

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

**0560 HISTORY 1**

**JUNE 2018**



**ORDINARY LEVEL**

<b>Centre Number</b>	
<b>Centre Name</b>	
<b>Candidate Identification Number</b>	
<b>Candidate Name</b>	

**Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER**

**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, Examination 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. 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 the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. 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.

SECTION A  
CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. By what name was the institution set up in Victoria by the British missionaries to maintain peace among the natives in the 1960s called?
  - A Court of Equity
  - B Native count
  - C Court of Justice
  - D Consular Court
2. A prominent Cameroon traditional ruler who supported the anti-slave trade treaties in the 1850s and also petitioned the British government to annex his territory in 1879 Was...
  - A King Akwa.
  - B Fon Galega.
  - C Chief Tambe.
  - D Chief Williams.
3. Emile Schultze was very significant in the German annexation of Cameroon because...
  - A he was appointed by Bismarck as the Imperial Commissioner.
  - B he legalized the Preliminary Germano- Duala Treaty.
  - C he used the German gunboat to frighten the natives to accept German annexation.
  - D he was the first German colonial Governor to Cameroon.
4. In which of the following towns did the British briefly remain in control after German annexation of Cameroon in 1884?
  - A Hickory Town
  - B Douala
  - C Bimbria
  - D Victoria
5. The German colonial Governor Seitz, is Best remembered for...
  - A his educational reforms in Cameroon.
  - B he was the longest serving colonial Governor.
  - C his protection of the elephant population.
  - D his services as the first colonial Governor.
6. The most important provision of the "*Blood Pact*" made between Fon Galega I and Zintgraft in 1889 was...
  - A Bali shall support German expansion in the Grassfield.
  - B Fon Galega I shall become Paramount Chief of the Western Grassfield.
  - C a German station shall be established in Bali.
  - D recruitment of Bali people to work in the German plantations.
7. The capital of German Cameroon was moved from Douala to Buea in 1901 because of the...
  - A outbreak of the First World War in Cameroon in 1914.
  - B Douala Chiefs' protest to the Reichstag against the Expropriation Act.
  - C Better climatic conditions in Buea.
  - D population congestion and the absence of land for European settlement.
8. Select the native resistance against German colonial rule that was organised to counter the use of natives as porters and slaves.
  - A Nso
  - B Douala
  - C Banyang
  - D Bangwa
9. The early battle of the First World War in Cameroon that greatly contributed to the formation of the West African Expeditionary force (WAEF) was the...
  - A battle of Nsanakang.
  - B Battle of Mora.
  - C battle of Yaounde.
  - D battle of Douala.
- 10 The task assigned to Picot was to...
  - A establish the Picot Line partitioning Cameroon.
  - B ensure the implementation of the Condominium in Cameroon.
  - C discuss with British officials the expulsion of the Germans in Cameroon.
  - D negotiate with British officials the Milner-Simon Agreement.
11. Dr Eugen Jamot was important in French Cameroon during the Mandate Period because...
  - A he established training centres for nurses.
  - B of his health and sanitation campaigns.
  - C of his campaign against sleeping sickness.
  - D of his supply of drugs to medical centres.
12. Below is a list of dates in pairs. Select the pair that marked the beginning and the end of the British Mandate in Cameroon.
  - A 1920 to 1939
  - B 1922 to 1939
  - C 1922 to 1945
  - D 1922 to 1941
13. An important role performed by Cameroonians in the course of the Second World War was....
  - A served as soldiers for the Allies.
  - B provided lodging to Allied soldiers.
  - C shared intelligence with Allied forces.
  - D provided financial assistance.

14. Select the pair of traditional rulers who represented British Southern Cameroons in the Eastern Regional House of Assembly in 1947.  
 A Fon Achirimbi of Bafut and Fon Galega of Bali.  
 B Chief Manga Williams and Fon Galega I of Bali.  
 C Chief Fonyonga of Bali and Chief Mukete of Kumba.  
 D Chief Gustav Endeley and Fon Galega I.
15. Who among the following Cameroonian politicians served as **“Leader of Government Business”** in the Southern Cameroons Executive Council of 1954?  
 A E.M.L. Endeley  
 B S.T. Muna  
 C J.N. Foncha  
 D S.A. George
16. Identify from the list below the first indigenous political party in French Cameroon.  
 A Democats Cameronais (DC)  
 B Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC)  
 C Union Camerounaise (UC)  
 D Groupe d’Action Nationale Camerounaise (GANC)
17. An important result of the Loi Cadre of 1956 was...  
 A the establishment of the Cameroon Territorial Assembly (ATCAM).  
 B the granting of independence to French Cameroon.  
 C the granting of internal self-government to French Cameroon.  
 D the appointment of the French High Commissioner.
18. The ruling political party in British Southern Cameroons that led a delegation to the Fouban conference of July 1961 was...  
 A KNC.  
 B CPNC.  
 C OK.  
 D KNDP.
19. Who was the political personality that served as the first president of the Federal Republic of Cameroon?  
 A Paul Biya  
 B Andre Marie Mbida  
 C Charles Assale  
 D Ahmadou Ahidjo
20. The personality who was appointed by the president of the Federal Republic of Cameroon to the post of Prime Minister of West Cameroon in 1968 was...  
 A A.N. Jua.  
 B S.T. Muna.  
 C J.N. Foncha.  
 D E.T. Egbe.
21. Which important constitutional change took place in Cameroon in 1979?  
 A The President of the National Assembly became successor to the Head of State.  
 B The Prime Minister became constitutional successor of the Head of state.  
 C The membership of the National Assembly was increased.  
 D The term of office of the President was to be seven years.
22. The ruling party in Cameroon from 1966 to 1984 was...  
 A UC.  
 B CPDM.  
 C CNU.  
 D KNDP.
23. The university reforms of 1993 paved the way for the creation of the first Anglo-Saxon university in the town of...  
 A Douala.  
 B Yaounde.  
 C Bamenda.  
 D Buea.
24. Which economic factor was responsible for the widespread political protests in Cameroon in the 1990s?  
 A Acute unemployment  
 B Ghost Towns  
 C Capital flight  
 D Poor medical facilities
25. Cameroon is a member of all the following international organisations except...  
 A CEMAC.  
 B OPEC.  
 C UNO.  
 D AU.

SECTION B  
AFRICA SINCE 1870 (Excluding Cameroon)

26. All the following groups were involved in the scramble for Africa before 1880 except...  
A Communists.  
B Missionaries.  
C Traders.  
D Explorers.
27. The European nation which occupied the largest share of the Congo as a result of the Berlin Act (1885) was...  
A Belgium.  
B France.  
C Britain.  
D Portugal.
28. The African resistance leader who fought a prolonged war with the French in West Africa in 1904-05 was...  
A Menelik II of Abyssinia.  
B Samori Toure of Mandinka.  
C Jaja of Opobo.  
D Baibureh of Sierra Leone.
29. The British colonial policy of Indirect Rule was introduced in all of the following African territories except...  
A Sierra Leone.  
B Ivory Coast.  
C Gold Coast.  
D Nigeria
30. Which of the following African territories served as a typical *White Settler Colony*?  
A Senegal  
B Ivory Coast  
C South Africa  
D Egypt
31. Below are European powers in pairs. Select the pair that fought against German colonial rule in Africa at the time of the First World War.  
A Belgium and Italy  
B Britain and Portugal  
C France and Belgium  
D Italy and France
32. The African territory which as a result of the Paris Peace Settlement (1919) was ceded to Britain was...  
A Ruanda-Urundi.  
B Togo land.  
C South West Africa.  
D Tanganyika.
33. The African country that regained its independence after a brief period of Italian occupation (1935-1941) was...  
A Liberia.  
B Egypt.  
C Kenya.  
D Ethiopia.
34. The immediate effect of the Second World War on Africa was...  
A outright independence.  
B the creation of the OAU.  
C growth of Nationalism.  
D neo-colonialism.
35. The term African Nationalism can best be defined as...  
A African opposition to colonial rule.  
B African support for colonial rule.  
C African desire to revenge colonial domination.  
D African approval of European imperialism.
- Question 36 is based on this short description of the role of a leading West African nationalist.
- He founded the RDA political party in 1946, was appointed member of government in France and contributed to the formulation of the Loi-cadre of 1956 which cleared the way for the decolonisation of French West Africa colonies.*
36. To which West African nationalist leader does the description cited above refer?  
A Houphouet Boigny  
B Sedar Senghor  
C Blaise Diagne  
D Modibo Keita
37. Which of the following nationalist movements in Southern Africa was not involved in the decolonization struggle in Angola?  
A UNITA  
B FRELIMO  
C MPLA  
D FNLA
38. The West African country which witnessed a bloody civil war as a result of intense ethnic rivalry in the 1960s was...  
A Ghana.  
B Togo.  
C Nigeria.  
D Burkina Faso.

39. The following factors were largely responsible for the influx of refugees on the African continent after independence except...  
 A political differences.  
 B religious differences.  
 C financial disparity.  
 D educational neglect.
40. Which city served as headquarters of the OAU?  
 A Cairo  
 B Addis Ababa  
 C Dar es Salaam  
 D Durban

**SECTION C**  
**WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870**

41. The main objective of Bismarck's foreign policy from 1870 to 1890 was to...  
 A deter Russia from allying with France.  
 B isolate France and prevent her from forming any alliance in Europe.  
 C foster closer relations between Austria and Germany.  
 D encourage Britain to seek overseas colonies.
42. Identify the statesman whose assassination at Sarajevo in 1914 sparked off the First World War.  
 A Francis Ferdinand  
 B Gravello Principe  
 C Kaiser William I  
 D Kaiser William II
- 43 Which of the following countries was a member of the Central Powers that fought against the Allies in the First World War?  
 A Italy  
 B Germany  
 C United States  
 D Japan
44. The German territory that was demilitarized as a result of the peace treaty of Versailles (1919) was.  
 A Danzig.  
 B Sudetenland.  
 C Rhineland.  
 D Saar Coalfields.
45. The Anglo-French policy of granting territorial concessions to the Axis Powers in an effort to prevent war in the 1920s and 1930s was known as...  
 A Collective Security.  
 B Disarmament.  
 C Containment.  
 D Appeasement.
46. Which military operation (code name) was used to describe the German invasion of Russia in 1941?  
 A Operation Torch  
 B Operation Overlord  
 C Operation Sea Lion  
 D Operation Barbarossa
- Question 47 is based on the quotation below:
- "...a single bomb dropped by a warplane on 6 August 1945 devastated the Japanese city of Hiroshima..."*
47. The world power that was the mastermind of the attack cited above was...  
 A UK.  
 B USSR.  
 C USA.  
 D Israel.
48. Who was the statesman that played an important role in the creation of the League of Nations in 1919?  
 A Woodrow Wilson  
 B Lloyd George  
 C Georges Clemenceau  
 D Vittorio Orlando
49. The UN specialized agency responsible for the promotion of scientific research, educational advancement and cultural preservation around the world is...  
 A UNICEF.  
 B UNHCR.  
 C UNESCO.  
 D UNDP.
50. Which city serves as the headquarters of the UNO?  
 A Geneva  
 B New York  
 C San Francisco  
 D Brussels

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