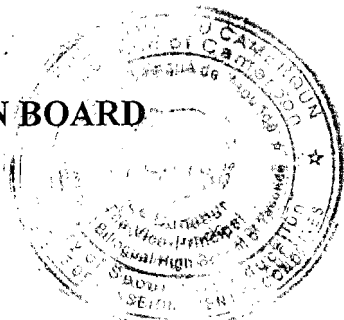


CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination



0760 HISTORY 1

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre No.	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	
Candidate Name	

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 "0760 HISTORY 1 – Advanced Level"
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. Texts, notes and pre-prepared materials of any kind are also **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
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. An economic factor that influenced 19th Century migrations in Cameroon was:
 - A search for grazing land
 - B payment of tributes
 - C search for slaves
 - D the search for markets

2. The common feature between centralized and non-centralized kingdoms in 19th Century Cameroon was:
 - A existence of absolute despots
 - B existence of checks and balances
 - C practice of hereditary fonship
 - D existence of military clubs

3. Matrilineal succession was a common practice in which of the following communities in 19th Century Cameroon?
 - A Bafut
 - B Nso
 - C Bali
 - D Kom

4. The factor that accounted for the failure of the Jihad in the Mandara was:
 - A fierce Mora resistance
 - B the death of Adama
 - C difficult topography
 - D the absence of grazing land

5. Christianity along the coast of Cameroon in the 19th Century was introduced by:
 - A British naval officers
 - B British missionaries
 - C British government
 - D British humanitarians

6. 1841 was important in the history of Christianity in Cameroon in that:
 - A the Bimbia station was established
 - B Victoria was founded
 - C the Douala station was established
 - D the first missionaries arrived Cameroon

7. "A very treacherous and anti-British raid," was an apt description of:
 - A British reluctance to annex Cameroon
 - B German annexation of Cameroon
 - C French commercial takeover of Malimba
 - D the first Duala resistance

8. An important economic reason for German penetration into Cameroon's interior was:
 - A to promote Christianity
 - B to suppress the slave trade
 - C to effectively control the territory
 - D to recruit plantation workers

9. Douala was important during World War I in Cameroon essentially because:
 - A of her demographic potential
 - B Her location was central
 - C it was a German economic base
 - D it was a German military and naval base

10. The temporal partition of Cameroon in February 1916 was the outcome of the diplomatic efforts of:
 - A Charles Dobell and Joseph Aymerich
 - B Henri Carde and F.H. Ruxton
 - C Alfred Milner and Henri Simon
 - D Lancelot Oliphant and George Picot

11. The application of the French policy of "*La Mise en valeur*" in French Cameroon was essentially because of:
 - A the desire to exploit the territory
 - B the need to enhance economic development
 - C the desire to protect French culture
 - D the desire for a settler colony in the territory.

12. The party and its leader that strongly campaigned for Southern Cameroons achieving independence as a separate state on the eve of the plebiscite:
 - A KNDP of Foncha
 - B KUP of Kale
 - C CPNC of Endeley
 - D OK of Ntumazah

13. The pioneer Premier of French Cameroon was:
 - A Louis Paul Aujoulat
 - B Andre Marie Mbida
 - C Charles Asale
 - D Ahmadou Ahidjo

14. In addition to independence in association with Nigeria, another option for Southern Cameroon's independence endorsed by the UNO was:
 - A Independence in association with French Cameroon
 - B Independence as a separate state
 - C Independence and reunification with the Cameroon Republic on a later date
 - D Independence by joining the Republic of Cameroon

15. The main goal of the Yaounde Tripartite Talks of 1961 was to:
 - A give legal form to the Fouban Constitutional proposal
 - B draft the Federal Constitution
 - C present the Fouban Constitutional proposals to the British officials.
 - D draw up the Constitution to reunify Cameroon

16. September 1, 1966 in the history of Cameroon represents the date when:
- the unitary state was instituted
 - the one-party system took effect
 - S.T. Muna became Premier of West Cameroon
 - the Cameroon Federation was dismantled
-
17. Ahidjio's economic reforms in 1973 intended to encourage competition among farmers in Cameroon was:
- Agro-Pastoral show
 - Planned Liberalism
 - Operation Green Sahel
 - Small Holder Scheme
-
18. The April 6, 1984 coup d'etat in Cameroon was organized to:
- oust Ahmadou Ahidjo from power
 - overthrow Paul Biya
 - dissolve the Republican Guard
 - empower the Presidential Guard
-
19. President Paul Biya deviated from Ahmadou Ahidjo's foreign policy by:
- upholding special ties with France
 - establishing diplomatic links with Israel
 - maintaining close ties with the Arab states
 - supporting the Non-Aligned Movement
-
20. The creation of a Senate in Cameroon was a fulfilment of the provisions of the:
- 1972 Unitary Constitution
 - 1984 modified constitution
 - 1996 revised constitution
 - 2008 amended constitution
-
21. The area on the West African coast reputed as the focal point of the fight against Slave Trade in the 19th Century was:
- Liberia
 - Gold coast
 - Sierra Leone
 - Fernando Po
-
22. The architect of the success of the pioneer Christian missions in Nigeria was:
- Henry Coquard
 - Hope Wadell
 - Ajayi Crowther
 - J.C. Taylor
-
23. During the Sokoto Jihad, the desire to revive Islam in Northern Nigeria was the primordial concern of:
- Alhaji Omar
 - Usman dan Fodio
 - Mohammed El Kanemi
 - Modibo Adama
-
24. The most important reason why the European Scramble for Africa was undertaken without a major war was:
- the large size of Africa
 - the signing of bilateral treaties
 - the resolutions of the Berlin and Brussels Conferences
 - the signing of boundary conventions
-
25. The humanitarian provision of the Berlin Act of 1885 requested the European nations to:
- guarantee free navigation in the Congo and Niger
 - exploit raw materials from Africa's interior
 - abolish the slave trade and slavery in Africa's interior
 - notify other imperial powers about their territorial acquisitions.
-
26. The Italians could be held responsible for their defeat at Adowa in 1896 because they:
- violated the Treaty of Ucciali
 - easily accepted the terms of the Treaty of Addis Ababa
 - made use of outdated maps of East Africa
 - equipped the Abyssinian Army with modern weapons.
-
27. All these were ways Samori Toure contributed to his defeat by the French in 1898 EXCEPT:
- Ruthless treatment of defeated people
 - Training of his warriors using local weapons
 - Use of scorched earth policy
 - Incorporation of captives into his army
-
28. Assimilation was adopted in the administration of the French colonies because of the following motives EXCEPT:
- To secure the friendship of traditional rulers
 - To change the thoughts of Africans
 - To facilitate French economic exploitation
 - To attach the colonies to France as overseas territories.
-
29. During the Second World War in Africa, North Africa distinguished itself in the following ways EXCEPT:
- It was a focal point of fighting in Africa
 - It harbored the battle that changed the fortune of war for the Allies.
 - It was used as a sanctuary by the Free French agents
 - It hosted major Axis wartime conferences
-

30. The factor that greatly mobilised the Algerians under the banner of the FLN in the 1950s was:
- the arrest of Ben Bella
 - loyalty to Islamic ideas
 - the activities of ex-soldiers
 - the domination of the French settlers
-
31. The principal reason why France subjected former Equatorial African colonies to Neo-colonialism was:
- political gains
 - socio-cultural interest
 - to safeguard *La Francophonie*
 - economic interest
-
32. All of the following accounted for the Nigeria EXCEPT:
- Lack of managerial abilities
 - Autocratic rule
 - Lack of Western support
 - Little cooperation from the citizens
-
33. All the following were measures adopted to enforce Apartheid in South Africa after 1948 EXCEPT:
- The Mixed Marriages Act
 - Recognition of ANC
 - Bantu Self-government Act
 - The Separate Amenities Act
-
34. The anti-Apartheid activist reputed to have dedicated his life for the fight against Apartheid was:
- Albert Lithuli
 - Steve Biko
 - Nelson Mandela
 - Oliver Tambo
-
35. Islamic fundamentalism was the root cause of the frequent civil wars that broke out in:
- Liberia
 - Congo
 - Rwanda
 - Somalia
-
36. The principal distinguishing feature of the English Revolution of 1688 – 89 was that:
- it was glorious and inglorious
 - it was an internal tussle for power
 - it was externally influenced
 - it was a religious conflict
-
37. England lost the American War of Independence in 1783 largely because of:
- foreign intervention
 - the distance from Britain
 - British loss of the command at sea
 - the able leadership of George Washington
-
38. All the following were Bismarck's Foreign Policy objectives EXCEPT:
- To maintain German friendship with Austria and Russia
 - To prevent anti-German coalitions
 - To achieve the Anschluss with Austria
 - To protect the German empire against French attack
-
39. The main economic cause of World War I was:
- the Great Depression
 - commercial rivalries in Asia and Africa
 - the growth of the racial theory in Europe
 - Russo-German rivalry in the Balkans
-
40. All the following were identical provisions of the Paris Peace Treaties of 1919 – 23 EXCEPT:
- Disarmament of the defeated powers
 - Lost of territories by the defeated powers
 - The defeated powers lost access to the sea
 - Payment of compensation for damages caused by the war
-
41. The most important reason why the League of Nations failed in the 1930s was:
- the self-interest of its leading members
 - lack of a standing army
 - the effect of the Great Depression
 - non-membership of the USA
-
42. The event that marked the end of Collective Security was the:
- Remilitarization of the Rhineland
 - Manchurian Crisis
 - Italian invasion of Ethiopia
 - German invasion of Poland
-
43. The immediate cause of the Second World War was:
- the flaws of the Versailles Settlement
 - the German invasion of Poland
 - the Japanese invasion of Manchuria
 - the effects of the Great Depression
-
44. In the declaration "I believe it must be the policy of the USA to support all free people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minority or by outside pressure," Harry S. Truman was out to:
- push back Communism
 - return the US to Isolationism
 - Contain Communism
 - Co-exist with Communism

45. Within the UNO, the common link among the USA, Great Britain, France, China and USSR was:
- A they were non-permanent members of the Security Council
 - B they were granted semi-permanent seats and veto power in the Security Council
 - C they were the administering powers of the Trust Territories
 - D they were the permanent members of the Security Council
-
46. The US policy of Containment was first implemented in response to Communist threats in:
- A Berlin and Korea
 - B Greece and Turkey
 - C Hungary and Cuba
 - D Czechoslovakia and Vietnam
-
47. The Commonwealth of Nations and *La Francophonie* are similar in the following ways EXCEPT:
- A Both promote peace and democracy in member states
 - B Both ensure the respect for human rights
 - C Both have adopted English and French as working languages
 - D Both provide financial aid to member states
-
48. The Third confrontation between Israel and the Arab states was code-named:
- A Gulf War
 - B The Six Days War
 - C Suez War
 - D Yom Kippur War
-
49. China's emergence as a 'Third Force' in world politics was a blessing to Developing Countries in the following ways EXCEPT:
- A Support to liberation movements
 - B Economic and technical co-operation
 - C Flooding of markets with Chinese goods
 - D Infrastructural developments
-
50. Ping -Pong Diplomacy in the 1970s greatly ameliorated:
- A Sino-Soviet relations
 - B China's emergence as a Third Force
 - C Sino-American relations
 - D China's relations with the Third World

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK