

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

0560 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2022

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. 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]

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 your 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.

Turn Over

1. Which of the following coastal towns of Cameroon owes its creation in the 1850s to the activities of the English Baptist Missionaries?
A Douala
B Edea
C Bimbia
D Victoria

2. In which month and year did the Cameroon kings and chiefs make a formal request to the British monarch to annex Cameroon?
A August 1879
B March 1881
C March 1882
D March 1883

3. Which of the following pairs of German officials accompanied Gustav Nachtigal on his mission to annex Cameroon in 1884?
A Moebius and Schultz
B Moebius and Buchner
C Schultz and Woermann
D Schmidt and Moebius

4. Below is a list of European agents who signed treaties of annexation in Cameroon. The name of the British agent who committed himself to sign treaties with the coastal chiefs after 1884 was...
A Rogozinski
B Edward Schmidt
C Johannes Voss
D Gustav Nachtigal

5. Question 5 is based on the confidential instructions by a Hamburg trader on the eve of the German annexation of Cameroon. "If you present things properly to these chiefs, I do not have any doubt that you will be successful ... The Cameroons must become German before the English have an inkling of it..." Identify the agent of the Woermann Firm in Cameroon to whom the letter was addressed.
A Johannes Voss
B Edward Schmidt
C Adolf Woermann
D Carl Woermann

6. Which of these Cameroonian tribes remained loyal to the Germans between 1890 and 1914?
A Bakweri
B Bamoun
C Nso
D Bangwa

7. Which of these was the first Catholic missionary body to arrive Cameroon in 1890?
A Pallotine Fathers
B Mill Hill Fathers
C The Holy Ghost Fathers
D London Baptist Missionary Society

8. The name of the first railway line constructed by the Germans in Kamerun was...
A Douala-Edea railway
B Midland Railway
C Eseka-Yaounde Railway
D Douala-Nkongsamba Railway

9. The German explorer who signed a blood pact with Fon Galega I of Bali was...
A Tappenberg
B Morgan
C Zintgraff
D Nachtigal

10. Which of the following European capital cities hosted the signing ceremony of the Milner-Simon Agreement that confirmed the 1916 Anglo-French provisional partition of Cameroon?
A Paris
B London
C Brussels
D Berlin

11. Identify the battle of the First World War in Cameroon in which the German Commander Colonel Zimmermann suffered defeat and escaped to Spanish Equatorial Guinea.
A Battle of Nsanakang
B Battle of Mora
C Battle of Yaounde
D Battle of Douala

12. Of what significance was the year 1922 in the administrative and political development of the British Southern Cameroons during the Mandate period?
A British Southern Cameroon became a British mandate
B Auction sale of German plantations was launched
C Dual mandate in British Tropical Africa started in Cameroon
D German colonial Administrators left Cameroon

13. Which of the following reforms was associated with the British Resident E.J. Arnet that made him unpopular with the indigenous population?
- The closure of the Kake Teachers Training Center
 - The reduction of medical staff of Victoria hospital
 - The high medical fees in hospitals
 - The abandonment of railway development
-
14. The indigenes of French Cameroon opposed the French colonial policy of "la mise en valeur" because...
- It led to imprisonment without trial
 - It led to ten days of free labour
 - It classified the people into citizens and subjects
 - It enforced development to ease exploitation of resources
-
15. The Macpherson Constitution of 1951 was important to the British Southern Cameroons because it gave the territory...
- 13 seats in the Eastern House of Assembly at Enugu
 - 2 seats in the Eastern House of Assembly at Enugu
 - 1 seat in the Legislative Council in Lagos
 - Quasi federal status with a House of Assembly in Buea
-
16. The 'ministerial System of government' was introduced in the British Southern Cameroons in 1958 for the first time by...
- J.N. Foncha
 - S.T. Muna
 - E.M.L. Endeley
 - P.M. Kale
-
17. Which political party was formed to counter the growing popularity of the UPC Party in French Cameroon in the early 1950s?
- Union Camerounaise (UC)
 - Democrates Camerounaise (DC)
 - Groupe D'Action Nationale du Cameroun (GANC)
 - Bloc Democratique Camerounaise (BDC)
-
18. Which trade union in French Cameroon spearheaded the 1944 strikes that resulted in the deaths of some people?
- USCC
 - UCTC
 - USCA
 - CCSC
-
19. In which of the following post 1961 plebiscite conferences was a federal form of the Cameroon state adopted?
- The Yaounde Conference
 - The Bamenda Conference
 - The Mamfe Conference
 - The Foumban Conference
-
20. Below are colleges set up in the 1960s in Cameroon. Identify the name of the college which was set up in West Cameroon to promote the bilingual nature of West Cameroonians.
- Government Bilingual Practicing School, Yaounde
 - Government Bilingual Grammar School, Molyko-Buea
 - Cameroon College of Arts, Science and Technology, Bambili
 - Government Grammar School, Mamfe
-
21. "Foncha is the number 1 devil and Nzo Ekahngahy is the number 2 devil in the party." This statement refers to the party crisis which rocked West Cameroon politics in the early 1960s in the ...
- CPNC
 - CUC
 - KUP
 - KNDP
-
22. Which of the following was created by the Ahidjo administration to promote the cultivation of rubber?
- CICAM
 - ALUCAM
 - HEVECAM
 - SODECAO
-
23. In which CNU congress was the proposal made to amend the constitution of the United Republic of Cameroon to create the post of the Prime Minister?
- Douala Congress
 - Bafoussam Congress
 - Bamenda Congress
 - Yaounde Congress
-
24. In 1983 President Paul Biya reorganized the administrative map of Cameroon by ...
- Increasing the number of divisions to 58.
 - Increasing the number of provinces from seven to ten.
 - Abolishing the states of East and West Cameroon.
 - Increasing the number of subdivisions to 360.

Turn Over

25. Which of the following specialized agencies of the UNO imposed the Structural Adjustment Programme on Cameroon to resolve the economic crisis of the 1980s?
 A UNESCO
 B FAO
 C World Bank
 D IMF
-
26. Liberia and Abyssinia during the scramble for Africa had one thing in common. The common element was that...
 A That they were all colonized by the USA
 B They were all victims of Italian aggression
 C They were the only independent African states
 D The League of Nations refused to assist them when they faced European aggression
-
27. Which of the following European countries was among the last to join the colonial scramble for Africa but lost her colonies by 1919?
 A Germany
 B France
 C Belgium
 D Britain
-
28. The scorched earth policy used in West Africa between the 1880s and 1890s as a method of resistance was adopted in the...
 A Opobo Resistance
 B Abyssinia Resistance
 C Mandinka Resistance
 D Maji Resistance
-
29. Which of these African territories served as a typical white settler colony?
 A Sierra Leone
 B Ivory Coast
 C South Africa
 D Kenya
-
30. The African elite who symbolized the success of the French policy of assimilation and served in the French government during the inter-war period was...
 A Blaise Diagne
 B Leopold Senghor
 C Aime Cesaire
 D Houphouet Boigny
-
31. The following describe the British Colonial policy of Indirect Rule **EXCEPT**:
 A Rule through the African traditional rulers
 B Rule through British traders
 C Governing the Africans through traditional political structure
 D Governing the African people through warrant chiefs appointed by the British
-
32. The African territory which as a result of her participation in the First World War was mandated to South Africa during the Paris Peace Treaty was...
 A Ruanda-Urundi
 B Togoland
 C South West Africa
 D Tanganyika
-
33. Identify the group of Africans whose participation in the First World War empowered them for African nationalism.
 A Soldiers
 B Traders
 C Missionaries
 D Farmers
-
34. Identify the name of a major battle fought during the Second World War in North Africa by the Allied forces.
 A Battle of Stalingrad
 B Battle of Normandy
 C Battle of Britain
 D Battle of El-Alamein
-
35. The Pan African Congress held after the Second World War that requested the use of force in the nationalist struggle in Africa was...
 A The Paris Congress
 B The Manchester Congress
 C The Lisbon Congress
 D The Brussels Congress
-
36. Identify the pair of African states whose wars of nationalism were the bloodiest in Africa.
 A Kenya and Uganda
 B Kenya and Rwanda
 C Algeria and Kenya
 D Nigeria and Angola
-

37. Name the Nigerian political party whose leader became the first Prime Minister of the Federation at independence in 1960.

- A Action Group
- B National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons
- C Northern Peoples Union
- D Northern Peoples Congress

38. Which of the following Congolese leaders attempted secession of Katanga from the rest of Congo in 1961 leading to the out break of the civil war?

- A Moise Tshombe
- B Patrice Lumumba
- C Joseph Kassavubu
- D Simon Kimbangu

39. Name the African leader who provided aid to Guinea-Conakry when the French withdrew all forms of aid in 1958...

- A Houphouet Biogny
- B Nnamdi Azikiwe
- C Sylvanus Olympio
- D Kwame Nkrumah

40. Which of the following African countries organized the first summit of the OAU in 1963?

- A Egypt
- B Ethiopia
- C Nigeria
- D Tunisia

41. The industrialisation of European economies in the 1870s had its origin from...

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

42. As a result of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, France recovered from Germany...

- A Alsace and Lorraine
- B The Ruhr coal fields
- C The Rhineland
- D The Polish Corridor

43. Which of the following European Alliances guaranteed the security of France against Germany in 1907?

- A Triple Entente
- B Triple Alliance
- C Entente Cordiale
- D Dual Alliance

44. Identify the Great Power whose entry into the First World War in 1915 tilted the course of the War in favour of the Allied Powers.

- A USA
- B Russia
- C Italy
- D Japan

45. Which of the following treaties signed in the 1920s paved the way for the admission of Germany into the League of Nations in 1926?

- A The Treaty of Liga
- B The Treaty of Locarno
- C The Kellogg-Brain Pact
- D The Treaty of Brest Litovsk

46. An important **economic** effect of the First World War on European economies which resulted in a sharp fall in the value of currencies was...

- A Unemployment
- B A decline in inter European trade
- C Galloping inflation
- D Fall in Export

47. The main reason for the rapid fall of France in 1940 was?

- A German avoidance of the Marginal Line
- B Failure of British support
- C The non-involvement of Russia
- D Mussolini's invasion of France

48. Identify the United Nations Agency which was created to cater for the welfare of children through out the world.

- A UNESCO
- B UNICEF
- C WHO
- D FAO

49. Who was the first Secretary General of the League of Nations?

- A Eric Drummond
- B Joseph Avenol
- C Lester Sean
- D Albert Thomas

50. Terrorism is difficult to combat because of the following **EXCEPT**:

- A International Sponsorship
- B It operates hit and run tactics
- C It uses suicide bombers
- D It is recognized by the UN

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