

**MARK GUIDE FOR THE REGIONAL MOCK 2025  
HISTORY 0560**

**HISTORY 0560 PAPER 1 MARK GUIDE(KEYS)**

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

**PAPER 2**

**SECTION A : CAMEROON SINCE 1850**

**Q1A\***

- a) (i) Dika Mpondo Akwa (King Akwa)  
(ii) William Gladstone

**iii) Reasons why Britain developed little interest to annex Cameroon before 1884**

- Britain was enjoying a comfortable trading position along the coast of Cameroon.
- The British Prime Minister, Gladstone did not care much about West Africa because the British were in problems in other parts of Africa notably Egypt and Sudan.
- The British government feared to increase the tax burden of the British citizens.

- The British were more interested in other area like South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and East Africa than Cameroon.
- Britain had spent too much for the abolition of slave trade and had very little money left to spend on additional colonies.
- The British government lacked enough personnel to manage additional colonies.
- The British government doubted the possibility to abolish the middleman monopoly enjoyed by the Douala kings and chiefs in their trade with the inland tribes.
- The British Colonial Office and the Foreign Office were divided over the issue of British annexation. The Colonial Secretary, Lord Kimberley until 1882 strongly opposed annexation.
- The responsibilities of the British government on the West African coast were already too heavy as they were already in possession of Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia.
- The British did not foresee the slightest colonial ambition of Germany.
- Britain had a lot of confidence in the trade treaties signed with the kings of Douala and Bimbia.
- The British Colonial Office doubted the sincerity of those letters written by the Douala rulers requesting annexation. (1+1+2 marks)

b). (i) Woermann and the Jantzen and Thormaehlen Firms

(ii) The Germano- Duala Treaty

(iii) **Methods used by the Germans to consolidate their position in Cameroon**

#### **POLITICAL METHODS**

- The Germans expanded the small strip of land on the banks of the Wouri River they called Kamerun by going into the interior to effectively end British rule.
- The Germans also signed treaties with the local chiefs inland to check British and French influence.
- In March 1887, the Germans negotiated with the British and got Victoria and Ambas Bay.
- Nachtigal abolished the British Court of Equity and replaced it with a Cameroon Council led by a German.
- Friendship treaties with ethnic groups like Bali-Nyonga, Bamum and Ewondo were signed and German flags were hoisted everywhere in the territory.
- They used military expeditions to enforce thier rule against Lock Priso and the tribes that revolted.
- Also the colonial governors were strict and harsh, adopted the master race theory and the police force was created to suppress opposition.
- The Germans created paramount chiefs in some areas notably Charles Atangana of the Ewondo tribe, Galega I of Bali which led to the native support for the Germans.
- The Germans created military stations and administrative units and signed treaties to set up the boundaries such as those with Britain and the Duck Bill Agreement with France.
- They adopted the "divide and rule" system in many places to prevent a united front against the Germans such as the encouragement of conflict between King Akwa and Bell which weakened Duala opposition to the Germans.

#### **ECONOMIC METHODS**

- The Germans constructed roads, bridges, later introduced railway and motor vehicle which eased movements.
- They suppressed the rights of middlemen trade monopoly enjoyed by the coastal tribes and they promoted trade from the coast to the interior which helped to unite the ethnic groups.
- They provided the natives with cheap and durable goods which increased their living standards.
- The Germans established plantations which provided jobs, revenue, shelter and medical care to the people of Cameroon.
- The Germans introduced a currency, the German mark which helped to facilitate trade in Cameroon.

### **SOCIAL METHODS**

- German schools were opened to replace English schools and the German, Duala and Mugaka languages were enforced. Those who benefited were people like Martin Paul Samba and Charles Atangana.
  - The Germans provided medical care to the natives. They constructed health centres, brought in German medical staff and drugs.
  - They constructed good houses, provided good drinking water, electricity which satisfied the natives.
  - The main religious body during the British period, the London Baptist Missionary Society was replaced by the German Basel Mission
  - They adopted the Master race theory that made the natives to regard them as superior human beings. (2+1+2 marks)
- c). (i) Bali/Bamum  
(ii) Coastal ethnic groups: Bulu, Bakweri, Duala

### **(iii) Reasons for resistance**

#### **ECONOMIC REASONS**

- The natives were against the German policy of forced labour
- The natives especially the Bulu and the Duala did not like to serve as German carriers or porters.
- It was because of the moves by the Germans to destroy the coastal middleman trade
- The taxes levied on the natives by the Germans were too high.
- Land expropriation by the Germans from the
- The natives hated the maltreatment of workers given to the Germans who died in large numbers

#### **SOCIAL REASONS**

- The Germans disrespected native traditions and customs
- The Germans were very harsh towards the natives.
- They resented or hated the immoral behaviour of the German traders toward native women.

#### **POLITICAL REASONS**

- The Germans appointed chiefs against native laws.
- Most Cameroonians were used to the British and very much preferred them to the German rule.
- The Germans failed to respect the terms of the Germano-Duala Treaty of 12, July 1884. (1+2+2marks)

- d). (i) West African Expeditionary Force/Joint Expeditionary Force  
(ii) February 1916 (1+2 marks)

- e). (i) Britain

### **(ii) Effects of the partition on the inhabitants of Cameroon**

#### **SOCIAL EFFECTS**

- The German culture was replaced in Cameroon by the English and French cultures as well as colonial policies.
- It led to migration of people from French Cameroon to British Cameroon especially those who hated the harsh French administration.
- It helped to create the minority problem which the Anglophones suffer today.

#### **POLITICAL EFFECTS**

- The partition of Cameroon led to inter-ethnic conflicts such as the Bakossi -Bamileke conflict of 1966.
- Partition contributed to the rise of Cameroon nationalism as most nationalists protested the arbitrary partition and struggled for reunification.
- It placed people in areas they did not like such as the Bamum and Duala who preferred to be under British rule, leading to protest.
- The partition of Cameroon gave the country the bilingual status it enjoys today.
- It caused the division of ethnic groups like the Bakossi, Mbo and Bangwa with some parts in French Cameroon and others in British Cameroon.
- It helped to delay the granting of independence to Cameroon by the various colonial masters.
- It led to the Ibo domination of British Southern Cameroons.

#### **ECONOMIC EFFECTS**

- The partition of Cameroon can be blamed for the imbalanced development of the former British and French Cameroon.
- The partition made the movement of people very difficult between British and French Cameroon because of custom harassment.
- People were separated from their farmlands and source of food. Bakossi farms were cut off in French territory while Douala people were separated from the Misselele plantations from where they acquired much food.
- It retarded the economic development of the two Cameroons especially in terms of trade due to the custom barriers between the two zones. **(1+2 marks)**

#### **Q1B\***

a) (i) The Eastern Regional Crisis

(ii) April 1953

#### **(iii) Consequences of the crisis**

- The crisis provoked strong separatist tendencies in Southern Cameroons.
- The KUNC led by Dibongue and the CNF led by Endeley merged to form the first indigenous political party called the Kamerun National Congress in June 1953.
- The crisis led to multi-party politics in Southern Cameroons as those who opposed neutrality and wanted links with Nigeria formed the Kamerun People's Party to rival the KNC.
- The crisis forced Southern Cameroonians to withdraw their membership from the NCNC.
- The crisis led to the ultimate collapse of the Macpherson Constitution
- It led to a split within the Cameroon Bloc which subsequently led to the creation of separate political parties.
- The crisis led to the holding of the Lancaster House Conference in August 1953 which granted a quasi-regional status to Southern Cameroons.
- The Eastern Regional Crisis and the failure of Dr. Emmanuel Mbella Liffafe Endeley to abandon his pro-Nigeria stance contributed to his narrow victory in the 1957 election into the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly
- Southern Cameroons lost the only seat in the Executive Council in the Eastern Region when S.T Muna was dismissed as Minister of Works.
- In the January 1959 elections the KNC -KPP alliance was defeated by the KNDP mainly because the KNC-KPP had close links with Nigeria.
- When Southern Cameroonians had to choose between union with Nigeria or the Republic of Cameroon on The February 11, 1961 Plebiscite, majority voted in favour of union with the Republic of Cameroon because of their experience during the Eastern Regional Crisis.

(1+2+2 marks)

b) (i) Solomon Tandeng Muna /accept Muna

(ii) Minister of Works

(iii) **Reasons why Southern Cameroonians formed the Benevolent Neutrality Bloc**

- It was to protest the dismissal of S.T Muna as minister of works
- Fight against the marginalization of Southern Cameroonians in the Eastern Regional House of Assembly.
- It was to chart a new political future for Southern Cameroons
- To mount pressure on the British Government to create a separate region for Southern Cameroons.

(1+1+2 marks)

c) (i) Mamfe

(ii) Kamerun United National Congress (KUNC) /Cameroon National Federation (CNF)

(iii) Kamerun National Congress (KNC)/E.M.L Endeley

(1+2+2 marks)

d) (i) Kamerun Peoples Party (KPP)

(ii) He rejected Benevolent Neutrality/He supported integration with Nigeria

(iii) R.N Charley, S.C Ndi, Motomby Waleta and N.N Mbile

(iv) **Other resolutions of the Mamfe Conference of 1953**

- They agreed to write a petition to the British Secretary of State for Colonies
- They demanded that the British authorities should create a separate and autonomous region or legislature for British Cameroon
- They also agreed to send Endeley to London to present the petition.

**Q2. A three part question** requiring candidates to advance the following facts (a) Reasons why the coastal chiefs wanted British annexation (b) Reasons why Britain was reluctant to annex Cameroon (c) Reasons why it was Germany that annex Cameroon and not Britain **7/7/6 marks**

**Q3. A three part question** requiring that candidates should present the following facts (a) Causes of the U.P.C Revolt of May 1955 (b) Consequences of the revolt on Cameroonians (c) How the U.P.C Revolt contributed to the independence of French Cameroon **7/6/7 marks**

**Q4. A four part question** requiring candidates to present the following facts (a) Reasons for the economic crisis in Cameroon (b) Measures adopted by President Biya to end the economic crisis (c) consequences and (d) negative consequences of the economic crisis **5/5/5/5 marks**

#### **SECTION B: AFRICA SINCE 1870 (EXCLUDING CAMEROON)**

**Q5. A three part question** requiring candidates to advance (a) Economic reasons for the European scramble for Africa (b) Resolutions of the Berlin Conference (c) Methods used by the Europeans to acquire territories in Africa **7/6/7 marks**

**Q6. A three part question** requiring candidates to show (a) The role played by Africans during the First World War (b) outline the internal factors that led to the rise of African Nationalism (b) contributions of Kwame Nkrumah to the decolonization of the Gold Coast **6/8/6 marks**

**Q7. A three part question** requiring candidates to give (a) Aims or reasons why the A.U was formed (b) Successes registered by the AU so far (c) How the AU is and improvement of the OAU or how the AU has been better than the OAU **7/7/6 marks**

#### **SECTION C: WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870**



**Q8. A four part question** requiring candidates to present the following facts (a) Reasons why the First World War was fought (b) positive effects of the war (c) negative effects of the war (d) Terms of the treaty of Versailles with Germany **5/5/5/5 marks**

**Q9. A three part question** needing that candidates should give (a) Reasons why Britain and France adopted the policy of Appeasement towards Germany (b) Reasons why the policy was abandoned and (c) the effects or consequences of its abandonment **7/7/6 marks**

**Q10. A three part question** requiring candidates to advance (a) Aims or the objectives of the UNO (b) How the UNO was organized to achieve its objectives (c) The role or the part played by the Specialized Agencies of the UNO in the development of the third world countries **7/7/6 marks**

Consult the following textbooks to guide you on preparing your Markguide

1. An Integrated History since 1850 for GCE "O" Level Candidates Cameroon, Africa and The World by Munang Richard Chiambah
2. Effective Modern History for Colleges by Batey George Eno.

N.B. Teachers grading the Regional Mock Examination for 0560 are advised to award 1 mark for good introductions, definitions and meanings of abbreviations where necessary.

Those marking are advised to meticulously and objectively assess the scripts of candidates taking note of their shortcomings or weaknesses which should be corrected during well planned mock revision exercises.

Heads of departments (HODs) should coordinate the marking of the Regional Mock examination scripts making use of experienced teachers and GCE examiners if available.