level**”
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:
Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.

Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer **ALL** the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide on which answer is appropriate. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:
[A] [B] [**C**] [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question, if you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH ANY.**

Turn Over

SECTION A
CAMEROON SINCE 1884

- 8.** The Cameroonian chief who actively collaborated with the Germans and escaped with them to Spanish Equatorial Guinea in 1916 was...
- A Chief Atangana.
B Fon Galega,
C Sultan Njoya.
D Chief Asonganyi.
-
1. The European Official who was unable to annex Cameroon for his country in the 1880s was...
- A Edward Hewett.
B Captain Brooke.
C Captain Moore.
D William Gladstone
-
2. In which Douala Township was the German flag not hoisted in July 1884 because its chief refused German annexation?
- A Bell Town
B Akwa Town
C BonaberiTown
D Diedo Town
-
3. The Polish national who signed treaties with the natives in the 1880s on behalf of the British was:
- A Captain Brooke
B Consul Hewett.
C John Holt.
D Rogozinski.
-
4. The coastal town of Cameroon over which German colonial administration gained full authority after negotiations with English missionaries was...
- A Bimbia.
B Rio del Rey.
C Hickory Town.
D Victoria.
-
5. The most important effect of the Berlin Conference on Cameroon in 1887 was?
- A The Pallotine Fathers arrived Cameroon.
B The transfer of Victoria to the Germans,
C France withdrew from Cameroon.
D Germany created inland military stations.
-
6. The following tribes were subdued by the German colonial administration in the 1890s except
- A Bakweri
B Bangwa
C Bansa
D Bassa
-
7. Which of the following was an economic effect of German plantations on Cameroonians?
- A Provision of Health facilities.
B Payment of monthly wages.
C High birth rate among natives.
D Construction of elementary schools.
-
9. Identify the pair of officials who respectively led the British and French sections of Cameroon immediately after the partition of 1916.
- A Dobell and Marchand.
B Bruno and Arnette.
C Dobell and Aymerich.
D Gaston Ruxon and Henri Carde.
-
- Question 10 is based on the following events numbered (1-4) which occurred between 1916 and 1922:
1. Battle of Yaounde
2. Simon-Milner Agreement
3. **Establishment** of League of Nations Mandate
4. Oliphant - Picot Agreement.
-
10. In which chronological order, beginning with the earliest, did these events occur?
- A 1,2, 3, 4.
B 1,3,4,2.
C 1,4,2,3.
D 2,3,4,1.
-
11. The following were reasons for the introduction of the policy of **Indirect Rule** in British Southern Cameroons after 1922 **except...**
- A to ease the task of administration.
B to reduce the cost of administration.
C to preserve the indigenous culture.
D to prepare the indigenes towards self government.
-
- 12.** All the following traditional rulers were appointed Native Authorities by the British during the Mandate period to maintain law and order within their local areas except...
- A Chief Gustav Endeley of Buea
B Chief Asonganyi of Fontem.
C Chief Ebanja of Mukonje.
D Chief Galega 1 of Bali.
-

13. The traditional rulers who was dismissed (dethroned) and imprisoned by the French during the Mandate period and later died in 1933 was...

A Chief of Betoke Akwa
B Sultan Ibrahim Njoya
C Charles Atangana
D Karnou

14. All the following Nationalists were active members of the Cameroon Youth League founded in 1940 except...

A N.N. Mbile.
B E.M.L Endeley.
C P.M. Kale.
D J.N. Foncha.

Question 15 is based on this statement made by a prominent Southern Cameroon traditional ruler during the Mamfe Conference of 1959.

« We ran away from Mr Endeley because he wanted to take us to Nigeria..... If Mr Foncha wants to take us to French Cameroon we shall also run away from him. For me, French Cameroon is fire while Nigeria is water which quenches thirst»

15. The traditional ruler referred to above was

A Fon Achirimbi of Bafut.
B Chief Manga Williams of Victoria.
C Fon Galega ii of Bali.
D Chief Mukete of Kumba.

16. The currency that was legal tender in British Southern Cameroons during the Trusteeship period was...

A Pound Sterling.
B Dollar.
C Naira.
D Mark.

Question 17 is based on this photograph related to an important event which took place in the late 1950s in French Cameroon.



17. Which of the following statements is a correct historical interpretation of the event on the photograph above?

A The rise of Mbida to power
B The rise of Ahidjo to power
C The transfer of power from Mbida to Ahidjo
D The transfer of power from Ahidjo to Mbida

18. Who was the Southern Cameroon official that served as the *Leader of Government Business* in the Executive Council in 1954?

A Dr E.M.L. Endeley.
B J.N. Foncha.
C S.A George.
D S.T. Muna.

Turn Over

19. "He was a co-founder of the trade union USCC, became Secretary General of the UPC in the 1950s, a nationalist liberation fighter but was killed by the French in a military ambush " This statement refers to which of the following UPC leaders?
 A Ernest Ouandji
 B Roland Felix Moumie
 C Theodore Manyi Matip
 D Reuben Um Nyobe
-
20. The Foumban Conference was summoned to ...
 A Determine the future of Southern Cameroon
 B Draw up a Constitution for the Federation of Cameroon
 C Draw up a Unitary State Constitution for Cameroon
 D Unite the politicians of West Cameroon to speak with one voice
-
21. Who succeeded J.N. Foncha as the Prime Minister of West Cameroon in 1965?
 A E.M.L. Endeley.
 B A.N. Jua.
 C J.N. Foncha.
 D S.T. Muna.
-
22. Which of the following economic policies of President Ahmadou Ahidjo was intended to increase food and cash crop production in the 1970s?
 A Building of the Lagdo Dam.
 B The Green Revolution.
 C Five years Development Plan.
 D Operation Green Sahel.
-
23. In what year did Paul Biya become the President of the United Republic of Cameroon?
 A 1979
 B 1980
 C 1982
 D 1984
-
24. Which of the following Nigerian Presidents signed the **Green Tree Agreement** in New York, USA with President Paul Biya over the Bakassi maritime border dispute in 2006?
 A Goodluck Jonathan
 B Yakubu Gowon
 C Shehu Shagari
 D Olusegun Obasanjo.
-
25. The Opposition party that boycotted the 1992 Parliamentary elections in Cameroon was...
 A UPC of Augustin Frederick Kodock
 B NUDP or Maigari Bouba Belo.
 C ANDP of Issa Chiroma Bakari.
 D MDR of Daikolle Daisalla.
-

AFRICA SINCE 1884 (Excluding Cameroon)

27. The Berlin Act outlining the conditions on the Scramble and occupation of African territories was signed in...
 A November 1884.
 B February 1885.
 C November 1885.
 D February 1890.
-
- 27 The European leaders who convened the Berlin West Africa Conference were...
 A Gladstone and Bismarck
 B King Leopold II and Jules Ferry
 C Bismarck and Jules Ferry
 D John Hay and King Leopold II
-
- Question 28 is based on the list of European explorers numbered 1-4:
 1. Cecil Rhodes 2. H.M. Stanley 3. De Brazza 4. Carl Peters
28. Select the pair of European explorers whose activities in the Congo Basin led to the summoning of the Berlin West African Conference of 1884.
 A 1 and 2
 B 2 and 3
 C 3 and 4
 D 1 and 4
-
29. Which were the two strategic river basins in Africa that sparked off intense trade rivalries amongst the European colonial powers leading to the summoning of the Berlin West Africa Conference to resolve the issue?
 A River Gambia and River Niger
 B River Niger and River Congo
 C River Zambezi and River Congo
 D River Nile and River Zambezi
-
30. French businessmen were opposed to the colonial policy of Assimilation because...
 A French intellectuals admired Indirect Rule.
 B Assimilation was too expensive for the French.
 C Fear that assimilated Africans could become rivals to their Business interest,
 D The French wanted to preserve African Culture and tradition.
-
31. Which African territory below witnessed a change of colonial masters as a result of the First World War?
 A Tanganyika
 B Gambia
 C Ghana
 D South Africa
-

32. The defeat of Germany in the First World War caused her African colonies to acquire the international Status of...
- A Trust territories of the UNO
 - B Settler territories of Britain and France
 - C Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations
 - D Mandated territories of the League of Nations
-
33. Which French West African colony gained independence by voting "No" in the Referendum of 1958?
- A Togo.
 - B Guinea.
 - C Cote D'Ivoire.
 - D Senegal.

-
34. In which African country did the **Mau-Mau rebellion** contribute to the advancement and attainment of independence in the 1960's?
- A Kenya.
 - B Uganda
 - C Tanganyika
 - D Mozambique

-
35. In which Portuguese African colony did the nationalist movement (**M.P.L.A**) achieve independence in 1975?
- A Mozambique
 - B Angola
 - C Congo
 - D Namibia
-
36. The East African political leader who was imprisoned in 1952 because of his association with the Man Man movement was....
- A Nyerere.
 - B Kenyatta,
 - C Obote.
 - D Nkrumah.

-
37. Which one of the following is an **economic** reason for the frequent military coups in Africa?
- A Tribalism
 - B Rigging of elections
 - C Ambition of military officers
 - D Mismanagement of public funds
-

38. Who was the leader of the Katangese revolt in the Belgian Congo at the time of independence in 1960?
- A Joseph Kasavubu.
 - B Moise Tshombe.
 - C Patrice Lumumba.
 - D Mobutu Sese Seko
-

39. The financial institution created by African states to help promote finance development projects in Africa after 1970 was.....
- A International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
 - B International Monetary Fund
 - C International Development Bank
 - D African Development Bank
-
40. What was the main aim of the OAU when it was formed in 1963?
- A The achievement of a Custom Union in Africa.
 - B The establishment of a political union in Africa.
 - C The ending of poverty in Africa.
 - D The ending of colonial rule in Africa.

SECTION C THE WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

41. The European statesman who was at the centre of European diplomacy during the period 1870 to 1890 was.....
- A Kaiser William II.
 - B Otto Von Bismarck.
 - C Jules Ferry.
 - D Tsar Nicholas II.
-
42. The *Triple Alliance* of 1881 was made of the following countries **except**...
- A Austria.
 - B Germany.
 - C Britain,
 - D Italy.
-
43. The statesman whose proposal in the "**14 Points Peace Plan**" greatly influenced the formation of the League of Nations was.....
- A Jan Smuts
 - B George Clemenceau
 - C Lloyd Wilson
 - D Woodrow Wilson
-
44. The British policy of appeasement of the 1930's came to an end following ...
- A The German annexation of Austria (**Anschluss**) in 1938
 - B The German attack on Poland in 1939
 - C The German invasion of Denmark in 1940
 - D The German invasion of France in 1940
-
45. The USA became actively involved in the Second World War because of the...
- A bombing of Pearl Harbour
 - B attack of Poland
 - C invasion of Finland
 - D dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima
-

Turn Over

46. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the Security Council with veto rights?
A The Peoples Republic of China.
B Germany
C Japan.
D Italy.
-
47. The Russian leader who proposed the policy of **“Peaceful Co-existence”** in the 1950s to remove the threats of the Cold war between the West and East was...
A Joseph Stalin.
B Nikita Khrushchev.
C Leonid Brezhnev.
D Mikhail Gorbachev.
-
48. Which emerging *global economic power* has recently joined the race to space exploration to the Moon?
A Japan.
B U.S.A.
C Brazil
D China
-
49. Which U N agency issues passports and other travelling documents to Refugees and “Prisoners of war” around the world?
A UNICEF
B UNHCR
C UNDP .
D UNESCO
-
50. All the following countries were founding members of the League of Nations **except...**
A U.S.A.
B Britain.
C Italy.
D Japan.

STOP

CO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK