

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0760 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2022

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number Name	
Centre Name	
Candidate Number	
Candidate Name	

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

1. The following ancestral sites were abandoned in the 19th century Cameroon due to population movements EXCEPT:
 - A Pitti.
 - B Bankim.
 - C Kovifen.
 - D Kapsiki.

2. A common characteristic of the states and kingdoms in the grasslands and coastal regions on the eve of European colonisation was:
 - A existence of the Ahon.
 - B existence of the Kwifon.
 - C existence of regulatory societies.
 - D existence of council of elders.

3. A major setback to Modibo Adama's Jihad in Northern Cameroon was in:
 - A the Fumbina campaign.
 - B the Mandara campaign.
 - C the Bata campaign.
 - D the Adamawa campaign.

4. A manifestation of the imperial ambitions of the London Baptist Missionary Society on the coast of Cameroon was the:
 - A signing of the Germano-Duala Treaty.
 - B founding of Victoria.
 - C withdrawal from Fernando Po.
 - D setting up of mission stations.

5. A demonstration of France's determination to annex Cameroon in the 1880s was:
 - A the signing of protective trade agreements with some coastal chiefs.
 - B the scrapping of British courts in Cameroon.
 - C the holding of secret meetings with the Duala chiefs.
 - D the setting up of the Cameroon Council.

6. The Germans left an indelible economic legacy in Cameroon in the domain of:
 - A the establishment of plantation agriculture.
 - B extension of health facilities.
 - C provision of educational amenities
 - D the development of roads and railways.

7. The first decisive victory of the West African Expeditionary Force during the First World War in Cameroon was in:
 - A the Battle of Nsanakang.
 - B the Battle of Mora.
 - C the Battle of Douala.
 - D the Battle of Yaounde.

8. The main feature of Indirect Rule in the British Southern Cameroons during the Mandate period was that:
 - A traditional rulers were constituted into Native Authorities.
 - B Southern Cameroons enjoyed the British system of justice.
 - C it rebuilt indigenous institutions destroyed by the Germans.
 - D it modernised Cameroonian institutions.

9. Britain administered her portion of Cameroon as an integral part of Eastern Nigeria because of the following EXCEPT:
 - A administrative convenience.
 - B financial convenience.
 - C geographical convenience.
 - D religious convenience.

10. The French administration respected the following terms of the Mandate Agreement in French Cameroon EXCEPT:
 - A submission of annual reports
 - B maintenance of law and order
 - C construction of roads and railways
 - D respect of native laws.

11. An influential UPC newspaper that educated the masses in French Cameroon against colonialism after 1945 was:
 - A *Le Messager*.
 - B *L'Effort Camerounaise*.
 - C *Le Joir*.
 - D *La Voix du peuple*.

12. The main reason for the fall of Andre-Marie Mbida from power as Prime Minister in 1958 was because:
 - A he was dumped by Ahmadou Ahidjo.
 - B he was disfavoured by Jean Ramadier.
 - C he rejected immediate independence.
 - D he refused to dialogue with the UPC.

13. The following were responsible for the victory of the KNDP in the 1961 Plebiscite EXCEPT:
 - A the absence of the third option.
 - B tribal sentiments.
 - C the arrogance of E.M.L. Endeley.
 - D falsification of results by the UNO.

14. An aspiration of the Southern Cameroonians respected by the 1961 Fomuban Constitution was:
 - A a loose Federation.
 - B the seat of the Federal capital.
 - C the customary court legal system.
 - D the bi-cameral Federal Assembly.

15. The following were political developments in East Cameroon that led to the creation of the CNU in 1966 EXCEPT:
- Ahidjo's appeal for the creation of a Grand National Party.
 - Ahidjo's advocacy for a United Party.
 - the arrest and imprisonment of members of the Gang of Four.
 - the formation of a UC-UPC coalition government.
-
16. The main cause of the fall of A.N. Jua as Premier of West Cameroon in 1968 was:
- Ahidjo's presidential decree dismissing him.
 - his opposition to the creation of a unitary system of government.
 - Ahidjo's decree appointing Muna as Vice President of the federation.
 - frequent clashes between Jua and the Federal Inspector.
-
17. Between 1972 and 1982, Ahmadou Ahidjo's economic achievements in Cameroon were impressive in the field of:
- agriculture.
 - transport and communication
 - industry.
 - housing.
-
18. President Ahmadou Ahidjo's achievement as an advocate of national unity in Cameroon was through the:
- establishment of a unitary state.
 - re-instatement of the post of Prime Minister.
 - making the Prime Minister his constitutional successor.
 - appointment of S.T. Muna to hold the posts of Prime Minister and Vice President.
-
19. The April 6, 1984 Coup d'etat in Cameroon was abortive because of the role of:
- the Republican Guard.
 - the Presidential Guard.
 - the loyalist forces.
 - the National Gendarmerie.
-
20. The economic crisis in Cameroon in the mid 1980s can be attributed to the following EXCEPT:
- increased expenditure on defence.
 - capital flight.
 - embezzlement and corruption.
 - falling prices of imported goods.
-
21. A means by which the West African slave trading states were induced to stop the practice was:
- Lord Mansfield's Court Decision in 1772
 - the use of diplomatic pressure.
 - payment of compensation.
 - signing of Equipment Treaties.
-
22. A long term positive political achievement of Christian missionary activities in West Africa was:
- infrastructural development.
 - restoration of peace in Igboland.
 - conversion of Africans into Christianity.
 - laying the foundation for nationalism.
-
23. A negative political impact of the Sokoto Jihad in Northern Nigeria was that:
- it led to the establishment of an Islamic theocratic state.
 - it led to the purification of Islam.
 - it inspired other Jihads in Macina and Futa Jallon.
 - it led to disunity in Hausaland and Bornu.
-
24. The following were reasons for the European scramble for and partition of Africa without war EXCEPT:
- influence of the Berlin West Africa Conference.
 - influence of the Algiers Conference.
 - influence of the Berlin Congress.
 - influence of the Brussels Conference.
-
25. The Ethiopian victory over Italy at Adowa in 1896 could best be attributed to:
- unpopularity of the war in Italy.
 - natural protection of Ethiopia.
 - the cancellation of the Treaty of Ucciali.
 - effective military and political leadership of Menelik.
-
26. The British policy of Indirect Rule in Africa was intended to accomplish the following EXCEPT:
- reducing the cost of colonial administration.
 - facilitating peaceful economic exploitation.
 - making use of African soldiers.
 - preventing conflicts with colonial subjects.
-

Turn Over

27. An outstanding social impact of the Second World War on the rise of African nationalism was:
- the exhaustion of colonial powers in World War II.
 - the destruction of the myth of white superiority.
 - the growth of coastal cities.
 - the rise of trade unions.
-
28. The following were stages of decolonisation in the Gold Coast EXCEPT:
- birth of the UGCC in 1947.
 - the rise of Nkrumah as secretary of the UGCC.
 - the Coussey Constitution of 1948.
 - the cutting down of cocoa trees.
-
29. The main economic reason for the Mau Mau Revolt in Kenya was:
- heavy taxation.
 - land alienation
 - farming restrictions.
 - contour farming.
-
30. The Algerian War of Independence can be associated more with the activities of the 'Colons' because:
- of dislike for the French policy of Assimilation.
 - of the influence of educated Algerian elite.
 - they despised Islam and destroyed Algerian culture.
 - of the activities of the nationalist movements.
-
31. The main political manifestation of Neo-colonialism in former French Equatorial Africa is:
- military conventions signed at independence still exist.
 - presidential system and constitutions are modelled on French pattern.
 - the French language is the official medium of communication.
 - cabinet reshuffles are subject to approval by France.
-
32. The first military intervention in Nigeria led to the overthrow of the government headed by:
- Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.
 - Johnson Aguiyi Ironsi.
 - Emeka Ojukwu Odemegwu.
 - Nnamdi Azikiwe.
-
33. An essential social motive of Apartheid in South Africa was the desire to:
- ensure white minority rule.
 - prevent the contamination of white race with diseases.
 - secure white investments.
 - guarantee the supply of cheap black labour.
-
34. The civil War in Rwanda was caused by the following EXCEPT:
- the assassination of Juvenal Habyarimana.
 - the economic crisis of the 2000s.
 - ethnic rivalry between the Hutu and Tutsi.
 - the growth of Tutsi radicalism.
-
35. The following were economic effects of the refugee crisis in Africa EXCEPT:
- growing insecurity in the receiving countries.
 - boosting of the labour force of the host countries.
 - rapid increase in the population of receiving countries.
 - increase in government expenditure in the host countries.
-
36. The Bill of Rights failed to satisfy all the aspirations of the English people because:
- Royal assent and patronage survived.
 - Habeas Corpus Act was re-enacted.
 - Parliamentary elections became too frequent.
 - James II was allowed to remain alive in France.
-
37. A major factor that caused Britain to lose the American War of Independence was:
- poor mastery of the American terrain.
 - lack of financial resources.
 - poor planning and coordination of the war.
 - foreign support to the thirteen colonies.
-
38. An outstanding European commitment of 1815 which gave birth to the Concert of Europe was:
- the Quadruple Alliance.
 - the Holy Alliance.
 - the Troppau Protocol.
 - the Quintuple Alliance.
-
39. Bismarck's diplomatic skill was best demonstrated in the making of:
- the Triple Alliance 1882.
 - the Dreikaiserbund Treaty 1881.
 - the Dual Alliance 1879.
 - the Reinsurance Treaty 1887.
-

40. The period from 28th June 1914 to 4th August 1914 can rightly be described as:
- the countdown to the outbreak of the First World War.
 - the start and end of the First World War.
 - the peak of colonial rivalries in Africa.
 - the consolidation of alliances in Europe.
-
41. At the Paris Peace Conference, the statement, 'I want a treaty which will cripple Germany and keep my country safe,' was the core aim of:
- Woodrow Wilson of the USA.
 - Georges Clemenceau of France.
 - David Lloyd George of Britain.
 - Vittorio Orlando of Italy.
-
42. The path to the collapse of the League of Nations in the 1930s began when:
- Japan attacked Manchuria.
 - Italy invaded Ethiopia.
 - Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland.
 - Germany intervened in the civil war in Spain.
-
43. The immediate cause of the outbreak of World War II was:
- the German invasion of Poland.
 - the American policy of Isolationism.
 - the collapse of Collective Security.
 - the Franco-British Policy of Appeasement.
-
44. The fundamental cause of the Cold War was:
- differences between communism and capitalism.
 - Stalin's sovietisation policy.
 - the use of the Atomic bomb.
 - Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech.
-
45. An important effect of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis was:
- the overthrow of Batista by Fidel Castro.
 - the disgrace of the USA at the Bay of Pigs.
 - the boycott of Cuban sugar by the USA.
 - the establishment of the Hot Line.
-
46. A conflict in the 1950s in which the USA used the UNO as a tool of her foreign policy was:
- the Suez War.
 - the Hungarian Crisis.
 - the Berlin Blockade.
 - the Korean War.
-
47. The member states of the Commonwealth of Nations are united more by:
- their equal status
 - a common allegiance to the Crown.
 - mutual benefits of membership.
 - the use of a common currency.
-
48. The Arab states participated actively in the repeated Arab-Israeli Wars primarily because:
- of the desire to destroy the state of Israel.
 - of Gamal Nasser's persuasive skills.
 - of Zionist solidarity.
 - of the guarantee of Western support.
-
49. A significant step towards peace in the Middle East was:
- the withdrawal of Israel from the Sinai.
 - the signing of the Camp David Accord.
 - effective implementation of UN resolutions.
 - mutual respect of ceasefire agreements.
-
50. The following factors favoured China's emergence as a Third Force in World politics EXCEPT:
- her huge population density
 - her huge natural deposits
 - Mao's victory over Chiang Kai-shek
 - improved Sino-American relations due to the Sino-Soviet Split.
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