



MARCH 2023

The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with NOWEHTA	SUBJECT CODE NUMBER 0760	PAPER NUMBER 1
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION	SUBJECT TITLE History	
CANDIDATE NAME:		
CANDIDATE NUMBER:		
CENTRE NUMBER:		
ADVANCED LEVEL		

Time Allowed: One and a half hours
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS 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 code and subject title— History Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. 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.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number, and Paper number

How to answer questions in this examination:

7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C and D. Decide 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]
10. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.

- 1) Population pressure in the 19th Century provoked the movements of:
 - A. the Bakweri to the forest of mount Cameroon
 - B. the Gbaya and Vute movement from North Cameroon
 - C. the Bangwa from Dschang area to present site
 - D. the Balong movement to Muyuka
- 2) A major similarity between the states in the grassland and the coastal regions were:
 - A. the existence of regulatory societies
 - B. specialized military institutions
 - C. centralised kingdoms prevailed
 - D. the existence of secret societies
- 3) All were reasons for the non-extension of the Jihads to the forest region of Cameroon, EXCEPT:
 - A. Christian resistance
 - B. Adama's death
 - C. absence of pasture
 - D. inefficiency of the Calvary
- 4) The most central reason for the founding of Victoria in 1858 was:
 - A. to settle liberated slaves
 - B. to escape the hostility of Fernando-Po
 - C. to promote legitimate trade
 - D. the desire to spread Christianity
- 5) The Douala frequent request for British annexation was influenced by all the following EXCEPT:
 - A. protection against the French
 - B. they wanted modern development
 - C. maintenance of Law and Order
 - D. hatred for forced labour in German plantations
- 6) An outstanding legacy of German rule in Cameroon was:
 - A. the construction of major roads
 - B. the establishment of plantations
 - C. the development of Ports
 - D. the establishment of mission stations
- 7) The most appropriate reason for Allied extension of the First World War to Cameroon was:
 - A. settle old grievances
 - B. post war negotiation
 - C. to stop German violation of the Belgian neutrality
 - D. to disrupt German Colonial supplies
- 8) British neglect of the economic development of Southern Cameroons could be attributed to:
 - A. the tiny nature of the population
 - B. the weaknesses of the League of Nations
 - C. the lack of separate budget for Southern Cameroons
 - D. the underrated economic potentials
- 9) The main objective of creating JEUCAFRA in French Cameroon was to:
 - A. promote the French policy of Assimilation
 - B. prevent the return of the Germans
 - C. defend Duala land
 - D. unite the elites against French imperialism
- 10) The following were both Terms of the Mandate and Trusteeship agreements EXCEPT:
 - A. provision for independence status
 - B. maintenance of peace and order
 - C. respect for native laws and customs
 - D. submission of Annual Reports
- 11) The immediate reason for the U.P.C revolt of 1955 was:
 - A. alleged election mal-practice
 - B. increase in market Tolls
 - C. arrival of Roland Pre
 - D. drop of prices of cash crop
- 12) Ahmadou Ahidjo sought to conciliate French Cameroonians in the late 1950s by :
 - A. Adopting a peaceful solution to the UPC crisis
 - B. Granting conditional amnesty to the UPC
 - C. Adopting a "stick and carrot" approach
 - D. Adopting a pro-independence stance
- 13) An outstanding reason for the KNDP-OK alliance victory in the 1959 elections was:
 - A. the Nigerian stance of Endeley
 - B. the disunity in the KNC-KPP alliance
 - C. the KNDP support from the Catholics
 - D. the traditional rulers support to the KNDP.
- 14) The aspiration of Southern Cameroonians disrespected by the 1961 Founban Constitution was:
 - A. English and French legal systems maintained
 - B. establishment of bi-camera legislature
 - C. French and English as official languages
 - D. the Higher Education system at the Federal level
- 15) The greatest outcome of Jua's dismissal in 1968 was:
 - A. the intensification of Muna-Jua antagonism
 - B. the establishment of a Unitary State
 - C. increased Ahidjo's dictatorship
 - D. the creation of a single party
- 16) The prime objective of Ahidjo's creation of a single party in 1966 was:
 - A. to check political instability
 - B. to maintain national unity
 - C. to control the State of West Cameroon
 - D. to consolidate his power
- 17) The undeclared reason for the introduction of a Unitary State in 1972 was:
 - A. the high cost of the Federation
 - B. the complex nature of the Federation
 - C. the low salary scale in West Cameroon
 - D. the discovery of oil in West Cameroon
- 18) The immediate factor responsible for the April 1984 Coup d'Etat was:
 - A. the transfer of elements of the Republican Guard
 - B. the rift between President Biya and Ahidjo
 - C. Biya's declaration during his visit to North Cameroon
 - D. Biya's policies of Rigour and Moralization

19) Ahmadou Ahidjo and Paul Biya had common foreign policies in the following areas EXCEPT:

- A. special ties with France
- B. good neighborliness
- C. special ties with Israel
- D. International Cooperation

20) The main political achievement of the New Deal government since 1982 has been:

- A. the creation of democratic institutions
- B. the creation of electoral commission.
- C. the creation of anti-corruption units
- D. the liberalization of the press

21) The most important reason for the prolonged Atlantic Slave Trade was:

- A. the lukewarm attitude of some European powers to enforce the Act
- B. the attitude of West African Chiefs and Kings
- C. the jealousy of the growth in sea power of Great Britain
- D. the defects of the abolition treaties

22) The greatest political achievements of the missionaries along the West African coast was:

- A. Stable and peaceful societies were established
- B. the promotion of European exploitation of Africa
- C. the promotion of the material progress of the West African States
- D. the promotion of European civilization and culture

23) The Sokoto and the Tukolor Jihads were similar in nature but for that:

- A. both made pilgrimages
- B. both were sources of inspirations
- C. both used fire arms
- D. both shared ethnic solidarity

24) The most outstanding achievement of the Berlin West African Conference of 1884 was:

- A. the end of the vague spheres of influence in Africa
- B. it avoided wars among European powers
- C. the spread of western civilisation
- D. the provision of modalities for the acquisition of territories

25) A natural factor that led to the failure of Samori Toure's resistance was:

- A. the conquest of Asante
- B. the failure to form an alliance
- C. famine
- D. the lack of artillery

26) The most convincing reasons for the introduction of Indirect Rule in Nigeria was:

- A. to protect traditional institutions
- B. the fear of native revolts
- C. to encourage Africans to adopt British culture
- D. to reduce the high cost of colonial administration.

27) The most important factor that fostered the growth of African Nationalism was:

- A. the role of Christian missions and missionaries
- B. the role of political parties
- C. the role of the Second World War
- D. the role of Trade Unions

28) A similarity between the 1948 upheavals in Ghana and the Mau Mau uprising was that:

- A. they were organised by secret societies.
- B. they were caused by a fall in cocoa prices
- C. they were all led by Ex-service men
- D. they were caused by Constitutional crisis

29) The most important reason for the late development of Nationalism in French West Africa was:

- A. absence of radical press
- B. autocratic nature of French administration.
- C. better treatment of educated French Africans
- D. negative attitude of some African leaders towards Africans

30) The most outstanding economic impact of the Algerian War of Independence of 1954 to 1962 was :

- A. the forceful emigration of Colons from Algeria
- B. the collapse of the Fourth French Republic
- C. the encouragement of liberation movements in the Portuguese African colonies
- D. the draining of French resources

31) By Neo-Colonialism, we mean:

- A. military conquest of weaker states by a Super power
- B. African unwillingness to accept the departure of the former colonial master
- C. colonisation after independence
- D. political independence without Economic independence

32) Ugandans were involved in a military coup against IDI AMIN because of:

- A. the hostile and unpopular foreign relations
- B. the expulsion of Asians from Uganda
- C. dictatorship
- D. economic decline

33) The long survival of Apartheid in South Africa could be attributed to:

- A. imprisonment of Nelson Mandela
- B. military and economic power of South Africa
- C. division of black nationalist
- D. die hard racists leaders

34) The principal cause of the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda was:

- A. secessionist attempt
- B. religious antagonism.
- C. economic diversity
- D. ethnicity

35) All the following were common causes of refugee crisis in Sudan and Somalia EXCEPT:

- A. high cost of living and unemployment
- B. drought and desertification
- C. civil wars and political instability
- D. religious intolerance and famine

36) The inglorious aspect of the English Revolution of 1688-89 was:

- A. the restoration of civic liberties
- B. the treasonous Act with foreigner
- C. the emergence of a Constitutional Monarchy
- D. the protestant succession to the English throne.

37) The main event that triggered the British government to pass the Intolerable Acts against the Thirteen American Colonies was:

- A. the burning of the Gaspee
- B. the Boston Tea Party
- C. the creation of Minute men
- D. the Boston Massacre.

38) "Every nation for itself and God for us all" was used by George Canning of Britain to express his disapproval of:

- A. the congress system
- B. the Monro doctrine
- C. the Troppau protocol
- D. the Vienna congress

39) A major deviation in Bismarck's foreign policy in Europe was that:

- A. he formed the Tripple Alliance
- B. he entered the Colonial race
- C. he convened the Berlin Congress of 1898
- D. he summoned the Berlin West African Conference in 1884

40) The incident which described the Treaty of London of 1839 as a "mere scrap of paper" during the First World War was:

- A. Kaiser issue of a 'blank cheque'
- B. the Sarajevo Incident
- C. the attack of the American ship
- D. invasion of France via Belgium.

41) The freely negotiated peace treaty between the Allies and the defeated Central powers was:

- A. the Treaty of Trianon June 1920
- B. the Treaty of Lausanne July 1923
- C. the Treaty of Servies August 1920
- D. the Treaty of Neuilly November 1919

42) The most important reason for the collapse of Collective Security in the 1930s was:

- A. the American policy of neutrality
- B. the Anglo-French policy of Appeasement
- C. the rise of aggressors
- D. the failure of disarmament

43) The most significant impact of the Second World War was:

- A. the birth of Nuclear race
- B. the birth of UNO
- C. the defeat of Germany
- D. the partition of Germany

44) A thaw occurred in the Cold War in 1971 when:

- A. the Soviet Union ended the Berlin Blockade
- B. the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan
- C. the US President visited China
- D. the Berlin Wall was constructed

45) The immediate cause of the Cuban Missile crisis of 1962 was:

- A. Castro's pro-Soviet policies
- B. the quarrel between Castro and the United States
- C. the installation of missiles in Cuba
- D. the Bay of Pigs invasion and its effects

46) The UN was ineffective when:

- A. North Korea invaded South Korea
- B. USSR invaded Afghanistan
- C. War broke out in Cyprus between Greek and Turkish patriots
- D. Moise Tshombe declared the independence Katanga

47) Francophonie has achieved minimal successes in African Countries in the domain of:

- A. trade
- B. scholarship
- C. loans
- D. good governance

48) The state of Israel was proclaimed in 1948 mainly because:

- A. the Balfour Declaration encouraged it
- B. the Balfour Declaration discouraged it
- C. the Balfour Declaration was vague
- D. the French supported the creation of an Israeli State

49) Relations between the USA and China improved in the 1970s mainly because:

- A. of the American support for Chinese expansion in Asia
- B. of the Soviet condemnation of Nationalist China
- C. China's clash with the Soviet Union
- D. China gave up claims over Nationalist Taiwan

50) The area of Sino-African relations which has been experiencing dramatic growth is in:

- A. economic cooperation
- B. sports cooperation
- C. military cooperation
- D. cultural cooperation

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK