

LITTORAL ASSOCIATION OF HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION TEACHERS (LAHCT)
REGIONAL MOCK

General Certificate of Education Examination

0760 HISTORY 1

MARCH 2025
LEVEL

ADVANCED

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidates Identification No.	
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 "Advanced Level - 0760 History 1"
 4. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided above.
 5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil: Candidates Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate 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 B is your answer, Mark B 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 answer. 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, where necessary, 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 after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.

1. The movement of the Bakweri / Duala and the Bamum / Nso was the result of rivalry between:
[A] Samsu/Nyong pasi and Samsu/Ngonso
[B] Mbedi/Ewale and Nchare-yen/Ngonso
[C] Galai/Mbedi and Ewale/Ngonso
[D] Gawolbe/Nchare-yen and Nchare-yen/Ewale
2. The traditional arm of government that regulated the powers of the King /Chief as well as their burial was:
[A] the Council of the Elders
[B] the war club
[C] the Mafor
[D] the Secret Society
3. The most important political factor for Adama's Jihad in North Cameroon was:
[A] the promise of political power over the captured area
[B] the quest of political power and domination
[C] the extravagant life style of the Kirdi aristocracy
[D] Fulani desire to occupy administrative positions
4. Who was the Spanish official who provoked the eviction of the London Baptist missionaries from Fernando Po?
[A] Samuel Dixon
[B] Joseph Merrick
[C] Don Carlos Chacon
[D] Captain De Lerena
5. A significance of the Germano-Duala Treaty of 1884 to Cameroon was that:
[A] it led to the loss of sovereignty to the German traders
[B] it encouraged German advancement into the interior
[C] the Duala middleman monopoly of trade was violated
[D] it made Cameroon a German colony
6. Cameroonians resented the German taxation policy because:
[A] the taxes were extended to women and children
[B] the taxation policies were arbitrary
[C] the tax was increase from 8 to 16 marks by 1908
[D] people who could not pay were exposed to excessive labour
7. Allied victory over the Germans in Douala during the First World War in Cameroon was because:
[A] the Allied forces were numerically more than the German forces
[B] the Douala people supported the Allies against the Germans
[C] the Allied forces were supported by the naval unit commanded by captain Fuller
[D] a contingent of Belgian forces supported Britain and France
8. British Southern Cameroon was carved into two administrative units in the late 1940s which were:
[A] the Bamenda and the Cameroon provinces
[B] the South West and the North West provinces
[C] the Bamenda province and the West Cameroon
[D] the Eastern region and West Cameroon
9. All were responsible for the anti-colonial revolts against the French during the Mandate period EXCEPT:
[A] disrespect for native culture and institutions
[B] seizure of land
[C] harsh colonial policies of corvee and prestation
[D] the conscription of native as porters and soldiers
10. The most important internal reason for the rise of nationalism in British Southern Cameroon was:
[A] the policy of Indirect Rule neglected the educated elite
[B] socio-economic neglect of the territory
[C] the birth of pressure group
[D] Ibophobia
11. Which was the most significant effect of the UPC Uprising?
[A] the banning of the UPC by Roland Pre
[B] dispersal of the UPC leaders
[C] material and human damages
[D] instability in French Cameroon
12. At the Mamfe plebiscite conference of 1959 the political opinion that stood for integration was:
[A] the CCC of chief Nyenti
[B] the KNDP of Foncha
[C] the KNDP of alliance
[D] the KUP of Kale
13. Ahidjo successfully instituted the single party in Cameroon in 1966 because:
[A] it was a wind of change in Africa
[B] there was need for development
[C] there was need for national unity
[D] the Federal constitution gave Ahidjo much powers that few ventured to oppose him
14. Ahidjo used all the following methods to silence his opponents in the state of East Cameroon EXCEPT:
[A] arrest and trail
[B] execution
[C] imprisonment
[D] presidential pardon
15. Jua's fall from power in the state of West Cameroon was mainly because:
[A] of his power struggle with the Federal Inspector Ngoh
[B] Jua was accused of mismanagement and corruption
[C] Ahidjo was not satisfied with his handling of the Bakossi- Bamileke conflict
[D] Jua was blamed for the poor performance of the Powercam
16. The most important economic reason for the dissolution of the Federal System was:
[A] to resolve budget deficits in West Cameroon
[B] the discovery of petroleum deposits in West Cameroon
[C] the costly nature of the federation
[D] the need to harmonize salaries of civil servants in the two Cameroons
17. In order to encourage economic development in Cameroon Ahidjo did the following EXCEPT:

- [A] established National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM)
- [B] proposed the five years development plan
- [C] instituted the concept of self-reliant development
- [D] harmonize the economies of the two states in Cameroon

Which of these was not a cause of the Ahidjo-Biya rift in the 1980s?

- [A] The conflict in ideas within the ranks of the CNU
- [B] Conflict between the government and the party
- [C] Leadership conflict in state affairs
- [D] The appointment of Bello Bouba Maigari as Prime Minister in 1982

The immediate cause of the April 6th 1984 coup d'etat in Cameroon was:

- [A] Biya's policy of rigour and moralization
- [B] poor management of the economy by president Biya
- [C] the Muslim Christian conflict over power sharing
- [D] Biya's decision to transfer units of the Republican Guards

An internal cause of the economic crisis in Cameroon in the 1990s was:

- [A] the misappropriation of state funds
- [B] corruption in the administration
- [C] capital flight
- [D] fluctuation of prices of agricultural products in the world market

The most decisive step taken by Britain to abolish the Slave Trade on the West African coast was:

- [A] spreading of Christianity
- [B] deployment of the British navy to West Africa
- [C] founding of Sierra Leone
- [D] enactment of the abolition law of 1807

The most significant political impact of the activities of the Christian Missionaries in West Africa was:

- [A] the winning of most African souls
- [B] the introduction of new economic crops
- [C] the emergence of a new educated elite
- [D] the adulteration of African culture

All the following are similarities between the Sokoto and Tukolor Jihads EXCEPT:

- [A] Common ethnic solidarity
- [B] Common geographical consideration
- [C] Common source of inspiration
- [D] Common brotherhood principles

The humanitarian provision of the Berlin Act of 1885 requested the European nations to:

- [A] guarantee free navigation in the Congo and Niger Basins
- [B] peacefully exploit raw materials from Africa's interior
- [C] notify other imperial powers about their territorial acquisitions
- [D] abolish slave trade and slavery in Africa's interior

The Italians could be blamed for their defeat at Adowa in 1896 because they:

- [A] made use of outdated maps of East Africa

- [B] easily accepted the terms of the Treaty of Addis Ababa of 1896
- [C] equipped the Abyssinian Army with modern weapons
- [D] violated the Treaty of Uccialli

26. The most convincing reason for the introduction of Indirect Rule in British African Colonies was:

- [A] To encourage Africans to adopt British culture
- [B] To reduce the high cost of colonial administration
- [C] To make Africans benefit from British rule
- [D] To promote respect for African traditional institutions

27. All the following are economic factors that led to the rise of nationalism in Africa after the Second World War EXCEPT:

- [A] the improvement in the means of transport
- [B] the role of the educated elites
- [C] wartime measures
- [D] the formation of trade unions

28. The most important reason of the Mau Mau Movement in Kenya in the 1950s was:

- [A] the seizure of Kenyan land
- [B] the physical elimination of all white settlers
- [C] the arrest and imprisonment of Jomo Kenyatta
- [D] the attainment of Kenya's independence by violence

29. All of the following were the significance of the independence of Ghana for black Africa EXCEPT:

- [A] a pace setter in the independence struggle
- [B] reinforcement of Pan-Africanism
- [C] promotion of Neo-colonialism
- [D] stimulated African cultural renaissance

30. Decolonization in Portuguese colonies was retarded mostly by:

- [A] Low level of African literacy
- [B] Portuguese policy of Paternalism
- [C] African benefits from Portuguese rule
- [D] Repressive Portuguese administration

31. All of the following were the objectives of French Neo-colonialism in Equatorial Africa EXCEPT:

- [A] To ensure continuous economic exploitation
- [B] To promote French culture and language
- [C] To promote African economic interest
- [D] To ensure continuous political supremacy

32. Military coups in Africa since independence have mostly been blamed on:

- [A] Neo-colonialism and imperialism
- [B] the absence of parliamentary democracy
- [C] the success of military coups in other African countries
- [D] over expenditure on arms and ammunitions

33. F.W de Klerk could be considered the most popular Afrikaaner leader primarily because:

- [A] He intensified Apartheid laws in South Africa
- [B] He created special homelands for Blacks
- [C] He was very hard on ANC leaders
- [D] He facilitated the demise of the Apartheid Regime

34. The external factor that contributed to the demise of Apartheid in South Africa in 1994 was the:
[A] collapse of Communism
[B] release of Nelson Mandela from prison
[C] rise of De Klerk to power
[D] galvanisation of support by Desmond Tutu
35. The frequent refugee crisis in Africa are mainly provoked by:
[A] human rights violations
[B] Military coups
[C] Civil wars
[D] Famine
36. The religious causes of the English revolution of 1688 included all EXCEPT:
[A] reestablishment of arbitrary courts
[B] the Divine Right of Kings
[C] abolition of the Test Act
[D] declaration of Indulgence
37. The most distressing economic outcome of the American Revolution on France was that:
[A] it increased bankruptcy in France
[B] America refused to pay back debts owed to France
[C] America continued trading with Britain
[D] France gained very little commercial opportunities
38. Which of these congresses formally admitted France into the Concert of Europe of 1818-1822?
[A] The Congress of Laibech
[B] The Congress of Troppau
[C] The Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle
[D] The Congress of Verona
39. "A piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense" was Castlereagh's reaction to:
[A] The Congress of Troppau
[B] The Congress of Verona
[C] The Holy Alliance
[D] The Quadruple Alliance
40. Bismarck's inability to completely weaken France by 1871 led to:
[A] conflicts with Kaiser William II
[B] the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine
[C] the convening of the Berlin Congress
[D] his decision to keep France isolated
41. The outbreak of the First World War had often been described as the "tragedy of miscalculation" because of all the following EXCEPT:
[A] The European alliance system
[B] The German war plan
[C] The German "blank cheque" to Austria
[D] Russia's support for Serbia
42. All the following were identical provisions of the Paris Peace Treaties of 1919-23 EXCEPT:
[A] Disarmament of the defeated powers
[B] Lost of territories by the defeated powers
[C] Union between Germany and Austria was forbidden
[D] Payment of compensation for damages caused by the war
43. The structural weakness of the League of Nations was evident in:
[A] the conflict between the Council and Conference of Ambassadors
[B] the use of the Principle of Unanimity in decision making
[C] the absence of some great powers in the organisation
[D] the Anglo-French policy of Appeasement
44. The most appropriate reason for the failure of Collective Security between the wars was:
[A] German production of arms
[B] Inadequate treaty enforcement
[C] Invention of atomic weapons
[D] Lack of a standing army by the League of Nations.
45. Hitler was more secured to begin the Second World War when he:
[A] concluded the Pact of Steel with Mussolini
[B] signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
[C] concluded the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact
[D] invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia by 1939
46. The 'Hot Line' linking the White House in the USA and the Kremlin in the USSR was set up after the:
[A] Cuban Missile Crisis
[B] Arab-Israeli conflict
[C] Berlin Blockade
[D] Congo Crisis
47. The UNO can be credited in recent times for:
[A] promoting political unity among member states
[B] ensuring the free movement of goods and services
[C] fighting against hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy
[D] fighting against terrorism and the arm race
48. The Commonwealth of Nations and *La Francophonie* are similar in the following ways EXCEPT:
[A] Both promote peace and democracy in member states
[B] Both ensure the respect for human rights
[C] Both have adopted English and French as working languages
[D] Both provide financial aid to member states
49. The prolonged survival of the state of Israel since 1948 can be attributed to all the following EXCEPT:
[A] Growing unity between the leading Palestinian organizations
[B] Determination of Israeli leaders
[C] Strong support from the Western powers
[D] Military superiority
50. Ping-Pong Diplomacy in the 1970s greatly ameliorated:
[A] Sino-Soviet relations
[B] China's emergence as a Third Force
[C] Sino-American relations
[D] China's relations with the Third World

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