

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate Of Education Examination

0760 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2020

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	GCE REVISION
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	http://www.gcerevision.com
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 "Advanced Level – 0760 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, Centre Number and Candidate 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 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 IT.**

Turn Over

1. The death of Gawolbe in the 1830s influenced the migration of:
 - A Bali.
 - B Bamileke
 - C Bafut.
 - D Gbaya.

2. A distinct characteristic of the Kom and Aghem fondoms of the grassland region in the 19th century was that:
 - A they practised patrilineal succession.
 - B they practised matrilineal succession.
 - C they were stateless communities.
 - D there was the absence of lacked powerful lineage heads.

3. The main reason for the failure of the Jihad in Mandara land before 1847 was:
 - A lack of unity of the Fulani.
 - B remoteness of Yola.
 - C unconducive relief for cavalry warfare.
 - D the health problems of Adama.

4. A major contributor to the limited success of The London Baptist Missionary Society in Cameroon between 1841 and 1884 was:
 - A harsh tropical climate and diseases.
 - B transport and communication difficulties.
 - C man power shortages and disagreement.
 - D clash with indigenous culture.

5. The strongest reason for British reluctance to annex Cameroon in spite of the demand for it in the 1870s was because:
 - A she did not want to antagonize Germany.
 - B she was afraid of the harsh tropical diseases.
 - C she was more interested in East Africa.
 - D she was contented with her trade dominance of the area.

6. While establishing plantations along the Cameroon coast, the Germans encountered the greatest difficulty in the domain of:
 - A inadequate labour supply.
 - B poor means of transport.
 - C lack of ready capital.
 - D poor health facilities for workers.

7. Allied inability to swiftly conquer the Germans during the First World War in Cameroon can be attributed to:
 - A Allied disagreement over war strategy.
 - B disorganised Allied attacks of German forces.
 - C German use of reserved forces in Kamerun.
 - D absence of indigenous support to the Germans.

8. The administering powers of Cameroon between 1922 and 1946 were:
 - A Belgium and France.
 - B Britain and France.
 - C Britain and Holland.
 - D Britain and Germany.

9. A common factor that provoked the Baya, Duala and Bamum Revolts against French rule during the Mandate era was:
 - A disrespect of indigenous authority and customs.
 - B failure to return expropriated indigenous lands.
 - C forceful recruitment of indigenes as labourers.
 - D forceful imposition of cash crop cultivation.

10. The immediate consequence of the May 1955 UPC uprising in French Cameroon was that:
 - A partial amnesty was granted to UPC fighters.
 - B the UPC and USCC were banned.
 - C the 'Loi Cadre' was enacted.
 - D Reuben Um Nyobe was assassinated.

11. An important event which took place in French Cameroon in February 1958 was the:
 - A granting of semi-autonomy to French Cameroon.
 - B creation of the Legislative Assembly in Cameroon.
 - C rise to power of Mbida as Prime Minister.
 - D collapse of Mbida's government.

12. The most important factor that influenced the growth of nationalism in the British Southern Cameroons during the Trusteeship era was:
 - A the role of political parties.
 - B the activities of trade unions.
 - C the hatred for Ibo domination.
 - D the activities of ex-servicemen.

13. Dr E.M.L. Endeley's popularity reached its peak in British Southern Cameroons in 1954 when he:
 - A became the leader of the CNF.
 - B championed the policy of Benevolent Neutrality.
 - C became the leader of Government Business.
 - D became the Prime Minister of the territory.

14. The first organised reaction against the UN Plebiscite in the British Southern Cameroons came from:
 A CUC of S.T. Muna.
 B KNDP of J.N. Foncha.
 C CIP led by Manga William.
 D KNC led by Endeley.
-
15. An important aftermath of the 1961 Federal Constitution on the State of West Cameroon was:
 A the decrease in the number of seats in the West Cameroon House of Assembly.
 B the creation of the West Cameroon House of Chiefs.
 C the creation of the post of Prime Minister.
 D many ministerial positions for West Cameroon in the Federal Government.
-
16. Ahidjo's UC emerged as the dominant party in East Cameroon by 1965 because:
 A he had crushed all opposition parties.
 B he had the support of the opposition parties.
 C the opposition leaders went into exile.
 D he had the support of John NguFoncha.
-
17. The most appropriate reason for the dismissal of Augustine NgomJua in 1968 as Prime Minister of West Cameroon was because:
 A he was against the promotion of bilingualism.
 B he was against the creation of the one party state.
 C he advocated the autonomy of West Cameroon.
 D he was a threat to Ahidjo's design for a unitary state.
-
18. Cameroon's foreign policy objective under President Ahmadou Ahidjo was based on all the following principles EXCEPT:
 A Good Neighbourliness.
 B International Cooperation.
 C Non-Alignment.
 D Self-Reliance.
-
19. Paul Biya's ascension to power was greeted with euphoria in 1982 because:
 A of the hatred for Ahidjo's foreign policy.
 B he promised reforms and better days ahead.
 C the people hated Ahmadou Ahidjo.
 D he was educated and handsome.
-
20. President Paul Biya's greatest success in international affairs was when he:
 A improved relations with China.
 B secured Cameroon's admission into the Francophonie.
 C hosted the OAU Summit in Yaounde.
 D peacefully resolved the Bakassi Crisis with Nigeria.
-
21. The greatest effort made at ending the slave trade on the coast of West Africa was:
 A deployment of the Naval Squadron.
 B payment of compensation.
 C signing of treaties.
 D search of ships.
-
22. The first Christian missionary body to be implanted in West Africa was:
 A Church Missionary Society.
 B The Catholic Society Missionary
 C Glasgow Missionary Society
 D Methodist Missionary Society.
-
23. The largest theocratic state in West Africa was created by:
 A Usman Dan Fodio in Northern Nigeria.
 B Seku Ahmadu in Macina.
 C El-Hajj Omar in Futa Jallon.
 D El Kanemi in Bornu.
-
24. The most important economic factor that triggered the scramble for Africa was:
 A the desire to acquire raw materials.
 B the search for markets.
 C the impact of the Industrial Revolution.
 D the pressure mounted by European traders.
-
25. The immediate reason for the convening of the Berlin West Africa Conference in 1884 was:
 A Franco-German rivalry over Morocco.
 B Anglo-German rivalry in Niger Delta.
 C European scramble over the Congo Basin.
 D Anglo-French rivalries over Egypt and Sudan.
-
26. Samori Toure of the Mandinka Empire resisted French occupation in the 1890s mainly because:
 A he wanted British annexation of his empire.
 B he was sure of his military assistance from Britain
 C he was sure of the assistance from neighbouring African states.
 D he wanted to preserve the sovereignty of his empire.

27. The educated elite severely criticised the policy of Indirect Rule because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A it attached more importance to illiterate traditional rulers
 - B it was exploitative and did not promote meaningful development.
 - C they were ignored in the policy.
 - D they were not given white collar jobs.
-
28. Africans participated in the Second World War in all the following ways EXCEPT:
- A supply of labourers for different war-time projects.
 - B provision of basic raw materials and foodstuffs to the belligerents.
 - C donation of financial support to Allied War Fund.
 - D hosting of Axis Conferences.
-
29. The main factor of African nationalism after 1945 was:
- A the role of trade unions.
 - B the role of political parties.
 - C the role of the local press.
 - D the effects of the Second World War.
-
30. The main reason for the success of the National Liberation Front (FLN) in the Algerian War of Independence of 1954-1962 was because:
- A it received massive support from the masses.
 - B it had support from Charles de Gaulle's government.
 - C European countries did not support France.
 - D of collaboration of French settlers.
-
31. A major repercussion of the prolonged liberation war in Angola was:
- A the evacuation of white settlers from Angola.
 - B outbreak of the Angolan Civil War.
 - C the granting of independence to Angola.
 - D the suppression of nationalist activities by Portugal.
-
32. The core negative economic impact of Neo-colonialism in French Equatorial Africa is:
- A the imposition of the Franc CFA as currency.
 - B that loans are granted at high interest rates.
 - C less French financing of development projects.
 - D continuous exploitation and under-development.
-
33. The central reason for the overthrow of Idi Amin of Uganda in April 1979 was:
- A hatred for his repressive and authoritarian reign.
 - B his hostile and unpopular foreign policy.
 - C economic decline leading to rising unemployment.
 - D the nationalisation of foreign investments.
-
34. The prolonged survival of Apartheid in South Africa was due to the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A the fact that the regime was very popular in Africa.
 - B failure by Western Powers to respect UN sanctions.
 - C South Africa's military and economic strength.
 - D disunity among the black resistant movements.
-
35. A political cause for the frequent civil wars in Africa was:
- A religious rivalries among the ethnic groups.
 - B geographical diversities of the African states.
 - C ideological differences among the different leaders.
 - D the role of Multinational Corporations.
-
36. The main reason why the British Parliament passed the Bill of Rights in 1689 was to:
- A prevent James II from taking back the crown.
 - B reduce the royal prerogatives.
 - C harmonise laws in Britain.
 - D punish the Catholics in England.
-
37. Thomas Paine is credited in the history of the American Revolution of 1776 for:
- A leading the Royalists in the war against Britain.
 - B convincing the colonists not to pay British taxes.
 - C creating a radical nationalist movement.
 - D uniting the colonists to declare their independence.
-
38. "... any European intervention in the affairs of Latin America will be considered as an unfriendly disposition to the USA." This was a concrete manifestation of:
- A the Monroe Doctrine.
 - B the Troppau Protocol.
 - C the Continental System.
 - D the Holy Alliance.

39. The chief aim of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1871 and 1890 was:
- to secure the friendship of Austria and Russia..
 - isolation of Russia.
 - to protect the German Empire from French attack.
 - to isolate France.
-
40. Britain entered the First World War on the side of the Entente Powers mainly because:
- Francis Ferdinand was assassinated.
 - Germany declared war on Russia.
 - Belgian neutrality was violated.
 - Austria-Hungary attacked Serbia.
-
41. The immediate cause of World War I was:
- the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.
 - the growth of militarism.
 - the role of the alliance system.
 - colonial rivalries.
-
42. The greatest achievement of the Paris Peace Conference, 1919-1923 was:
- formation of the League of Nations.
 - general disarmament of all nations.
 - guarantee of self-determination to all.
 - solving of minority problems.
-
43. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was famous in the history of the League of Nations for:
- reducing German reparation.
 - assisting refugee of World War I.
 - improving the condition of workers.
 - controlling the outbreak of illnesses.
-
44. The last step towards the collapse of Collective Security in the 1930s was:
- the German occupation of Austria.
 - the Italian attack on Abyssinia.
 - the German attack on Poland.
 - the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.
-
45. The most distressing impact of World War II on Germany was that:
- she lost all her colonies.
 - she was disarmed by the Allies.
 - her economy was damaged.
 - she was divided and occupied.
-
46. The pioneer major success of the UNO in its peacekeeping mission was:
- preventing the occupation of South Korea.
 - halting the Israeli invasion of Egypt.
 - restoring the independence of Kuwait.
 - preventing the disintegration of Belgian Congo.
-
47. The policy adopted by the Western Powers to prevent the expansion of Communism in Asia was known as:
- War Communism.
 - Containment.
 - Peaceful Co-existence.
 - Ostpolitik.
-
48. A major consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was:
- the deterioration of Russo-American relations.
 - the fall of Nikita Khrushchev from power.
 - the construction of the Berlin Wall.
 - the normalisation of Sino-Soviet friendship.
-
49. Israel made the greatest territorial gains in the war against the Arab states during:
- the Arab-Israeli War of 1948-49.
 - the Suez Canal War of 1956.
 - the Six-Day War of 1967.
 - the Yom Kippur War of 1973.
-
50. Relations between the USA and China improved in the 1970s mainly because:
- of American support for Chinese expansion in Asia.
 - the Soviet condemnation of Nationalist China.
 - China's clash with the Soviet Union.
 - China gave up claims over Nationalist Taiwan.
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GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK