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REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie

MINISTERE DES ENSEIGNEMENTS SECONDAIRES

CELLULE D'APPUI A L'ACTION PEDAGOGIQUE
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TEACHERS' RESOURCE UNIT TRU-RIP-STA MOCK EXAMS CMR-BAMENDA NORTH WEST REGION

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

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MARCH 2025

The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with NOWEHTA	SUBJECT CODE NUMBER **0560**	PAPER NUMBER **2**
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION	SUBJECT TITLE **HISTORY**	
ORDINARY LEVEL		

Time Allowed: **TWO and a half hours**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

- Answer Four Questions
- Two questions must be chosen from SECTION A, one from SECTION B, ONE other from SECTION C. One of the two questions 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 of good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

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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.

Either

Q.1A*Study this extract on events leading to the annexation of Cameroon, German colonization and the end of German rule and then answer questions (a) to (e) which follow (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in brackets)

On the 7th of August 1879, a Douala chief led his colleagues to write a letter to a British Queen requesting a British annexation of Cameroon. In March 1881 another Cameroon Coastal chief wrote a second letter through Edward Hyde Hewett still asking for a British annexation. Unfortunately, both letters were not replied by the British. In November 1881 two Douala chiefs wrote to the British Head of government requesting a British annexation. Despite the fact that the kings advanced a good number of reasons why they wanted their territory to be annexed by the British, no reply was given. In 1882 the British Head of Government promised to look into the issue of annexation later. As the British were hesitating, the Germans decided to take action .For this reason, in April 1884 the German Chancellor and the German Kaiser decided to send a team to the coast of West Africa with the objective to make arrangements for the German annexation of Cameroon. At the same time the British queen changed her mind in favour of the annexation of Cameroon and Consul Hewett was sent to carry out the assignment. When he reached Fernando Po he met a British Naval official and gave him some treaty forms to cross over to Cameroon and start negotiations with the Cameroon coastal chiefs as he moved over to Nigeria for a similar exercise. Hewett was to leave Nigeria before coming to Cameroon ,but he delayed and was overtaken by a German warship carrying the team sent by the German Government to annex Cameroon.

The Germans established a protectorate in Cameroon...after having deceived and outmaneuvered the British diplomatically .Between 1884 and 1914,they expanded and consolidated their hold on the territory .By 1914, the Germans had successfully taken the step towards uniting the coastal and inland ethnic groups into a singie cohesive modern nation.

When the First World War broke out... Allied forces invaded German Cameroon. They captured the town of Douala from the Germans. They eventually captured Yaoundé and besieged the German forces in the Mora Fort. The departure of Zimmermann and Ebermaier signaled the end of German rule in Cameroon. Following the defeat of Germany, Lancelot Oliphant and Georges Picot partitioned former German Cameroon

Source: Adapted from Chiambah, M.R: An Integrated History since 1850 for G.C.E OL Candidates

a) i) Who was the Douala chief (line 1) that led his colleagues to write an annexation letter to the British Queen?
ii) Identify the head of the British government mentioned in line 5 who received a joint letter of annexation from the two Douala chiefs in November 1881.
iii) Give two reasons why Britain developed little interest to annex Cameroon before 1884 **(1+1+2) marks**

b) i) Name two German firms that were very instrumental in the German annexation of Cameroon.
(ii) What name was given to the agreement signed by the German traders and the Douala chiefs that transferred their sovereignty to the Germans?
iii) Give two ways by which the Germans consolidated their hold on the territory as stated in line 20. ***(2+1+2) marks***

c) i) Identify an inland ethnic group that aided the Germans in achieving the task of uniting Cameroonians into a modern nation (line 21).
ii) Give the name of one coastal ethnic group that resisted the German moves of creating a modern nation, as described in the passage
iii) Give two reasons why ethnic groups resisted German penetration and colonial rule. ***(1+1+2) marks***

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d). i) What name was given to the joint Allied forces (line 22) during the First World War in Cameroon?

ii) Give the month and the year Zimmermann and Ebermaier left Cameroon marking the end of German rule. **(1+2) marks**

e) i) With reference to the extract, which country did Lancelot Oliphant represent during the partition of Cameroon?

ii) Give two effects of the partition of Cameroon on Cameroonians? **(1+2) marks**

Q.1B*Study this extract on the reaction of Southern Cameroons representatives to a crisis in a Nigerian Legislative Assembly in the early 1950s and answer question (a) –(d) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in brackets)

. . . The supporters of the policy of benevolent neutrality formed a bloc and boycotted the sessions of the Eastern House of Assembly because X who was the only Southern Cameroonian representative in the Eastern Nigerian Executive Council was not reinstated.

When the representatives of the **Benevolent Neutrality Bloc** returned to British Southern Cameroons they undertook a tour of the region explaining the issues at stake. They called on their supporters to send representatives to a Conference which was to hold from the 22nd-24th of May. At the Conference, Dibongue and Endeley agreed to merge their political associations to form a political party in Southern Cameroons. The party formed in June 1953, was the first indigenous political party in British Cameroons. . . was President and Dibongue was the Patron of the party. Mbile, although the Secretary General of one of the pressure groups that merged to form the party, was not a member of the new party. He nonetheless formed a rival political party with P.M Kale in 1953.

Also, at the Conference, it was agreed that a petition should be sent to the British Secretary of State for Colonies. In the petition, they demanded that the British authorities should create a separate and autonomous region or legislature for British Cameroons. Endeley took the letter on May 28, 1953 to London. It was against this background that the Lancaster House Conference was convened in August 1953.

Source: Ngoh V.J: Cameroon 1884-Present (2018) The History of A People (page 167)

a) (i) What name is given to the crisis that caused the reaction of Southern Cameroonians described in the extract?

(ii) In which month and year did the crisis mentioned in a (i) take place?

(iii) Outline the consequences of this crisis on Southern Cameroonians. **(1+2+2) marks**

b) (i) Who was X (line 2) the lone Southern Cameroonian in the Eastern Nigerian Executive Council?

(ii) Which ministerial portfolio did he occupy in the Executive Council?

(iii) Give two reasons why the Southern Cameroonians decided to form the benevolent neutrality bloc (line1) **(1+1+2) marks**

c) (i) Identify the town in which a conference was held from the 22 to 24th of May to decide on the political future of Southern Cameroons following the Eastern Regional crisis.

(ii) Name the two political associations which merged to form the first indigenous political party in British Cameroons (line9).

(iii) What name was given to the party mentioned in c(ii) above and who was its leader? **(1+2+2) marks**

d) (i) Which was the rival party formed by NN Mbile and PM Kale in 1953?

(ii) Give one reason why Mbile was excluded from the first indigenous political party mentioned in c(iii) although he was the secretary general of one of the pressure groups that merged to form the party.

(iii) Name any two Southern Cameroonians who rejected the concept of benevolent neutrality.

(iv) Apart from the formation of the first political party in British Cameroons, which other important resolutions were taken in the conference that held in the town mentioned in c(i) above? **(1+1+2+2) marks**

2.a) Explain why most Cameroon Coastal chiefs preferred Britain to annex their territory.

b) Why did the British Government adopt a hesitant attitude towards the annexation of Cameroon?

c) Give reasons why Cameroon was annexed by Germany and not by Britain although most coastal chiefs preferred the British. **7/7/6 marks**

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3.a) Why did the U.P.C organize a revolt in French Cameroon in 1955?
b) What were the effects of the revolt on French Cameroonians?
c) How did the revolt contribute to the granting of independence to French Cameroon in 1960?
7/6/7 marks

4.a) What were the causes of the economic crisis in Cameroon under President Paul Biya?
b) Explain the measures which have been taken by President Biya's government to end the economic crisis.
c). Outline the positive and negative effects of the economic crisis on Cameroonians.
5/5/5/5 marks

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

5.a) What economic reasons prompted the European powers to scramble for territories in Africa in the 1880s?
b) How did the Berlin West Africa Conference resolve the problems caused by the scramble?
c) Outline the imperialist methods which were used by the European powers to acquire territories in Africa.
7/6/7 marks

6.a) What role did Africans play during the Second World War?
b) Outline the ***internal factors*** that led to the rise of African Nationalism after 1945.
c) Show how Kwame Nkrumah contributed to the decolonization of the Gold Coast.
6/8/6/ marks

7.a) What were the objectives of the A.U when it was formed?
b) Explain the major achievements of the A.U so far.
c) How is the A.U better than the O.A.U?
7/7/6 marks

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

8. What were a) the causes of the First World War?
Outline(b) the positive effects and (c) the negative effects of the war.
d) How was Germany punished for provoking the war?
5/5/5/5 marks

9.a) For what reasons was the Anglo-French policy of Appeasement towards Germany adopted in the 1930s?
b) Why and (c) with what consequences was the policy abandoned in 1939?
7/6/7 marks

10.a) Why was the UNO created in 1945?
c) How was it organized to achieve its objectives?
d) What efforts have been made by the UNO to improve life in developing countries?
7/ /7/6 marks

END

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