

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION, 2024

HISTORY 0560 (ORDINARY LEVEL) MARK GUIDES

PAPER 1 (MCQs)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
CAMEROON		18	A	35	B
1	C	19	D	36	A
2	D	20	B	37	B
3	A	21	D	38	D
4	C	22	B	39	B
5	B	23	C	40	C
6	C	24	D	WORLD	
7	A	25	D	41	A
8	C	AFRICA		42	C
9	D	26	D	43	D
10	B	27	A	44	A
11	D	28	B	45	B
12	A	29	A	46	D
13	B	30	C	47	B
14	D	31	A	48	C
15	D	32	B	49	A
16	C	33	D	50	C
17	A	34	B		

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2024

MARKING GUIDES FOR 0560 (ORDINARY LEVEL) HISTORY 2

Advice to Examiners

- Reward hardworking and deserving candidates and sanction weak and lazy ones and avoid erratic marking.
 - In the stimulus questions, follow the sub marks strictly. No room for half mark where both events are required for one mark, especially the month and year.
 - Don't accept answers presented in phrases. Bunch 2 or 3 phrases and give a bold tick.
 - An answer well-explained with relevant examples should score additional marks. For example a constitutional development well explained, should score 2 marks.
 - On rubric offenses, evaluate all and select the best in conformity with the instructions. For example, answer any three, and a candidate answers all five, don't select the first three and discard the remaining two. Mark all and take the highest scores.
 - Don't penalize any additional material discovered relevant to a question. Answer to such sub-question should be evaluated and added to the final score of the question.
 - Read textbooks to enable you understand the mark guide presented in phrases.
 - Always teach candidates based on the GCE O/L History syllabus provided by the GCE Board. Beware that O/L History is not having traditional sub topics for testing. **Hence avoid specialization and speculation.**
- NB: The examination and mark guide was made possible by the intellectual contributions of teachers and written permission from authors of textbooks covered by copyright laws. Hence users are strictly warned against unofficial circulation of the South West Regional Mock questions and Mark Guides through photocopying, electronic recording, private / tollgate classes and other illegal means.**

Prescribed textbook by the Ministry of Sec. Education.

- Batey George Eno. Effective Modern History for Colleges.

Books for Further Reading

- Besong Stephen et al. The Masterpiece: A Complete Advanced Level History Course on Cameroon, Africa and the World.
- Enow Botela Enow. Advanced History: The Pathfinder. Buea: NABESK Print, 2024.
- Magula et al. Ordinary Level History for Cameroon.
- Victor Julius Ngoh. Cameroon 1884-Present: The History of a People. Yaounde: By the Author, 2019.

SECTION A: CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. A*

- a) (i) Fertile soils/ abundant raw materials/ markets for European products/ investments grounds / etc (1 mark)
- (ii) Britain / United Kingdom / England. (1 mark)

(iii) Named a settlement area Victoria / London Baptist Mission requested annexation / British trading firms wrote annexation letters / Influenced the coastal rulers to beg for annexation. (2 marks)

- b) (i) Hinterland Theory / Effective Occupation / demarcation of frontiers / mandate to suppress slave trade, established schools, health centres, modernisation of agriculture. (1 mark)
- (ii) Britain and France. (**Don't accept British and French**) (2 marks)

(iii) Bakweri / Bangwa / Banyang / Duala / Mankon / Nso / Kom / Bulu, etc.

Why – forced labored / heavy taxes / public flogging / disrespect for native cultures / immoral behavior / control over their trade / maltreatment of workers.

- (3 marks)
- c) (i) 1914 (1 mark)
- (ii) Provided fighters / acted as anti-German spies / allowed their villages to be used as anti-German bases / spread anti-German propaganda / etc (2 marks)
- (iii) Failure of Anglo-French Condominium / to make territorial gains / to share the main naval bases / to promote their various colonial policies / etc
- France gained a lion share to prevent her beginning shares in German East Africa / to increase their fighting morale in WWI / limited British territorial interest in Cameroon. (2 marks)
- (iv) The adoption of Indirect Rule colonial policy / The administration of the territory as part of Nigeria. (1 mark)

- d) (i) UN Trust Territory (1 mark)
- (ii) United Nations Organisation / UNO / UN (1 mark)
- (iii) Formation of NCNC in Nigeria fighting for the independence of Nigeria and Cameroon / constitutional developments in Nigeria such as Richards Constitution 1946, Macpherson Constitution 1951, Lyttleton Constitution 1954 / refusal to reinstate S T Muna as Minister of Works in 1953 / etc. (**Assess others**) (2 marks)

- a) (i) June 1961. (2 marks)
- (ii) (John Ngu) Foncha (1 mark)
- (iii) Cameroon Peoples National Convention / CPNC (1 mark)
- (iv) Parliamentary system of government / English legal and customary court system / English Educational system to be practiced in British Southern Cameroons / National headquarters to be in Douala / Human rights to be enshrined in the constitution / etc (1 mark)

- b) (i) President of the Republic of Cameroon / Chairman of UC. (1 mark)
- (ii) Economic differences – more public investments versus more private investment / differences in land tenure system / differences in taxation system / CFA Francs versus Nigerian Pounds.

Administrative differences: centralized in the Republic of Cameroon but local government in the British Southern

Cameroons / French versus English legal system / House of Chiefs in British Southern Cameroons unlike the Republic of Cameroon. (2 marks)
(iii) English and French cultures. (2 marks)
(iv) UPC / UPecistes. (1 mark)

c) (i) English and French legal and educational systems in their various areas / respect for human rights. (2 marks)
(ii) Afraid of secession / Republic of Cameroon had its independence on January 1, 1960 unlike British Southern Cameroons. (1 mark)

d) (i) British Southern Cameroons Republic of Cameroon Britain (**DON'T ACCEPT West and East Cameroon**) (3 marks)
(ii) Reunification of the two territories on October 1, 1961 / British Cameroonians working in Nigeria should be allowed to return and be integrated. (1 mark)
(iii) Federalism replaced unitary system / 2 federated states replaced by 7 provinces / 2 stars on the green colour replaced by one star on the red colour / the abolition of 3 governments replaced by one national government / one national assembly replaced 4 assemblies (2 marks)

2. a) (i) **The political interests of the European powers** (5 marks)

- To gain the good port facilities for their naval bases.
- To enlarge their empires for prestige.
- To compensate the loss of European territories.
- To level/equate the balance of power.
- To defend their nationals in the territory.
- To gain control of the gateway to Central Africa.
- French treaties with the chiefs of the Southern coast annoyed Britain.

Assess others.

(ii) **Reasons for the treaty of annexation signed by the coastal chiefs and the German traders** (5 marks)

- The chiefs received more German bribes.
- The Germans sold their goods cheaper.
- The Germans gave more credit facilities.
- The Germans were sociable with the chiefs unlike the snobbish British.
- The Germans deceived them to enjoy the rights of middleman trade monopoly.
- The Germans accepted the conditions given to them like no beatings without crimes, no taxes on their livestock, respect for native cultures and land rights.
- The chiefs were frightened by the German warship.
- The chiefs were impressed with the German dynamism.

b) (i) **Negative effects of German rule** (5 marks)

- Forced labour.
- Poor working conditions.
- Heavy taxes.
- Land seizure.
- Public flogging of the natives.
- Very immoral and adultery of local women.
- Disrespect for native culture and arrogance.
- Brutal suppression of native revolts.
- Elimination of leaders – Manga Bell, Martin Paul Samba.

- Porters/carriers of heavy goods for the German traders.

ii) **Positive effects of German rule** (5 marks)

- Jobs in the plantations.
- Skills in modern agriculture.
- Eased movement of persons and goods through vehicles, locomotives, etc.
- Sent messages faster via telephones, postal services.
- Trade exchange, which increased income.
- Educational training and scholarships which reduced ignorance.
- Health centres which reduced death rate.
- Electricity which increased social standards.
- Modern houses that protected them.

3. (a) **External factors that influenced the growth of nationalism** (5 marks)

- Atlantic Charter of 1941 guaranteed people the right to live in freely chosen government.
- WWII exhausted France militarily and economically.
- The Left wing political organisations in France supported the nationalists e.g. CGT, Communist and Socialists parties.
- Defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu, Indo-China, encouraged/inspired the nationalists.
- Anti-colonial stance of the UNO: sent visiting missions to French Cameroon to verify developments towards independence.
- Material and moral anti-colonial support provided by the two superpowers (USA and USSR).
- Manchester Pan African Congress of 1945.
- Bandung Afro-Asian Conference of 1955.
- Independence of French colonies like Indo-China encouraged the Cameroonian nationalists.
- The humiliation the French suffered in the 1956 Suez Canal Crisis of 1956.
- The defeat suffered by the French in the Algerian War of Independence of 1954-62.

b) (i) **Conditions in French Cameroon that led to the UPC revolts** (5 marks)

- Refusal of France to accept immediate independence.
- Rigging of the 1951/52 elections.
- Supporting the BDC against the UPC.
- Assimilation destruction of native culture.
- Indigenat depriving people of civil liberties.
- Prestation or forced labour.
- Economic exploitation by the French.
- Poor working conditions.
- Arrest, transfer and imprisonment of UPecistes.
- Low prices for agricultural produce. (**Assess others**)

b) (ii) **Reasons for the banning of the UPC** (5 marks)

- The use of violence in politics.
- The organization of strikes.
- The possession of arms illegally.
- The training of supporters in the bush on guerilla warfare.

- The launching of anti-French propaganda and exaggerating atrocities of French colonial policies.
- The party insisted on immediate independence.
- Pressure from the Catholic Church and moderate politicians.
- To prevent the party gaining power.
- To destroy the party in French Cameroon.

b) (iii) Contributions of the UPC to independence (5 marks)

- First party and objective was immediate independence.
- Educated the masses on the evils of French colonialism.
- Established contacts with traditional organizations such as *Ngondo*, *Kumze*, etc
- Petitions to the UN on independence.
- Addressed the UNO in 1952 demanding immediate independence.
- Mobilised international support from the Communist Bloc, French Communist Party etc. for immediate independence.
- Adopted violence and destruction of French property. This frightened the French to decolonize the territory.
- The UPC raised the level of political awareness in the territory through its news papers: *La Verite*, *L'Etoile*, etc.
- UPC pressure forced the French to grant internal self-government in 1957 (*Loi Cadre*).
- UPC's continues violence influenced the granting of independence in to French Cameroon 1960.

4. a) Reasons for the succession of Paul Biya as President (5 marks)

- Biya was very loyal to President Ahidjo.
- Ahidjo wanted to resign from office and not from power hence needed a loyalist.
- He was the most bilingual among the Ahidjoists.
- He was not a tribalist like the other Ahidjoists.
- He had no strong political base to challenge Ahidjo out of office.
- He was a good and experienced technocrat and had served him as Director of his civil cabinet, Secretary General and Prime Minister.
- He was a southerner and Ahidjo wanted power to move to the South.
- He was a Christian and Ahidjo wanted a loyal Christian.
- Biya was the constitutional successor as Prime Minister in 1982.

b) Domestic achievements (10 marks)
Political

- Returned the country to multi-party politics and improvement on human rights.
- Release of many political prisoners and return of many Cameroonians on exile.
- Increase in the number of provinces from 7 to 10.
- Appointment of Anglophone as Prime Minister and Head of Government.
- Creation of specialized ministries for women and youths.
- Decentralisation in the 1996 Constitution.

Social

- Creation of the GCE Board and BAC Board.
- Creation of an Anglo-Saxon University.
- Liberalization of higher education and many university institutes were established.
- Liberalization of the health sector.
- National television went operational.
- Eased the issuing of passports.
- More bilingual technical and grammar colleges were set up. **(Assess others)**

Economic

- Liberalization of the economy. Many foreign investors.
- Liberalization of the petroleum sector.
- Improvement in industrialization, many cement factories.
- Improvement in the transport sector, Douala-Yaoude Road, Nsimalen international airport, Port in Kribi, etc.
- Computerization of the Civil Service, Customs, etc.

c) Foreign affairs (5 marks)

- Secured the admission of Cameroon in *La Francophonie* in 1991.
- Admission in the Commonwealth in 1995.
- Won the Bakassi case with Nigeria in 2002.
- More Chinese investments.
- More Israeli investments especially on security.
- Improved ties with the Vatican.
- Established diplomatic ties with South Africa.
- Organized OAU summit in 1996. **(Assess others)**

SECTION B: AFRICA SINCE 1870 (EXCLUDING CAMEROON)

5. a) (i) How events in Africa caused the scramble (4 marks)

- The collapse of the big/large empires created vacuum.
- The inter-tribal wars and weaknesses of Africa.
- The decline of Turkish influence in North Africa.
- The British occupation of Egypt that forced France to rush to Equatorial Africa.
- The French occupation of Tunisia which pushed the Italians to Libya.
- King Leopold II's activities in the Congo e.g. signing treaties with the local chiefs.
- The British expulsion of the French traders in the Niger Basin influenced the French rush to Equatorial Africa. **(Assess others. Don't award more than one mark for motives of the scramble)**

(ii) How events in Europe caused the scramble (4 marks)

- The Industrial Revolution created the need for more markets and raw materials, etc in Africa.
- The German seizure of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 forced France to look for African compensation.
- In the Berlin Congress of 1878, Bismarck supported France to gain Tunisia.
- The unification of Italy in 1870 made her militarily and economically strong to enter the colonial rule.
- The unification of Germany in 1871 increased her military and economic power and threatened the balance of power in Europe.
- The growth of nationalism in Europe and the search for large empires for prestige. **(Assess others)**

b) Effects of the European rivalry in Africa (6 marks)

- It led to clashes over strategic areas e.g. river basins.
- It led to the annexation of other areas in the interior of Africa for territorial compensation.
- It led to the Berlin Conference to regulate the race.
- It led to African resistance.
- It led to the Brussels Act banning arm sales to Africans.
- It led to the partition of Africa whereby ethnic groups were separated.
- It led to loss of lives and property.
- It led to the exchange of territories to prevent war e.g. Duck Bill Exchange between France and Germany.
- It led to the European occupation of Africa except for Liberia and Ethiopia.
- It made Britain to gain the lion's share.
- It contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

DON'T AWARD MORE THAN ONE MARK ON THE EFFECTS OF COLONISATION such as establishment of schools, transport, health centres. These are not the effects of the scramble but effects of colonial rule.

c) Reasons for the British application of Indirect Rule in Nigeria (6 marks)

- To ease administration.
- To reduce cost of administration.
- To preserve indigenous (native) culture.
- To avoid transport inconveniences.
- To avoid communication inconveniences.
- To avoid direct contact with the hostile Africans.
- To make colonial rule beneficial to the British.
- **(Assess others).**

Or Reasons for the French adoption of Assimilation in Senegal (6 marks)

- To win the support of the elite.
- To easily spread French culture.
- To integrate the resources of Africa to France.
- To increase French investments overseas.
- To increase the size of the French empire.
- To easily use the resources of Senegal and develop France.
- The influence of French revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. **(Assess others).**

6. a) (i) Meaning of Apartheid (5 marks)

- A policy of keeping whites and non-whites especially Blacks apart.
- Officially introduced by Dr. F.D. Malan in South Africa in 1948.
- A policy of segregating whites and non-whites in jobs, schools, hospitals, churches, restaurants, etc.
- Series of legislations were passed enforcing the segregation.
- The segregation was peacefully and violently resisted by the Blacks. **(Assess others).**

ii) Reasons for adopting the policy in 1948 (5 marks)

- To monopolize power in South Africa.
- To prevent the contamination of the White race.
- To monopolize jobs in South Africa.

- To monopolize fertile lands in South Africa.
- To guarantee protection of the investments of the Whites.
- To monopolize trade and raw materials in South Africa.
- The influence of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa.
- Malan wanted to honour the 1948 electoral promises.
- The outcome of the independence of India and Pakistan in 1948.
- Non-Whites were regarded as inferior. **(Assess others).**

iii) How Apartheid affected the lives of Africans (5 marks)

- Africans had no voting rights.
- Africans were excluded from the legislature and executive.
- Africans had to carry passes.
- Africans were given inferior education, healthcare, etc.
- Africans were given lower salaries.
- Africans lost their lands.
- Africans were restricted on sensitive professions.
- Africans were not allowed to form political parties, trade unions and protest maltreatment. **(Assess others).**

b) Stages leading to Black majority rule (5 marks)

- In 1979 PW Botha in a speech told South Africans to be ready for revolution.
- Botha attempted to release Nelson Mandela from prison on conditions.
- Botha allowed Blacks to form Trade Unions.
- Botha allowed Blacks to elect local councils.
- Botha abolished the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts.
- Rise of FW de Klerk to power in 1989 with liberal ideas.
- De Klerk released Mandela from prison in February 1990 and he also released many anti-Apartheid activists.
- De Klerk lifted the ban on the ANC.
- 1992 National Referendum on democratic reforms had 70% YES vote.
- Production of a multi-party democratic constitution.
- April 1994 multi-party presidential elections were organized and won by Mandela of the ANC.
- May 1994 Mandela became President. **(Assess others).**

7. a) i) Why Moise Tshombe declared the secession of Katanga (5 marks)

- To escape the Communist policies of Patrice Lumumba.
- The influence of the Belgian Mining Company (Union Miniere).
- His hatred for Patrice Lumumba and his tribe.
- His hatred for the unitary system of Lumumba.
- Not happy to share the Katangese wealth.
- Never wanted Russian influence in Katanga.
- To escape the chaos in Katanga. **(Assess others).**

ii) Reasons for foreign intervention (5 marks)

- To fight against Russian influence.
- To prevent the establishment of a Socialist state.
- To protect Belgian lives and property.
- To protect their economic privileges especially minerals.
- To maintain peace and security.
- To protect their investments.

- To react to the response of the politicians. (**Assess others**).

b) i) Reasons for the restoration of the Central Authority (5 marks)

- The UN helped the central government with soldiers.
- Many independent African countries condemned the secessionists.
- Inadequate Belgian mercenaries helping the Katangese.
- Moise Tschombe, the rebel leader, stroke a peace deal.
- Most Congolese were against the secessionists.
- Katanga was successfully blockaded. (**Assess others**).

ii) Results of the secession war in Congo by 1965 (5 marks)

- Death of the Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba.
- Death of the UN Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld.
- Heavy material destructions.
- Many Congolese lost their lives.
- Influenced the creation of the OAU in 1969.
- African military officers gained experience and copied the example of Mobutu's seizure of power in 1965 to establish military rule in Nigeria and Ghana in 1966.
- It caused some Katangese to go on exile and formed militia.
- It projected the image of the UNO as peace keeping body. (**Assess others**)

SECTION C: WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

8. a) How German foreign policy contributed to the outbreak of World War I (6 marks)

- Bismarck started the Alliance System and that caused division in Europe into Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- Kaiser William II opted for Welt Politik to dominate the world.
- Kaiser William II wanted to overtake Britain in naval power after 1906.
- Kaiser William II ambitions to get more colonies leading to Franco-German conflicts over Morocco.
- Kaiser William II gave a blank cheque of support to Austria in the Balkans.
- Kaiser William II's open support to Austria against Russia and tension in the Balkans.
- Germany supported Austria to issue harsh ultimatum to Serbia after the assassination of Frank Ferdinand.
- Germany supported Austrian invasion of Serbia in July 1914.
- Germany declared war on Russia and France in August 1914.
- Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium. (**Assess others**)

b) Reasons for the defeat of the Germans in 1918 (6 marks)

- Allied powers had more weapons.
- Allied powers had more troops.
- Allied powers had more resources for prolonged war.
- Italy of the Triple Alliance declared war against Austria and Germany in 1915.
- Germany was fighting a two front war.

- USA with her military and economic power declared war against Germany 1917.
- In January 1918, President Wilson of USA offered liberal peace settlement on a defeated Germany.
- By 1918, the Germans were exhausted militarily and economically. (**Assess others**).

c) How defeated Germany was treated in the Treaty of Versailles (1919) (8 marks)

Military

- Army – limited to 100,000. Demilitarization of Rhineland.
- Airforce – not allowed.
- Navy – prohibition of submarines.

Economic

- Had to pay reparation of 6,600million Pounds.
- Lost trading rights in China and Egypt.
- Surrendered her big merchant ships to Britain.
- Had to give/supply a fixed quantity of coal to France.

Political and territorial

- No union of Austria and Germany.
- Loss of overseas colonies – Britain and France shared Kameruna and Togoland, South West Africa went to South Africa, German East Africa shared by Britain and Belgium, Japan gained German Pacific Islands. Austria gained New Guinea etc. (**AWARD MAX 3 MARKS**)
- Alsace – Lorraine to France.
- Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.
- Saar placed under international control, etc. (**Assess others**)

9. a) Why Collective Security was adopted after WWI (5 marks)

- To maintain peace.
- To prevent another global war.
- To protect newly created states.
- To defend small states.
- To promoted arms control and limitation of aggression.
- To easily enforce sanctions. (**Assess others**).

b) i) Reasons for the failure of Collective Security (7 marks)

- No permanent army to fight aggressions.
- Economic problems facing nations caused by the Great Depression OF 1929.
- The US Policy of Isolationism that encouraged international aggressions.
- The aggressive/expansionist policies of the Axis Powers.
- The Anglo-French policy of Appeasement.
- Refusal of the Western Powers to form Grand Alliance with Russia to check the Axis Powers.
- The remoteness of some places made Collective Security difficult to work because of limited resources.
- Inability for members to accept arms control. (**Assess others**)

ii) Positive effects of the Second World War (4 marks)

- The birth of UNO in 1945.
- The growth of African nationalism and independence.
- The decline of Nazi tyranny in Europe.

- Provision of Marshal Aid which accelerated economic growth in Japan, Italy and West Germany.
- Increase on African exports.
- Provision of jobs to Africans as fighters.
- Increase in the transport sector.
- Reconstruction of new and better houses, streets.
- More rights gained by women.
- Reduction of racism. **(Assess others)**

ii) Negative effects (4 marks)

- Outbreak of the Cold War.
- Russian occupation of Eastern Europe and loss of democratic rights.
- Partition of countries and cities between the Communists and non-Communists e.g. Germany and Berlin.
- Millions lost their lives.
- Millions became refugees.
- Destruction of industries and cities especially by the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- High unemployment in Europe and poverty.
- Scarcity of basic products and inflation. **(Assess others)**

10. a) Global Warming

Causes

- toxic gases from domestic electrical appliances.
- Toxic gases from mechanic objects.
- Burning down of vegetation.
- Deforestation.
- Release of gases from decaying organic matters.

Effects

- Drought and water shortages.
- Skin diseases especially rashes.
- Decline in fishing and hunting activities.
- Increase in fire and dangerous insects. **(Assess others)**

b) Refugees

Causes

- Liberation wars.
- Civil wars.
- International invasion.
- Political victimization.
- Gender discrimination and victimization.
- Persecution of minorities.
- Religious persecutions.
- Post-electoral violence.

(Don't accept factors not related to well-founded fear of victimisation, political differences, violence, wars, major natural disasters, etc. Factors such as poor living conditions, unemployment, mild natural hazards, etc are causes of IDPs not refugees)

Effects

- Reduction of population pressure on departing countries.
- Provision of cheap labour.
- Stimulates investments to take care of the refugees.
- Spread of culture.
- Extra government expenditure on food, shelter, water.
- Spread of diseases.
- Ramshackle shelters to take care of refugees.
- Promotion of malnutrition.

- Reduction of labour force in departing countries. **(Assess others)**

c) HIV / AIDS

Causes

- Sexual intercourse.
- From contaminated objects.
- From blood transfusion.
- From mother to child through placenta.
- Close contacts with wounds with unprotected hands. **(Assess others)**

Effects

- High death rate.
- Shortage of labour force.
- Inefficiency of labour because of absentism.
- Increase in the number of orphans.
- Stigmatization because affected people are isolated.
- Increase in government expenditure on campaigns, drugs. **(Assess others)**

d) Sports

Causes

- To improve health.
- To increase entertainment.
- To generate income.
- To improve friendship.
- To reduce the gap between men and women.
- To promote infrastructural development. **(Assess others)**

Effects

- Promotion of tourism in countries.
- Provision of jobs to unemployed youths.
- Reduction of racism.
- Reduction of gender discrimination.
- Improvement of infrastructural developments.
- Opening of sports schools.
- Promotion of capital flight.
- Promotion of clandestine migration.
- Promotion of violence by losing team. **(Assess others)**

e) Globalization

Causes

- Technological advancement in transport.
- Advancement in international financial system.
- Presence of multi-national corporations, branches of international organizations.
- Relaxation of Cold War.
- Liberalization of international trade.
- Advancement in democracy. **(Assess others)**

Effects

- Promotion of international trade.
- Expansion of the tertiary sector.
- Family reunion.
- Accessibility of experts.
- International aid.
- Brain drain.
- Capital flight.
- Interference in internal matters.
- Cultural imperialism.
- Spread of diseases etc. **(Assess others)**

f) Mass Communication

Causes

- To promote globalization.
- To promote international trade.
- To get quick access to jobs.
- Promote cultural exchanges.
- To promote liberal democratic ideas. (**Assess others**).

Effects

- Growth of international trade.
- Promotion of human rights.
- Promotion of culture and tourism.
- Promotion of good governance.
- Promotion of western culture at the expense of Africans.
- Promotion of cyber crimes.
- Promotion of fake information.
- Encouragement of violence. (**Assess others**)

Mark 7/7/6 marks for ANY THREE topical issues selected.

KAWLO (gcerevision.com)