

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0560 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2023

ORDINARY LEVEL

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| Centre Number | |
| Centre Name | |
| Candidate Identification Number | |
| 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 "Ordinary Level – 0560 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, Examination Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification 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 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 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

SECTION A

CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. The town of Victoria is significant in Cameroon in the late 1850s because...
 - A The Jantzen and Thormahlen firms provided jobs.
 - B The German planters established the Botanical Garden.
 - C The London Baptist Missionaries resettled freed slaves.
 - D The Court of Equity settled trade disputes.

2. Identify the Cameroonian coastal ruler who in 1879 sent a letter to the Queen of England requesting for British annexation of Cameroon.
 - A King Bell.
 - B King Pass All.
 - C King Akwa.
 - D Chief Williams.

3. The following European firms based along the coast of Cameroon protested against the German annexation of Cameroon **EXCEPT**
 - A C. Woermann.
 - B John Holt.
 - C R.W. Kings.
 - D Amba Bay Company.

4. Gustav Nachtigal is important in the history of German annexation of Cameroon because ...
 - A he endorsed the Kings' Memorandum of 1884.
 - B he was appointed as a special envoy of the German Government to annex Cameroon.
 - C he brought the Moewe to the Coast of Cameroon.
 - D he was the first German Imperial Representative in Cameroon.

5. By the early 1880s, the French trading agents were firmly in control of...
 - A Douala.
 - B Tiko.
 - C Malimba.
 - D Yaounde .

6. Which of the German explorers listed below brought the grassfield region of Cameroon under German rule?
 - A Major Hans Dominik.
 - B Dr. Eugene Zintgraff.
 - C Lt. R. Kund.
 - D Lt. Tappenbeck.

7. Which **important** event caused Douala chiefs to lose their sovereignty to a foreign power in the 1880s?
 - A The arrival of Nachtigal in Cameroon.
 - B Captain Brooke arrived with treaty forms.
 - C Edward Hewett annexed Victoria for his country.
 - D The signing of the Germano-Duala Treaty.

8. The Anglo-German dispute over Victoria in the 1880s was finally resolved in ...
 - A 1884
 - B 1885
 - C 1887
 - D 1889

9. Which of the following was a **social** contribution of the German colonial administration in the development of Cameroon?
 - A The establishment of schools and hospitals.
 - B The construction of roads and railways.
 - C The establishment of the Botanical Garden and plantations.
 - D The creation of administrative units and a police force.

10. Who among the following was the British official linked to the provisional partition of Cameroon in 1916?
 - A Lancelot Oliphant.
 - B Henri Simon.
 - C Alfred Milner.
 - D Georges Picot.

11. What was common among the following tribes after the First World War in Cameroon: **Mbo, Bakossi, Balong, Bangwa**?
 - A They preferred to be under British rule.
 - B They preferred to be under French rule.
 - C They were divided as a result of partition.
 - D They formed pro-German clubs.

12. The **first** British Resident in Cameroon during the Mandate period was...
 - A F.H. Ruxton.
 - B E.F. Arnet.
 - C E.F. Murray.
 - D Rutherford.

13. The **first** pressure group, the Cameroon Welfare Union (CWU), in British Cameroon during the Mandate period was formed by ...
 A P.M. Kale.
 B G.J. Mbene.
 C E.M.L. Endeley.
 D J.N. Foncha.
-
14. The **main** objective of the French policy of "La Mise en Valeur" was to ..
 A Promote the economic exploitation of French Cameroon.
 B Promote the French use of native customs and institutions.
 C Promote the economic development of French Cameroon.
 D Promote cooperation between the natives and French administrators.
-
15. The following were immediate effects of the Second World War in British Southern Cameroons **EXCEPT**...
 A The rise of Southern Cameroonian nationalism.
 B Southern Cameroons became a Trust Territory of the UNO.
 C Southern Cameroons acquired a quasi Reginal Status.
 D The creation of the CDC in British Southern Cameroons.
-
16. Which of the following constitutions granted Southern Cameroons 13 seats in the Eastern House of Assembly in Enugu in 1951?
 A Richards Constitution.
 B Macpherson Constitution.
 C Lyttelton Constitution.
 D Clifford Constitution.
-
17. The Agro-industrial corporation that was set up in 1947 to improve on the social and economic wellbeing of Southern Cameroonians was...
 A Southern Cameroons Marketing Board.
 B Santa Coffee Estate.
 C Southern Cameroons Development Agency.
 D Cameroon Development Corporation.
-
18. In which month and year was the UPC created in French Cameroon as the first indigenous political party?
 A December 1946.
 B April 1947.
 C April 1948.
 D December 1948.
-
19. The reunification of Cameroon in 1961 was a reunion between...
 A Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroon.
 B Southern Cameroons and French Cameroon.
 C French Cameroon and West Cameroon.
 D West Cameroon and East Cameroon.
-
20. Which political party did S.T Muna form in West Cameroon as a result of the KNDP crisis of 1965?
 A CCC
 B CPNC
 C CNU
 D CUC
-
21. Below are pairs of divisions that took part in the UN-organised plebiscite of 1961 in Southern Cameroons. Identify the pair that voted against reunification with former French Cameroon.
 A Bamenda and Nkambe.
 B Nkambe and Victoria.
 C Kumba and Nkambe.
 D Victoria and Wum.
-
22. Which of the following institutions created by President Ahmadou Ahidjo acted as farmers' bank by providing them with **cheap** loans?
 A HEVECAM.
 B SOCAPALM.
 C FONADER.
 D PAMOL.
-
23. The only UPC activist and nationalist leader to participate in Ahidjo's government formed in 1960 to 1982 was ...
 A Um Nyobe.
 B Felix Moumie.
 C Ernest Ouandie.
 D Mayi Matip.
-
24. The **first** Angophone Cameroonian to serve as Prime Minister under the Biya administration in the 1990s was ...
 A Sadou Hayatou.
 B Simon Achidi Achu.
 C Peter Mafany Musonge.
 D Ephraim Inoni.
-

Turn Over

25. Which of the following UN Secretaries General was instrumental in the signing of the **Green Tree Agreement** between Nigeria and Cameroon over the Bakassi Peninsular conflict?
- A Koffi Atta Anan.
 - B Ban Ki Moon.
 - C Boutros Boutros Ghali.
 - D Kurt Waldheim.

SECTION B
AFRICA SINCE 1870 (Excluding Cameroon)

26. The two territories not conquered by the Europeans in Africa by 1914 were
- A Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.
 - B Mandika and Abyssinia.
 - C Sierra Leone and Liberia.
 - D Abyssinia and Liberia.
27. **"Joined the colonial race in the 1880s and lost all her colonies as mandated territories after the First World War."** This refers to ...
- A Germany.
 - B Italy.
 - C Britain.
 - D France.
28. An African resistance movement that frustrated the colonial ambitions of a European power in the 1890s was...
- A Mandika Resistance.
 - B Opobo Resistance.
 - C Maji Maji Resistance.
 - D Abyssinian Resistance.
29. The Book titled **"The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa"** by Frederick Lugard was intended to introduce which colonial policy in Africa?
- A Assimilation.
 - B Direct rule.
 - C Paternalism.
 - D Indirect rule.
30. Which among the following was **not** among the four Communes of Senegal, where Assimilation was fully applied?
- A Cassamance.
 - B Dakar.
 - C Gorée
 - D Rufisque.
31. The principal colonial interest of the Portuguese was to ...
- A Promote intermarriage with Africans.
 - B Solve the problem of shortage of colonial administrators.

- C Extend the benefits of colonial rule to African people.
- D Facilitate the creation of settler colonies.

32. Identify the Pan-Africanist who proposed a **'Back to Africa'** movement for all Africans outside the continent.
- A W.E.B. Du Bois.
 - B Marcus Garvey.
 - C Martin Luther King.
 - D Malcom X.
33. Germany had the following territories in Africa **EXCEPT...**
- A Tanganyika.
 - B Abyssinia.
 - C South west Africa.
 - D Togoland.
34. The military Operation launched by the Allied powers to liberate North Africa during the Second World War was code-named ...
- A Operation Sea Lion.
 - B Operation Torch.
 - C Operation Desert Storm.
 - D Operation Barbarossa.
35. Which of these African cities hosted an important Pan-African congress on African soil in 1958?
- A Tunis.
 - B Cairo.
 - C Accra
 - D Monrovia.
36. In their struggle for independence, African nationalist leaders used the following methods **EXCEPT ...**
- A Civil disobedience campaigns.
 - B Rallies and meetings.
 - C Newspapers.
 - D Bribery.

Question 37 is based on this statement made by a political leader in South Africa in 1948. "... the way forward for this country will be the path of separate development for its different peoples."

37. Which policy did he implement to separate different races in his country?
- A Indigenat.
 - B Apartheid.
 - C Differentiation.
 - D Assimilado.

38. Which of these African states has NOT experienced a military coup since independence?
- A Congo.
 - B Nigeria.
 - C Kenya.
 - D Ghana.

39. "The Nigerian rebel leader who was crushed by the Federal forces in 1970 during the Nigerian civil war." was...
- A Obafemi Awolowo.
 - B Emeka Ojukwu.
 - C Yakubu Gowon.
 - D Nnamdi Azikiwe.

40. Which country hosted the **first** summit of the African Union in 2002?
- A Zambia.
 - B Libya.
 - C South Africa.
 - D Ethiopia.

SECTION C WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

41. Between 1870 and 1914, European industrialization had led to the following inventions **EXCEPT**...
- A Internet.
 - B Radio.
 - C Telephone.
 - D Telegraph.

42. Bismarck earned the title "**Master of European diplomacy**" when in 1882 he brought these two countries in an alliance..
- A Italy and Turkey.
 - B Russia and Germany.
 - C Austria and Russia.
 - D Austria-Hungary and Italy.

43. Arms competition between Germany and Britain before the First World War was manifested through the building of ...
- A U-boats.
 - B Dreadnoughts.
 - C Submarines.
 - D Machine guns.

44. The main reason for US entry into the First World War was...
- A To punish Germany for her unrestricted submarine warfare.
 - B To assist Britain whom they shared a common language and culture.
 - C To provide loans to Allied powers at high interest.
 - D To promote parliamentary democracy in Europe.

45. Identify the European state that was **recreated** as a result of the First World War.
- A Poland.
 - B Czechoslovakia.
 - C Yugoslavia.
 - D Hungary.

46. What name was given to the agreement signed in 1928 by many nations that denounced war as a means of settling disputes?
- A Geneva Protocol.
 - B Locarno Pact.
 - C Rapallo Treaty.
 - D Kellogg-Briand Pact.

47. The **immediate** event that sparked off the Second World War of 1939 to 1945 was ...
- A The Japanese invasion of Manchuria.
 - B The Italian invasion of Abyssinia.
 - C The German invasion of Poland.
 - D The German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

48. The Cold War manifested itself in the following countries **EXCEPT**...
- A Congo.
 - B Cuba.
 - C Austria.
 - D Korea.

49. Which is the organ of the United Nations that brings together all members states of the organization?
- A Secretariat.
 - B Security Council.
 - C Economic and Social Council.
 - D General Assembly.

50. The first African country to host the FIFA World Cup Tournament was ...
- A Egypt.
 - B South Africa.
 - C Nigeria.
 - D Morocco.

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK