

MOCK G.C.E. EXAMINATION



ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre N°. & Name	
Candidate N°	
Candidate Name	

560 History: Multiple - Choice Questions Paper 1

Time: 1 hour 30 mins.

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 THIS 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 History 560"
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out your answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. 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.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil: Candidate Name, Centre Number and Name, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number and Paper Number.

HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE EXAMINATION.

7. Answer all questions in this section.
8. 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 thick 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]
9. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
10. 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 that question later.
11. Do all rough work in this booklet, using where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
12. Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room.

SECTION A (Cameroon since 1800)

- 1) Which was the most appropriate measure taken by the British to regulate trade on the coast of Cameroon before 1884?
 - A. Establishment of consular rule.
 - B. Signing of treaties with local chiefs.
 - C. Establishment of trading firms.
 - D. Establishment of a court of equity in Douala.
- 2) Which of the following coastal rulers did not request for British annexation of Cameroon before 1884?
 - A. King Bell.
 - B. King Pass All.
 - C. King Akwa.
 - D. Lock Priso.
- 3) The exact date month and year that German sovereignty was established in Cameroon was?
 - A. 12th July 1884
 - B. 11th July 1884
 - C. 14th July 1884
 - D. 1st July 1884
- 4) All the following were English firms active on the coast of Cameroon until 1884 except?
 - A. Ambas Bay
 - B. C. Woermann
 - C. R.W King
 - D. John Holt
- 5) Which of the following methods was used by the Germans to penetrate and consolidate their rule in northern Cameroon from 1890-1902?
 - A. Threat of war
 - B. Gun boat diplomacy
 - C. Signing of friendship pacts
 - D. Military conquest
- 6) Which traditional ruler was deposed after the defeat by the Germans?
 - A. Chief Asonganyi
 - B. Fon Sembum
 - C. King Rudolf Manga Bell
 - D. King Likenye
- 7) The Germans and the allied forces in Cameroon were commanded by?
 - A. Zimmermann and Dobell
 - B. Aymerich and Hans Dominick
 - C. Zimmermann and Aymerich
 - D. Dobell and Von Raben
- 8) All the following factors were responsible for the failure of the condominium in Cameroon
 - A. Dobell's arrogant attitude towards the French
 - B. Differences over the administration of captured territories
 - C. French claims over the whole of Cameroon
 - D. Differences on how to share the financial cost of the war

- 9) Which body was set up by the British to take care of confiscated German assets in Cameroon after the first world war?
- A. The C.D.C
 - B. The mandate commission
 - C. The custodian of enemy property
 - D. The native authorities
- 10) Which of the following colonial policies were not applied by the French in Cameroon during the mandate period?
- A. Indirect rule
 - B. Association
 - C. Paternalism
 - D. Differentiation
- 11) The French military officer who masterminded a coup in French Cameroon on behalf of the Free French Movement was?
- A. De Gaulle
 - B. Boise lambert
 - C. Leclerc
 - D. Brunot
- 12) The Brazzaville Conference of 1944 made the following recommendations for French Cameroon except?
- A. The immediate independence of French Cameroon
 - B. The creation of a local representative assembly (ALCAM)
 - C. The creation of trade union
 - D. The abolition of forced labour
- 13) The French High Commissioner who influenced the collapse of the Mbida government was?
- A. Ramadier
 - B. Pré
 - C. Torres
 - D. Socadaux
- 14) In which year did the UN trusteeship take place in British Cameroon?
- A. 1954
 - B. 1946
 - C. 1947
 - D. 1945
- 15) The southern Cameroon nationalist who joined the N.C.N.C delegation to London to protest against the Richard's constitution was?
- A. P.M. Kale
 - B. E.M.L. Endeley
 - C. S.A. George
 - D. J.N. Foncha
- 16) In which town was an important Plebiscite held in the southern Cameroon in 1959?
- A. Victoria
 - B. Foumban
 - C. Bamenda
 - D. Memfe

- 17) What is the historical significance of February 1961 in the history of Cameroon?
- A. When a UN resolution imposed Plebiscite questions on British Cameroon
 - B. British northern Cameroon became formally integrated in to northern Nigeria
 - C. The people of British northern Cameroon rejected integration in to Nigeria
 - D. British southern Cameroons voted for re-unification with the Republic of Cameroon.
- 18) The most important effect of the Eastern Regional crisis on British Southern Cameroon was?
- A. It led to the birth of the kamerun National Congress (K.N.C)
 - B. It led to the granting of the quasi-federal status
 - C. It led to a split in the Cameroon bloc
 - D. It strengthened the national struggle in the territory.
- 19) The 1961 Founban Conference agreed on all the following except?
- A. The use of a single currency
 - B. The establishment of a unitary system of government
 - C. The withdrawal of British troops
 - D. The establishment of a Federal system of government.
- 20) In 1972 president Ahidjo instituted a unitary system in Cameroon for all of the following political reasons except?
- A. To enhance his dictatorship.
 - B. To ensure national unity
 - C. The federal system was too expensive
 - D. To facilitate national integration
- 21) All the following factors were responsible for the rapid economic progress in Cameroon under president Ahidjo except?
- A. Proper economic planning through five year development plan
 - B. Low level of corruption
 - C. Provision of agricultural subsidies
 - D. Financial assistance from Cameroon bank
- 22) Which of the following best describes Cameroons foreign policy since independence?
- A. Non-interference in the affairs of other state
 - B. Non-alignment and national sovereignty
 - C. International co-operation and independence
 - D. National self determination
- 23) The first Cameroonian personality who served as Secretary General of the O.A.U in 1970 was?
- A. J.N Foncha
 - B. Nzo Ekahngghi
 - C. E.T Egbe
 - D. Eteki Mbomoua
- 24) Identify both the month and year a coup d'état to over throw president Biya was aborted?
- A. May 1990
 - B. April 1984
 - C. March 1985
 - D. August 1983

- 25) Cameroon is a member of all the regional organization except?
- A. BEAC
 - B. ECOWAS
 - C. ADB
 - D. CEMAC

SECTION B
AFRICA SINCE 1870 (Excluding Cameroon)

- 26) All the following European powers except one took part in the scramble for Africa. Which was the exception?
- A. Italy
 - B. Holland
 - C. Portugal
 - D. Belgium
- 27) The European colonial powers associated with the Agadir (Moroccan) crisis of 1911 were?
- A. Italy and France
 - B. Germany and Britain
 - C. France and Germany
 - D. Britain and Italy
- 28) All the following took part in the Berlin-West African Conference of 1884-1885 except?
- A. Switzerland
 - B. Britain
 - C. Spain
 - D. Portugal
- 29) Identify the correct pair of colonial agents whose activities in the Congo almost led to confrontation among European powers in the region?
- A. H.M Stanley and De Brazza
 - B. Lugard and Karl peters
 - C. De Brazza and Cecil Rhodes
 - D. George Goldie and Cecil Rhodes
- 30) The first world war was fought in all the following territories between the Germans and the allied powers except?
- A. Senegal
 - B. Tanganyika
 - C. Togoland
 - D. South West Africa
- 31) In which conference did the French government abolish some obnoxious colonial policies in its African colonies?
- A. The Paris conference
 - B. The Brazzaville conference
 - C. The Bamako conference
 - D. The Evian Conference

- 32) Nationalism began earlier in British colonies than French colonies in west Africa after 1945 for the following reasons except?
- A. The British policy of indirect rule antagonized the educated elites and made them too radical
 - B. The British colonial system was more liberal and more tolerant to the nationalist
 - C. The British colonial authorities financial incentives to the nationalist movement
 - D. The British regarded their colonies as separate territories from Britain, which must be prepared for independence.
- 33) Which of the following did NOT constitute a reason for French reluctance to grant independence to Algeria after 1945?
- A. Cultural and linguistic ties
 - B. Mineral wealth
 - C. Large French settler population
 - D. Huge agricultural potentials
- 34) Which of the following factors was not responsible for the delay in the decolonization of the Lusophone Africa?
- A. Reluctance of the Portuguese government
 - B. Ignorance of the population about the independence
 - C. Mineral wealth of the colonies
 - D. The colonies were a source of raw materials
- 35) All the following were members of the "Front Line" states opposed to white minority in southern Africa except?
- A. Zambia
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. Tanzania
 - D. Angola
- 36) All the following have been responsible for the frequent military intervention in African politics since independence except?
- A. Wide spread corruption by civilian government
 - B. Dictatorial and repressive rule
 - C. Support of the educated elites for military coups
 - D. Electoral fraud
- 37) ECOWAS has achieved all the following since its inception EXCEPT?
- A. Free movement of persons and goods
 - B. Maintained stability in Liberia and Sierra Leone affected by a civil war
 - C. Established a common currency for all member state
 - D. Transfer of technology and expertise among member states
- 38) The Pan-African organization that replaced the O.A.U is called?
- A. ECOWAS
 - B. The African League
 - C. The African Union
 - D. The African Assembly

- 39) The African statesman who chaired the first O.A.U heads of state summit was?
- A. Haile Selassie of Ethiopia
 - B. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
 - C. Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya
 - D. Gamel Nasser of Egypt
- 40) The Pan-African institutions which provides financial assistance to members state for major infrastructural projects is?
- A. African Development Bank (A.D.B)
 - B. International monetary Fund (I.M.F)
 - C. African union (A.U)
 - D. World Bank

SECTION C
WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

- 41) The most important impact of the industrialization of Europe was?
- A. Outbreak of the first world war
 - B. Birth of the alliance system
 - C. Colonial rivalry
 - D. Increase production of armaments
- 42) The main weakness of Bismarck's foreign policy was?
- A. Inability to isolate France permanently
 - B. His alliance with Italy disfavored Germany
 - C. His alliance with Austria brought Germany in to the Balkans
 - D. It failed to prevent the eventual encirclement of Germany
- 43) All the following were responsible for the outbreak of the first world war in 1914 except?
- A. Colonial rivalry
 - B. Policy Appeasement
 - C. Arms race
 - D. The Balkan crisis
- 44) Identify the correct date that the Treaty of Versailles was signed between Germany and the allied powers?
- A. June 1919
 - B. January 1920
 - C. September 1919
 - D. November 1919
- 45) The main significance of the Rapallo treaty of 1922 was?
- A. It ended Russia's diplomatic isolation
 - B. Russia was admitted in to the League of Nations
 - C. It helped to strengthen collective security
 - D. It enhanced the growth of communism in Europe
- 46) In which year did Hitler become the German Chancellor?
- A. 1934
 - B. 1932
 - C. 1933
 - D. 1935

- 47) Which of the following events led to the outbreak of the second world war in September 1939?
- A. German occupation of Czechoslovakia
 - B. German annexation of Austria
 - C. Italian occupation of Albania
 - D. Germans attack on Poland
- 48) In which year was the League Of Nations founded?
- A. 1919
 - B. 1922
 - C. 1921
 - D. 1920
- 49) Which power withdraw from the League of Nations in 1933 due to condemnation of its aggression on Manchuria?
- A. Germany
 - B. Russia
 - C. Japan
 - D. Italy
- 50) All the following factors have contributed to the declining importance of the U.N.O in recent times except?
- A. Financial difficulties
 - B. Lack of a prompt standing army
 - C. Excessive use of the veto powers
 - D. Absence of some major powers