

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION, 2025

HISTORY 0760 ADVANCED LEVEL MARK GUIDES

PAPER 1 (MCQs)

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

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK MARCH 2025

MARK GUIDES FOR 0760 HISTORY 2

1. Compare the traditional governments in the Grassland and forest zones of Cameroon during the 19th century.

A two part question on the similarities and differences of the traditional governments of the grassland and the forest zones of Cameroon.

Part One: Similarities of the tradition governments of grassland and the forest zones

- Law and order prevailed in the two cases though maintenance was through different methods.
- Both communities had leaders or form of leadership that were looked up to.
- A system of checks and balances existed in both.
- They had some organizational political structure, etc

Part Two: Differences

- Grassland societies had centralized authorities with the 'Fon' wielding much influence and power at the centre. With the forest zones, power was shared among the lineage heads.
- There was the existence of regulatory societies which acted as advisory and judicial bodies e.g. Nwerong in Nso, Kwifon in Bafut, Ngumba, etc. These bodies were very influential and secretive in the grassfields than was the case in the forest zone.
- Grassland communities had societies that performed military functions. They acted as police enforcing authority of the Fon, fought wars of expansion and defence of the communities. Example of military wing was the Manjong society. These societies were not existing in the forest zone.
- Grassland communities had a hierarchical administrative system with the Fon at the head. The Fon was assisted by the village councils, sub chiefs, Queen Mother, who recognized the authority of the Fon e.g. Bafut and Nso. This organization was very negligible in the forest zone.
- Women, through the Queen Mother played an important role in the traditional government in the grassfields than in the forest zone where their role was negligible
- Existence of village councils to resolve small disputes amongst subjects in the grassfields. These councils were absent in most of the forest communities like the Bakweri, Duala where maintenance of law and order was through consensus.
- In the forest zone, there was the segmentary pattern of political organization under lineage heads as opposed to the nucleated settlements in the grassfields.
- Kingship in the grassfields was hereditary and considered divine. Fons were highly respected unlike the chiefs of the forest zone.

Mark 10/15 one way

2. Account for the triumph of Modibo Adama's Jihad in North Cameroon and examine the extent to which it was genuinely a 'Holy War.'

A three part question on the reasons for Adama's triumph in the first part, how it was a holy war in part two and how it was not a holy war in part three.

Part One: Reasons for Adama's triumph

- Disunity amongst the pagan communities
- Fulbe superior weapons and the use of mercenaries
- Effective leadership and better military strategy of Adama
- Massive support from the Fulani and promises from Adama
- Accumulation of sufficient wealth
- Economic motivation as the Fulani expected economic gains
- Successes in Hausaland
- Fulani determination to seize power
- Support from neighbouring Caliphate

- Topography suitable for calvary warfare
- Fulani fanaticism and the existence of Fulani communities, etc

Part Two: How the Jihad was a holy war

- Islam became the dominant religion in the region
- Transformation of North Cameroon into an Islamic Theocratic state
- Transformation of North Cameroon into an Islamic Theocratic state
- Creation of Koranic schools
- Ancestral worship and nominal Islam reduced
- Malikite Code was enforced with respect to the five pillars of Islam
- Unity amongst the Fulani population
- Islamic laws became state laws
- Slave trade was greatly reduced, etc

Part Three: Evidence that it was not genuinely a Holy War

- Establishment of Fulani hegemony in North Cameroon and overthrow of Kirdi regimes
- Seizure of farmlands and destruction of crops
- Attacks on other orthodox Islamic states
- Looting by the Jihadists
- Intensification of inter-tribal wars
- Sexual harassment by Fulani soldiers
- Recruitment of non Moslem mercenaries
- It encouraged slave raids and economic exploitation
- Instability and migrations
- Human and material destructions
- Fulani culture and civilization imposed in the region, etc

9/8/8 one way

3. 'Some indigenes along the coast of Cameroon repeatedly requested British annexation between 1879 and 1883, yet signed the treaty of annexation with the Germans in 1884.' Explain this paradox.

A two part question with focus on the reasons for indigenous demand for British annexation in the first part and the reasons why the natives signed annexation treaty with the Germans in the second part

Part One: Reasons why the indigenes demanded British annexation

a) Political reasons

- Administrative difficulties faced by the coastal chiefs
- Influence by the progress made by the Courts of Equity in Douala and the Court of Justice in Victoria
- Chiefs were tired of the frequent wars which led to deaths
- Desire to have British laws in their towns as was in Calabar
- Wanted protection from French Encroachment from the south, etc

b) Economic reasons

- British trade had more profitable to the indigenes/chiefs. British traders paid the 'Comey' while trade disputes were settled by the Courts of Equity in Douala and the Court of Justice in Victoria
- Indigenes were satisfied with the material compensation (annual dash) given them for the abolition of the slave trade
- Existence of British firms like John Holt, R.W. King and Amba Bay Trading Companies that provided employment to the indigenes
- Indigenes were under pressure from British traders to address letters and petitions requesting British annexation, etc

c) Social reasons:

- Friendly relations between the coastal chiefs and the English naval officers
- Influence of the successful evangelization mission as their activities were very satisfactory
- Influence of the good comportment and good work of the British missionaries
- Cultural ties established between the British nationals and the natives. E.g. the development of pidgin English and the adoption of English names and titles by some natives
- Admiration for British culture e.g. the wearing of hats and the use of English titles such as 'King', 'Prince', 'Duke'

Part Two: reasons why the natives signed annexation treaty with the Germans

- British reluctance to annex Cameroon
- Nightly meetings held by the Germans with the Duala Chiefs
- Influence of gifts(bribes) given by the Germans to the indigenes
- Impressive presence of the 'Moewe' along the Douala coast
- The Germans promised to respect native middleman monopoly of trade

15/10 one way

4. For what reasons and with what effects did German rule end in Cameroon in 1916?

A two part question on the reasons for the end of German rule in the first part and its effects in the second part.

Part One: Reasons for the end of German rule

- Extension of WWI to Cameroon
- Numerical advantage of the Allies
- Allies attacked Cameroon from many different areas
- Allies developed good war strategies
- Role of native collaborators
- Germans were exhausted by native wars of resistance
- Anglo-French determination to own Cameroon and avenge the 1884 annexation coup
- Germany was involved in wars elsewhere in Africa
- Germans lacked sufficient ammunitions
- Britain used troops from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, etc
- Fall of Mora, the last strong hold and German defeat in Cameroon, etc

Part Two: Effects

- Partition of Cameroon
- Destruction of valuable property
- German projects such as Gesellschaft Sud-Kamerun, Gesellschaft Nordwest Kamerun, etc were abandoned
- Mass exodus of German allies like Beti chiefs to Rio Muni
- Birth of pro-German associations and pressure groups
- Unrest and insecurity in Betiland
- Institution of Mandates
- Cameroon lost Neu-Kamerun to French Equatorial Africa, etc

12/13 either way

SECTION B: 1922 – 1961

5. Why and with what results did the British administer Southern Cameroons as an integral part of Nigeria between 1922 and 1946?

A two part question on the reasons for British administration of Southern Cameroons as an integral part of Nigeria in the first part and the result in the second part.

Part One: Reasons for administering Southern Cameroon as part of Nigeria

- Small size of the territory
- Enclaved nature of the territory with lack of road infrastructure
- Territory was considered as not being viable
- Lack of administrative personnel
- Insufficient financial means to sustain a separate administration
- Disjointed nature of the territory made its administration as part of Nigeria as the best option
- Britain was afraid of the high cost of colonial administration
- Desire to ease administration
- Desire to reduce cost of administration
- Fear of the return of the Germans
- Due to cultural and religious similarities with Nigeria
- Desire to stimulate socio-economic development of the territory
- The Mandate Commission of the League of Nations did not oppose the British decision, etc

Part Two: Results of administering Southern Cameroon as part of Nigeria

- Neglect of socio-economic development of the territory
- Influx of Nigerians into British Southern Cameroons
- Movement of many Cameroonians to Nigeria for educational purposes
- Encouraged inter-marriages between Southern Cameroonians and Nigerians
- Intensified economic interdependence on Nigeria
- Economic activities with Nigeria was intensified
- Politically, it led to the participation of Cameroonians in Nigerian politics thus raising their political awareness
- It delayed the birth of political parties in British Southern Cameroons since Cameroonians militated in political parties in Nigeria
- It led to the subsequent rise of nationalism in the territory because of the unfair treatment by Nigerians
- It completed the independence question in the British Cameroons

12/13 either way

6. To what do you attribute the apparent slow economic progress in French Cameroon during the Mandate era?

A straightforward question of the reasons for the slow progress in economic development in French Cameroon

Reasons for apparent slow economic progress

- France was afraid to invest in a territory that she did not have full sovereignty over
- France was more pre-occupied with post war reconstruction than investing in French Cameroon
- France was reluctant to grant huge loans for projects in French Cameroon that was not a French colony.
- The World Economic Depression of 1929-32 discouraged French investments as prices of primary products dropped between 60-70%
- The admission of Germany into the League of Nations in 1926 threatened France as both states had equal status in the organization
- The demand by Germany for the return of her former colonies frightened the French from investing much in the territory.

- French policy of 'La Mise-en-valeur' called for economic exploitation than development.
- The League lacked instruments to follow-up the material wellbeing of French Cameroon.
- Some French Cameroonians resisted French policies while others migrated to British Cameroons. This adversely affected the economic development of the territory.
- The clamour by pro-German movements in French Cameroon for the return of the Germans made France not to risk heavy investments in the territory.
- Etc

Mark global on 25

7. Elucidate the reasons why the UPC lost the elections of 1951-52 in French Cameroon and the consequences it had on the territory between 1952 and 1960?

Reasons for the UPC defeat in the 1951-52 elections

- Hatred of the French authorities
- Role of anti-UPC parties and pressure groups. E.g. BDC, Union Bamileke (1948), Evolution Sociale Camerounaise (ESOCAM-1949)
- Absence of the UPC in the north
- Electoral malpractices such as refusal to register UPC supporters in the electoral list
- France rigged the elections in favour of the BDC
- Lack of financial resources
- UPC supporters were intimidated
- UPC lacked representation in all the polling stations
- Many French Cameroonians did not understand the importance of the UPC call for immediate independence
- The BDC had popular politicians
- UPC propaganda was not spread throughout the territory.
- Absence of the party in the rural areas
- The UPC was considered as a Bassa-Bamileke party
- The UPC was stigmatised as a communist party
- The party was too radical and revolutionary
- It lost the support of traditional organisations such as Ngondo, Kumze, etc

Consequences of the UPC defeat:

- UPC wrote petitions to the UNO in 1952
- The UPC changed from peaceful to violent approach to achieve its goals
- The UN invited political leaders from the territory to present their grievances to the UN
- Appointment of Roland Pre in 1954 as new French commissioner
- Led to violence in the territory leading the May 1955 up risings
- France adopted measures to contain the UPC e.g. transfer of UPC leaders to remote areas, disruption of UPC rallies, seizure of UPC newspapers, harassment of UPC supporters, etc
- Made the UNO to send visiting missions to the territory in 1952, 1955
- Violence led to the destruction of property
- UPC fell out the Catholic Church for supporting the French administration
- UPC and USCC were banned in 1955
- UPC leaders went on exile and the party was divided into different tendencies
- The UPC adopted arm struggle as a means to chase the French out of the territory
- Military campaigns were launched against the UPC in its strongholds
- France granted reforms to appease French Cameroonians through the Loi Cadre of 1956, but the UPC was prevented from benefiting from the reforms
- France organized the killing of UPC leaders, Um Nyobe, Moumie
- Ahidjo was given exceptional powers by ALCAM to contain the UPC. etc

12/13 either way

8. What led to Foncha's rise to power in Southern Cameroons in 1959 and explain his role in the attainment of the independence and reunification of the territory with the Republic of Cameroon by 1961?

Part One: Reasons for Foncha's rise to power

- Endeley's volte-face on the issue of reunification.
- Grassroot support of the population
- Igbo-phobia or fear of Igbo domination
- Socio-economic backwardness of the territory
- Support of migrant French Cameroonians
- Hatred for the KNC-KPP alliance with Nigerian parties
- Disunity within the KNC-KPP alliance
- Foncha's humility
- KNDP's closeness with the masses
- Inability of Endeley to campaign in some parts of the grassfield especially in Kom
- Endeley's unpopular contour ploughing method of agriculture in the grassfields
- Support from UPC-OK
- Support from influential traditional rulers like Fon Galega II of Bali and Fon Achirimbi of Bafut
- Support from the populated Catholic community
- Unequal economic development
- Support from prominent KNC members who cross the carpet to join the KNDP. E.g. Muna, Fon Galega.
- KNDP victory in the 1959 elections into the WCHA, etc

Part Two: How Foncha attain independence and reunification

- Founding member of the KNC in 1953 and insistence on reunification.
- Stood firm for benevolent neutrality following the 1953 Eastern Regional Crisis
- Joined other Southern Cameroonian politicians to demand an autonomous region for the territory. This led to the Lyttleton Constitution and the granting of a quasi-federal status in 1954.
- Fell out with Endeley, left the KNC and created the KNDP in 1955 with reunification central on the party's objective.
- In 1956, he initiated a petition to the UNO stressing the people's call for reunification.
- Won five seats in the SCHA in 1957 on the platform of reunification
- Led the KNDP delegation to the 1957 Lancaster House Conference which led to the increase in the size of the SCHA from 13 to 26 and made the territory to have full autonomy in 1958
- Won 14 out of 26 seats in the 1959 elections on the platform of separation from Nigeria and became the Prime Minister of Southern Cameroons
- Played a prominent role as Prime Minister, during the UN mission to the territory in 1959, in the Mamfe Plebiscite Conference of August 1959 where he demanded for separation from Nigeria and deciding the future of the territory at a later date.
- His position during the visit to the UN in 1960
- He accepted the plebiscite questions as decided by the UNO
- Strong re-unificationist stand during the plebiscite campaigns. He participated and won the February 1961 Plebiscite on the platform of reunification.
- Role in the Bamenda Conference, Foumban Conference and Yaounde Tripartite Conference.
- Held several meetings with President Ahidjo of French Cameroon in preparation for independence and reunification of the territory.
- He was central in the granting of independence and eventual reunification.

10/15 one way

SECTION B: 1961 TO PRESENT

9. Examine the political and economic impact of the reunification of British Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroon in 1961.

A straight forward question on the political and economic impact of reunification.

Part I: Political impact:

- A centralized federation was put in place
- Division of Cameroon into six administrative regions and the appointment of Federal Inspectors
- English and French became the official languages of Cameroon.
- Introduction of the Gendarmerie into West Cameroon to replace the Mobile Wing Police
- Gradual decline of Buea, etc

Part II: Economic impact:

- Elimination of tariff barriers between West and East Cameroons
- Adoption of a single currency
- Loss of preferential tariff in trade with Britain
- West Cameroonians gained employment opportunities in East Cameroon and in the Federal government
- Construction of roads and a railway line linking the two territories
- West Cameroon adopted the French metric system of weights and measurements
- West Cameroon farmers and the CDC had access to EEC and French markets
- Withdrawal of some British firms from West Cameroon
- Strengthening of controls between West Cameroon and Nigeria leading to the eventual decline of Mamfe as a commercial town.

10/15 one way

10. For what reasons and with what results for West Cameroon was the Cameroon United Congress (CUC) created in 1965?

The reasons for the creation of the CUC and results are central

Part One: Reasons for creation of the CUC

- Political squabbles within the KNDP and failure by Muna to become Vice President of the party
- Parliamentary decision to project AN Jua as Prime Minister to replace Foncha
- Dismissal of 10 KNDP Parliamentarians of the Muna camp from the KNDP
- Failure by Muna to become Prime Minister of West Cameroon
- To fight and weaken the KNDP in West Cameroon and the West Cameroon House of Assembly
- To imprint their stamp on West Cameroon history
- To escape marginalization by Foncha
- Muna's desire to lead a political party
- Muna's vision to become an ally of Ahidjo
- To create a forum where they can freely express their ideas without intimidation
- To challenge the overwhelming authority of Foncha in the KNDP,
- Political greed of Muna, etc

Part Two: Results of the creation of the CUC

- Formation of the KNDP-CPNC alliance and coalition in government and the WCHA
- Inter-party conflicts led to the formation of the single party(CNU)
- Brought Muna closer to Ahidjo
- Facilitated Ahidjo's drive for the unitary state and with it the demise of the state of West Cameroon
- It created a forum for Muna to come to the lime light when he was appointed PM of West Cameroon and later Vice President of Cameroon
- Muna became a strong ally to President Ahidjo

- Greatly weakened the KNDP since the party lost its absolute majority in the WCHA
- Threatened Foncha's position within the KNDP
- Led to tension and confusion in the WCHA
- It widened the rift or personality conflict with Jua and Foncha, etc

12/13 either way

11. How well did President Ahmadou Ahidjo serve the people of Cameroon in the domestic policies between 1972 and 1982?

Part I: Benefits of Ahidjo's rule

- Maintained peace and order in Cameroon
- Advocated for national and political unity
- Promoted economic development through self-reliance and planned liberalism
- Created financial agencies to promote economic development e.g. SNI, FONADER, FOGAPE, etc
- Set up industries e.g. BATA, CHOCOCAM, CICAM, ALUCAM, etc
- Encouraged agricultural development through schemes like Operation Green Revolution and launch the agric shows in 1973
- Set up agro-industries e.g. SODECOTON, SOCAPALM, HEVECAM, etc
- Set up an oil refinery in Victoria
- Opened up schools, training centres, and university centres in Buea, Douala, Dschang and Ngoundere
- Improved on communication network such as roads, railways, sea ports, air ports in Garoua, Douala, Yaounde and several air strips all over the country. Creation of CAMAIR, CAMSHIP, CAMRAIL, etc
- Set up aid posts, clinics, health centres and hospitals at various places
- Introduced low cost housing scheme
- Created employment opportunities through direct recruitment, operation 1500 in October 1982, launched competitive exams, etc

Part II: Shortcomings

- Was a veritable dictator
- Bilingualism was not well established
- Paid less attention on heavy industries e.g. no iron and steel industry
- Most political opponents were killed while others were imprisoned or exiled
- Technical education was largely neglected, etc

15/10 one way

12. Account for the accession of Paul Biya to power in Cameroon in 1982 and his role in the socio-economic transformation of the nation.

Part One: Reasons for Biya's rise to power

- Ahidjo had ruled the country for long and was tired. This created a vacuum for Biya to rise
- Ahidjo's poor health situation
- Biya was a skilled technocrat with a rich administrative experience
- His loyalty to Ahidjo
- Ahidjo needed a stooge that he can teleguide from behind the scene
- Biya's Christian and southern background influenced his rise
- He was the choice of Louis-Paul Aujoulat and the French
- The constitutional amendment of 1979 was favourable to his rise
- Biya was the constitutional successor
- Ahidjo's resignation from power
- He was adequately groomed by Ahidjo

Part Two: Biya's role in socio-economic transformation of the nation

a) Social reforms

- Creation of national television (CTV-CRTV).
- Creation of many primary and secondary schools.
- Creation of six new universities.
- Educational reforms and creation of examination boards e.g. GCE/BAC boards.
- Education liberalized and creation of Teacher's trade unions tolerated e.g. TAC, CATTU, SYNAES, etc.
- Liberalized emigration laws and the press.
- Creation of health centres and hospitals at divisional and district headquarters.
- Prowess in the sporting domains e.g. participating at five world cups, winning four.
- Empowerment of women to take active part in politics and business.
- Improvement in human rights, etc.

b) Economic reforms

- Tarring of major roads.
- Construction of Nsimalen international airports.
- Introduction of express train service.
- Direct recruitment of university graduates.
- Establishment of mobile telephone corporations e.g. MTN, ORANGE, NEXTEL, etc.

12/13 Either Way

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025 MARKING GUIDES FOR 0760 HISTORY 3

1. What factors militated for and against the abolition of slave trade in West Africa during the 19th century?

A two part question on the factors for and against the abolition of slave trade in West Africa.

Part One: Factors that influence abolition

- Advent of the industrial revolution.
- Sugar surpluses in England.
- The influence of economic thinkers like Adam Smith who propagated free trade.
- The independence of the Thirteen North American Colonies in 1783.
- Influence of the French Revolution of 1789.
- Influence of European philosophical thought by authors like J.J. Rousseau in the **Social Contract**, Thomas Paine in **Common Sense** and the **Rights of Man**.
- Pressure from humanitarians or philanthropist such as Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, Richard Baxter and William Wilberforce.
- Evangelists such as John Wesley said slave trade did not respect human dignity and the equality of all men before God.
- Founding of Sierra Leone and Liberia in West Africa.
- Growth and profitability of legitimate trade.
- Activities of Christian Missions and missionaries in West Africa.
- Islamization or revival of Islam in West Africa.
- Advent of new investment opportunities e.g. the opening of plantations in West Africa.
- Collaboration of some West African kings/chiefs who signed anti-slave treaties.
- Stationing of the British Naval Squadron in West Africa in Sierra Leone and Fernando Po.

- The conquest and colonization of the interior of West Africa by the European imperialists.

Part Two: Factors against the abolition of the slave trade

- The extensiveness (vastness) of the West African coastline which was 6,000 miles long.
- Existence of numerous natural hiding places on the coast of West Africa e.g. creeks, lagoons, estuaries, mangroves, etc.
- Harsh climate and prevalence of tropical diseases.
- Opening of larger and labour-intensive plantations in Cuba and Brazil.
- Opposition from some West African kings e.g. Kosoko of Lagos, Gelele and Gezo of Dahomey, etc.
- Slow take of legitimate trade.
- Weakness / defects of abolition treaties especially the Reciprocal Search Treaties and Equipment Treaties.
- Defects of the British Naval Squadron. Its ships (Frigate and Corvette) were old fashioned (outdated), inadequate (few) and their masts were too broad.
- Slave traders from Cuba, Brazil and America made use of new and very rapid vessels like the American Clippers.
- Refusal by other European nations to cooperate with Britain.
- Ships of nations that did not sign the search and equipment treaties could not be searched/sanctioned.
- Irregularities in the payment of compensation to the slavers by the British government.
- The trial ground of the Court of Mixed Commission was too far and caused unnecessary delays in sanctioning people involved in slave trade.
- Huge profits made by slave traders encouraged them to continue with the business.
- Deep-rooted nature of the institution of the slave trade and slavery in the African societies.
- The confusing manner in which the Europeans presented the issue of abolition to the Africans, etc.

12 / 13 Either Way

2. To what extent would you ascribe the European scramble for African territories in the late 19th century to economic considerations?

A two part question on the reasons for European scramble for Africa.

Part One: Economic Considerations

- The desire to acquire raw materials such as rubber, cotton, palm oil, ivory, etc.
- The quest for areas to serve as a lucrative markets for European manufactured goods.
- Search for areas to invest surplus capital acquired from the profits of the Industrial Revolution.
- Desire to exploit fertile soils for the growing of tropical crops.
- Pressure mounted by European traders in Africa e.g. Cecil Rhodes and Sir George Goldie.
- Discovery of minerals in Africa like gold, diamond, copper, etc.
- The intense commercial competition among European traders and trading firms on the coast of Africa.
- They wanted to gain trade monopolies in Africa.
- The search of places to settle the unemployed people of Europe in Africa.
- The influence of explorers who unveiled the economic potentials of Africa to the European nations.
- The impact of the economic depression of the 1880s in Europe.
- Improvement in the means of transport with the invention of the steamship in 1875, etc.

Part Two: Other reasons

Social or humanitarian reasons

- The desire to abolish slave trade, slavery and other evils in Africa.
- The search of territories to settle the surplus European population in Africa.
- The desire to spread Christianity.
- The need to spread European civilization in Africa.

- The growth of the racial theory in Europe or European feeling of racial superiority.
- The intellectual motive or pressure mounted by scholars in Europe, etc.

Political reasons

- The desire to acquire territorial compensation.
- The quest of prestige.
- The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo.
- British annexation of Egypt in 1882.
- The influence of the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-1885.
- The growth of nationalism in Europe.
- The quest for strategic areas in Africa.
- The influence of balance of power.
- The German entry into the scramble for Africa.
- The import of political crisis in Africa, etc.

12/13 Either Way

3. Explain why African resistance succeeded to end colonial conquest in the kingdom of Abyssinia but failed in the Mandinka Empire.

A straightforward two-part question. Part One requires the reasons for the success of African resistance in Abyssinia while Part Two centres on the reasons for the failure of African resistance in the Mandinka Empire of Samori Toure.

Part One: Reasons for the success of African resistance in Abyssinia (Ethiopia)

- Effective military and political leadership of Menelik.
- Ethiopian military strength ie large, disciplined and loyal army.
- Ethiopian mastery of guerilla warfare.
- Italian poor mastery of terrain or relief of Ethiopia.
- Italian weak preparations for war because she under-estimated the strength of Ethiopia.
- External support to Ethiopia from Eritrea.
- Use of wartime propaganda (snake bite rumour).
- The unpopularity of the Italian invasion i.e. Roman Catholic church opposed the invasion.
- Lack of European support for Italy from Britain and France who were concerned with the protection of their huge investment in Ethiopia.
- Natural protection of Ethiopia provided by mountains, hills and valleys.
- Past experiences of the Ethiopian army in warfare because of participation in prolonged wars of re-unification.
- Home advantages enjoyed by the Ethiopian forces i.e. familiar with the terrain and were massively supported by the people.
- The blunders of Oreste Baratieri, who commanded the Italian army during the Abyssinian Resistance.
- Failure of Italy to use the tactic of surprise attack i.e Italian mobilization in neighbouring Eritrea alerted the Ethiopians of an eminent attack. Thus, the Ethiopian army was alerted and ready for war.

Part Two: Reasons for the failure of Africa of African Resistance in the Mandinka Empire

- The prolonged nature of Samori Toure's war.
- Samori's forces were inefficient due to lack of weapons and inadequate training.
- The British defeat of Asante frustrated Samori's eastward advance.
- The British rejected Samori's offer for an alliance against the French, weakened his forces.
- French forces were well trained, equipped and well led.
- The famine of 1898 greatly affected Samori's forces, which led to disastrous battles.
- Lack of support from the West African rulers for Samori.

- Disunity amongst the West African Kings of Futa Jallon and Sikasso.
- Loss of strategic barriers (strategic defense).
- The successful crushing of some anti-French revolts in Africa.
- French forces gained the support of other Kings against Samori

10 / 15 Either Way

4. Why did African nationalism gather much momentum after 1945?

A straightforward question on the rise of African nationalism after 1945.

a) Impact of World War II

- Discoveries/experience of African soldiers.
- Misbehavior of white soldiers in Africa during the war.
- Atlantic Charter Declaration of August 1941.
- The liberation of Ethiopia in 1941 at the peak of the war.
- Psychological impact of the war.
- Economic exhaustion of the colonial masters during the war.
- Wartime economic measures e.g. rationing, wage ceiling, price control, production targets etc.
- Failure to honour/fulfil wartime promises.
- Rise of the Super Powers and their anti-colonial stance e.g USA and USSR.
- Urbanization or increase in the population of the urban areas in Africa.
- The birth of the UNO and its anti-colonial stance.
- Post-war hardships e.g galloping inflation, unemployment and scarcity of basic goods, etc.

b) Internal Reasons

- Evils of colonial rule in Africa.
- Role of elite or educated Africans e.g Nkrumah, Azikiwe, Senghor, Boigny, Kenyatta etc.
- Role of press/African-owned newspapers e.g. West African Pilot, Accra Evening News, Daily Mail, Morning Telegraph, etc.
- Role of militant trade unions e.g. the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria and the Trade Union Congress of the Gold Coast.
- Role of communication or improvements in the means of transport in Africa.
- Formation of political parties e.g. UGCC, CPP, NCNC, RDA, KANU, KADU, etc.
- Influence of Christian missions and missionaries.
- Activities of ex-servicemen especially those of the Gold Coast, Kenya, Algeria, etc.

c) External Factors

- Pan Africanism especially the Manchester Congress of October 1945 and its anti-colonial resolutions.
- Independence of Asian countries like India, Pakistan, Indo-China, etc.
- Rise of Labour Party to power in Britain and its anti-colonial stance.
- Activities of West African Students Union (WASU).
- Impact of the Non-Aligned Movement/Bandung Conference of 1945 and its anti-colonial resolution.
- The activities of anti-colonial organisations in Europe and the USA e.g the communist party in France mentored the RDA of Houphouet Boigny in French West Africa.
- Abdel Nasser's successful nationalization of the Suez Canal in 1956.

Mark on 25 (Global assessment)

5. Attempt an explanation for the delay in the outbreak of the liberation war in Angola in the 1960s and early 1970s.

A straightforward question on the reasons for the liberation war in Angola.

Reasons for the liberation war in Angola in the 1960s and early 1970s

- The reluctance of Portugal to grant independence.
- Portuguese settlers in Angola were arrogant and brutal to the indigenes.
- The refusal of Portugal to grant fundamental rights to the indigenes.
- The right-wing government in Portugal opposed nationalist demands for independence.
- Heavy deployment of Portuguese secret police, army and air force and their brutality on the indigenes.
- Activities of radical elite (such as Augustino Neto of MPLA) who were determined to use force to secure independence.
- Portugal rejected the resolutions of the UNO and OAU urging her to grant independence to Angola.
- The presence and activities of armed liberation movements like MPLA, UNITA and FLNA.
- The refusal of Portugal to provide social amenities like education and health care to the people of Angola.
- Hatred for the Portuguese policy of Assimilado which destroyed the culture of the people.
- Expropriation of fertile lands by the Portuguese settlers.
- The Portuguese dominated import and export trade and cheated the indigenes.
- Imposition of high and unjust taxes on the local population.
- The Portuguese dominated plantation agriculture and exploited the Angolan workers.
- The Portuguese subjected the indigenes to forced labour and low wages.
- The Portuguese exploited the mineral resources for the development of Portugal not Angola.

Mark Globally on 25

6. Examine, with specific examples, the causes and effects of refugee crisis in Africa since 1960.

A two-part question on the causes and effects of refugee crisis in Africa.

Part One: Causes of refugee crisis in Africa

a) Political factors

- Anti-colonial wars.
- Civil wars.
- Political persecution.
- Human right violations.
- Military interventions in politics.
- Border conflicts.

b) Natural causes

- Pest infestation.
- Natural disasters (droughts, floods, famine).

c) Social cause

- Religious persecution.

Part Two: Effects of refugee crisis

a) Impact on host or receiving countries

- An increase in population e.g. in 1992, the population of Malawi increased from 10 to 11 million because of the influx of refugees from Mozambique. In 1994, the population of Zaire increased by more than two million because of the influx of refugees from Rwanda.
- Rising insecurity, instability and in some cases outbreak of civil wars. The stability of Sudan in the 1970s and DR Congo in the 1990s was threatened by the influx of refugees from Eritrea, Uganda and Chad.
- Rapid spread/proliferation of diseases leading to deaths. In the 1990s, measles outbreak resulting in many deaths occurred in refugee camps in Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Malawi.
- Environmental degradation or the destruction of the natural environment especially in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lake Region because of the up and down movement of refugees and in the process of clearing the forest to construct refugee camps, etc.

- Economic hardships e.g. food shortages, hunger, starvation, famine and inflation. The influx of refugees into the towns and cities of Africa created food shortages which increased the prices of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods.
- Increase in government expenditure: The governments of the host countries were compelled to undertake extra expenditures for the construction of camps to accommodate millions of refugees and to provide them with food, medicine, education and clothing.
- High unemployment and poverty. This is common among refugees hosted in the Sahelian countries such as Chad, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso.
- Influx of relief and material aid from humanitarian and voluntary organisations such as Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), Red Cross Association, Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and UN Specialised Agencies like UNRWA, UNHCR, FAO, WHO and UNICEF.
- The refugee crisis equally led to homelessness (due to acute shortage of housing) and destitution (prostitution and promiscuity).
- It increased the pressure on scarce resources such as water and land resulting in tension between refugees and local population, etc.

b) Impact on the departure countries

- Depopulation and loss of dynamic population. Rwanda's population reduced from 7.9 million in 1990 to 5 million in 1994 because of refugee movements into Burundi, Uganda and Zaire. At the peak of the Mozambican Refugee Crisis, the population of Mozambique reduce from 15 million to 13 million in the 1990s.
- Involuntary separation of families. Family life in Africa was dislocated and/or interrupted by the refugee crisis. For example, 114,000 children were separated from their families because of the Rwandan Refugee Crisis of the 1990s.
- Brain drain due to the mass exodus of highly skilled Africans. The refugees generated by dictatorship in Nkrumah's Ghana in the 1960s, Idi Amin's Uganda in the 1970s, Samuel Doe's Liberia in the 1980s and Sani Abacha's Nigeria in the 1990s fled their countries and moved into neighbouring African states where some of them were recruited into English speaking universities and colleges as teachers.
- Rising insecurity caused by indiscriminate burying of landmines by some refugees. The laying of mines by fleeing Mozambican refugees made one million acres of land on the Zambia-Mozambique and Zimbabwe-Mozambique borders to be deserted. In Angola, the indiscriminate laying of mines by fleeing refugees disrupted farming, communication and service delivery.
- Reduction in population pressure and on resources due to the out-migration of Africans.
- A fall in the labour force or working population in the refugee-generating African countries.
- Slow rate of economic growth or economic backwardness due reduction in productivity.

13 / 12 Either Way

7. Were the Thirteen American colonies justified in rebelling against the British crown?

A straightforward question on the reasons why the thirteen American colonies revolted against British rule.

Causes of the American War of Independence are central to the question

a) Political causes

- Influence of the English Revolution of 1688-1689.
- Effects of the Seven Years War of 1756-1763.
- Colonial hatred for British administrators.
- Role of the propagandists like Thomas Paine and Samuel Adams.
- Opposition by the colonies to the British policy of divide-and-rule.
- Absolutism of King George Iii (his tactless and inflexible attitude).
- Colonial intransigence: boycotted the payment of taxes, burning of the Gaspee, Boston Tea Party, etc.
- Growth of American nationalism.

b) Social causes

- Influence of philosophers or great thinkers.

- Cultural and religious differences between the Thirteen American colonies and England.
- American way of life, etc.

c) Economic causes

- Economic effects of the Seven Years War, 1756-1763.
- British trade policy towards America or the rigid implementation of mercantilism.
- Economic hardship or depression in America.
- High system of British taxation and slogan of 'no taxation without representation'.

Mark Globally on 25

8. "The outcome of the Congress System was a mixed blessing for Europe". Elucidate this view.

A two-part question on the blessings of the Congress System and the negative impact.

Part One: Positive impacts or the blessings of the Congress System

- International cooperation was promoted.
- Withdrawal of occupation force from France and French restoration.
- Support to the Greeks.
- Crushing of the revolts in Spain, Naples and Piedmont.
- Maintenance of peace in Europe for 40 years until the outbreak of the German War of 1854.
- Introduction of Congress diplomacy as a means to resolve European problems.
- It ensured the respect for the Vienna Settlement of 1815.
- Attempted to restore the European balance of power.
- Checked the Barbary Pirates in the Mediterranean.
- Restored/confirmed European boundaries to the pre-Napoleonic era.
- Restored/confirmed legitimate monarchies i.e. the ruling families in Europe.
- Confirmed the civil rights of German Jews.
- It settled the issue of French reparations.
- Laid the foundation for the formation of international organization i.e. League of Nations
- It settled the debt between Sweden and Denmark.
- It promoted international trade.
- It encouraged the abolition of the slave trade and the growth of legitimate trade in Europe.

Part Two: Negative Impact of the Congress System

- It precipitated the Anglo-American anti-European coalition.
- It eased Britain to be more isolationist vis a vis European issues.
- It suppressed nationalists and liberal applications in Europe.
- Absence of a structure and/or charter.
- Exclusion of smaller states i.e. they were ignored.
- Self-interest of the great powers was overriding.
- Autocratic rulers were protected e.g. Ferdinand I of Naples.
- Disagreement among major powers i.e. it failed to reconcile great powers over the issues of intervention and non-intervention.
- It ended the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity all over Europe.
- The eastern question was ignored.
- Intervention to quell down revolts in Spain, Naples and Piedmont created anti-liberal tendencies.
- Restoration of corrupt and unpopular regimes.
- Failure to adopt a common stand against German menace, etc.
- The independence of Poland was not restored to the pre-1772 boundaries.
- Little attention was paid to the economic hardship and humanitarian needs of Europeans.
- The Holy Roman Empire was not restored.

- It prepared fertile grounds for the 1830s and 1848 Revolts in Europe.
- It caused America to develop an anti-European policy leading to the Monroe Doctrine.

12/13 One Way

9. How much blame should socio-political factors take for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914?

A straightforward question on the socio-political and other causes of the First World War.

Part One: Socio-political factors

- International anarchy.
- Alliance system.
- Arms race.
- German determination to pursue Weltpolitik or the world politics.
- Jingoism or the role of the press.
- Balkan nationalism.
- Unconditional German support to Austria.
- Assassination of Frank Ferdinand.
- Growth of European nationalism.

Part Two: Other factors

- Economic rivalries between the major European industrialized nations.
- Colonial rivalries.

15 / 10 One Way

10. How far did the League of Nations achieve its goals in the 1920s?

A two-part question on the achievements and failures of the League in the 1920s

Part One: Successes of the League in the 1920s

a) Socio-economic successes

- Improve on the working conditions through the efforts of the ILO.
- Curbed the spread of diseases and epidemics. Conducted research on disease prevention.
- Revived the campaign against slave trade, slavery and the sale of women.
- Assisted refugees and prisoners of war in Europe.
- Rescued Austria and Hungary from economic collapse.
- Negotiated loans for Austria, Greece, Hungary and Bulgaria.
- Curb the traffic and circulation of dangerous drugs.
- Supervised the granting of rights to minorities, women and children.

b) Political successes

- Settled the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the Åland Islands in 1920.
- Settled the dispute between Germany and Poland over Silesia in 1921.
- Stopped Yugoslavian invasion of Albania in 1921-1922.
- Settled the border dispute between Colombia and Venezuela in 1922.
- Settled the dispute between Chile and Peru in 1925.
- Settled the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.
- Settled the dispute between Turkey and Iraq over Mosul in 1926.
- Stopped the Greek invasion of Bulgaria in 1925.
- Administered territories placed under its control such as Danzig and Saar.
- Supervised the administration of Mandated territories in the Middle East and Africa.

Part Two: Failures of the League in the 1920s.

a) Political failures

- Failed to solve the conflict between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna in 1920. Failed when Lithuania seized Memel in 1923 that was given to the League.
- Failed to halt Franco-Belgian occupation of the Rhur Industrial District in 1923.
- Failed to defend the Treaty of Sevres that was abrogated by Turkey in 1923.
- Italian occupation of the Greek Island of Corfu in 1923.
- Failed to solve the dispute between Mexico and Nicaragua in 1925.

b) Socio-economic failures

- Workers were still exploited in some parts of the world.
- Not all the refugees were resettled.
- Prevalence of diseases in the world, etc.

10/15 One Way

11. Why and with what impact did the USSR instigate North Korea to invade South Korea, 1950-1953?

A double focus question centred on the reason why the USSR instigated North Korea to invade South Korea in the first part and the effects of the crisis in the second part.

Part One: Reasons why the USSR instigated North Korea to invade South Korea.

- To erase the humiliation of the Berlin Crisis.
- To surround Japan and make her vulnerable.
- To exploit the economic difficulties in South Korea.
- To forcefully unite the two Koreas under a communist regime.
- To extend communism into South Korea.
- She was motivated by the declarations of Dean Acheson.
- To check the expansionist ambition of China under Mao Tse-tung.

Part Two: Effects

a) Military Effect

- Diverted Marshall Aid from an economic to military assistance.
- It forced Western Powers to accelerate German re-armament.
- It made the USA to re-arm Japan.
- Creation of military alliances (SEATO).

b) Political Effects

- Raised the prestige of the UNO.
- Strained Sino-American relations.
- Led to the fall of Harry Truman as US president and the rise of Dwight Eisenhower.
- Increased the prestige of conservative forms of government.

c) Socio-economic Effects

- Massive destruction of property and loss of lives.
- Fall in the production of consumer goods.
- Influenced the economic recovery of Japan, West Germany, Italy.
- Reduction in US financial assistance to Europe, etc.

10 / 15 One Way

12. Examine the extent to which the emergence of China as a Third Force in world politics has been beneficial to the developing world.

A two part question based on the benefits of China's emergence as a Third force in world politics on the Developing world in the first part and the harmful and negative effects in the second part.

Part One: How China's emergence was beneficial to the developing world

- It enabled China to offer socio-economic aid to African and Asian countries.
- It enabled China to provide technical assistance to African countries like Tanzania and Zambia.
- It enabled China to support liberation struggles in Angola and Mozambique.
- It enabled China to protect developing countries in the UN Security Council.
- It strengthened the Non-Aligned Movement.
- Cooperation in health leading to improved health infrastructure in the developing world.
- Diplomatic cooperation – establishment of embassies.
- Cooperation in the cultural and educational fields led to scholarship and training of teachers.
- Development of sporting infrastructure e.g. building of stadia.
- It enabled China to assist war-torn countries in Africa e.g. Angola after the protracted civil war.
- Politically, China has been making giant strides to help African countries fight against terrorism. She set up the China-Africa peace security fund during the 2018 China-Africa forum in Beijing.
- Helped in construction projects such as the construction of dams for the generation of electricity, bridges, roads, railways, etc.

Part Two: How China's emergence was harmful to the developing world

- Cultural imperialism through the opening of Chinese language centres and the teaching of Chinese in some schools.
- Chinese technical greed. China has so far concealed the secrets about her economic surge.
- Resulted in the scarcity of coins in some African countries. The Chinese shipped the coins out of African countries because they needed them in the manufacture of expensive jewellery.
- China promoted black market trade in Ivory. The massive smuggling of ivory into china had made elephants to become endangered species in Africa.
- In some Third World Countries, the activities of the Chinese resulted in water and environmental pollution. Gold mining in Central African Republic (CAR) by four Chinese companies interrupted the flow of a river and affected water for drinking, washing and farming.
- Continuous use of Chinese workers in the execution of projects prevented the employment of local labour.
- It enabled China to pursue an expansionist foreign policy in Asia (Tibet and India).
- Damaged local initiative and entrepreneurship in the Third World.
- Compromising with dictatorship in Africa.
- Cheap and low quality Chinese goods are market in the developing world. This destroyed local initiative and entrepreneurship in developing world.

13 / 12 Either Way