

**CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**  
General Certificate of Education Examination

**0560 HISTORY 1**

**JUNE 2020**

**ORDINARY LEVEL**

Centre Name	GCE REVISION
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	<a href="http://www.gcerevision.com">http://www.gcerevision.com</a>
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 – 0560 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, 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 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 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 NO ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

## SECTION A

### CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. The European missionary often associated with the founding of Victoria in 1858 was ...
  - A John Clarke
  - B Joseph Merrick
  - C Alfred Saker
  - D Thomas Fuller

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2. Which European power established trading companies along the Cameroon coast in the period 1840s to 1850s?
  - A Britain
  - B Portugal
  - C Germany
  - D France

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3. Identify the British Imperial Officer who was sent out in the 1880s to annex Cameroon but failed to do so.
  - A Gustav Nachtigal
  - B Captain Moore
  - C Captain Brooke
  - D Edward Hewett

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4. Which of the following events made Cameroon a German colony?
  - A The arrival of Julius Von Soden as German Governor
  - B The establishment of the Court of Equity.
  - C The signing of the Kings' Memorandum.
  - D The signing of the Germano - Duala Treaty.

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5. The prominent Cameroonian traditional ruler who led an anti - German resistance that resulted in the killing of Gravenreuth in 1891 was ...
  - A Chief Asonganyi
  - B Chief KuvaLikenyé
  - C Chief Tambe
  - D Fon SembumII

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6. In which of the following coastal towns did the Germans establish the first plantation?
  - A Victoria
  - B Tiko
  - C Douala
  - D Lobe

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7. Below is a list of Allied Military Commanders who participated in the Cameroon campaign, 1914 - 1916. Select the name of the commander of the French Allied Forces.
  - A General Charles Dobell
  - B Colonel Von Zimmermann
  - C General Joseph Aymerick
  - D Captain Von Raben

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8. The most important reason for the German defeat in Cameroon during the First World War was ...
  - A the Germans lacked foreign military support
  - B the Germans faced a war on many fronts
  - C the Germans wanted to avoid another bloody battle like Nsanakang
  - D top German military officers resigned and changed sides

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9. The main reason why the auction sale of German estates in Cameroon that was organised in London in 1922 failed was ...
  - A inadequate business security
  - B the high prices of the estates
  - C the absence of the German investors
  - D the creation of Custodian of Enemy Property

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10. An important provision of the Clifford Constitution of 1922 that provoked the creation of pressure groups in Southern Cameroons in the 1930s and the early 1940s was ...
  - A it encouraged the creation of political parties in Nigeria
  - B it granted Southern Cameroons a quasi regional status
  - C it divided Southern Cameroons into the Bamenda Province and the Cameroons Province
  - D the non representation of Southern Cameroons in the Legislative Council in Lagos

Question 11 is based on this historical opinion:

**“The revolt did not only result in the killing of its leaders, most importantly, it led to the end of Fulbe abuses and the creation of French administrative units in the area”.**  
during the Mandate period

11. The above statement best describes ...  
 A The Gbaya revolt  
 B The Douala revolt  
 C The Nso revolt  
 D The Bane revolt
- 
12. A **prominent** Cameroonian traditional ruler who resisted the French, following reorganisation of chieftaincy institutions, was exiled and later died in Yaounde in 1933 was ..  
 A Charles Atangana of Ewondo land  
 B Sultan Njoya of Bamum  
 C Alexander Manga Bell of Douala  
 D Sembum II of Nso
- 
13. An **internal** reason for the growth of nationalism in British Southern Cameroons after the Second World War was ...  
 A the role of super powers  
 B the decolonisation campaign of the UNO  
 C the impact of the Atlantic Charter  
 D the formation of trade unions
- 
14. In which year did British Southern Cameroons become a UN Trust Territory?  
 A 1940  
 B 1946  
 C 1952  
 D 1956
- 
15. The Lyttleton Constitution of 1954 was so **important** to British Southern Cameroons because ...  
 A it granted the territory a quasi regional status  
 B it created the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly  
 C it granted the territory independence  
 D it authorized the formation of political parties in Southern Cameroons
- 
16. In which Southern Cameroons town was a meeting held in 1959 to deliberate on the plebiscite questions?  
 A Kumba  
 B Mamfe  
 C Bamenda  
 D Victoria
- 
17. The French military official who visited Cameroon in 1940 to thank Cameroonians for their support of the Free French Movement was ...  
 A Philippe Leclerc  
 B Richard Brunot  
 C Charles de Gaulle  
 D Pierre Boisson
- 
18. The harsh French colonial policy which as a result of the Brazzaville Conference of 1944 was abolished in Cameroon in 1946 was ...  
 A Assimilation  
 B Mise en Valeur  
 C Association  
 D Indigenat
- 
19. The UPC leader who eventually joined the Ahidjo government in the 1960s was ...  
 A Abel Kingue  
 B Mayi Matip  
 C Paul soppo Priso  
 D Felix Moumie
- 
20. The political party and its leader that led French Cameroon to independence in January 1960 was...  
 A DC, Andre Marie Mbida  
 B UC, Ahmadou Ahidjo  
 C UPC, Felix Moumie  
 D GANC, Paul Soppo Priso
- 
21. **“How nice it is to meet our brothers”.** During which **important** conference did President Ahidjo make the above declaration?  
 A Mamfe Conference of December 1959  
 B Bamenda Conference of June 1961  
 C Foumban Conference of July 1961  
 D Yaounde Conference of August 1961
- 
22. An **important** West Cameroon institution that ceased to exist after the introduction of the unitary system of government in 1972 was ...  
 A The West Cameroon House of Chiefs  
 B The Cameroon Bank  
 C The Cameroon National Assembly  
 D POWERCAM
- 
23. The political slogan of President Ahidjo aimed at encouraging greater agricultural productivity in Cameroon was ...  
 A The Green Revolution  
 B Operation Feed the Nation  
 C Operation Green Sahel  
 D The New Deal Programme

24. An **important** measure taken by the Biya administration to fight against corruption in Cameroon in the early 2000s was ...
- A The 1996 Constitution
  - B The Bi-cameral legislature
  - C Arrest of embezzlers of public funds
  - D Creation of six State Universities in 1993

25. Which international organisation provided a peaceful settlement to the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsular?
- A UN Secretariat
  - B UN Security Council
  - C UN Trusteeship Council
  - D International Court of Justice

**SECTION B**

**AFRICA SINCE 1870 (Excluding Cameroon)**

26. Which of the following was a **political** reason for the European scramble for Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- A The quest for raw materials
  - B The quest for prestige
  - C The search for white settlement
  - D The desire to spread their culture
27. The World power that attended the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884 to 1885 but **failed** to participate in the scramble and colonisation of Africa was ...
- A Portugal
  - B Switzerland
  - C United States of America
  - D Spain

28. Identify the trader, whose company's activities greatly influenced the annexation of the Congo Basin by the Belgians.
- A HM Stanley
  - B Cecil Rhodes
  - C De Brazza
  - D Karl Peters

29. The French colonial policy that made use of traditional rulers in the colonial administration after 1905 was....
- A Assimilation
  - B Paternalism
  - C Differentiation
  - D Association

30. In which of the following European colonies was the policy of **Assimilado** successfully implemented?
- A Angola
  - B Kenya
  - C Senegal
  - D Gold Coast

31. The African revolt of the 1890s often linked to the defeat of an imperial European power was .
- A Mau Mau
  - B Abyssinia
  - C Mandinka
  - D MajiMaji

32. Which one of the following was a **major** reason for African resistance to European colonial rule?
- A Establishment of plantations
  - B The use of Africans as porters
  - C Abolition of middle man monopoly of trade
  - D Seizure of African lands

33. Identify an African colony which as a result of German defeat in the First World War became a Mandated territory of the League of Nations.
- A Tanganyika
  - B Southern Rhodesia
  - C Gold Coast
  - D Mozambique.

34. An **important** political effect of the Second World War on Africans was....
- A loss of lives and property
  - B widespread population displacement
  - C widespread inflation
  - D the growth of Nationalist sentiments.

35. Which African city hosted an important wartime conference in 1943?
- A Algiers
  - B Addis Ababa
  - C Casablanca
  - D Tunis

36. Identify a French African colony which did **not** witness a peaceful decolonisation process.
- A Guinea
  - B Ivory Coast
  - C Niger
  - D Senegal

37. Select the pair of African colonial territories in which nationalism became increasingly violent after 1945.  
A Angola and Gold coast  
B Sierra Leone and Guinea Conakry  
C Mozambique and Kenya  
D Nigeria and Senegal
38. Civil wars occurred in the following African countries after independence **except**...  
A Nigeria  
B Senegal  
C Congo  
D Liberia
39. A Southern African country that practised the policy of racial discrimination and white minority rule right up to 1980 was ...  
A Southern Rhodesia  
B Mozambique  
C Northern Rhodesia  
D Nyasaland
40. Identify the African country in which the first summit of the African Union (AU) took place in 2002..  
A Ethiopia  
B Nigeria  
C Libya  
D South Africa
44. A territory of the former German Empire that as a result of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) was demilitarised was...  
A Sudetenland  
B Polish Corridor  
C Rhineland  
D Danzig
45. The policy of the 1930s that aimed at granting territorial concessions to Axis powers with the hope of preventing war in Europe was ...  
A Appeasement  
B Isolationism  
C Fascism  
D Nazism
46. A European city that as a result of the Second World War was partitioned into zones of military occupation was ...  
A Rome  
B Prague  
C Warsaw  
D Berlin
47. The two cities that were linked by the **HOT telephone line after the Cuban Missile Crisis of the 1960s** to minimize the possibility of a nuclear war were ...  
A Washington and Moscow  
B London and Moscow  
C London and Washington  
D Paris and London

### SECTION C

#### WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

41. The European alliance system which ended the isolation of France in 1904 was ...  
A Tripple Alliance  
B Entente Cordiale  
C Tripple Entente  
D Dual Alliance
42. The European power that declared war on Serbia on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914 leading to the outbreak of the First World War was ...  
A Turkey  
B Bulgaria  
C Germany  
D Austria-Hungary
43. Which of the Peace Treaties of 1919 was imposed on Austria?  
A Treaty of St Germain  
B Treaty of Trianon  
C Treaty of Lausanne  
D Treaty of Versailles
48. Select the **main** organ of the League of Nations that was incorporated into the United Nations System as a Specialised Agency.  
A Refugee Commission  
B International Labour Organisation  
C Health Organisation  
D Mandate Commission
49. Identify the UN Secretary General who was very instrumental in the peaceful settlement of the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsular.  
A Boutros Boutros Ghali  
B Dag Hammariskjold  
C Kofi Atta Annan  
D Javier Perez de cuellar
50. The following are symptoms of HIV/AIDS except....  
A Persistent diarrhear  
B diabetes  
C weight loss  
D persistent skin rash

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK