

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK MARK GUIDE 2026

O560 HISTORY PAPER 1 AND 2

PROPOSED ANSWERS – MCQS

SECTION A – CAMEROON

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. D	12. C	13. B	14. A	15. D
16. B	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. C
21. B	22. D	23. B	24. D	25. C
26. B	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. A

SECTION B – AFRICA

31. A	32. D	33. B	34. A	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. D	39. D	40. C

C – WORLD

41. C	42. A	43. C	44. B	45. D
46. A	47. C	48. B	49. D	50. D

PROPOSED ANSWERS – ESSAY QUESTIONS

1A*

a (i) John Holt and company/Ambas Bay Trading Company

(ii) More British firms /late arrival of German firms /British traders gave a lot of dash to the indigenes /The London Baptist Missionaries and British teachers were encouraging British trade.

(iii) Arrival of German traders with better trading policies such as cheaper goods, more credit facilities.

b (i) (Otto Von) Bismarck

(ii) King Akwa/King Bell

(iii) Endorsed the king's memorandum /accepted to give the Duala the right of middle man trade monopoly /promised them no taxes on their livestock.

c (i) Hickory Town /Bell Town /Joss Town.

(ii) The Germans tricked the British on Nachtigal's mission /The Germans had recognized the British sphere of influence in Cameroon /The Germans used gunboat diplomacy and frightened the Duala to abandon the

British /the Germans used deceit to sway the Duala rulers and the British /The Germans came and met the British in Cameroon.

(iii) Berlin.

(iv) The Germans bought Victoria /The Germans created the Cameroon Council to regulate trade and abolish the pro-British Court of Equity. /The German flag was hoisted all over. The arrival of the Basel mission/the establishment of German schools/etc

Asses others

d (i) To guarantee cheap supply of raw materials /To increase investments and revenue /To reduce unemployment /to increase exports, etc.

(ii) Rubber /Palm trees /Cotton /etc.

(iii) Health centres that reduced death rate /Schools that reduced ignorance and trained them to write and communicate with the Germans /plantation houses that provided accommodation to the indigenes /jobs that reduced poverty and misery /improvement of water supply /etc.

(iv) Forced labour /flogging /seizure of native lands /immorality on the native women by the German planters /family separation, from the grassland to the coast.

e (i) France (Don't accept French or the French)

(ii) Militarily and economically exhausted by 1918 /The British blockade of Cameroon. Allied powers had more troops and arms /Most of the indigenes fought against them /Loss of crucial battle, like the Battle of Duala in September 1914 and Yaounde January 1916.

(iii) Oliphant – Picot or Picot partition line.

(iv) Introduction of English and French culture /Tribal and family separation /Anglophone minority problem /Problems of national integration.

1B*

a (i) (John Ngu) Foncha

(ii) 1960

(iii) Kamerun National Democratic Party/KNDP

b (i) Britain and France

(ii) 1916

(iii) To make territorial gains /To share the naval base of Douala and Victoria /British wanted to prevent the French from demanding shares in German East Africa.

(iv) Anglophone minority problem /Problems of national integration

c (i) Trusteeship Council

(ii) Sent UN visiting missions to verify development towards independence /The UN received petitions from the nationalists /The UN allowed the nationalists to address the UN /The UN encouraged peace.

d (i) (Amadou) Ahidjo

Ahidjo gave material and financial assistance to the KNDP /encouraged many French Cameroonians to settle in British Southern Cameroons and they voted for Reunification.

e (i) Social – free education in the University of Yaounde /Promotion of bilingual secondary schools in Man-O'War Bay - Victoria, Yaounde /, medical care /Introduced social insurance and more welfare facilities to workers, economic – FONADER that provided loans to farmers, CAMSHIP for water transport /CAMAIR for air transportation /Development of the Douala – Tiko – Victoria Road/SOCAPALMS for palm oil promotion, HEVECAM for rubber exploitations etc

(ii) UPC

(iii) They wanted the complete independence and sovereignty of Cameroon /Ahidjo had imprisoned and killed some of their supporters /Ahidjo was not interested in liberal democracy – freedom of speech, press, movement, free elections, movements, etc.

(iv) Peaceful method – offered conditional amnesty to the UPecists /Offered ministerial seats.

Harsh method – arrests and imprisonment /Eliminations

2 a (i) Why did the Germans succeed and the British failed in the annexation race for Cameroon by 1885?

(ii) What measure did the Germans adopt to reduce British influence in Cameroon between 1885 and 1890?

b) What was the importance to Cameroonians of any one of the following developments carried out by the Germans: (i) Public works (ii) Plantation agriculture (iii) Education (iv) Health?

c. Trace the stages leading to the loss of the German Protectorate between 1916 and 1922.

(5/5/5/5marks)

a (i) Reasons for the German Success (5 marks)

- They gave more bribes
- They gave more credit facilities
- They sold their goods cheaper
- They conducted annexation campaigns within a lot of secrecy (nightly meetings) and prevented the British from knowing
- They adopted deceit, especially promising the Duala rulers the right of middleman trade monopoly
- They used gunboat diplomacy. The Moewe frightened the Duala rulers
- They had more international support than Britain in the Berlin Conference 1884 -85.

ii) Measures the Germans adopted to reduce British Influence (5 marks)

- Hoisting of German flags all over
- Basel Mission replace London Baptist Mission
- Cameroon Council replaced the Court of Equity
- The establishment of German schools promoting German culture
- The establishment of German Health Centres and facilities
- The German mark replaced the British currency
- The Germans bought Victoria from the British.

Assess others

b i) Importance of public works (5 marks)

Award one mark for the description of public works roads, bridges, ports, railways, telephones, post offices, etc.

Promotion of agriculture, especially evacuation of perishable crops from the farm /eased movement of people and goods /vehicles, locomotives reduced burden on porters, promotion of internal and external trade /rapid transmission of messages.

Assess others

(ii) Importance of plantations (5 marks)

One mark for the description of plantations such as crops cultivated and location, it created jobs /it provided health care /It provided accommodation /It provided transport infrastructural developments /it united the people of grassland and those of the coastal and forest region /It trained the indigenes on cash crop economy /It trained the indigenes on modern farming and legacy of plantation agriculture.

(iii) Importance of education (5 marks)

One mark for description of educational developments such as primary schools, professional training centres, etc.

It trained the indigenes on plantation farming in the agriculture /schools in Victoria, Douala, Garoua, etc /It helped the people to write German /Helped the indigenes to write petitions against land expropriation /It made them benefit scholarships to Germany /It helped them in communication with the German masters.

(iv) Health (5 marks)

Don't hesitate to award one bonus mark for candidates who describe the development of health.

It reduced death rate and increased life expectancy /It caused the survival of many babies /It made workers healthy and increased productivity /It reduced the spread of contagious diseases.

c) Stages leading to the loss of German Protectorate (5 marks)

- Defeat of the Germans in Cameroon February 1916
- Oliphant – Picot Agreement and the provisional partition of Cameroon

- Appointment of the French and British administrators to administer Cameroon
- Treaty of Versailles June 1919 and the loss of Cameroon to Britain and France
- Milner – Simon Agreement confirmed the Anglo-French partition in July 1919
- The League of Nation confirmed Cameroon as a British and French Mandated Territory in July 1922.

3 a (i) Why did Cameroon become a British and French Mandated Territory after the First World War?

(ii) What were the main features of the French colonial policies implemented in French Cameroon?

b(i) What role did French Cameroonians play in the Second World War assisting the French War efforts?

(ii) What were the effects of the war on French Cameroon? (5/5/5/5marks)

a (i) Why Cameroon became a Mandated Territory (5 marks)

- To promote good governance
- To promote religious freedom
- To promote social development
- To suppress social ill especially slave trade and slavery
- To promote economic development.

a ii. Main features of the French colonial policies (5 marks)

- Assimilation making the people and territory French
- Indigenes, empowering the French administrators to punish without trial
- Prestation compelling subjects to do ten days of free work annually
- Differentiation, in which the people were categorized into citizens and subjects
- Mis-en-valeur, which supported development to ease exploitation
- Association which promoted collaboration between native institutions and French administrators

b(i) Role played by French Cameroonians in the Second World War (5 marks)

- They provided fighters for the free French forces

- They played the role of labourers
- They played the role of suppliers
- They launched anti-German propaganda
- They made financial contributions
- They helped General Leclerc to replace High Commissioner Richard Brunot who was pro-Vichy

b ii. Effects of the war on French Cameroonians (5 marks)

Positive

- Growth of nationalism after the war. Brazzaville Conference that abolished bad French colonial policies like Differentiation, Indigenes, Prestations.
- French introduced social reforms like establishment of Lycee Leclerc College
- Increase in exports
- Jobs provided to the ex-service men
- Negative effects
- Loss of lives
- Return from France with disabilities
- Victimization of Cameroonians with pro-German documents
- Forced labour to meet the needs of France
- Disruption of education of the children of soldiers

4 a(i) What were the external factors that contributed to the rise of nationalism In British Southern Cameroons after 1945?

(ii) Trace the political and constitutional developments in the territory between 1946 and 1954? (5/5/5/5marks)

b(i) What were the achievements of Dr. EML Endeley in the British Southern Cameroons between 1954 and 1958?

(ii) For what reasons was the KNC-KPP alliance led by Dr. Endeley defeated by the KNDP led by J. N. Foncha in 1959? 5/5/5/5 marks

a i) External factors that led to the growth of nationalism in British Southern Cameroon 5marks

- Atlantic Charters 1941 gave people the right to live under freely chosen governments
- The war had exhausted the British militarily and economically to reassert colonial control

- The rise of the Labour Party in Britain with anti-colonial sympathy
- The anti-colonial stance of UNO, superpowers, Afro-Asian Bandung Conference etc.
- The independence of British Asian colonies stimulated the people.
- The independence of Gold Coast and its support
- Nasser's nationalization of Suez Canal in July 1956 belonging to Britain and France reduced Britain to a paper tiger. **Assess others**

ii) Political and constitutional developments in the territory 1946 – 1954 5marks

1946 – Cameroon became a UN Trust Territory

1947 – Formation of anti-colonial organisations like the CDC Workers' Union, Cameroon Federal Union

1947 – Richard's Constitution took effect and Fon Galiga of Bali and Chief Manga Williams of Victoria secured seats in the Eastern House.

1951 – MacPherson Constitution introduced with 13 elected members in the Eastern House of Assembly 6 in the Central House of Representatives in Lagos.

1953 – Eastern Regional Crisis and the collapse of the MacPherson Constitution.

ST Muna was dismissed as Minister for Works in the Eastern Region.

9 Cameroonians constituted the Benevolent Neutrality block in the crisis as severed links with Nigeria

May 1953, the Cameroon block met in Mamfe and demanded secession from Nigeria and Regional status.

June 1953, first political party formed by the KNC with Endeley as chairman.

October 1954, the creation of the Southern Cameroon House of Assembly. Dr. EML Endeley became leader of Government Business.

b i) Achievements of Dr. EML Endeley (5marks)

- Secure quasi-federal status for British Southern Cameroons in October 1954
- Southern Cameroons had a House of Assembly and Executive Council

- Secured Regional status in the London Conference of 1957
- Secured a ministerial system of government
- He gave French Cameroonians voting rights
- He reduced Nigerian influence and domination

ii) Reasons for the defeat of the KNC – KPP Alliance (5marks)

- Disunity in the KNC-KPP Alliance
- His KNC Alliance with AG of Nigeria and KPP alliance with NCNC of Nigeria was unpopular
- His government was too pro-protestant
- The presence of French Cameroonians with voting rights worked against him
- He introduced good but unpopular contour ploughing in the grassland
- regionalism and tribalism favored the RNOP more than the IENC
- High level of ignorance. Very few understood him, many misunderstood him

5. a (i) Why was the UPC political party hostile to the French Colonial Administration in the 1950s

ii) What was the consequences of the hostility in French Cameroon?

b)i) What roles did politicians play to the independence struggle in French Cameroon?

ii) Why did the government of Andre-Marie Mbida collapse by 1958? (5/5/5/5 marks)

a) i) Reasons for UPC hostility 5marks

- The French rejected immediate independence
- The French rejected complete independence and sovereignty
- The French refused to improve working conditions
- The French refused to end exploitation
- The French to stop destruction of native culture
- The French refused to grant civil liberties
- The French rigged the elections of 1951 and 1952 against the UPC
- The French were disrespecting UN trusteeship agreement

Assess others

(ii) Consequences of UPC hostility 5marks

- Arrest and imprisonment of UPC members
- The French banned the UPC and USCC
- The French banned UPC rallies and public demonstrations
- The French eliminated UPC members
- Many UPC members/leaders escaped to British Southern Cameroon
- It led to heavy material destructions
- It influenced the decolonization of French Cameroon
- It led to the passing of Loi Cadre
- It led to the rise and fall of Mbida as Prime Minister

Assess Others

b i. Role played by politicians to the independence 5marks

- Formation of pressure groups
- Formation of political parties
- Awareness of the masses towards independence
- Petitions to the UN and UN visiting missions
- Organizations of anti-colonial strikes and demonstrations
- Contacted the communists bloc for arms and accelerated violent nationalism
- Participation in the legislature

Assess Others

ii) Reasons for the collapse of Mbida's government 5marks

- Mbida lost the support of UC and the northerners because he wanted to split the North, democratize and reduce the fendal powers of the Lamidos.
- Mbida lost the support of the people because he rejected immediate independence and reunification
- Mbida lost the support of the coalition parties in government because he was dictatorial and authoritarian.
- Mbida lost the support of the French because he opposed their daily interference and ill treatment of Cameroonian workers.
- Mbida lost the support of the sympathizers of the UPC because he refused dialogue and opted for military solution.

6) a) For what reason did the UNO Organize a plebiscite in British Southwest Cameroon?

b) What role did the UNO play in the conduct of the plebiscite ?

c) i) Why did majority in the British Southwest Cameroons vote for union with the Republic of Cameroon?

ii) Why did majority of the people In British Northern Cameroons vote for union with Nigerian? (5/5/5/5 marks)

a i) Reasons for the UN conducted plebiscite

5marks

- Conflicting interest over the future of the territory
- The rulling KNDP wanted French Cameroon while the opposition KNC wanted Nigeria.
- The rulling and the opposition parties had almost the same strength in the Assembly
- The UN wanted the people to enjoy the rights of self determination
- The Bristish wanted a quick end to trusteeship and reduce her cost
- The Afro- Asian Bloc in the UNO strongly opposed the creation of a small independent British South Cameroon State.
- The British Southern Cameroon was not economically viable from reports to be on its own.

Assess others

ii) Role played by United Nations 5marks

- Framed the plebiscite questions
- Fixed the date for its conduct
- Provided ballot boxes
- Provided transport and security
- Counted the votes
- Proclaimed the results
- Organized reconciliation between the CPNC, the Losers and the KNDP that was victorious.

b i) Reasons for votes in favour of the Republic of Cameroon 5 marks

- To be liberate from Nigerian domination
- To maintain Cameroonian identity
- Rich historical and cultural ties, tribes wanted reunion
- KNDP was the ruling party and made good promises

- The presence of many French Cameroonians in the territory
- KNDP leader, Foncha was a better grass root politician
- KNDP propagandist misinterpreted plebiscite questions in favour of joining the Republic of Cameroon

ii) Reasons for Pro-Nigeria Votes in British Northern Cameroons

- Nigerian intimidation
- Electoral fraud in favour of Nigeria
- Nigerians corrupted British Northern Cameroon politicians
- Rich historical and cultural ties with Northern Nigeria
- Hatred for French Cameroon because of French language, legal system, UPC violence, lack of fundamental human rights etc

Assess others

7. a) Why was federal system of government

i) adopted in 1961?

ii) abolished in 1972?

b) What were the

i) Positive

ii) Negative consequences of the abolition of the abolition of federalism on the people of Cameroon by 1982? (5/5/5/5 marks)

a i) Reasons for the adoption of federalism

- To protect British Southern Cameroon Minority
- To preserve the different English and French Culture
- To preserve the different English and French Economic system
- To preserve the different British and French administrative systems
- To implement the Ahido- Foncha pre- reunification agreements
- To ensure peace because of pressure from the CPNC and UN.

ii) Reasons its abolition in 1972 5marks

- To ease administration
- To accelerate national unity and integration
- To accelerate bilingualism
- To reduce administrative cost
- To reduce duplication of functions
- To prevent the secession of West Cameroon

- To solve the financial difficulties facing West Cameroon
- To have stricter control over oil in West Cameroon

b i) Positive Consequences 5marks

- Seven provinces brought people closer to the administration
- Rapid development of Bamenda, the Headquarters of North West as one of the 5 biggest cities in Cameroon
- Increase in salary of West Cameroon Civil servants
- Facilitated the movement of skilled labour such as medical doctors, accountants, engineers, lawyers across the territory for better working conditions
- Facilitated the movement of investors, from West Cameroon to Douala with higher purchasing power
- Facilitated the movement of farmers etc from former West Cameroon to Former East Cameroon with better prices especially cash crops.

Assess others

ii Negative Consequences 5marks

- Over centralization in Yaounde and inefficiency
- Wide spread bribery and corruption in Yaounde
- Destruction of the value of local government
- Reduction of the value of the Anglo-Saxon Education and certificates
- Altered power sharing between former West and East Cameroon.
- Introduction of harsh new economic features such as high taxes, rents, food prices in West Cameroon etc.

Assess others

8 a) i) for what reasons did president Ahidjo select Paul Biya as his constitutional successor?

ii) Why did president Ahidjo organize a coup d'état against Paul Biya in 1984?

b) What change were introduced by President Paul Biya during the years 1982 to 2019 in

i) domestic and

ii) foreign affairs?

(5/5/5 marks)

a) i Reasons for the selection of Paul Biya as Successor

- Most bilingual among the Ahidjoist
- He lacked tribal and original support
- Less corrupt and materialistic
- He was a Southerner, Ahidjo wanted power alternation
- He was a Christian and Ahidjo preferred a Christian successor
- He was a very loyal Ahidjoist
- He had better mastery of the Presidency; he had been Secretary General and Director of Civil Cabinet
- He had external French Support

ii Reasons for Ahidjo Coup d'état in 1984

5marks

- Ahidjo wanted presidential powers
- Ahidjo opposed Biya's return to Multiparty Politics
- Biya wanted the return of Ahidjo's opponents on exile
- Biya's marginalization of the Grand North
- News media from the Southern parts were insulting Ahidjo and Biya's silence
- Biya's mismanagement of the economy, Ahidjo had developed

Assess others

b i) Domestic changes introduced by Paul Biya

5marks

- Transformation of CNU to CPDM
- Return to Multi- Party Politics
- Organized Multi- Party presidential, Legislative and Municipal elections
- Creation of an independent electoral commission
- Cameroon Television went operational
- Opening of an Anglo-Saxon type universities in Buea and Bamenda
- Privatization of state corporations
- Collapse of many state corporations and severe economic crisis
- Computerization of the civil service, customs, taxations etc
- Construction of the Nsimalen International Airport.

Assess others

ii) Changes in foreign policy 5marks

- Reduction of over dependence on France
- Re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel
- Establishment of diplomatic relations with South Africa
- Admission of Cameroon into Francophonie in 1991
- Admission of Cameroon into Commonwealth in 1995
- Founding member of African Union

Assess others

- It led to the consolidation of African territories by imposing colonial policies

Assess others

NB: Don't award more than One Mark for The Consequences of colonial rule because the focus is on results of the scramble

b i) Reasons for the introduction of paternalism in Berlin Congo 5marks

(Don't hesitate to give one mark to those who define paternalism – superiority of the Belgians as parents to guide the Congolese Natives considered primitive and inferior to development

- To ease the exploitation of resources
- To gain cheap labour for plantations and colonial projects
- To reinforce the inferiority states of the Natives
- To retard their developments towards independence
- To consolidate the empire of King Leopold II

Assess others

SECTION B AFRICA

9 a) i) In what ways did the socio-political interests of the Europeans influence the scramble for the annexation of African territories?

i) What were the consequences of scramble in Africa by 1890?

b) i) Why did the Belgians introduce the policy of Paternalism in Congo?

ii) What was the effects on the local community? (5/5/5/5 marks)

a) i Socio political interests of Europeans in Africa 5marks

- To halt the spread of Islam
- To Promote their various cultures
- To secure extra land for settlements
- To suppress in human nature cultures, slave trade and slavery
- To secure naval bases and increase their military power
- To increase the sizes of their territories for territorial aggrandizement
- To compensate territorial losses in Europe

Assess others

ii) Consequence of the scramble 5marks

- it led to the clashes over strategic areas like river basins, mineral deposits, fertile soils etc
- it led to the Berlin Conference to define rules
- it led to African resistance
- it led to Brussels conference to limit Arm Sales to Africa
- It led to the Partition of Africa

ii) Negative effects on local community 5marks

- It led to forced labour
- It led to long working hours and very low wages
- It led to brutalization of the Congolese
- It neglected social needs like education
- Positive effects
- It led to the development of transport infrastructures
- It provided jobs in the plantations
- It led to the establishments of health centres for the treatment of plantation workers.

Assess others

10 a) i) Why was the Second World War extended to Africa?

ii) In what ways did Africa and Africans assist the Allies Powers in the wars?

b) i) What so you understand by Africa nationalism?

ii) In what ways did the effects of the war contribute to the growth of Africa nationalism (5/5/3/7 marks)

a) i Reasons for the extension of the War to Africa

5marks

- To liberate Ethiopia
- To defend the Suez canal
- To recruit African Fighters
- To protect sources of cheap Raw Materials
- To prevent the conquest of Africa by the Axis Power

Assess others

ii) Ways in which the Africans assisted the Allied Powers

5marks

- Africans provided soldiers
- Africans provided labourers
- Africans provided military bases
- Africans helped in the liberation of the Africans
- African hosted important Wartime Conference in Cairo, Casablanca
- Africans helped to protect the Suez Cana
- Africans helped in the defeat of the Germans and Italians in North Africa

Assess others

b i) Meaning of African Nationalism 3marks

Unity of the Africans for colonial reforms and the granting of immediate independence, the regaining of consciousness against the evils of colonialism. The spread of anti-colonialism from the British, French, Portuguese, Belgian colonies. It was peaceful and violent.

b ii)How the effects of the Second World War led to its growth 7marks

- It exhausted colonial masters to reassert control
- It led to the Atlantic Charter that gave people the right to live under freely chosen government
- It led to two super powers against colonialism
- It led to the creation of UNO against colonialism
- It led to the rise of pro socialist governments in Britain and France opposed to colonialism
- It led to the development of transport and Communication facilities linking Africa and Europe for support that was used after the war to spread anti colonial feelings.
- It led to increase in African exports and economic power of Africans to finance anti colonial organizations

- It led to rural exodus and suffering in towns which increased anti colonialism
- It led to the Europe promises to Africans to achieve independence after the war
- The war brought Africans close to Europeans to see their weaknesses. **Assess others**

11. a i) Why was Apartheid introduced in South Africa by Dr. Malan in 1948?

ii) In what ways did the policy violate the rights of the blacks by 1985?

b i) What effort were made by the black nationalists to end Apartheid?

ii) Trace the stage leading to collapse of Apartheid between 1985 can 1995?

(5/5/5/5 marks)

a i Reasons for Apartheid 5marks

- To secure minority rule against the black majority
- To prevent majority blacks have voting rights
- To prevent Blacks having representation in Government and Parliament
- To preserve good jobs for the whites
- To protect the investments of whites
- To secure raw materials for the whites
- To secure lands for the whites

Assess others

ii How the policy violated the rights of the blacks 5marks

- Blacks were not given voting rights
- Blacks were not giving seats in the government and parliament
- Blacks were restricted from forming political organizations and address their grievances
- Afrikaner language of the whites was imposed as official language in school
- Blacks had to move with passes
- Blacks were restricted movements to white residential areas
- Blacks were not allowed to sit in the same recreational centres with whites
- Blacks were given inferior education
- Blacks received lower wages with higher and better certificates

Assess others

b i) Efforts made by the Black Nationalists against Apartheid

- Creation of Anti-Apartheid Movement in ANC, PANC
- Killing of blacks collaborating with Apartheid
- Strikes and violence against Apartheid laws
- Boycott of South Africans products
- Establishment of military bases, smuggling of arms against Apartheid
- Diplomatic move externally against Apartheid
- Petitions to international organizations
- Killing of white extremists

Assess others

ii) Stages leading to the collapse of Apartheid

5marks

- Botha laid anti-apartheid foundation
- 1985, Botha openly accepted a revolution was necessary in South Africa to end Apartheid
- Botha relaxed laws on marriages, blacks to run their local councils
- Botha opted to release Mandela from prison provided he renounced violence, but Mandela rejected
- 1989, a white liberal, De klerk came to power
- 1990, De klerk released Mandela and from Prison
- De klerk lifted the ban on ANC and allowed blacks to take part in politics.
- 1992, De klerk organized Referendum for reforms to end Apartheid and 70% of the whites voted 'Yes'
- De klerk organized conference for a Democratic South Africa and the introduction of a liberal constitution in South Africa
- De klerk organized a liberal Presidential election and 62% voted ANC and Nelson Mandela a black African became President.

Assess others

12. Write brief note on the causes and effects of any TWO crises in the post-independence Africa in the 1960s and 1970s

- a) Neo-Colonialism in Belgium Congo
 - b) Civil Wars
 - c) Military take-over
- (10+10marks)**

a) Causes and effects of Neo colonialism in Belgian Congo

5marks

Don't hesitate to award 1 mark for a good definition of Neo Colonialism independence granted without sovereignty and interference in the domestic and foreign policies of Belgian Congo

- Hatred for Prime minister Patrice Lumumba by the West
- Hatred for the Pro Communist and Russian Policies of Lumumba
- Disorder in Congo because of conflicts between the Army and civilians or politicians
- The West and the East needed Belgian Congo in Central Africa as an ally in the Cold War
- The abundant minerals in Congo needed by the West
- The strategic location of Congo for Investments by the West

Assess others

5marks

Effects

- Dismissal of Patrice Lumumba as Prime Minister
- Military up risings in Congo encouraged by the West led by Mobutu
- The Assassination of Lumumba in January 1961
- The Outbreak of civil war in Congo
- The death of UN Secretary General on a Peace Mission
- The West took control over the Mining Sector
- The under development of Congo

Assess others

b) Causes and effects of civil wars in Africa

Causes

5marks

- Strong regionalism
- Secessionist tendency
- Christian - Moslem Conflicts
- Bad governance especially opposition to Bribery and corruption, life power leaders, dictatorship
- Poorly organized elections and victimizations of opponents
- Poor management of the economy, high unemployment, poor distribution of the National Cake.

- The influence of Foreign Powers

Assess others

Effects of civil wars

5marks

- Heavy loss of lives and property
- Increase in refugees, malnutrition etc
- Drop in living standard
- Inflation and high unemployment
- Increase in military expenditure
- High national debts
- Political instability

Assess others

c) Causes and effects of military takeovers

5marks

- Causes of military take over
- Privileged positions of the military
- Widespread corruption and inefficiency
- Inter party and inter regional hostility
- Poorly organized elections
- Bad governance, and to get off life presidents
- Poor management of the economy especially high unemployment, inflation, shortages of basic products, etc
- Interference with the rights and privileges of soldiers

Assess others

Effects

5marks

- Abuse of human rights by the soldiers
- Elimination of civilian leaders
- Improvement of state authority especially the maintenance of law and order
- Cancellation of debts
- Improvement of agriculture

Assess others

SECTION C – WORLD DIPLOMACY 1870 – 2019

13 a i) *In what ways did Germany contribute to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914?*

ii) *Why was Germany defeated by 1918?*

b) i) *What were the aim of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?*

ii) *What decisions were taken in 1919 to prevent another global war?* 5/5/5/5marks

a) i) How German caused WW1

5marks

a) i. Don't hesitate to give 1 mark for a good definition of First World War. A war between the Central and Allied powers, the immediate event ie leading to WWI was the assassination of Austrian heir Frank Ferdinand

- Germany under Bismarck started the Alliance System which divided Europe into two hostile camps – Triple Alliance versus Triple Entente
- Kaiser William II Ambitions to over-take Britain in Naval Power-Anglo-German Naval rivalry.
- Kaiser William II Colonial ambitions for more German colonies, leading to conflicts with France over Morocco.
- Kaiser William II economic ambitions under cutting the British and French Markets
- Kaiser William II Welt Politik to dominate the world
- Kaiser William II blank cheque to Austria in the Balkans and support for the Austrian Germans harsh treatment of the Slavs.
- The German support for the Austrian harsh ultimatum to Serbia and invasion of Serbia by Austria on July 28 1914
- Germany declared war on Russia on August 1 and France on August 3 1914.
- Germany violated the Neutrality and sovereignty of Belgium on August 3 1914.

Reasons for the defeat of Germany 5marks

- Germany had fewer weapons
- Germany had fewer troops
- Germany lost Italy as an ally in 1915
- Germany had limited international support
- Slavs, colonial people etc fought against Germany
- Germany fought a way on two fronts, that divided and weakened her
- Germany faced wars with the USA in 1917
- Germany was exhausted militarily and economically by 1918
- Germany was deceived by Wilson's strategy of a liberal people treaty in January 1918

Assess others

b i) Aims of the Peace Makers 5marks

- To recover territories Germany had seized
- To create new states for the minority
- To create an international organization
- To democratize Germany
- To regulate armaments
- To work out reparations
- To decide the fate of the German and Turkish colonies
- To discuss freedom of international trade
- To prevent another Global war

Assess others

ii Measures to prevent another World War

• 5marks

- The creation of the League of Nations in 1919 with primary objective to keep peace
- The creation of new states for the minorities Yugoslav for the Slavs, Czechoslovakia for the Czech, Poland for the Poles
- The return of territories Germany had seized such as Alsace-Lorraine to France
- The reduction of the Military power of the defeated Central Powers
- The democratization of Germany to reduce aggressive nationalism
- The promotion of parliamentary democracy in the word
- Ended harsh Australian Rule in Balkans

Assess others

14 a (i) For what reasons did the Axis powers embark on international aggressions in the 1930s?

ii. Why were the Axis powers successful in the 1930s?

b (i) why did the British and French adopt the policy of appeasement before 1939 towards the Axis powers?

ii) Why was the policy abandoned in 1939?

5/5/5 marks

i) Reasons for the international aggressions of the Axis Powers in the 1930s

Identification of the Axis powers - Japan, Germany, and Italy, should be awarded 1mark

- To make territorial gains
- To check international communism
- To gain new markets
- To gain cheap raw materials
- To increase investments and create jobs
- To gain cheap labor for development
- To secure extra lands for settlement

Assess others

ii. Reasons for their successes 5marks

- The military weakness of the League of Nations
- The US policy of isolationism
- The Anglo-French policy of appeasement
- The effects of the great depression of 1929, that weakened the western powers to stop them
- The absence of a Grand Alliance of the western powers, and USSR, to stop the Axis Powers
- The propaganda of the Axis Powers exaggerating their military power frightened opponents

Assess others

b) i) Reasons for the adoption of appeasement towards the Axis powers 5marks

- To prevent the effects of global wars, they experienced 1914-1918
- Inability of the league of nations to defend the weak
- The economic weakness of western powers to fight aggressors
- To military weakness of the western power
- Inability to gain the American economic and military support against the Axis power
- Felt axis powers wanted to correct but mistakes of the Paris Peace settlement that deprived them territories.

Assess others

b) ii) Reasons for the abandonment of appeasement in 1939 5marks

- The German annexation of Czechoslovakia revealed Hitler's determination to dominate the world
- Improvement of the military power of Britain and France in 1939 via conscription into their forces, increase in arms

- Improvement of the economic power of Britain and France
- USA condemned the international aggression of the Axis power and promised military support in 1939
- The Nazi-Soviet pact of August 1939 revealed the intention of war by the Germans and avoid a two front war
- Public opinion turned against appeasement
- To defend democracy threatened by the Axis power.
- To defend their economic interests threatened by the Axis power

Assess others

15 a (i) Why did Second World War break out in 1939?

ii. What were the negative effects of the War on mankind?

b (i) what were the causes of the cold war after 1945?

ii. Why did cold war give way to defeat in the 1970s?
5/5/5/5 marks

a (i) reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 5marks

Don't hesitate to award 1 mark to candidates who defined the Second World War, a war fought between the Axis and the Allied Powers. The German invasion of Poland September 1st 1939 was the immediate cause of the war

- The determination of the Axis powers to destroy the bias and bad Paris peace settlement after WWI
- The inability of the League Of Nations to maintain law and order
- The USA policy of isolationism that encouraged the international aggressions of the Axis Powers
- The Anglo-French policy of appeasement that encouraged international aggressions
- Mass rearmament and failure of arms control
- The economic crisis facing nations and their desire for military conquest and army recruitment to solve unemployment
- The fear of Russia and communion and the encouragement of the Axis power to expand and destroy Russia
- The Nazi-Soviet pact of August 1939 encouraged Hitler to start war
- The refusal of Poland to surrender the Polish corridor and port of Danzig to Germany in 1939 led to the

German invasion of Poland on September 1935 and Britain and France declared war on Germany and the outbreak of the Second World War

Assess others

ii) Negative effects on mankind 5marks

- Destruction of towns and houses and millions became refugees
- Millions lost their lives directly as a result of war or consequences of the war
- Widespread misery, poverty and drop in living standard
- Destruction of farms lands and food shortages
- Destruction of industries causing shortage of basic products and inflation
- Disruption of agriculture and industrial work caused high unemployment
- Destruction of transport and communication infrastructures affecting movement of people spread of useful information etc.
- Heavy military expenditure causing high inflation, dictatorship in Eastern Europe and loss of civil liberties
- Outbreak of Cold War that partitioned countries like Germany, Korea, Vietnam
- Fall in international trade between Eastern and Western Europe

Assess others

b i) Causes of Cold War 5marks

Don't hesitate to award 1 mark on a good definition of Cold War that was the Ideological War between the Communists East led by USSR and non-Communists West led by USA

- The presences of two rival ideologies and promoters' communism led by USSR and capitalism led by USA
- The refusal of USA to share atomic secrets with USSR
- USSR suppressed liberal democracy and imposed communist dictatorship in Eastern Europe
- Differences in economic systems USSR advocated state control of the economy while USA propagated free enterprise economy
- Differences in wealth ownership USSR equality while USA favored liberalization and disparity

- The search for military supremacy between the USA and the USSR
- The search for Allies by USA and USSR

Assess others

ii) Reasons for detente in the 1970s

5marks

- No chances of winning a nuclear war
- To reduce military expenditure
- To expand international trade across blocs
- To expand investment across blocs
- To promote respect for human rights
- To promote free movement of labor
- To end international tensions and wars in the middle east
- The rise of new liberal leaders in the USA and USSR
- The Sino-Soviet split weakened the Chinese support to USSR and USSR had to reconcile with the West to avoid encirclement

Assess others

16a (i) for what purpose was the UNO founded in 1945?

ii. How was it organized?

b i) what were the political successes of the organization in the 1960s and 1970s?

ii) What social benefit have been enjoyed by UN third World Countries since the 1960s

5/5/5 /5 marks

Objectives of the UNO in 1945 (5marks)

Don't hesitate to give 1 mark for the full initials UNO, United Nations Organization

- To maintain international peace and security
- To promote international cooperation
- To promote respect for human rights
- To promote respect for international law
- To promote friendly relations between states
- To improve the living standards
- To resettle refugees
- To improve working conditions
- To promote arms control

Assess others

ii. Organization of UNO

5marks

Identification of an organ, composition and one function to deserve 1 mark for the organ. Wrong name of organ, right composition and function, no mark e.g. National Assembly rather than General Assembly

General Assembly, All members represented, in charge of debates, admission of new members, budgets etc

Security Council - executive organ. Have permanent and Non-permanent members. In charge of sanctions, execution of UN policies etc.

International court of Justice. Judicial organs 15 judge's in charge of handling legal problems, interpretation of treaties. etc

Secretariat administrative organ International civil servants in charge of daily activities of the UN.

- Economic and social council: coordinates the specialized agencies fighting poverty, diseases, hunger and ignorance
- Trusteeship Council: Controlled the UN Trust Territories in charge of development towards independence

b i) Political success of the UN in the 1960s 1970s

5marks

- Don't award more than 2marks on international crisis well explained.
- 1960s (maximum 3 marks only on crisis in 1960s)
- Congo crisis 1960-64 UN intervention prevented the secession of Katanga, maintained peace, trained the Congolese civil servants, funded the economy
- Cyprus crisis 1964 - the UN intervention ended war between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots
- War between Indonesia and Holland over West Irian 1961-63. The UN secured the withdrawal of Dutch forces from West Irian in 1963
- Six days Arab - Israeli War 1967. The UN arranged ceasefire and UN forces deployed along the Suez canal zone

India- and Pakistan over Kashmir 1964 the UN arranged ceasefire and withdrawal forces to the 1949 ceasefire line.

1970s don't exceed 3 marks only on 1970s events

Yom Kippur War 1973: the UN worked out ceasefire agreement UNEF II developed in the Suez Canal zone

Cyprus crisis 1974. the UN ended the war between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and secured the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cyprus

SOWETO Massacre 1976 the UN condemned the massacring of kids protesting the use of Afrikaner language in schools and imposed military sanctions.

b ii) Social benefits enjoyed by UN Third World Countries
5marks

Not more than 2 marks should be given to loose answers not pegged to specialized UN agencies. Award 1 mark per specialized agency and 2 marks on specialized Agencies well explained with examples.

WHO - Provides health services such as drugs, training of medical staff.

UNESCO – Fighting against ignorance, promotion of adult education, scholarships, teaching aid, equipment, maps etc.

UNICEF – Children welfare, reduced the abuse of child's labour, early marriages, ill treatment of children etc

UNHCR – Resettlement of refugees

FAO – Fighting against Malnutrition, famine etc.