

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (GCE) BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0760 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2021

ADVANCED LEVEL

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Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One Hour 30 Minutes

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 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] [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.
12. **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

JUNE 2021/0760/1/A/MCQ

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1. Involuntary and voluntary migrations in pre-colonial Cameroon were caused respectively by:
 - A the search for employment and legitimate trade
 - B dynastic quarrels and population pressure
 - C inter-tribal wars and cultural ties.
 - D the search for quiet settlement and climate change.

2. A significant political feature of Grassland fiefdoms in the 19th century was that:
 - A the fons wielded much power over their subjects.
 - B all the fiefdoms were matrilineal in succession.
 - C most of the clan heads were elected or appointed.
 - D the power of the fons were seriously curtailed.

3. A legacy of the 19th century Islamic Revolution in North Cameroon was:
 - A migration of non-Muslims out of North Cameroon.
 - B establishment of a Fulani theocratic state.
 - C the failure to defeat the Mandara.
 - D the end of slave trade in North Cameroon.

4. Christian missionary activities were not extended into the interior of Cameroon during the 19th century principally because of:
 - A financial difficulties.
 - B lack of collaboration from the indigenes.
 - C shortage of missionary personnel.
 - D lack of a common language of communication.

5. Dr. Gustav Nachtigal was significant in the scramble for the annexation of Cameroon because:
 - A he instructed the traders to negotiate with the coastal kings.
 - B he signed the annexation treaty with the Duala chiefs.
 - C he drafted the preliminary Germano-Duala Treaty.
 - D he led the German delegation that negotiated the annexation of Cameroon.

6. Indigenous resistance to German rule in Cameroon failed mainly because:
 - A the German-educated indigenes were opposed to the resistance.
 - B German economic activities were beneficial to the indigenes.
 - C German administrators were friendly towards the indigenes.
 - D some indigenous groups collaborated with the Germans.

7. All were benefits of the establishment of German plantations in Cameroon EXCEPT:
 - A the growth of commercial agriculture which boosted export trade in Cameroon.
 - B a source of employment which improved the finances of the indigenes.
 - C the construction of roads and railways linking all parts of the territory.
 - D provision of health and housing facilities to indigenes in the plantation areas.

8. The Allied Powers extended the First World War to Cameroon mainly because:
 - A they wanted to revenge the German annexation of Cameroon.
 - B they wanted to prevent Germany from having reinforcement from her colonies.
 - C they wanted to punish Germany for violating Belgian neutrality.
 - D they did not like the harsh German policies in the territory.

9. The indigenous population appreciated British administration during the Mandate era because of the:
 - A development of road infrastructure.
 - B promotion of health care.
 - C promotion of local governance.
 - D encouragement of cash crop production.

10. French administration in Cameroon respected the following Mandate provisions EXCEPT:
 - A encourage socio-economic advancement.
 - B promotion of freedom of worship.
 - C control of traffic of arms.
 - D abolition of forced labour.

11. The KNC lost popularity in British Southern Cameroons when:
 - A J.N. Foncha left the party and created the KNDP.
 - B Dr. E.M.L Endeley lost the January 1959 elections.
 - C disagreement developed between Dr. Endeley and P.M. Kale.
 - D Endeley's government introduced unpopular agricultural policy in the Grassland region.

12. The most disliked objective of the U.P.C. by the French colonial administration in the 1950s was:
- A the desire to introduce Communist ideologies in French Cameroon.
 - B its demand for better working conditions and pay increase.
 - C its opposition to the French policy of Assimilation and Indigenat.
 - D the demand for immediate independence of French Cameroon.
-
13. The enactment of the 'Loi-Cadre' in 1956 contributed towards the decolonisation of French Cameroon in the following ways EXCEPT:
- A the institution of the post of premier
 - B the creation of ALCAM with more legislative powers.
 - C the institution of the single electoral college system.
 - D the supremacy of the French National Assembly in matters of legislation.
-
14. The option of independence for the British Southern Cameroons was rejected at the United Nations in 1959 because:
- A the territory was geographically small in size.
 - B the territory was considered not to be economically viable.
 - C no political party in the territory supported the option.
 - D the Afro-Asian bloc was opposed to it.
-
15. The Foumban Constitution of 1961 can be said to have introduced dictatorship in Cameroon because of the following provisions EXCEPT:
- A the creation of the post of executive President with supreme powers.
 - B the Federal President could be elected by a simple majority vote.
 - C the Federal President was the head of the armed forces and the judiciary.
 - D the Federal President had the powers to appoint and dismiss ministers.
-
16. Opposition parties were virtually non-existent in East Cameroon by 1965 because:
- A Ahmadou Ahidjo had arrested their leaders and coerced members to join his UC party.
 - B of the formation of a one-party state in Cameroon.
 - C all the party leaders had escaped out of the country and were living in exile.
 - D the Federal Constitution prevented multiparty politics.
-
17. A.N. Jua was dropped as Prime Minister of West Cameroon in 1968 because:
- A J.N. Foncha supported his dismissal.
 - B he was not competent to handle the position.
 - C Ahidjo exercised his constitutional powers.
 - D Jua was defeated by S.T. Muna in the December 1967 elections.
-
18. The following measures were adopted following the introduction of the unitary system EXCEPT:
- A the creation of provinces in Cameroon.
 - B the abolition of Federal institutions.
 - C the abolition of the position of federal inspectors.
 - D the creation of the office of Vice president.
-
19. Cameroon maintained very close relations with France between 1961 and 1982 because:
- A Britain manifested very little interest in her former territory.
 - B of the secret cooperation treaties signed with France.
 - C Ahidjo adopted a hostile policy towards the Communist Bloc.
 - D of economic and political neglect by the Western Powers.
-
20. The most important factor responsible for the economic crisis shortly after Biya's rise to power was:
- A tribalism and nepotism in the civil service.
 - B fall in the prices of agricultural products.
 - C mismanagement of state resources.
 - D unproductive state corporations.
-
21. A significant impact of the abolition of the slave trade in West Africa was:
- A the founding of Sierra Leone and Liberia.
 - B European exploration of Africa.
 - C the scramble for and partition of Africa.
 - D the collapse of West African empires.
-
22. An outstanding political achievement of Christian missionary activities in West Africa was:
- A the establishment of peaceful and stable societies.
 - B the promotion of European civilization.
 - C the collapse of barbaric West African states.
 - D the promotion of the colonisation of Africa.

Turn Over

23. The Fulani supported the Jihad launched by Uthman Dan Fodio in Hausaland mainly because of:
- the desire to restore Islam.
 - the desire to gain Land.
 - the influence of the Quadiriyya ideology.
 - tribal loyalty.
-
24. European scramble for Africa was delayed for the following reasons EXPECT:
- prevalence of diseases in West Africa.
 - political instability and wars in Europe.
 - resistance mounted by African rulers.
 - fear of the powerful African kingdoms.
-
25. Samori Toure was able to withstand French incursions into his country for so long mainly because:
- his army was more powerful and numerous than the French army.
 - he avoided pitched battles and adopted the guerrilla warfare.
 - he had more modern and sophisticated weapons than the French.
 - he was able to mobilise support from neighbouring states against France.
-
26. The Treaty of Ucciali heightened tension between Abyssinia and Italy in the 1890s because:
- it gave Italy control over the North of the territory.
 - its terms were misinterpreted by both sides.
 - it gave Italy control over Abyssinia's mineral resources.
 - Italy refused to release Menelik's son she had imprisoned.
-
27. British policy of Indirect Rule was very advantageous to the Africans in that:
- chiefs were paid by the colonial authorities for their services.
 - the uneducated Africans were used in administration.
 - it encouraged the creation of warrant chiefs.
 - it preserved African indigenous customs and tradition.
-
28. An internal factor that precipitated the growth of African nationalism was:
- the holding of the Manchester Pan-African Congress in 1945.
 - the influence of the Atlantic Charter on African nationalism.
 - the declaration of the Bandung Conference of April 1955.
 - the social, economic and political evils of European colonial rule.
-
29. The 1946 Bamako Conference was important in the decolonisation process in French West Africa in that:
- it led to the birth of the RDA.
 - it rallied the political forces in French West Africa against France.
 - it led to the emergence of Senghor as leader of the French West Africa.
 - it caused the French administration to ban all political activities in West Africa.
-
30. A significant outcome of the Mau Mau Revolt in Kenya was:
- the holding of the Lancaster Conference.
 - expulsion of white settlers from the country.
 - the liberation and independence of Kenya.
 - the devastation of the indigenous economy.
-
31. Portuguese unwillingness to grant independence to Angola can be attributed to:
- the dependence on Angolan resources for Portugal's industrial development.
 - the dependence on Portugal by Angola for agricultural and mineral resources.
 - the job opportunities granted to Angolans by the Portuguese government.
 - the inability of Angolans to manage investments made by Portugal.
-
32. French Equatorial Africa was subjected to the French Neo-colonial policies after independence mainly because:
- their economies were very strong and attractive to the French government.
 - the terms of trade with France at independence were more favourable to the African states.
 - all the former colonies depended on France for manufactured goods and other services.
 - French financial and monetary institutions depended on the former African colonies.
-
33. The most effective method used to enforce Apartheid in South Africa was:
- the prevention of marriages between Blacks and Coloured people.
 - the adoption of stringent Apartheid laws which restrained the Black population.
 - the refusal of Black labour in the rich mines controlled by the whites.
 - the prevention of Black children from attending any school in South Africa.

34. Military coups in Africa since independence have mostly been blamed on:
 A Neo-colonialism and imperialism.
 B the absence of parliamentary democracy.
 C persistent deficits in the terms of trade.
 D over expenditure on arms and ammunitions.

35. The main factor that influenced the civil war in Rwanda in the 1990s was:
 A religious antagonism.
 B droughts and desertification.
 C secessionist attempts.
 D tribalism and ethnicity.

36. The immediate cause of the 1688 English Revolution was:
 A the raising of a standing army.
 B vindictive cabinet reshuffles.
 C the birth of the Prince of Wales.
 D the brutal suppression of the Monmouth Rebellion.

37. Colonists' rejection of British taxes was based on the argument that:
 A they were not consulted by the British parliament.
 B they preferred to pay French taxes which were not heavy.
 C Britain did not help them in the Seven Years War.
 D the taxes were insignificant to develop America.

38. The Troppau Protocol of 1820 was aimed at:
 A maintaining peace in Europe.
 B crushing French military ambitions.
 C checking the Barbary pirates.
 D suppressing revolts in Europe.

39. The negotiation that led to the signing of the Russo-German Re-insurance Treaty was undertaken mainly because:
 A the prospect of a Franco-Russian Alliance was very high.
 B France was planning to attack Germany.
 C Austria-Hungary and France were planning a rapprochement.
 D France had allied with Britain.

40. An incident in the Balkans that precipitated World War I was:
 A the rivalry between Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism.
 B Russia's desire to create a big Bulgarian state.
 C Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 D the nationalist activities of Russia.

41. German bitterness against the Versailles Treaty of 1919 stemmed from the fact that:
 A her military was drastically reduced.
 B she was asked to pay reparations.
 C she lost some of her overseas colonies.
 D she was denied the right to self-determination.

42. The structural weakness of the League of Nations was evident in:
 A the conflict between the Council and Conference of Ambassadors.
 B the use of the principle of unanimity in decision making.
 C the absence of some great powers in the organisation.
 D the Anglo-French Policy of Appeasement.

43. The Anglo-French Policy of Appeasement contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War because:
 A it gave the aggressors time to mobilise for war.
 B it discouraged an alliance between Germany and Britain.
 C it made Russia to form an alliance with the Western Powers.
 D it precipitated the German attack on Poland.

44. The following were political effects of the Second World War EXCEPT:
 A the rise of Super Powers.
 B the growth of nationalism.
 C the creation of the UNO.
 D the granting of Marshall Aid.

45. The Berlin Crisis of 1948-1949 was a consequence of:
 A the migration of citizens from East Germany.
 B Soviet blockade of West Berlin.
 C currency reforms in the western sector of Germany.
 D disagreement over reparations collection.

Turn Over

46. An important outcome of the Korean War of 1950-53 was that it:
- A intensified hostility between China and the USSR.
 - B increased the prestige of the UNO.
 - C led to the unification of the two Korean states..
 - D increased cooperation between the USA and China.

47. The most important objective of the United Nations Organisation since its creation has been to:
- A coordinate the activities of all its members.
 - B promote world peace and security.
 - C promote fundamental human rights.
 - D promote world disarmament.

48. A major handicap to the smooth functioning of the Commonwealth of Nations was seen in :
- A the inability by poor states to pay their financial dues.
 - B allegiance of members to other organisations.
 - C absence of a standing army to enforce its decisions.
 - D differences over important issues.

49. The State of Israel has survived since 1948 for the following reasons EXCEPT:
- A Western military support to Israel.
 - B Israel's determination to exist.
 - C division among the Arab states.
 - D Soviet military support to Israel.

50. The Sino-American Détente was necessary in the 1970s mainly because:
- A both China and the United States valued the importance of each other.
 - B the government at Formosa had become increasingly hostile to the USA.
 - C the Chinese government was prepared to abandon its extreme communism.
 - D of pressure from the South Korean government on the United States.

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