

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION (GCE) BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0560 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2021

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre Number	
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 "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, Exam 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. Non-programmable Calculators are allowed.
8. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is appropriate. 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]

9. 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.
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 this question later.
11. Do all your rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
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

June 2021/0560/1/A/MCQ

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SECTION A: CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. By what name was the institution set up in Douala by the British consular officials to regulate trade in 1856 called?

A Court of Justice
B Consular Court
C Court of Equity
D Merchant Maritime Court

2. Which of the following coastal towns was firmly under British control on the eve of the annexation of Cameroon?

A Campo
B Victoria
C Grand Batanga
D Malimba

3. The **immediate** result of the signing of the Berlin Act of 1885 on the scramble and partition of Cameroon was...

A the abandonment of the Germano-Duala Treaty of 1884
B the stoppage of the slave trade in the 1880s
C the introduction of legitimate trade
D the spread of Christianity in the interior of Cameroon

4. An **important** contribution of the Carl Woermann Firm in the colonisation of Cameroon was...

A it sponsored British annexation
B it held annexation meetings with the French traders
C it was very harsh on anti-German propaganda
D it signed the Germano-Duala treaty

5. The **two** Polish agents who signed **treaties** on behalf of Britain with Bakweri chiefs from Bota to Rio Del Rey during the scramble for the Cameroon coast were...

A Edward Hewett and Captain Brooke
B Rogozinski and Janikowski
C Edward Schmidt and Johannes Voss
D Rogozinski and Emile Schultze

6. In order to promote agricultural development in German Kamerun, the German colonial Governor established agricultural schools in the following places **except**...

A Douala
B Victoria
C Yaounde
D Dschang

7. Which was the last and final native resistance to German rule that Governor Jesco Von Puttkamer crushed by 1906?

A Douala Resistance
B Bakweri Resistance
C Bangwa Resistance
D Fulbe Resistance

8. Question 8 is based on these remarks about a German Governor in Cameroon "... he initiated gigantic public works, established plantations, created Gesellschaft Sud Kamerun and Gesellschaft Nord West Kamerun to promote German trade on the territory...yet his rule was marked by scandals ..." Who was the German Governor referred to above?

A Von Soden
B Theodore Seitz
C Von Zimmerer
D Von Puttkamer

9. The Cameroonian traditional ruler whose collaboration with the Germans facilitated German expansion in the Western Grass Fields was...

A Fon Galega I
B Fon Sebum
C Chief Foreke
D Fon Ndefru

10. Which of the following battles gave the Allies a strategic naval base for World War I in Cameroon?

A Battle of Yaounde
B Battle of Nsanakang
C Battle of Douala
D Battle of Garoua

11. The partition of Cameroon between the British and the French led to the division of the following ethnic groups with the **exception** of....

A the Bakossi
B the Bamileke
C the Mbo
D the Ewondo

12. Which date marked the start of the British Mandate in Cameroon?

A 1919
B 1920
C 1922
D 1924

13. Identify the Southern Cameroons traditional ruler who represented the territory in the Legislative Council in Nigeria under the Clifford Constitution.

- A Chief John Manga Williams
- B Fon Galega II
- C Fon Achirimbi II
- D E.M.L Endeley

14. Identify the French economic policy in Cameroon during the Mandate period which was aimed at exploiting the economic resources of the territory for the benefit of France.

- A Prestation
- B Corvee
- C Assimilation
- D La mise en valeur

15. The Second World War had all the following effects on Cameroonians **except**...

- A partition between Britain and France
- B high unemployment of Cameroonians
- C disruption of education
- D increase in taxes

16. Under which Southern Cameroons nationalist leader did the people of the region gain a Quasi-Federal status in 1954?

- A Dr. E.M.L Endeley
- B J.N Foncha
- C S.A George
- D S.T Muna

17. Identify the **political** personality who in May 1958 became Southern Cameroons first Premier.

- A S.T Muna
- B J.N Foncha
- C Eyo Ita
- D E.M.L Endeley

18. The French High Commissioner often associated with the banning of the U.P.C in French Cameroon in the 1950s was...

- A Richard Brunot
- B Roland Pre
- C Pierre Messmer
- D Philippe Leclerc

19. For what reason was 1st June 1961 declared a day of national mourning for Cameroon by Ahidjo?

- A Loss of British Northern Cameroons to Nigeria
- B The atrocities of the UPC party in Southern Cameroons
- C Southern Cameroons voted to re-join the Republic of Cameroon
- D The torture of Southern Cameroonians by Nigerians

20. The following were important **social** and **political** structures in the Federated state of West Cameroon in the 1960s **except**...

- A West Cameroon House of Assembly
- B West Cameroon Development Agency
- C Federal House of Assembly
- D West Cameroon House of Chiefs

21. The political party in Southern Cameroons that actively supported the concept of reunification in the 1950s and 1960s was...

- A CPNC
- B KNDP
- C CIP
- D UPC

22. He masterminded the abolition of the Cameroon Federation in May 1972 through a nation-wide Referendum. Identify the leader who is associated with the above description.

- A Andre Marie Mbida
- B Paul Biya
- C Ahmadou Ahidjo
- D John Ngu Foncha

23. Which major educational reform did the Biya administration introduce in 1993 to reduce Anglophone agitation?

- A The establishment of a Higher Technical Training College in Kumba
- B The opening of Higher Teachers Training College in Bambili
- C The creation of Anglo-Saxon University in Bamenda
- D The creation of the Cameroon GCE Board

24. The first Anglophone Prime Minister under the Biya administration was...

- A Achidi Achu
- B Philemon Yang
- C Peter Mafany Musonge
- D Solomon Tandeng Muna

Turn Over

25. Which one of the following international organisations did Cameroon join in 1995?

- A UDFAC
- B Francophonie
- C CEMAC
- D A.U

SECTION B: AFRICA SINCE 1870 (EXCLUDING CAMEROON)

26. Which of the following African river basins was the scene of colonial rivalry between Portugal and France in 1879 almost leading to war?

- A Niger Basin
- B Nile Basin
- C Zambezi Basin
- D Congo Basin

27. Which **economic** principle was responsible for the scramble for Africa in the 1880s?

- A Balance of power
- B National prestige
- C Capitalism
- D White racism

28. The Maji Maji Rebellion in East Africa between 1905 and 1906 was staged against the colonial ambitions of...

- A Britain
- B France
- C Germany
- D Italy

29. In which of the following African territories was the Belgian policy of Paternalism practised by 1914?

- A Tanganyika
- B Congo
- C Eritrea
- D Rwanda- Urundi

30. What did the following European colonies in Africa have in common: **Rhodesia, Angola, Kenya, and South West Africa?**

- A They were governed through Indirect Rule
- B Native populations were not allowed to own land
- C They were backward and were not allowed to stay on their own
- D Whites were allowed to establish permanent homes

31. The colonial rule that made use of **Warrant Chiefs** in areas where traditional institutions were not firmly established was called...

- A Assimilation
- B Association
- C Paternalism
- D Indirect Rule

32. The following African countries served as battleground for the Allies and the German forces during the First World War **except**...

- A Togo
- B Ethiopia
- C South West Africa
- D Tanganyika

33. Which of the following African territories was placed under the Mandate System of the League of Nations after the First World War?

- A Kenya
- B Tanganyika
- C Southern Rhodesia
- D Nyasaland

34. The African leader whose nation was a member of the League of Nations and was conquered in the 1930s but regained his throne in the course of World War II was...

- A King Farouk of Egypt
- B Emperor Menelik II of Abyssinia
- C King Mohammed II of Morocco
- D Emperor Haile Selassie II of Ethiopia

35. The immediate blessing of the Second World War on Africa between 1945 and 1955 was....

- A outright independence
- B the creation of OAU
- C the growth of nationalism
- D Neo colonialism

36. An **important** internal factor that promoted African nationalism after 1945 was...

- A rise of pressure groups and political parties
- B creation of UNO in 1945
- C promise of independence to Africa by colonial masters
- D formation of West African Students' Union

37. Which group of Africans as a result of the Second World War mounted pressure on the colonial powers for the decolonisation of their territories?

- A Missionaries
- B Market women
- C Western Educated Elites
- D Farmers

38. Identify the Biafran leader whose political activities contributed to the outbreak of a bloody civil war in his country in the 1960s.

- A Colonel Ojukwu
- B Colonel Effiong
- C General Ironsi
- D General Gowon

39. The following Ghanaian Heads of State headed military regimes. Identify the one who headed both military and civilian regimes.

- A Kofi Busa
- B J.J Rawlings
- C Joseph Ankrah
- D Ignatius Acheampong

40. The Pan African organisation that replaced the O.A.U by 2002 was ...

- A United States of Africa
- B African Union
- C African Community
- D Union of African States

SECTION C: WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

41. Which of the following European countries had **not** acquired an industrialised economy by 1870?

- A Britain
- B Germany
- C France
- D Portugal

42. The Bismarckian Alliance System of isolating France suffered a setback in 1892 with the formation of...

- A the Austro-German Dual Alliance
- B the Triple Entente
- C the Franco-Russian Dual Alliance
- D the Triple Alliance

43. Identify the particular new type of battleship whose contribution in the 1900s sparked-off the naval race between Germany and Britain that contributed to the outbreak of the First World War.

- A U- Boats
- B Dreadnoughts
- C Aircraft Carriers
- D Gun Boats

44. In which city did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand take place on 28th June 1914 leading to the outbreak of the First World War?

- A Sarajevo
- B Belgrade
- C Vienna
- D Berlin

45. The European power, who prior to the outbreak of the First World War was at the centre of European diplomacy but suffered defeat during the war and humiliation at the Paris Peace Settlement was...

- A Austria
- B Germany
- C Bulgaria
- D Turkey

46. The international agreement which paved the way for the admission of Germany into the League of Nations in the 1920s was...

- A the Treaty of Rapallo
- B the Dawes Plan
- C the Locarno Treaty
- D the Briand – Kellogg Pact

47. The **two** Japanese cities that were devastated by the dropping of atomic bombs in August 1945, bringing the Second World War to an end were...

- A Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- B Yokohama and Nagasaki
- C Tokyo and Hiroshima
- D Okinawa and Nagasaki

48. The European diplomat who served as the **first** Secretary General of the League of Nations at its creation in 1919 was...

- A Jan Smuts
- B Albert Thomas
- C Eric Drummond
- D Fritz Nansen

Turn Over

49. Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is concerned mainly with war against illiteracy and cultural decadence?
- A UNESCO
 - B FAO
 - C UNICEF
 - D WHO

50. A refugee is all of the following **except**...
- A One who flees his country because of a natural disaster
 - B Migrant worker seeking for better opportunities in another country
 - C One who finds refuge in another country because of political persecution
 - D One who flees his country because of war

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK