

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

History 2
0560

JUNE 2023

ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject Title	History
Paper No./Title	2 - Modern World History Since 1870
Subject Code No.	0560

TWO AND A HALF HOURS

Answer FOUR Questions.

TWO questions must be chosen from SECTION A, **ONE** from SECTION B and **ONE** other from SECTION C. **One** of the two questions chosen from SECTION A must be a **Starred** question.

Maps should be used to illustrate answers where appropriate. All questions carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Turn over

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SECTION A
CAMEROON SINCE 1850

Question one is compulsory. Answer either 1A* or 1B* and one other Question from this section.

1. Either

A* Study the following extracts on the origin, evolution and collapse of German colonial rule in Cameroon and then answer questions (a) to (e) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in brackets).

EXTRACT I

“...In many ways Nachtigal was the personal envoy of the two Great German Commercial Houses operating along the Cameroon coast, since he was instructed...to claim for Germany whatever land the agents of the two German firms had acquired already or would acquire...”

Two documents were signed at the time. The **first** was an expression of the wishes of the local chiefs... [Any contrary action to] this document was important as far as later developments were concerned. The second document was the treaty between the Germans and the kings. Sovereignty over the land was given to the German traders under certain conditions...”

EXTRACT II

“When local Douala kings agreed to hand over their sovereignty to the Germans...the Cameroon...coastal strip...became a German colony. The Baptists at Victoria were replaced...and the capital was [later] established at Buea. Almost immediately, the Germans began to regret their promises to the Douala kings...The Germans independently began to explore the interior in order to see for themselves where the...goods were coming from and from this time on hostilities with the ...chiefs became inevitable...”

EXTRACT III

“German rule came to a swift end...when the circumstances of the First World War meant the defeat and expulsion of the Germans from Cameroon. The capitulation of the German garrison...marked the end of the German Kamerun Protectorate. Cameroon was provisionally divided...but boundary adjustments were later made in an agreement signed on 10 July 1919.”

Source: T Eyongetah and R Brain; *A History of the Cameroon*, Essex: Longman, 1974, pages 63 and 65.

- (a) (i) Give the **name** of the state official who assigned Nachtigal to carry out the mission described in Extract I.
(ii) Write down the names of the **two** commercial houses mentioned in Extract I. (1+2 marks)
- (b) (i) What **code name** was used to identify what has been described as the “**first document**” in Extract I, *line 4*?
(ii) State **two** conditions accepted by the Germans in the “**second document**” as indicated in Extract I, *line 5*.
(iii) What **two** wishes expressed by the local chiefs in the first document were not respected by the Germans? (1+2+2 marks)
- (c) (i) In which year and by which religious organizations were the Baptists in Victoria replaced (Extract II)?
(ii) Give the **main reason** why the capital was later established in Buea and the name of the colonial governor under whom the decision was taken. (2+2 marks)
- (d) (i) Give the location of the German garrison and the name of the military officer whose capitulation marked the end of German rule in Kamerun (Extract III).
(ii) In which year did the event cited in (d) (i) take place?
(iii) Write down the **code name** that was given to the boundary adjustments mentioned in Extract III. (2+1+1 marks)
- (e) What effects did the defeat and expulsion of the Germans from Cameroon (mentioned in Extract III) have on Cameroon. (4 marks)

Or

B* Study this extract revolving around the organisation of a UN-supervised elections in British Cameroons in the 1960s and the political developments that followed and then answer questions (a) to (e) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in brackets)

The UN-supervised plebiscites of the early 1960s offered a unique opportunity for the people of British Cameroons to determine their political destiny. On the plebiscite day, tens of thousands of Southern Cameroonians showed up at the various polling stations to cast their votes. The electorate were expected to choose between two questions imposed by the UNO. The plebiscites revealed some interesting results.

While the electorate in Northern Cameroons voted in favour of the Nigerian proposition, their brothers and sisters in Southern Cameroons voted in favour of the Cameroon proposition. In Southern Cameroons, plans were underway to work out a framework for a possible union with the independent Republic of Cameroon. This framework would be validated in the constitution for the new Cameroon that was to be drafted in Foumban. Before their arrival in Foumban, the leaders of the Republic of Cameroon and Southern Cameroon held talks in Buea, Bamenda and Yaounde to discuss the idea of a possible union. The Foumban Conference that was held from the 17th to 21st July agreed on the main provisions of the constitution.

The Constitution put in place three governments, four Houses, a common currency ... The Republic of Cameroon and Southern Cameroons were respectively renamed the Federated State of East Cameroon with headquarters in Yaounde and the Federated State of West Cameroon with headquarters in Buea. The two federated states would be autonomous entities placed under the administration of Prime Ministers appointed by the President of Republic. The Constitution was subsequently revisited several times and amended – a source of concern, suspicion and tension with long term consequences for the country.

Source: *Improvised text by members of the Subject Panel.*

- (a) (i) In which month and year did a UN-supervised plebiscite (*line 1*) take place in Cameroon?
 (ii) Write out the initials UNO (*line 4*) in full.
 (iii) Which were the **two** plebiscite questions the UNO imposed on the people of British Cameroon (*line 4*).
 (2+1+2 marks)
- (b) (i) Name the leaders of (a) Republic of Cameroon and (b) Southern Cameroons (*line 10*) who met in Foumban.
 (ii) Apart from those mentioned in the text, suggest **three** key provisions of the Foumban Conference.
 (2+3 marks)
- (c) (i) Identify the **three** governments mentioned in the text that were set up in Foumban.
 (ii) Give **two** reasons why Foumban was chosen as the venue for constitutional discussions.
 (3+2 marks)
- (d) (i) Identify **two** of the four Houses that were created in Foumban as mentioned in the text.
 (ii) What important amendments (*line 19*) were later made of the constitution after 1972 that had long term consequences for the country?
 (2+3 marks)

Turn over

2. Describe briefly (a) the **causes** and (b) the **effects** of any **TWO** of the native resistance to German colonial rule cited below:
- Bakweri revolt
 - Bayang revolt
 - Bulu revolt
 - Bafut revolt.

(5/5/5 marks)

3. Why did a plebiscite take place in British Southern Cameroons in 1961? What role did the UNO play in the plebiscite? Outline the effects of the plebiscite on the political evolution of British Southern Cameroons up to 1965.

(8/6/6 marks)

4. Explain why Cameroon adopted a Federal system of government in 1961 and abolished it in 1972. Describe the political changes which took place in Cameroon as a result of the abolition of the Federal system between 1972 and 1990.

(6/6/8 marks)

SECTION B
AFRICA SINCE 1870 (excluding Cameroon)
Answer ONE Question from this section

5. In what ways did (a) the Industrial Revolution and (b) the rise of new European powers cause the scramble for Africa in the last quarter of the 19th Century? What methods did the Europeans use to acquire colonies in Africa?

(6/6/8 marks)

6. What **internal** and **external** factors led to the rise of nationalism in Ghana after 1945? Describe the role played by Kwame Nkrumah in the struggle for decolonisation and independence of Ghana by 1960.

(6/6/8 marks)

7. What were the main causes for and the consequences of the frequent military take-overs in Nigeria since the mid 1960s?

(10/10 marks)

SECTION C
WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870
Answer ONE Question from this section.

8. What were the main objectives of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1870 and 1890? What were the successes and failures recorded by Bismarck's foreign policy and how did Bismarckian diplomacy contribute to the outbreak of the First World War?

(5/5/5/5 marks)

9. Why did Britain and France adopt the policy of appeasing the aggressor states in the 1930s? Why and with what consequences was this policy abandoned by 1939?

(7/6/7 marks)

10. Write short historical notes bearing on (a) activities and (b) importance of any **TWO** of the following structures of the League of Nations.

- The ILO
- The Mandate Commission
- The Disarmament Commission
- The Refugee Commission
- The Health Commission
- The Assembly.

(5/5/5/5 marks)

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK