

# GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

## General Certificate of Education Examination

0760 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2023

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre No.	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No	
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.
11. 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 19th century pre-colonial ethnic migrations in Cameroon resulted in the following political consequences EXCEPT:
- A the intensification of inter-ethnic wars.
  - B the abandonment of ancestral sites.
  - C increase in unrest and insecurity.
  - D the birth of composite kingdoms.

2. The centralised states in the Bamenda Grassfields of pre-colonial Cameroon that were different from the others due to their matrilineal systems of inheritance and succession were:
- A Bafut and Aghem.
  - B Nso and Bali.
  - C Kom and Aghem.
  - D Bali and Kom.

3. A major reason that accounted for the success of the Fulani Jihads in North Cameroon in the 19th century was:
- A the lack of unity among the Kirdi.
  - B the efficient leadership of Modibo Adama.
  - C the military inferiority of the Kirdi.
  - D external support to the Fulani.

4. The most appropriate reason for the coming of the Christian missionaries to Cameroon was:
- A to introduce Western-type education in Cameroon.
  - B to carry out evangelisation among the people of Cameroon.
  - C to prepare the grounds for British annexation of Cameroon.
  - D to participate in the British crusade to establish the slave trade.

5. The scramble for the annexation of Cameroon could be attributed to:
- A serious clashes between British and German firms at the coast.
  - B European commercial rivalry provoked by the attitude of French traders.
  - C misunderstanding between British and German officials in Cameroon.
  - D French fear of the activities of the German traders at the coast.

6. An outstanding reaction by the British following the German annexation of Cameroon in 1884 was:
- A the annexation of Victoria for Britain.
  - B the rejection of annexation treaty.
  - C assistance to Lock Priso of Hictory Town against the Germans.
  - D the blockade of the coast of Cameroon.

7. Antagonism between Cameroonian ethnic groups and the German administration was influenced by the following factors EXCEPT:
- A the contempt of the customs and traditions of the people.
  - B the violation of middleman monopoly in trade.
  - C the arrest and the exile of traditional leaders.
  - D the imposition of forced labour.

8. A major battle fought during World War 1 in Cameroon whose impact necessitated the creation of the West African Expeditionary Force was:
- A the Battle of Mora.
  - B the Battle of Nsanakang.
  - C the Battle of Yaounde.
  - D the Battle of Douala.

9. British neglect of the economy of Southern Cameroons could best be explained by:
- A infiltration of Southern Cameroons by Nigerians.
  - B lack of separate budgetary provision for the territory.
  - C fear not to abrogate the provision of the Mandate.
  - D French determination to unify the two Cameroons.

10. An outstanding economic grievance of French Cameroonians against French rule during the Mandate period was:
- A forced labour.
  - B the policy of Mise-en-valeur.
  - C the activities of Senegalese troops in Douala.
  - D the slow pace of socio-economic growth.

11. The upsurge of nationalist activities in British Southern Cameroons in the 1950s was largely influenced by:
- A the formation of political parties.
  - B the Eastern Regional Crisis.
  - C British neglect of Southern Cameroons.
  - D the activities of the elite.

12. The fall of Andre-Marie Mbida from power in 1958 was attributed to France in that:
- A Mbida was unable to end UPC violent activities.
  - B Ramadier masterminded the resignation of his ministers.
  - C Mbida's government threatened the unity of French Cameroon.
  - D the reunification of French Cameroon was not his priority.



13. A proposal not discussed at the Bamenda All Party Conference but eventually adopted at the Fouban Conference was:
- the proposal for the seat of the Federal Government.
  - the decision on the legal system to adopt.
  - the issue of the currency to use in the Federation.
  - the nature of higher education in both states.
- 
14. The inability of the Southern Cameroons politicians to defend their aspirations at the Fouban Constitutional Conference of 1961 was largely because of:
- weak bargaining power.
  - failure to make use of constitutional experts.
  - poor knowledge of the French language.
  - fanfare and merry making during the conference.
- 
15. The escalation of the KNDP Crisis of 1963-1965 could be attributed to S.T. Muna in that:
- he raised a cloud over his withdrawal/expulsion from the party.
  - he created a rival party to the KNDP by 1965.
  - he outrightly refused to concede defeat in the 1963 KNDP elections.
  - he accepted financial assistance from the KNDP leadership for his campaign.
- 
16. Economic progress in the state of East Cameroon could be credited largely to:
- the economic wealth of the territory.
  - the contributions of the French government.
  - the vision and hardwork of East Cameroonians.
  - the introduction of the five-years planning system.
- 
17. Recognising agriculture as the backbone of the economy of Cameroon, President Ahidjo launched the 'Operation Green Revelation' in 1973 with the main objective of:
- attracting the interest of Cameroonians in agriculture.
  - ensuring food-sufficiency in Cameroon.
  - creating jobs for Cameroonians.
  - checking dumping in Cameroon.
- 
18. Progress and stability under the Ahidjo administration between 1972 and 1982 could best be explained by:
- the absence of internal opposition to his government.
  - measures adopted to provide economic and social satisfaction to Cameroonians.
  - the excessive use of repressive methods in administration.
  - the availability of huge natural potentials.
- 
19. Responsibility for the inability of opposition parties to rise to power in Cameroon since 1990 rest on the following EXCEPT:
- the advantages of incumbency
  - disunity among the opposition leaders.
  - lack of support from the UNO.
  - Biya's visible achievements.
- 
20. The following were innovations in Cameroon's foreign policy under President Paul Biya EXCEPT:
- upholding of special ties with France.
  - securing membership of Cameroon in La Francophonie.
  - gaining membership of Cameroon into the Commonwealth of Nations.
  - re-establishment of ties with Israel.
- 
21. West African chiefs opposed the abolition of slave trade mainly because:
- the trade facilitated the process of eliminating criminals within their empires.
  - the trade was a principal source of income in their communities.
  - the trade provided wealth to their ancestral heritage.
  - the trade had destroyed all other economic activities in their kingdoms.
- 
22. One major problem faced by the early Christian missionaries in West Africa was:
- the rivalry with European traders along the coast.
  - the conflict with the abolitionists over the slave trade.
  - insufficient funding to enhance evangelisation.
  - clashes with consular officials over administration.
-



23. The following were economic motives for the 19th century Jihads in the Western Sudan EXCEPT:
- A the Fulani quest for more pastoral land.
  - B opposition to heavy taxation imposed by pagan kings.
  - C the desire of the town Fulani to preserve their wealth.
  - D Fulani ambition to end the oppressive rule of pagan kings.
- 
24. The following were similarities between the Sokoto and the Tukolor Islamic Revolutions in West Africa EXCEPT:
- A common ethnic solidarity.
  - B common source of inspiration.
  - C common geographical considerations.
  - D common brotherhood doctrines.
- 
25. The Berlin Act of 1885 that marked the end of the Berlin West Africa Conference had the following as major resolutions EXCEPT:
- A the partition of the African continent.
  - B the effective occupation of African territories.
  - C the suppression of slave trade in Africa.
  - D notification among European colonial powers.
- 
26. The most immediate factor for the Italo-Abyssinian War of 1895-96 was:
- A Emperor Menelik's rejection of the Treaty of Ucciali.
  - B Italian socio-economic interest over Abyssinia.
  - C the conflict between Menelik and Mangasha over succession.
  - D Italian opposition to Melelik's succession of Emperor Yahannes.
- 
27. Indirect Rule was unsuccessful in Southern Nigeria due to the fact that:
- A the southerners were too uneducated to run the administration.
  - B chieftaincy institutions did not exist in Southern Nigeria.
  - C the chieftaincy institutions were less organised and not influential.
  - D the chieftaincy institutions were too powerful for the British.
- 
28. A distinction between the British Policy of Indirect Rule and the French Policy of Assimilation was that:
- A both policies were European models.
  - B Assimilation was dictatorial while Indirect Rule was liberal.
  - C Indirect Rule safeguarded African culture unlike Assimilation.
  - D Indirect Rule failed where Assimilation was a success.
- 
29. The Second World War influenced the rise of African nationalism in the following EXCEPT:
- A the activities of Christian missionaries.
  - B the return of ex-soldiers.
  - C the creation of the UNO.
  - D the Atlantic Charter Declaration.
- 
30. The formation of the Convention People's Party (CPP) by Nkrumah in 1949 was the consequence of:
- A the split within the UGCC leadership.
  - B Nkrumah's dismissal from the UGCC.
  - C the UGCC's rejection of the Coussey Constitution.
  - D the lack of an elitist class within the UGCC.
- 
31. The main adverse economic impact of Neo-colonialism in former French Equatorial Africa was:
- A imbalance in trading activities in favour of France.
  - B an increase in French investments.
  - C the use of the CFA Franc as legal tender.
  - D brain drain from Equatorial Africa.
- 
32. Tanzanian involvement in the overthrow of Idi Amin Dada in 1979 was the result of:
- A the excessive abuse of power within Uganda by Amin.
  - B the economic war waged against Asians by Amin.
  - C the hostile treatment manifested towards Israel.
  - D the hostile external relations with Uganda.
- 
33. A major political event that made the date February 11th 1990 a landmark in the history of Apartheid in South Africa was:
- A the collapse of the white minority regime.
  - B the strengthening of Apartheid laws.
  - C the release of Nelson Mandela from imprisonment.
  - D the election of Nelson Mandela as pioneer Black president
-



34. The natural factors that have been at the origin of refugee problems in Africa are:  
 A prolonged droughts, floods and famine.  
 B oppression and dictatorship.  
 C civil wars and political upheavals.  
 D insecurity and military coups.
- 
35. The Rwandan Civil War of 1994 was:  
 A an inter-community violence  
 B a farmer-herder conflict  
 C an inter-ethnic conflict  
 D an anti-colonial struggle.
- 
36. An important legislation passed after the 1688 English Revolution that guaranteed the supremacy of Parliament over the Crown was:  
 A the Bill of Rights of 1689.  
 B the Mutiny Act of 1689.  
 C the Septennial Act of 1716.  
 D the Triennial Act of 1694.
- 
37. The absolutism of King George III attained its climax when:  
 A he outrightly rejected the Olive Branch Petition from the Colonists.  
 B he dismissed Williams Pitt and George Grenville as ministers.  
 C he forced Parliament to pass the Quebec Act in 1774.  
 D he enforced the old colonial policy of Mercantilism.
- 
38. A significant setback to the objectives of the Congress Powers at Verona was:  
 A French intervention in the revolution in Spain.  
 B the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine by America.  
 C the absence of the British Foreign Secretary, George Canning.  
 D the disagreement among the Protocol Powers.
- 
39. The system of Alliances put in place by Bismarck was aimed principally at:  
 A preserving the peace of Europe.  
 B isolating both Austria and Russia.  
 C securing Germany against France.  
 D keeping Italy neutral in Europe.
- 
40. The outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 and its subsequent transformation into a global war was mainly due to:  
 A the Triple Alliance.  
 B the existence of the Alliance System.  
 C the Triple Entente.  
 D Germany's attack of Belgium.
- 
41. An important principle applied at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 was:  
 A the principle of self-determination.  
 B the principle of balance of power.  
 C the principle of nationalism.  
 D the principle of paying reparations.
- 
42. The successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s could be attributed to all the following EXCEPT:  
 A the lack of confidence in the association by most European Nations.  
 B most of the conflicts it settled involved smaller and weaker powers.  
 C the scars of war were still fresh in Europe in the 1920s.  
 D major powers like Germany and Russia were disarmed and weak.
- 
43. An important event in the 1930s that symbolised the final collapse of the League of Nations was:  
 A the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact.  
 B the formation of the Grand Alliance.  
 C the outbreak of the Second World War.  
 D Hitler's attack of Czechoslovakia.
- 
44. An adverse political effect of the Second World War was:  
 A the high number of refugees in the world.  
 B the mass elimination of Jews in Europe..  
 C the escalation of the East-West tension.  
 D the decline in purchasing power in Europe.
- 
45. The first official recognition of the existence of the Cold War was in:  
 A the Iron Curtain Speech of Winston Churchill.  
 B President Truman's outburst on the Soviet Union at Potsdam.  
 C the unwillingness of Britain and France to ally with Russia in 1938.  
 D the disagreement among the Allies at Yalta in 1945.
- 
46. Korea became a Cold War theatre in the early 1950s mainly because:  
 A the Japanese wanted to regain their colony.  
 B both Koreas wanted an end to foreign occupation.  
 C the UNO wanted to challenge Communist Russia.  
 D the USA wanted to contain the spread of Communism.
- 

Turn Over



47. The most outstanding factor that blocked decision making at the UN Security Council has been:
- A the lack of interest among Security Council members.
  - B the membership of many smaller states in the Council.
  - C the abuse in the use of veto powers by the permanent members.
  - D the dictatorship of the UN Secretary Generals.
- 
48. Among the objectives of *La Francophonie* the most significant for France is:
- A the promotion of the French language as an international language.
  - B the promotion of democratic practices among member countries.
  - C the support for the rights and independence of member states.
  - D the promotion of new technologies of communication.
- 
49. The main obstacle towards a lasting peace settlement of the protracted Arab-Israeli Crisis in the Middle East is:
- A the problem of land ownership.
  - B conflict over ownership of Jerusalem
  - C the presence of oil deposits.
  - D Western powers' support to Israel.
- 
50. The Sino-Soviet friendship was so short-lived mainly because:
- A Stalin did not appreciate Moa Tse-tung's leadership in China.
  - B of the death of Josef Stalin in 1953.
  - C the USSR wanted China to be a satellite of the Communist Bloc.
  - D the Soviet Union provided no assistance to China since 1949.
- 

**STOP**

**GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK**