

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2025

ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject Title	History
Paper No./Title	2 - Modern World History Since 1870
Subject Code No.	0560

Duration: Two and a Half Hours

Answer FOUR Questions.

TWO questions must be chosen from SECTION A, **ONE** from SECTION B and **ONE** other from SECTION C. **One** of the two questions chosen from SECTION A must be a **Starred** question.

Maps should be used to illustrate answers where appropriate. All questions carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

SECTION A CAMEROON SINCE 1850

Question one is compulsory. Answer either 1A* or 1B* and one other Question from this section.

1. Either A*

Study this extract on the colonisation of Victoria in the 1850s and its eventual transfer to the Germans in the 1880s and answer the questions (a) to (d) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in brackets.)

...The missionary decided to move with his followers in Fernando Po to the mainland opposite the island. On 9th June...he arrived on the mainland and named it Victoria in honour of the reigning British monarch at the time. In August the same year, he signed a treaty with King William of Bimbia who claimed to have had unlimited powers over the land, arranging for its purchase.

...On 15th July, Nachtigal informed the British traders in the Cameroons about the treaty of annexation signed a few days ago between German traders and influential Douala kings. When Consul Hewett arrived in Douala, he rebuked King Bell for having signed the treaty but the deed had been done. Britain and the "Too Late Consul" had to accept the fait accompli. In disappointment, Hewett went on to Victoria and annexed it for the British government. In August 1884, Lieutenant Furlonger signed preliminary treaties with the chiefs of Batoke for the British government. 5

...At the Berlin Conference of 1884- 1885, the British who wanted to protect their trading interests in Nigeria agreed to relinquish Victoria to the Germans in exchange for their claims to the area west of Lagos. The negotiations for the exchange of Victoria were conducted between a British missionary society and a German missionary society while their two respective governments provided the required assistance. 10

The Victoria enclave was officially transferred from England to Germany by an Exchange of Notes of the 27th January and 31st January 1887. The territory was effectively handed over by the British Consul to the German Governor on 28th March 1887. The British were, however, to return to Victoria 27 years later, in 1914, this time in partnership with the French, who replaced the Germans in Douala. Less than forty years later, still the European powers withdrew for good (in 1960 and 1961). The period had become a part of history. Victoria and Douala were united within new national boundaries. 15

Source: Adapted from: Cameroon 1884- Present (2018). Victor Julius Ngoh and Eye Witnesses to the Annexation of Cameroon (1883-1887). Shirley G. Ardener. 19

- a) (i) Give the name of the missionary who is recognised as the founder of Victoria and the reigning British monarch at the time. (lines 1 & 2)
- (ii) To which missionary body did he belong?
- (iii) In which year did the missionaries move from Fernando Po to the main land opposite the Island? *Line 1*
- (iv) State two activities carried out in the Victoria settlement by the missionary. (2+1+1+2 marks)
- b) (i) What name is usually given to the annexation treaty signed between German traders and Douala kings referred to in line 4?
- (ii) Besides King Bell whom Hewett rebuked for signing the treaty, which other prominent Douala king had signed the treaty? *Line 6*
- (iii) Apart from annexing Victoria for the British, outline the immediate post-annexation treaty reactions carried out by the British to assert their occupation of parts of Cameroon. (1+1+2 marks)
- c) (i) In which year was Victoria finally transferred to the Germans? *Line 13*
- (ii) Give the names of the British missionary society and the German missionary society that negotiated the transfer of Victoria from the British to the Germans.
- (iii) Give two conditions under which Victoria was transferred from the British to the Germans. (1+2+2 marks)
- d) (i) What event in 1914 made the British to return to Victoria, this time in partnership with the French? *Line 14*
- (ii) Give one reason which made the British and the French to return to Cameroon in partnership. *line 15.*
- (iii) Name the European power that withdrew from Cameroon for good in 1961.
- (iv) Outline the reasons which made Douala and Victoria to unite within new national boundaries in the 1960s. *line 17*
- (1+1+1+2 marks)

Or B*.

Study this extract on the joint Ahidjo-Foncha Declaration of October 1960 on Reunification and then answer questions (a) to (d) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub-question is indicated in brackets).

As the Plebiscite date drew nearer, only the CPNC had spelt out what the envisaged association between Southern Cameroons and Nigeria as required by the U.N. Resolution 2013 (xxiv) of 31 May 1960 would be. The KNDP government led by Foncha and the Ahidjo government finally spelt out the terms of re-unification between Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroon after a series of meetings held in Yaounde between the two leaders. At the end of these meetings, a joint communiqué and a joint Declaration were issued and both spelt out the “constitutional position of the Southern Cameroons in the event of deciding to become a part of the Republic of Cameroon”. According to the communiqué, Foncha and Ahidjo agreed to form a Federal State with the following “minimum powers” allocated to the federated states: public freedoms, nationality, national defence, foreign affairs, higher education, immigration and emigration, federal budget and posts and telecommunications. The Federal executive would be headed by a President; there would be a federal legislature and a federal senate. Each of the two federated states would have a government and its own legislature and each would have exclusive competence in non-federal matters. Ahidjo and Foncha agreed that in no case would a United Cameroon be part of either the French or British Commonwealth. This declaration and communiqué, spelt out the main terms of a federal constitution which was to be given form in Fommban and Yaounde.

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Source: Adapted from Victor Julius Ngoh: Cameroon 1884-Present (2018) The History of a People.

- a(i) What positions did Foncha and Ahidjo hold in their respective governments at the time of this declaration?
line 5
- (ii) Who was the Leader of the CPNC party that wanted integration with Nigeria? *Line 1*
- (iii) Give two reasons why this party wanted association between Southern Cameroons and Nigeria.
(2+1+2 marks)
- b(i) Write down the month and year that a plebiscite was conducted in Southern Cameroons.
- (ii) Which international organisation conducted the plebiscite?
- (iii) What role did the organisation mentioned in b(ii) above play in the conduct of the plebiscite?
(2+1+2 marks)
- c(i) In what month and year was a conference held in Fommban to draw up a constitution for a federal state as agreed by Foncha and Ahidjo? *Line 13*
- (ii) What circumstances led to the holding of this conference?
(1+2 marks)
- d(i) What were the major decisions arrived at in the Fommban Conference?
- (ii) Write down the proposals of the Southern Cameroons delegation that were rejected at the Fommban Conference.
- (iii) What changes did Ahidjo introduce in the country between 1961 and 1972 against the wishes of West Cameroonians?
(2+2+3 marks)

2. Trace the stages between 1870 and 1884 that led to the establishment of a German Colony in Cameroon. How did the Germans develop the territory? What benefits did Cameroonians derive from German rule?
(7/7/6 marks)
3. Why did the UPC political party work against French colonial Administration? What measures were taken by the French to destroy the UPC party? What were the effects of the UPC revolts on French Cameroonians?
(7/6/7 marks)
4. What problems faced by West Cameroon made its inhabitants to vote for the abolition of the Federal Structure in 1972? What effects did this change have on West Cameroonians?
(10/10 marks)

Turn over

SECTION B

AFRICA SINCE 1870 (excluding Cameroon)

Answer ONE Question from this section

5. What factors facilitated the European conquest of Africa by 1914? For what reasons did the French introduce the policy of assimilation in her colony of Senegal? Why was the policy successful in Senegal? (7/6/7 marks)
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6. (a) What factors led to the growth of nationalism in Kenya after 1945?
 (b) What contributions were made by the Mau- Mau Movement towards the independence of Kenya?
 (c) What were the negative effects of the Mau -Mau Rebellion to the economy of Kenya? (5/8/7 marks)
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7. Explain the reasons for the frequent military coups in Africa. In what ways have Ghanaian military leaders brought political stability in the country? What are the disadvantages of military regimes in Africa? (7/6/7 marks)
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SECTION C

WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

Answer ONE Question from this section.

8. What were the foreign policy objectives of Otto Von Bismarck from 1872-1890? In what ways did a) The Triple Alliance and b) The Triple Entente contribute to the outbreak of the First World War by 1914? Outline the territorial losses of the Germans after the war. (8/6/8 marks)
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9. What do you understand by the term Collective Security? Explain the reasons for its failure in the 1930s. What were the consequences of this failure by 1939? (5/8/7 marks)
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10. Write short notes on any **Four** of the following topical issues
 (a) Sports
 (b) Global Warming
 (c) Refugees
 (d) HIV/AIDS
 (e) Space Exploration
 (f) Globalisation (5/5/5/5 marks)
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