

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION

THE TEACHERS' RESOURCE UNIT (TRU)
Cellule d'appui à l'action Pédagogique

IN COLLABORATION WITH
En collaboration avec

SUBJECT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS (STA)

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ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject Title	History
Paper No / Title	Paper 2 – Modern World History since 1850
Subject Code No.	0560

TWO AND 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 of 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 events relating to the European scramble for the annexation of Cameroon and then answer questions (a) to (e) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub-question is indicated in brackets).

In the Nineteen century, expanding and increasing competition between the shipping companies and also between the coastal peoples, frequently gave rise to disputes which resulted in aggression ... An important step towards a modern system of administration was made in 1856 endorsed by the kings, chiefs and traders of Cameroon establishing a court.

The dominance of the British trade was gradually challenged by merchants of other nations and by the 1880s, German enterprise was expanding faster than that of the more numerous English. The Cameroon chiefs themselves began to seek formal association with Britain and on 7th August 1879 addressed a letter to Queen of England. Despite pressure from traders and consular representatives, the British government was reluctant to take responsibility.

The German traders were actively pressing annexation on their own government. Bismarck hesitated but changed his mind in favour of annexation in 1884. On 20th June 1884, Adolf Woermann gave instructions to the German firms in the River Cameroons to negotiate secretly with the chiefs on annexation ... there were stormy meetings with rival cries "We want English" and "we want Hamburg". Eduard Woermann and arrived from Gabon on Wednesday 9th July and joined talks. The kings were prepared to sign but their powerful subjects were not and strongly opposed any signing of a contract with the German Reich.

Nachtigal sailed upstream and the appearance off Douala of the impressive warship heightened the pressure on the chiefs. They called a meeting, at which no Europeans were present and drew up a statement setting out clauses which they wished to be embodied before they could sign any treaty. Important economic and social rights to be safeguarded.

The final treaty of annexation with the Germans was what the Germans not the Duala had in mind. On 14th July there were ceremonies at Bell, Akwa and Deido towns. Voss formally handed the treaties over to Nachtigal accompanied by pipes, drums and volleys and the hoisting of German flags. The British did not however recognize the Germano-Duala Treaty.

Source: Adapted from Shirley G. Ardener, Eye-Witnesses to the Annexation of Cameroon 1883-1887. Buea: Government Press, 1968.

- a) (i) Name the European power associated with the introduction of the first shipping companies along the coast.
(ii) Identify the name of the court established by the power identified in a(i)
(iii) Identify the European power that was the strongest challenger to the British dominance in **line 4** and state the strategy adopted by the power identified in a (iii). (1+1+2 marks)
- b) (i) Give the name of one such kings in **line 3** who endorsed the establishment of the court.
(ii) Name the Cameroon chiefs who led the others to seek formal association with the British on 7th August 1879.
(iii) State two reasons for the British reluctance to take responsibility to accept annexation in 1879. (1+1+2 marks)
- c) (i) State an important economic factor that convinced Otto Von Bismarck's change of mind in favour of annexation in 1884.
(ii) State two reasons for the slogan "**We want English**" in **line 10** during the meeting with the Duala.
(iii) Identify the German Consul in Gabon who accompanied Eduard Woermann from Gabon to Douala on 9th July 1884. (1+2+1 marks)
- d) (i) What name was given to the document prepared by the Duala setting up the clauses for annexation?
(ii) What economic and social rights in **line 15** did they safeguard in the document to protect their interests? (1+2 marks)
- e) (i) What name is given to the final treaty of annexation?
(ii) Name, in the correct order, the principal signatories of the document led by the Duala rulers and the German traders.
(iii) State an important reason for the absence of ceremonies in Hickory town.
(iv) State an important reason for the non-recognition of the annexation treaty by the British. (1+2+1+1 marks)

Or

B*Study this extract on the path to the reunification of Cameroons and then answer questions (a) to (e) which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in brackets).

One aspect of reunification which deserves comment was the importance of the Kamerun Ideas. This refers to the importance of the period of German rule in forming the political and national consciousness of Cameroonians. When German rule came to an end, much progress had been made forging national identity. There was still much evidence of the German presence in the form of schools, trading companies, etc.

The new boundary between French and British Cameroons was a cause of great inconveniences ... who lived on either side of the boundaries.

Requests for reunification was made to the UNO visiting missions in 1949 ... the issue gradually assumed greater and greater prominence of various organizations. Political groups on both sides, East and West of Cameroon, petitioned in the 1950s demanding the removal of all obstacles to the free movement of peoples and goods across the borders.

In 1959 an All Party Conference held in the territory attended by all shades of political opinion including those advocating independence for Southern Cameroons which was ruled out as impracticable in a Government report. The conference was so divided that it could not agree on the alternative options which should be put before the people in the forthcoming plebiscite.

The two alternative questions imposed were:

A. Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria?

or

B. Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of Cameroon?

Name of UN Trust Territory	For Nigeria	For Cameroon
British Southern Cameroons	97,741	233,571
British Northern Cameroons	146,296	97,659

In British Southern Cameroons pro-Cameroon option triumphed in all but the Nkambe and Kumba Divisions.

Immediately after the plebiscite, Southern Cameroon organized the Bamenda Conference in June 1961 attended by party representatives and prepared a comprehensive set of proposals. In Foumban, leaders of political parties in both the British Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroon met to draw up a constitution.

Source: Adapted from Tambi Eyongetah Mbuagbaw: A history of Cameroons. London: Longman, 1987.

- a) (i) In what year did the period of German administration start in Cameroon under the first Governor.
 (ii) Identify the principal measure adopted by the German Governors that promoted political and national consciousness of Cameroonians in fostering national unity after the departure of the Germans.
 (iii) In what year did the Treaty of Versailles, signed by the Germans end their rule in Cameroon?
 (iv) Apart from schools, state one other evidence the Germans left behind for posterity. (1+1+1+2 marks)
- b) (i) What was the principal event that caused German Kamerun to have British and French boundaries?
 (ii) What inconveniences did the new boundaries cause on Cameroonians living on either side of the boundaries?
 (iii) Identify, in the correct order, a political organization East and West of the divide in the 1950s that fought for the free movement of people across the border. (1+1+2 marks)
- c) (i) Name the town where the All Party conference referred to line 10 took place.
 (ii) In what year did the UNO frame the plebiscite questions?
 (iii) State an important reason for the exclusion of a third alternative question of an independent state on its own without links to any independent country.
 (iv) Name any political party that advocated the Third Option but failed. (1+1+1+1 marks)
- d) (i) Identify the political party that triumphed in the Nkambe and Kumba Divisions.
 (ii) What factors favoured the large pro-Cameroon votes in British Southern Cameroons?
 (iii) What proposal did the party and official chiefs make on the form of reunified British Southern Cameroons and the Republic of Cameroon in the Bamenda Conference? (1+2+1 marks)
- e) (i) State one proposal adopted in the Foumban Conference that was a disappointment to the British Southern Cameroons delegation.
 (ii) State one proposal in the Foumban Conference that was against the wishes of the Republic of Cameroon.
 (iii) Write down both the month and year the Foumban proposals took effects in Cameroon. (1+1+1 marks)

2. a) (i) Why did the Germans succeed in the annexation of Cameroon in 1884?
(ii) What political measures were adopted by the Germans in the consolidation of their rule in Cameroon by 1914?
b) (i) What were the negative socio-economic effects of the German rule on the indigenous population?
(ii) What were the effects of the end of German colonial rule? (5/5/5/5 marks)

3. a) What external factors influenced the growth of nationalism in British Southern Cameroons after the Second World War?
b) Describe the political and constitutional developments in British Southern Cameroons between 1946 and 1961.
c) Why did the UNO conduct a plebiscite in the territory in 1961? (7/7/6 marks)

4. Write brief historical notes on the importance of any FOUR of these events in the building of the modern state of Cameroon.
a) Fomuban Conference, July 1961. (d) The liberal reforms of the Presidency of Paul Biya, 1982-2006.
b) Establishment of One Party System, September 1966. (e) The Sino-Cameroon relations, 1972-2006.
c) Establishment of Unitary State, June 1972. (f) Cameroon and the Commonwealth of Nations, 1995-2006
(5/5/5/5 marks)

SECTION B

Africa Since 1870 (EXCLUDING CAMEROON)

5. a) (i) What do you understand by the European scramble for Africa?
(ii) What were the effects of the European scramble for Africa?
b) (i) Why were the European powers successful in the penetration and occupation of most of Africa by 1914?
(ii) Why did the Europeans fail in Abyssinia? (4/6/5/5 marks)

6. a) What were the objectives of the:
(i) Mau Mau in Kenya in the 1950s. (ii) ANC in South Africa in the 1960s
b) Describe the contributions of
(i) Jomo Kenyatta to the independence of Kenya. (ii) Nelson Mandela to Black Majority rule in South Africa. (5/5/5/5 marks)

7. Write brief historical notes on any TWO of the following events in post independent Africa
a) Congo Crisis, 1960-64: Why and how foreign powers intervened.
b) Nigerian Civil War, 1967-70: Why secessionist attempt took place and why secession failed in Nigeria.
c) OAU: Organisation and weaknesses.
d) ECOWAS: Objectives and successes.
e) Military rule in Ghana: Reasons for military intervention and dictatorial features of military regimes. (5/5/5/5 marks)

SECTION C

World Diplomacy Since 1870

8. a) (i) What were the objectives of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1871 and 1890?
(ii) For what reasons did Kaiser William II abandon his foreign policy by 1894 and what were the consequences on Germany by 1914?
b) In what ways did the Allied Powers benefit from the defeat of Germany after the First World War by 1919? (6/4/4/6 marks)

9. a) (i) Why was Collective Security adopted after the First World War?
(ii) What attempts were made at Collective Security in the 1920s?
b) (i) Why did collective Security fail in the 1930s?
(ii) What were the consequences of the failure of Collective Security? (5/5/5/5 marks)

10. Write briefly on the (i) causes, (ii) effects, (iii) contributions of national governments and international organizations in handling any TWO of the following
a) Refugees.
b) Global warming.
c) HIV/AIDS. (10/10 marks)