

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate Of Education Examination

560 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2015

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate 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 "**Ordinary Level – 560 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 Name and Number, 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] **[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, 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 NO ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

SECTION A CAMEROON SINCE 1884

1. Which of the following missionary bodies showed interest in British annexation of Cameroon before 1884?
 - A The English Baptist Missionary Society.
 - B The American Presbyterian Mission.
 - C The Basel Mission.
 - D The Roman Catholic Mission.
2. The Douala chief who opposed the signing of the Germano-Duala treaty was...
 - A King Akwa.
 - B King Bell.
 - C Lock Priso.
 - D King Pass All.
3. Which of these Coastal towns was founded by British missionaries in 1858?
 - A Douala.
 - B Victoria.
 - C Kribi.
 - D Tiko.
4. Who of the following German officials was a signatory to the Germano-Duala treaty of July 1884?
 - A Emile Schultze
 - B Hans Dominik.
 - C Gustav Nachtigal.
 - D Eugene Zintgraff.
5. The German colonial Governor who convened an important conference on educational reforms in Cameroon in 1907 was....
 - A Jesko Von Puttkammer.
 - B Otto Gleim.
 - C Theodore Seitz.
 - D Karl Ebermaier.
6. In which of the following towns did the British remain in control after the German annexation of Cameroon until 1887?
 - A Victoria.
 - B Buca.
 - C Douala.
 - D Bimbia.
7. Which of the following African territories supplied the Allies with troops during their invasion of Cameroon in the 1910s?
 - A Egypt
 - B The Gambia
 - C The Gold Coast
 - D Kenya
8. Select the world power that fought against the Germans in Cameroon during the 1914 - 1916 war...
 - A Portugal
 - B Spain
 - C U.S.A
 - D Belgium
9. Which of the reasons below explains why the Cameroons was administered as an integral part of Nigeria from 1922?
 - A The territory was rescued by Britain during world war I
 - B The League of Nations permitted Britain to do so.
 - C Britain feared interference of French officials from French Cameroon
 - D British Southern Cameroons requested its integration with Nigeria.
10. On which institution did the **Indirect Rule** System in Cameroon depend for its successful implementation?
 - A Native Authorities.
 - B Native Treasuries.
 - C Native Courts.
 - D Native Authority Schools.
11. Which of the following pairs of French Colonial Policies was abandoned in 1946 as a result of the Brazzaville Conference?
 - A Prestation and Assimilation.
 - B Corvee and la mise en Valeur.
 - C Indigenat and Prestation.
 - D Prestation and la mise en Valeur.
12. An important **political reform** introduced in French Cameroon as a result of the Brazzaville Conference of the 1940s was..
 - A Introduction of Post of Prime Minister.
 - B Introduction of the Cameroon Representative Assembly (ARCAM).
 - C Abolition of Prestation and Corvee.
 - D Introduction of a single electoral college.
13. What was the **positive** effect of World War II on Cameroonians?
 - A Growth in Nationalism
 - B Withdrawal of German planters
 - C Closure of German institutions
 - D Loss of lives and property
14. Which Legislative Assembly came into being in French Cameroon in 1957 as a result of the 1956 elections?
 - A ALCAM
 - B ATCAM
 - C ARCAM
 - D RACAM
15. In which of these Conferences was a petition submitted by Dr Endeley to the Lyttelton Commission requesting a Regional Status?
 - A London Conference of 1953
 - B Mamfe Conference of 1959
 - C Mamfe Conference of 1953
 - D London Conference of 1957

16. In which of these towns in British Southern Cameroon was a meeting held to discuss the plebiscite issue in 1959?
- A Buea
 - B Bamenda
 - C Mamfe
 - D Kumba

Question 17 is based on this extract of a speech made by a prominent French Cameroon Political leader in the 1960s.

".... Today, Cameroon is free and independent...."

17. Identify the author of the speech above.
- A Charles Assalé
 - B Ahmadou Ahidjo
 - C André Marie Mbida
 - D Felix Roland Moumie
18. Select the date French Cameroon achieved its independence.
- A 1st January 1960
 - B 1st October 1961
 - C 11th February 1961
 - D 17th July 1961
19. In which Conference did the leaders of the British Southern Cameroons meet for re-unification talks with the Republic of Cameroon?
- A London Conference, 1958
 - B Mamfe Conference, 1959
 - C Bamenda All - Party Conference, 1961
 - D Founban Constitutional Conference, 1961
20. Which of the following West Cameroon Political leaders occupied the twin posts of Prime Minister of West Cameroon and Vice President of the Federal Republic from 1968 to 1972?
- A J. N Foncha
 - B S. T Muna
 - C A. Jua
 - D E. M Endeley
21. In which year did the franc C.F.A replace the Pound Sterling in West Cameroon?
- A 1962
 - B 1963
 - C 1964
 - D 1966
22. The date 20th May 1972 is important in the political history of Cameroon because it marked....
- A independence Day of Cameroon
 - B re-unification Day of the two Cameroons
 - C birth of the Unitary State of Cameroon
 - D birth of the Federal Republic of Cameroon

23. All of the following events took place in Cameroon under President Paul Biya **except** the...
- A creation of an Anglo-Saxon University in Buea.
 - B admission of Cameroon into the Common Wealth.
 - C establishment of the Unitary State.
 - D creation of ten provinces.
24. In which year did Cameroon become a full member of the Common Wealth and la Francophonie?
- A 1980
 - B 1985
 - C 1990
 - D 1995
25. Cameroon is a member of the following organisations **except**...
- A CEMAC.
 - B Lake Chad Basin Commission.
 - C ECOWAS.
 - D African Union.

SECTION B

AFRICA SINCE 1884 (Excluding Cameroon)

26. The European Monarch whose activities in the Congo basin led to the summoning of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 was...
- A William IV
 - B Francis I
 - C Elisabeth II
 - D Leopold II.

Question 27 is based on this description of an African resistance leader in the 1890s. **"He displayed bravery against the French imperialists and earned for himself the title "Black Napoleon Bonaparte" of the Sudan"**

27. Identify the resistant African leader above
- A Menelick II.
 - B Samori Toure.
 - C Prempeh II.
 - D King Jaja.
28. In the course of the scramble for Africa, **Fashoda incident** of 1898 was the scene of colonial rivalry between....
- A France and Britain.
 - B Germany and France.
 - C Portugal and Spain.
 - D Britain and Germany.
29. Which British colonial policy was friendly towards African traditional rulers and institutions?
- A Paternalism
 - B Association
 - C Assimilation
 - D Indirect Rule

Turn over

30. In which African territory was the colonial policy of **paternalism** largely practised?
 A The Congo
 B Guinea Bissau
 C Senegal
 D Rwanda
31. The First World War was fought in the following African territories **except**...
 A Tanganyika.
 B Togoland.
 C Mozambique.
 D South West Africa.
32. The African Statesman often associated with Pan African movement in the 1940s and 1950s and gained independence for his country in the 1950s was ...
 A Marcus Garvey.
 B Kwame Nkrumah.
 C William Du Bois.
 D Jomo Kenyatta.
33. African nationalism may be defined as...
 A African hatred for the white race.
 B African reluctance to accept European policies
 C African opposition to European colonial rule
 D African hatred and rejection of neo-colonial tendencies.
34. Which Pan-African leader convened The **All-Africa Peoples' Conference** in December 1958?
 A Sedat Senghor
 B Kwame Nkrumah
 C Houphouet Boigny
 D Sekou Toure
35. These Southern African Liberation Movements, **FRELIMO** and MPLA, were very important in decolonisation of the Portuguese colonies of ...
 A Mozambique and Angola
 B Rhodesia and South Africa
 C Tanzania and Uganda
 D South West Africa and Angola
36. The French West African nationalist leader who formed the **RDA**, served as Minister in the 4th French Republic and led Cote d'Ivoire to independence in 1960 was...
 A Houphouet Boigny
 B Sekou Toure.
 C Blaise Diagne.
 D Julius Nyerere.
37. In which African country did a civil war breakout, following the attainment of independence that led to the death of a U.N Secretary General on a peace keeping mission?
 A Southern Sudan
 B Angola
 C Nigeria
 D The Congo
38. Which of the following Angolan Political Movements formed the first government when Angola achieved independence from Portugal in 1975?
 A MPLA
 B SWAPO
 C FNI/A
 D UNITA
39. Which South African Racist President released Nelson Mandela from prison in 1990?
 A H. F Verwoerd
 B Pieta Botha
 C Frederick De Klerk
 D Johannes Voster
40. All the following African countries were founding members of the OAU in 1963 **except**...
 A Nigeria
 B Senegal
 C Libya
 D Zimbabwe

SECTION C THE WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

41. The European Statesman who dominated European diplomacy in the 1870s and 1880s was...
 A Metternich
 B Bismarck
 C Francis I
 D Guizot
42. Which important agreement between France and Russia in 1892 signalled the end of German isolation of France in Europe?
 A Entente Cordiale
 B Triple Entent
 C Triple Alliance
 D Dual Alliance
43. The following were reasons for the outbreak of the First World War **except**...
 A The assassination of Frank Ferdinand.
 B The collapse of the German Empire.
 C Naval rivalry.
 D Colonial rivalry.

44. The Peace treaty signed between the Allies and Austria at the end of the First World War was...
- Sévré
 - Trianon
 - Lausanne
 - St Germain
-
45. Which of the following European Powers was **not** invited to attend the Paris Peace Settlement of 1919 – 1920 because of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917?
- Russia
 - Italy
 - France
 - Japan
-
46. The European power that became a member of the League of Nations in 1926 after signing the **Locarno treaty** was...
- Austria
 - Hungary
 - Russia
 - Germany
-
47. Which Japanese city was destroyed by the use of the atomic bomb by the Allies in 1945?
- Tokyo
 - Okinawa
 - Nagasaki
 - Manchuria
-
48. Which **one** of these cities served as the Headquarters of the League of Nations?
- New York
 - London
 - Paris
 - Geneva
-
49. Which World Power was instrumental in the creation of the League of Nations but never became a member of this International Organisations?
- U.S.S.R
 - U.S.A.
 - Japan
 - Italy
-
50. The disease that is *socially hated and has devastated and affected millions of families and remains the pre-occupation of medical experts around the world* is...
- Malaria
 - STDs
 - HIV – AIDS
 - Cancer

STOP

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK