

**SECTION A: 1800-1922**

1. With reference to specific examples, show the extent to which pull factors were at the origin of the 19<sup>th</sup> century migrations in Cameroon?
2. The introduction of Christian missionary activities in Cameroon was a mixed blessing to the indigenes. Discuss.
3. What factors motivated German expansion into Cameroon's interior after 1884?
4. Account for and examine the effects of Cameroonian involvement in the First World War.

**SECTION B: 1922-1961**

5. Evaluate British socio-economic development of Southern Cameroons during the Mandate.
6. Account for and examine the reasons for the inability of the indigenes of French Cameroon to put up a successful resistance against French rule.
7. Evaluate the contributions of the UPC uprising to the independence process in French Cameroon.
8. Discuss the political and constitutional evolution from 1954 leading to the reunification of British Southern Cameroon with French Cameroon in 1961.

**SECTION C: 1961 TO PRESENT**

9. "Its adoption was as imperative as its dissolution was inevitable". Examine this view of the Federal Republic of Cameroon between 1961 and 1972.
10. What measures were adopted by President Ahidjo between 1961 and 1972 to combat terrorism in East Cameroon?
11. Why was the Ahidjo-Biya friendship so short-lived after 1982?
12. To what extent were internal problems responsible for the economic crisis of the late 1980s in Cameroon?

**END!**