

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2025

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Number	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

Duration: 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 above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet **using your HB pencil:**
Candidate Number and Name, Centre Number and Name.
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 **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** 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 question. 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.
12. **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 most important social effect of population movements in Cameroon during the 19th century was the
 - A separation of families.
 - B abandonment of ancestral sites.
 - C redistribution of Cameroon's population.
 - D spread of Islam in the Western Grassland.

2. The matrilineal system of succession in the pre-colonial states and kingdoms of the Bamenda Grassfields was commonly practiced by the
 - A Kom and Aghem.
 - B Mankon and Bafut.
 - C Nso and Bali.
 - D Nkwen and Bamendankwe.

3. The Jihads in Northern Cameroon can be considered as barbaric because
 - A the land tenure system was changed.
 - B the system of extortion came to an end.
 - C the Kirdi rulers were defeated at Mandara.
 - D many farmlands and settlements were destroyed.

4. The most immediate factor that favoured the implantation of the London Baptist Mission in Cameroon was
 - A the failure of the Niger Expedition.
 - B the anti-slave trade campaigns.
 - C the founding of Victoria in 1858.
 - D the eviction of the Baptist missionaries from Fernando Po.

5. The primary reason for the change of policy by Britain in April 1884 in favour of the annexation of Cameroon was
 - A the rapid progress of German trade in the area.
 - B the British intelligence reports on the secret meetings between the Germans and the coastal chiefs.
 - C the French policy of trade protectionism.
 - D the pressure from the London Baptist Missionary Society.

6. Indigenous resistance against the Germans in Cameroon was induced by the following grievances EXCEPT
 - A the violation of indigenous customs and traditions.
 - B the imposition of forced labour.
 - C the imposition of Christian religion.
 - D public flogging of indigenous people

7. The early capture of Douala was significant to the victory of the Allied powers during the First World war in Cameroon in that
 - A it neutralised the Duala and the Ewondo support.
 - B it led to the victory of the Allies and the end of war.
 - C it prevented the retreat of the German soldiers.
 - D it sealed off the Cameroon coast from German supplies.

8. Both Britain and France strictly conformed to the following Mandate terms EXCEPT
 - A the submission of annual reports to the League of Nations.
 - B the exercise of complete freedom of conscience and worship.
 - C the complete militarization of both territories.
 - D the respect for indigenous laws and customs.

9. The Duala, Gbaya and Bamum revolts against French administration during the Mandate period were similar in that
 - A they were provoked by the French Policy of Indigenat.
 - B they were against the imposition of cash crop cultivation.
 - C they were requesting for self-government.
 - D they were triggered by land expropriation.

10. An important constitutional change in the 1950s which granted Southern Cameroons representation in both the Legislative and Executive Councils of Eastern Nigeria was
 - A the Macpherson Constitution.
 - B the Richards Constitution.
 - C the Lyttleton Constitution.
 - D the Clifford Constitution.

11. A significant determining factor for the growth of nationalism in French Cameroon was
- the convening of the Brazzaville Conference of 1944.
 - the formation of USCC
 - the dislike for French colonial policies.
 - the creation of the Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC).
-
12. The KNDP victory in the 1959 elections in the Southern Cameroons was the product of the following factors EXCEPT
- the disunity within the KNC-KPP Alliance.
 - the support of French Cameroon politicians to the KNDP
 - the support of traditional authorities to the KNDP
 - the flexible campaign strategy of the KNDP
-
13. Ahidjo's option of independence for French Cameroon at the UN General Assembly in 1958 was strongly challenged by the UPC party because
- the UPC leader, Um Nyobe, was assassinated.
 - Ahidjo did not include reunification in his program of independence.
 - the UPC wanted elections before independence.
 - the UPC wanted independence for British Southern Cameroons.
-
14. The most important outcome of the Foumban Constitutional Conference of July 1961 to French Cameroonians was
- the adoption of a single nationality.
 - the adoption of a strong centralised federal government.
 - English and French legal systems were to be preserved.
 - the CFA franc became a legal tender.
-
15. In 1965, the CUC political party was created in West Cameroon mainly because of
- the dismissal of S.T. Muna from the KNDP.
 - the KNDP political crisis.
 - the appointment of A.N.Jua as Prime Minister.
 - the coalition between the KNDP and the CPNC.
-
16. The most successful approach used by Ahidjo to silence his political opponents in East Cameroon in the 1960s was through
- the strict control of the press.
 - the oppression by the police.
 - the "carrot and stick" diplomacy.
 - the control of the judiciary.
-
17. The following were the results of the 1972 referendum EXCEPT
- the abolition of the post of Vice President.
 - the creation of a National Assembly with 120 deputies.
 - the West Cameroon House of Chiefs was maintained
 - the increase in the salary of West Cameroon civil servants.
-
18. President Ahmadou Ahidjo launched the Green Revolution in Buea in 1973 with the main objective of
- increasing food and livestock production in Cameroon.
 - creating job opportunities for Cameroonians.
 - organising Agro-Pastoral Shows.
 - promoting primary industries.
-
19. The main cause of the rift between Ahidjo and Biya in the 1980s was
- the differences over who defines guidelines of the nation's policy.
 - Biya's declaration that no one tribe had monopoly of power.
 - the cabinet reshuffle of June 1983.
 - Ahidjo's call for Northern Ministers in Biya's government to resign.
-
20. The following were major shifts in Cameroon's foreign policy since the advent of the New Deal regime in 1982 EXCEPT
- special ties with France.
 - close ties with the state of Israel.
 - close ties with the Vatican.
 - increased international cooperation.
-

21. The most important strategy that greatly contributed to the success of the British campaigns against slave trade in West Africa in the 19th century was
- the payment of compensation to the slave traders.
 - the enactment of abolition laws by Parliament.
 - the deployment of a British naval squadron to West Africa.
 - the founding of Sierra Leone.
-
22. A significant social contribution of the Church Missionary Society in Sierra Leone was
- the maintenance of peace and stability.
 - the establishment of small scale industries in craft.
 - the promotion of agriculture.
 - the creation of the Fourah Bay College.
-
23. A positive religious impact of the 19th century Jihads in West Africa was that it led to
- the establishment of Fulani hegemony
 - the purification of Islam.
 - the expansion of trade.
 - establishment of caravan trade routes.
-
24. European scramble for African territories in the 19th century was motivated by the following factors EXCEPT
- political instability in Europe.
 - the desire to maintain European balance of power.
 - the quest for raw materials.
 - the search for strategic naval bases.
-
25. A natural factor that contributed to the failure of Samori Toure's resistance was
- the strategic location of the Mandinka Empire.
 - the French military superiority.
 - the absence of strategic defence.
 - the prolonged nature of the war.
-
26. The ineffectiveness of African resistance to European conquest and occupation after 1885 was the product of the following factors EXCEPT
- African superstitious beliefs in warfare.
 - the lack of unity among Africans.
 - the impact of slave trade on the Africans.
 - the mastery of the terrain by African soldiers.
-
27. The most important positive impact of the British policy of Indirect Rule in her West African colonies was
- the preservation of traditional institutions and culture.
 - the use of traditional authorities in administration.
 - the prevention of ethnic revolts.
 - the promotion of the culture of self-reliance development.
-
28. The main reason for the extension of World War II to Africa was
- the desire to liberate Ethiopia.
 - the strategic importance of Africa.
 - the need to recruit African soldiers.
 - the need to open a second front in Europe.
-
29. A driving force behind the rapid growth of African nationalism after 1945 was
- the effects of the Second World War.
 - the activities of the elite.
 - the ills of colonial rule.
 - the contributions of the press.
-
30. The main economic grievance that influenced the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya in the 1950s against British colonial administration was
- the expropriation of Kikuyu lands.
 - the imposition of arbitrary taxes.
 - the expulsion of white settlers.
 - the imposition of cash crop cultivation.
-
31. A social cause of the Algerian War of Independence was
- the French occupation of indigenous land.
 - the construction of European schools in Algeria.
 - the French contempt for Islam and its practices.
 - the imposition of the Malikite Code in Algeria.
-
32. The following were negative manifestations of Neo-colonialism in former French Equatorial African colonies EXCEPT
- the imposition of political leaders.
 - frequent military interventions.
 - promotion of democratic governance.
 - French economic exploitation.
-

33. The January 1966 military coup d'état in Nigeria was attributed to the following political events EXCEPT
- A the 1962 political crisis in the West.
 - B the 1963 population census crisis.
 - C the 1964 federal election crisis.
 - D the 1965 presidential election crisis.
-
34. February 1990 marked a turning point in the fight against Apartheid in South Africa because of
- A the Soweto Massacre.
 - B the election of Nelson Mandela as first Black President.
 - C the Sharpville Massacre.
 - D the release of Nelson Mandela from prison
-
35. An outstanding negative impact of refugees in the departure countries was
- A tension between refugees and the local population.
 - B food shortages.
 - C depopulation.
 - D increased pressure on social amenities.
-
36. The following were 'glorious' outcomes of the English Revolution of 1688 EXCEPT
- A the re-enactment of the Habeas Corpus Act.
 - B the triumph of Parliament over the Crown.
 - C the maintenance of Royal patronage.
 - D the triumph of Anglicanism over Catholicism.
-
37. An outstanding political impact of the American Revolution on America was
- A the independence of the USA.
 - B the outbreak of the French Revolution.
 - C the resignation of the British Prime Minister, Lord North.
 - D the British search for new colonies.
-
38. Britain influenced the collapse of the Congress System by
- A intervening and suppressing revolts in Europe.
 - B promoting the abolition of slave trade.
 - C stamping out piracy in the Mediterranean Sea.
 - D opposing the collective suppression of revolutions.
-
39. A major shift in Bismarck's foreign policy in Europe after 1871 was witnessed in
- A the isolation of France.
 - B the convening of the Berlin West Africa Conference.
 - C the formation of the Triple Alliance.
 - D the entry into the colonial race.
-
40. The following were negative results of the First World War on Germany EXCEPT
- A the reduction of her military might.
 - B the liberation of occupied territories.
 - C the loss of colonial possessions.
 - D the payment of reparations.
-
41. Japan withdrew prematurely from the Paris Peace Conference in April 1919 because of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A the refusal to grant her rights over the Shantung Peninsular.
 - B the refusal of racial equality with Europeans.
 - C the rejection of her demands over Fiume.
 - D the reject of claims over China.
-
42. The greatest achievement of the Paris Peace Settlement (1919-1923) was
- A the creation of the League of Nations.
 - B the disarmament of some European nations.
 - C the granting of self-determination to the oppressed peoples.
 - D the resolution of minority problems.
-
43. A structural weakness of the League of Nations which influenced its failure was
- A the lack of a standing army to enforce its decisions.
 - B the effects of the Great Depression.
 - C the American policy of Isolationism.
 - D the contributions of dictators
-
44. The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 was precipitated by
- A the collapse of Collective Security.
 - B the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact.
 - C Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland.
 - D Hitler's occupation of Czechoslovakia.
-

45. As used by Winston Churchill in 1946, the Iron Curtain signifies
- A the Berlin Wall dividing West and East Germany.
 - B an imaginary line dividing Europe into Capitalist and Communist Blocs.
 - C the Maginot Line that protected France from German attack.
 - D the delay in the opening of the second front in Europe during World War II.
-
46. The establishment of the Hotline between the White House in the USA and the Kremlin in Moscow was a consequence of
- A the Berlin Blockade.
 - B the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - C the Korean War.
 - D the Suez Canal Crisis.
-
47. A major effect of the Korean War on the functioning of the UNO was
- A the adoption of the 'Uniting for Peace Resolution.'
 - B the repeated use of veto powers by the permanent members.
 - C the boycott of Security Council sessions by China and Russia.
 - D the division of the Korean Peninsular at the 38th Parallel.
-
48. A significant political contribution of the Commonwealth of Nations to the Developing World member states is
- A the promotion of trade between Britain and member countries.
 - B the granting of scholarships to Developing world countries.
 - C the exchange of common knowledge on diseases like polio and malaria.
 - D the promotion of democracy and good governance.
-
49. The persistence of wars in the Middle East between Israel and the Arabs since 1948 has been attributed to
- A increasing Arab nationalism.
 - B Israeli occupation of Arab lands.
 - C Western support to Israel.
 - D Israeli military strength.
-
50. The normalisation of Sino-American relations in the 1970s was the outcome of
- A the American Shuttle Diplomacy.
 - B the Ping Pong Diplomacy.
 - C the Sino-Soviet rapprochement.
 - D the emergence of China as a Third Force.
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