

39. "Every nation for itself and God for us all" was used by George Canning of Britain to express his disapproval of:
- the Congress System.
 - Bismarck's foreign policy.
 - Monroe Doctrine.
 - the Troppau Protocol.
-
40. The main objective of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1870 and 1890 was:
- to preserve European peace.
 - prevention of anti-German coalition.
 - diversion of other powers to non-European affairs.
 - the isolation of France.
-
41. The immediate cause of the First World War was:
- the arms race.
 - colonial rivalry.
 - the Alliance System.
 - the Sarajevo assassination.
-
42. The Versailles Peace Treaty of June 1919 was NOT morally binding to Germany because:
- the principle of self-determination was not applied.
 - all German colonies were taken away.
 - Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were not respected.
 - Germany was excluded from the deliberations.
-
43. The most important objective of the League of Nations was:
- to maintain international peace through Collective Security.
 - to respect minority races.
 - to ensure proper administration of Mandated Territories.
 - to improve education and communication.
-
44. The crisis that sparked off the collapse of Collective Security in the 1930s was:
- the Abyssinian Crisis.
 - the Rhineland Crisis.
 - the Manchurian Crisis.
 - the Czechoslovakian Crisis.
-
45. The Mukden and Marco Polo Bridge incidents were interrelated in that:
- they discredited the US Policy of Isolationism.
 - they provided the pretext for Italian aggressions.
 - they exposed the impotence of the Conference of Ambassadors.
 - they provided the pretext for Japanese aggressions.
-
46. The seeds of World War II were mainly sown at the Treaty of:
- St. Germain.
 - Versailles.
 - Serves.
 - Trianon.
-
47. The most significant impact of the Second World War was the:
- rise of Communist states in Eastern Europe.
 - partition of Germany.
 - birth of the UNO.
 - birth of the nuclear race.
-
48. The declaration, "It is clear ... that any US policy towards Russia must be that of patience but firm and vigilant observation of Russian expansionist tendencies," gave birth to the policy of:
- Peaceful Co-existence.
 - Containment.
 - Revisionism.
 - Ostpolitik.
-
49. The United Nations Organisation recorded resounding successes in all the following crisis EXCEPT:
- the Arab-Israeli War of 1973.
 - the Korean War of 1953 - 1956.
 - the Suez Crisis of 1956.
 - the Iraq-Kuwait War of 1990 - 1991.
-
50. The immediate cause of the Sino-Soviet Rift was:
- ideological conflicts.
 - the sudden death of Stalin.
 - withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.
 - Khrushchev's de-stalinisation policy.

STOP

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate Of Education Examination

760 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2015

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	11395
Centre Name	G B H S KRIBI
Candidate Number	7002
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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 "Advanced Level – 760 History 1"
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 Number and Name, Centre Number and Name.

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 correct. 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] [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, where necessary, 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 after. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

1. The common link between the Duala and Bali migrations in 19th century Cameroon was:
 A both migrations were influenced by river transport.
 B both migrations were sparked off by Adama's jihad.
 C both migrations were triggered by the payment of tributes.
 D both migrations were induced by dynastic quarrels.
-
2. Matrilineal succession in the Bamenda Grassland in the 19th century was strongly practiced in:
 A Nso and Bali.
 B Bafut and Mankon.
 C Kom and Aghem.
 D Bemessi and Babungo.
-
3. During the Jihad in Northern Cameroon, the followers of Modibbo Adama encountered a major setback during the:
 A Mandara campaign.
 B Fumbina campaign.
 C Adamawa campaign.
 D Bata campaign.
-
4. The immediate cause of the founding of Victoria in 1858 was the:
 A sudden death of Joseph Merriek.
 B expulsion of the Baptist Missionaries from Fernando Po.
 C Pressure mounted by British naval officers.
 D disagreement between Alfred Saker and Jackson Fuller.
-
5. The scramble to annex Cameroon after 1850 was sparked off by:
 A the activities of consular officials on the Cameroon coast.
 B information provided by European explorers to their home governments.
 C commercial activities of the European powers on the Cameroon coast.
 D the activities of the London Baptist Missionary Society.
-
6. The annexation of Cameroon by Germany in 1884 was essentially the outcome of:
 A the repeated appeals of the German Basel Missionaries.
 B the rivalry between Hewett of Britain and Nachtigal of Germany.
 C the activities of the British Courts of Justice and Equity.
 D the reluctance of the British government to annex the territory.
-
7. The main cause of the Germano-Duala friction before 1914 was over:
 A the destruction of middleman monopoly of trade enjoyed by the indigenes.
 B the Duala desire for self-determination.
 C the expropriation of the Duala land.
 D the maltreatment of the local rulers and their subordinates.
-
8. To facilitate German rule in Cameroon, the territory was:
 A carved into regions.
 B carved into divisions or districts headed by district officers.
 C carved into divisions and provinces headed by military commanders.
 D traditional authorities were appointed to head certain services.
-
9. Scandals and brutality in German Cameroon were the main characteristics of the Governorship of:
 A Karl Ebermaier.
 B Von Soden.
 C Theodore Seitz.
 D Von Puttkamer.
-
10. German prolonged resistance to the Allied invasion of Cameroon during the First World War collapsed:
 A following the fall of Yaounde.
 B after the Anglo-French victory in Duala.
 C after the fall of Mora.
 D following the Allied setback at Nsanakang.
-
11. Dr. Eugene Jamot is significant in the history of Cameroon during the Mandate era because:
 A he was the first medical doctor in French Cameroon.
 B he fought against the spread of sleeping sickness from British to French Cameroon.
 C he rescued many patients dying of sleeping sickness in French Cameroon.
 D he fought vigorously against malaria and HIV/AIDS in Cameroon.
-
12. All the following were terms of the Mandate Agreement in British Cameroons EXCEPT:
 A the promotion of the economic and material well-being of the inhabitants.
 B the respect for indigenous laws.
 C the preparation of the territory towards independence.
 D the maintenance of law and order.

13. Which of the following role was NEVER undertaken by the United Nations in the Trust Territory of Cameroon?
- Dag Hammarskjöld attended the independence ceremony of French Cameroon.
 - Supervised plebiscite in French Cameroon.
 - Sent visiting missions in 1949, 1952, 1955 and 1958.
 - Mediated between John Ngu Foncha and Dr. E.M.L. Undeley in the UNO in 1959.
-
14. The provisions which requested "the Administrative Authorities to promote the political, economic and social advancement of inhabitants and their progressive development towards self-government were:
- terms of the Trusteeship Agreements.
 - conditions for the Anglo-French Condominium.
 - options of the UN Plebiscite in Cameroon.
 - terms of the Mandate Agreement.
-
15. During the negotiations leading to the reunification of Cameroon, the Southern Cameroons emerged losers mainly because of:
- the negotiators of the Republic of Cameroon were too sophisticated and smart.
 - the ignorance and self-centeredness of the KNDP politicians.
 - the refusal of the CPNC opposition to support KNDP in the negotiation.
 - too much feasting during the Founhan and Yaounde Conferences.
-
16. The most important reason for the change from Federalism to Unitarism in Cameroon in 1972 was:
- the high cost of the federal structure.
 - the need to enhance unity and integration.
 - the financial crisis in West Cameroon.
 - the rise of S.T. Muna, the strongest advocate of unitarism.
-
17. The last step that culminated in the collapse of the Cameroon Federation in 1972 was:
- the dismissal of A.N. Jua as Premier of West Cameroon.
 - the overwhelming "Yes" vote in the Referendum.
 - the appointment of S.T. Muna as Vice President of the Cameroon Federation.
 - the birth of the CNU.
-
18. To promote agriculture in Cameroon in the 1970s, Ahidjo launched the twin policies of:
- Planned Liberalism and Green Revolution.
 - Communal Liberalism and Sparrow Hawk.
 - Agro-Pastoral Shows and Green Revolution.
 - small holder scheme and self-reliant development.
-
19. Responsibility for the April 1984 Coup attempt in Cameroon can be apportioned to all the following EXCEPT:
- the rift between President Biya and Ahidjo.
 - February 1984 Trial of Coup Plotters.
 - transfer of units of the Presidential Guard.
 - reintroduction of multi-party politics.
-
20. The political party in Cameroon whose members strongly resisted anti-democratic sentiments in the early 1990s was:
- the SDF.
 - the CPDM.
 - the NCDP.
 - the CDU.
-
21. The most decisive step taken by Britain to abolish the West African slave trade in the 19th century was:
- spreading of Christianity.
 - deployment of the British navy to West Africa.
 - founding of Sierra Leone
 - enactment of the abolition law of 1807.
-
22. Christian Missionary activities in West Africa in the 19th century were guided primarily by:
- political considerations.
 - humanitarian considerations.
 - economic motives.
 - religious motives.
-
23. The principal architect behind the success of the early Christian missions in Nigeria was:
- J.C. Taylor.
 - Hope Waddell.
 - Rev. Henry Coquard.
 - Ajayi Crowther.
-
24. The most distinct feature of Alhadji Umar's Tukolor Jihad was the:
- use of European firearms.
 - forty days of meditation.
 - creation of a theocratic state.
 - attack on Muslim Massina.

Turn Over

25. The European monarch reputed to have played the most significant role in sparking off the scramble for Africa was:
 A Jules Ferry of France.
 B Queen Victoria of England.
 C King Leopold II of Belgium.
 D King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy.
-
26. The most important outcome of the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-85 was:
 A the creation of the Congo Free State.
 B the rise of African resistance.
 C the effective occupation of Africa.
 D the peaceful partition of Africa by European powers.
-
27. The forces of Menelik II defeated the Italian army at the Battle of Adowa principally because of:
 A Eritrean support.
 B war-time propaganda about his death due to snake bite.
 C his military superiority.
 D the natural protection of Ethiopia.
-
28. Which colonial policy was aimed at "turning the peoples of Africa into French citizens by substituting their indigenous culture with French culture, language, law, civilization and religion?"
 A Indirect Rule.
 B Assimilation.
 C Association.
 D Differentiation.
-
29. North Africa became a "theatre of war" during the Second World War mainly because of:
 A the interest of the colonial masters.
 B its strategic location.
 C the desire to liberate Ethiopia.
 D availability of oil and mineral resources.
-
30. The factor that accelerated the pace of African nationalism after 1945 was:
 A the Atlantic Charter.
 B Pan-Africanism.
 C Asian decolonisation.
 D World War II.
-
31. The most important outcome of the Algerian War of Independence of 1954-62 was the:
 A expulsion of the colons.
 B collapse of the Fourth French Republic.
 C signing of the Evian Accord.
 D independence of Algeria.
-
32. Neo-colonialism means:
 A the control of a small state by a Super Power.
 B the interference of the former colonial masters in the domestic and foreign affairs of the former colonies.
 C military conquest of a new state by a powerful state.
 D the economic exploitation of an independent territory.
-
33. The first military coup in Nigeria resulted in the overthrow of:
 A Milton Obote.
 B Aguiyi Ironsi.
 C Tafawa Balewa.
 D Nnamdi Azikiwe.
-
34. The external factor that contributed to the demise of Apartheid in South Africa in 1994 was the:
 A collapse of Communism.
 B release of Nelson Mandela from prison.
 C rise of De Klerk to power.
 D galvanization of support by Desmond Tutu.
-
35. The propaganda of Radio Mille Collines and the killing of President Juvenal Habyarimana were all factors that triggered manslaughter in:
 A Burundi.
 B Congo.
 C Sudan.
 D Rwanda.
-
36. The primary grievance of the English people that sparked off the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 was:
 A the creation of arbitrary courts.
 B pro-France foreign policy.
 C pro-Catholic policies.
 D creation of a standing army.
-
37. The following were political causes of the American War of Independence EXCEPT:
 A mercantilism.
 B American nationalism.
 C absolutism of George III.
 D dislike for British administrators.
-
38. The most distressing economic outcome of the American Revolution on France was that:
 A it increased bankruptcy in France.
 B America refused to pay back debts owed to France.
 C America continued trading with Britain.
 D she gained very little commercial opportunities.