

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**  
General Certificate of Education Examination

**JUNE 2025**

**ORDINARY LEVEL**

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification 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 "ORDINARY LEVEL – 0560 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 Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification 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. Non-programmable Calculators are allowed.
8. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide which answer is appropriate. 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]

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Do all your rough work in this booklet using 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. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over



1. Identify the European nation whose missionaries were the first to open schools and mission stations at the coast of Cameroon in the 1850s.
  - A Britain
  - B France
  - C Germany
  - D Portugal

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2. The agent of the Karl Woermann Trading firm in Douala who was very instrumental in negotiating German annexation of Cameroon was ...
  - A Johaness Voss
  - B Emile Schultz
  - C Gustav Nachtigal
  - D Eduard Woermann

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3. Max Buchner is important in the history of German administration of Cameroon because he ...
  - A endorsed the Kings Memorandum of 1884
  - B was special German envoy to annex Cameroon
  - C brought the Moewe to the coast of Cameroon
  - D was first German Imperial Representative to Cameroon

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4. Identify the group of British nationals at the coast of Cameroon associated with the Scramble for Cameroon in 1884
  - A Hewett, Moore, Brooke
  - B Gladston, Queen Victoria, Lewis
  - C Merrick, Saker, Hewett
  - D Fuller, Milner, Merrick

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5. The annexation of Cameroon in 1884 was formalised by ...
  - A The King's memorandum
  - B The Berlin Act
  - C The Germano – Douala Treaty
  - D The League of Nations

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6. In which coastal town did the Germans establish the first primary School in Cameroon.
  - A Victoria
  - B Douala
  - C Tiko
  - D kribi

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7. The year in which Eugene Zintgraff signed a Blood Pact with the Fon of Bali was ...
  - A 1888
  - B 1889
  - C 1890
  - D 1891

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8. Identify the ethnic resistance against the Germans which led to the death of the German Agent called Conrau.
  - A Mamfe Resistance
  - B Bakweri Resistance
  - C Bangwa Resistance
  - D Nso Resistance

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9. An important economic achievement under Governor Von Putkammer during German rule in Cameroon was ...
  - A Creation of Gesseschaft Sud – Kamerun and Gesseschaft Nord West Kamerun
  - B Creation of the Botanical Garden in Victoria
  - C Construction of Mittellandban (Douala – Edea railway line)
  - D Construction of the Nordban (Douala – Nkongsamba railway line)

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10. Identify the German Governor whose reign coincided with the defeat and expulsion of the Germans from Cameroon.
  - A Von Puttkammer
  - B Otto Gleim
  - C Theodore Seitz
  - D Karl Ebermaier

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11. Below is a list of events on the partition of Cameroon. Select the letter that arranges the events in a correct chronological order.
  - i League of Nations confirmed Anglo – French partition of Cameroon.
  - ii Oliphant – Picot Partition of Cameroon.
  - iii Simon – Milner Agreement
  - iv Withdrawal of British and French troops to their respective areas.
  - A i, iv, iii, ii
  - B iii, ii, iv, i
  - C iv, ii, iii, i
  - D ii, iv, ii, i

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12. Which of the reasons below did NOT influence the British to administer British Cameroons as an integral part of Nigeria?
  - A Similar culture of the people
  - B The natives requested for this administrative arrangement
  - C Inadequate resources for the territory
  - D Discontinuity of the territory

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13. A prominent traditional ruler from the grass land who represented the Cameroons Province in the Nigeria Eastern House of Assembly under the Richards constitution was ...
  - A Chief Manga Williams
  - B Fon Galega II
  - C Fon Abumbi I
  - D Fon Angwafor I



14. The leader who spearheaded the Gbaya revolt in 1928 against the French resulting in a series of administrative reforms was ...  
 A Karno  
 B Zhaorolin  
 C Mohammed  
 D Abu Idris
- 
15. British Southern Cameroons attained a Quasi-Federal Status in the year ...  
 A 1947  
 B 1951  
 C 1954  
 D 1958
- 
16. All the following factors led to the organization of a plebiscite in British Cameroons **EXCEPT**...  
 A Differences among Southern Cameroons politician  
 B Nigeria was due to gain independence in October 1960  
 C The political parties in the SCHA shared the same number of seats  
 D The KNDP of J.N. Foncha was the ruling party in Southern Cameroons
- 
17. The French Cameroon Prime Minister who in 1958 insisted that French Cameroon was not ripe for Independence was called ...  
 A Andre Marie Mbida  
 B Ahmadou Ahidjo  
 C Asale Charles  
 D Reuben Um Nyobe
- 
18. The UPC did not have any seat in the 1956 elections into ALCAM because ...  
 A The French rigged the elections  
 B The UPC was very hostile to the Catholic Church  
 C The UPC had been banned  
 D The party was not popular in the North
- 
19. The reunification between the British Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroon was effected on:  
 A January 1960  
 B October 1961  
 C February 1961  
 D May 1972
- 
20. Which of the following economic projects was realised between 1961-1972 to consolidate the unification of West and East Cameroon?  
 A The Construction of the Douala Airport  
 B Construction of Douala-Yaounde highway  
 C Construction of the Tiko-Douala Road  
 D The construction of the Yaounde-Ngoundere Railway line.
- 
21. In what year was the West Cameroon House of Chiefs dissolved ?  
 A 1961  
 B 1965  
 C 1966  
 D 1972
- 
22. The creation of HEVECAM by Ahidjo was aimed at promoting the production of...  
 A Rubber  
 B Palm oil  
 C Banana  
 D Rice
- 
23. In 1972, he organized a referendum in the country, dissolved the federal system of government and created the United Republic of Cameroon with Seven Provinces... This statement refers to...  
 A Andre Marie Mbida  
 B Ahmadou Ahidjo  
 C E.M.L Endeley  
 D Paul Biya
- 
24. To fight against corruption in the public service and embezzlement of public funds, the Biya government implemented the following measures **EXCEPT**...  
 A Institution of anti-corruption Units in all ministries (CONAC)  
 B Creation of electoral commissions (eg) ELECAM  
 C Imprisonment of embezzlers  
 D Creation of the Supreme State Audit
- 
25. Cameroon and France share fraternal and diplomatic ties since independence. Identify the International Organisation below in which Cameroon and France have a common membership.  
 A UNO  
 B AU  
 C CEMAC  
 D Commonwealth
-



26. Which of the motives for the Scramble for Africa listed below was socially beneficial to the Africans?
- Need to search for raw materials
  - Need to balance power among European nations
  - Need to acquire markets for finished goods
  - Need to abolish slave trade and inhuman practices.
- 
27. The following were the significance of the victory of the battle of Adowa in 1896 in the history of colonisation of Africa **EXCEPT**...
- The Abyssinian army inflicted defeat on the Italian army
  - Abyssinians were not colonised
  - Italy succeeded to colonise Abyssinia
  - It led to the unification of Abyssinia
- 
28. The Agadir Crisis of 1911 involved which two European powers?
- Britain and France
  - Belgium and Italy
  - France and Italy
  - Germany and France
- 
29. The principal architect behind the success of the British colonial policy of indirect Rule in Northern Nigeria was...
- Arthur Richards
  - John Macpherson
  - Frederick Lugard
  - Oliver Lyttleton
- 
30. Under the French policy of assimilation, they considered Africans as being in "father-son" relationship. This aspect of assimilation was referred to as...
- Paternalism
  - Prestation
  - Differentiation
  - Association
- 
31. Kenya was a classical example of a white settler colony. This statement is true because...
- British nationals in Kenya were in the majority
  - British nationals settled in Kenya with no intention to ever leave.
  - British nationals dominated the economy of Kenya
  - The administrative and legislative councils were dominated by the British.
- 
32. A significant contribution made by Africans in the Victory of the Allied powers in the First World War was...
- Provision of modern machine guns
  - Provision of battle ships
  - Provision of war planes
  - Provision of raw materials
- 
33. Which of the following African territories did **NOT** constitute a battle ground during the first world war?
- Togoland
  - Tanganyika
  - Gold Coast
  - German East Africa
- 
34. Identify from the list below a prominent leader of an African country who temporarily lost his throne in 1936 but regained it in 1941 as a result of the outbreak of the Second World War.
- King Mohammed V
  - Emperor Minelek II
  - Mingestus Haille Mariam
  - Emperor Haille Selassie
- 
35. Identify the nationalist below who championed the formation of RDA in French West Africa in 1946.
- Houphet Boigny
  - Sekou Toure
  - Leopold Senghor
  - Modibo Keita
- 
36. Select from the list below an African nationalist who was associated with NCNC leadership in the decolonization of Nigeria
- Awolowo Obafemi
  - Tafawa Balewa
  - Nnamdi Azikiwe
  - Eyo Ita
- 
37. The nationalist movement that resisted British colonial rule and greatly contributed to the attainment of independence for Kenya was...
- ANC
  - MPLA
  - UNITA
  - Mau-Mau
- 
38. He was considered the most popular leader of Congo but overthrown in a bloody Coup by the Belgian Colonial master in the 1960s. His name was?
- Patrice Lumumba
  - Moise Tchombe
  - Joseph Kassavobu
  - Mobutu Seseke
-



39. The Nigeria leader who led loyal state forces against the Biafran secessionists in 1966 was...
- A General Irosi
  - B General Gowon
  - C General Mutala
  - D Colonel Ojuku
- 
40. In which country and in what year did the first summit of the African Union take place?
- A Nigeria, 2001
  - B South Africa, 2002
  - C Libya, 2003
  - D Ethiopia, 2002
- 
41. The industrialisation of Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century contributed to the outbreak of the First World War in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**...
- A Mass production resulting to colonial clashes.
  - B Search for raw materials resulting to colonial rivalry
  - C Modern technology resulting to arms race and military build ups
  - D Colonial conferences held to discuss colonisation
- 
42. Which country was a member of the Dreikaiserbund but later joined the Triple Entente of 1907?
- A Austria-Hungary
  - B Germany
  - C Russia
  - D Italy
- 
43. The principal event that sparked up the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 was...
- A The First Balkan War
  - B Austrian declaration of war on Serbia
  - C The Austrian ultimatum
  - D The assassination of the Austria heir to the throne
- 
44. The name of the Country whose entering into First World War on the Allied side greatly contributed to the defeat of the central powers was ...
- A USA
  - B Russia
  - C France
  - D Britain
- 
45. The name of the European leader who represented France in the Paris Peace Treaty of 1919 was ...
- A Georges Clemenceau
  - B Vittorio Orlando
  - C Woodrow Wilson
  - D David Lloyd George.
- 
46. Identify the event which caused the British to abandon the Policy of Appeasement
- A The German attack on Poland in 1939
  - B Japanese invasion of Manchuria
  - C Italian invasion of Abyssinia
  - D German occupation of Czechoslovakia
- 
47. "An ideological war fought between the East and the West after the Second World War" was referred to as ...
- A Peaceful coexistence
  - B Détente
  - C Cold War
  - D Non-alignment
- 
48. In what year did the League of Nations go operational?
- A 1918
  - B 1919
  - C 1920
  - D 1922
- 
49. Identify the UN organ in charge of the administrative functions of the organisation.
- A Secretariat
  - B General Assembly
  - C Security council
  - D International court of Justice
- 
50. Movement of people across international frontiers resulting from crises and political instability give rise to a phenomenon referred to as ...
- A Terrorism
  - B Refugeeism
  - C International migration
  - D Tourism

**STOP**  
**GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK**