

0560 HISTORY 1

JUNE 2019

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.

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 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. 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.

SECTION A CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. A European power whose naval presence and consular activities helped in solving trade disputes between European traders and Cameroon Middle men between 1841 to 1883?
A Britain
B France
C Germany
D Portugal

2. Identify the trading firms that were established by the German traders in 1868 and 1875 respectively in Cameroon.
A Ambas Bay and Carl Woermann
B Carl Woermann and Jantzen and Thormalilcn
C Jantzen and Thormalilcn and Ambas Bay
D Ambas Bay and R.W. Kings

3. Question 3 is based on this description of a German Colonial Official:“ **Humane, (Kind- hearted) education-minded and a strong advocate for native welfare**”
Which German Governor best suits this description?
A Von Zimmerer
B Von Soden
C Theodore Seitz
D Karl Ebermaier

4. Which economic measure was taken after 1906 to consolidate German authority over the resources in the territory?
A Establishment of a colonial force
B Creation of military stations
C Establishment of primary schools
D Construction of roads and railways to open up the interior

5. Who was the Duala traditional ruler that planned a national resistance against German colonial rule and was executed in 1914?
A Duala Manga Bell
B Lock Priso
C Ngoso Din
D Marlin Paul Samba

6. Which missionary body established a mission station at Marienberg (Edea) in the 1890’s to promote the Catholic church in Cameroon?
A London Missionary Society
B Basel Missionary Society
C Palloline Missionary Fathers ‘Society
D Holy Ghost Fathers’ Society

7. Identify the Cameroon Traditional ruler who after the defeat of the Germans in 1916 went on exile to Spanish Equatorial Guinea.
A Chief Charles Atangana
B Fon Galega 1
C Sultan Njoya
D Chief Asonganyi

8. The French official directly involved in the provisional partitioning of Cameroon with the British Government in February 1916 was

A Henri Simon
B Lancelot Oliphant
C Alfred Milner
D Georges Picot

9. Which town served as the administrative headquarters of the Resident in British Southern Cameroons during the Mandate period?
A Bali
B Buea
C Victoria
D Mamfe

10. Which of the following official dates was the British policy of Indirect Rule introduced in Southern Cameroons during the Mandate period?
A 1916
B 1920
C 1922
D 1924

11. Question 11 is based on this statement and is historically correct: *Opposition to French Colonial Policies led to his exile to Yaounde in the early 1930s.*
This statement best refers to which of the following Cameroonian traditional rulers during the Mandate period?
A Charles Atangana
B Betote Akwa
C Soppo Priso
D Sultan Njoya

12. The official name given to a number of provisions in the French criminal code that permitted French colonial officials to arbitrarily punish Without trial was...
- A Prestation
 - B Indigenat
 - C Corvee
 - D Mise en valeur
13. The most important political effect on the people of Southern Cameroons after the Second World War from after 1945 was...
- A Southern Cameroons became a UN Trust Territory
 - B Southern Cameroons became a Protectorate of the UNO
 - C an agro-industrial corporation called the CDC was established
 - D Southern Cameroons was granted the status of a self-governing territory by the U.N.O
14. The two pressure groups in Southern Cameroons that merged in 1953 to form the first political party, the Kamerun National Congress, were...
- A CWU and CNF
 - B CNF and KUNC
 - C CYL and CNF
 - D CWU and KUNC
15. Who was the UPC leader in the Bassa region that led a revolt against the French as a result of rigged elections in the 1950s?
- A Abel Kingue
 - B Finest Ouandie
 - C UM Nyobe
 - D Felix Roland Moumie
16. The French High Commissioner of the Republic who was specifically given the mission by his home government to destroy the UPC political party in Cameroon in the 1950s was ...
- A Richard Brunot
 - B Roland Pré
 - C Jean Ramadier
 - D Xavier Torres
17. The Cameroon nationalist leader who became the **first Premier** of Southern Cameroons in the 1958s was...
- A S.T Muna
 - B J.N Foncha
 - C E.M.L Endeley
 - D P.M Kale
18. Which of the following Constitutional reforms carried out by the British government finally gave Southern Cameroons a full regional status in 1959?
- A Richard's Constitution 1947
 - B Macpherson's Constitution 1952
 - C Lyttleton's Constitution 1954
 - D London constitutional conference 1957 - 1958
19. The main reason why Mbida's government collapsed in 1958 was...
- A his rejection of the policy of immediate independence and reunification
 - B his policy of collaboration with the UPC
 - C his refusal to form a coalition government with Ahidjo
 - D lack of support from the Catholic church
20. Which of the following political leaders and his party took over government in French Cameroon in February 1958?
- A Andre-Marie Mbida - DC
 - B Ahmadou Ahidjo - UC
 - C Paul Soppo- GANC
 - D Mathias Djoumessi- P I
21. The last Prime Minister of the state of West Cameroon who witnessed its collapse in 1972 was...
- A John NguFoncha
 - B Augustine Ngom Jua
 - C SolomonTandeng Muma
 - D Emmanuel Mbella Lifafa Endeley
22. Which of the following Southern Cameroons political leaders and his party joined with Ahmadou Ahidjo and his political party (UC) to form the first federal government in 1962 in Cameroon?
- A JN Foncha/K.N.D.P
 - B EML Endeley / C.P.N.C
 - C STMuna / C.U.C
 - D NdehNtumazah / O.K
23. the famous campaign carried out by the Ahidjo government to increase agricultural production in Cameroon in the 1970s was known as...
- A Operation Feed the Nation
 - B Operation Green Sahel
 - C Operation Self- Reliance
 - D Operation Green Revolution

24. All the following reforms were taken by the Biya regime to reduce ANGLOPHONE agitation and demonstrations in the 1990s except one. Identify the exception.
- A Appointment of Anglophone Prime Ministers in his governments
 - B Creation of the Cameroon GCE Board establishment of an Anglo-Saxon University in Buea
 - C Establishment of an Anglo-Saxon university in Buea
 - D Establishment of Regional Legislative Councils in the Anglophone regions
29. The European colonial policy that considered Africans as “immature, ignorant and unable to govern themselves” was called...
- A Assimilation
 - B Indirect Rule
 - C Paternalism
 - D Indigenat
30. In which of the following African territories was the British policy of Indirect Rule most successful?
- A Nigeria
 - B Kenya
 - C Gold Coast
 - D Sierra Leone

25. To which of the following international organisations has Cameroon provided two Secretaries-General in the 1970s?
- A U.N.O
 - B Commonwealth of Nations
 - C O.A.U D A. U

31. Which battle ended the struggle for political control between Abyssinia and Italy in the Horn of Africa in 1896?
- A Battle of Ucciali
 - B Baltic of Bisandugu
 - C Battle of WaI Wal
 - D Battle of Adowa

SECTION B

AFRICA SINCE 1870 (Excluding Cameroon)

26. Which European trader and his company known as the Royal Niger Company through its activities annexed Nigeria for the British in the 1870s and 1880s?
- A Sir G. T. Goldie
 - B Sir C. Rhodes
 - C H. M. Stanley
 - D K. Peters
27. The pair of European colonial powers that did Not have colonies in Africa before 1870 was...
- A Britain and France
 - B Portugal and Spain
 - C Italy and Germany
 - D Portugal and Germany
28. Below is a list of African leaders who were nation builders between the 1870s and 1890s, *Select the one* who challenged the French invasion of his territory in West Africa
- A Menelik II of Abyssinia
 - B Samori Toure of Mandinka Empire
 - C Prcmpeh II of Ashanti
 - D King Jaja of Opobo
32. The French colonial policy used to govern their West African territories was...
- A Paternalism
 - B Assimilation
 - C Indirect Rule
 - D Direct Rule
33. The main political effect of the First World War on Africa was that...
- A the war led to the urbanisation of Africa
 - B Africans came in contact with European political ideas
 - C All African territories came under Mandate rule
 - D the harsh German colonial policy of Paternalism came to an end
34. Which independent African territory was liberated from Italian occupation in 1941 by the Allied forces during the Second World War?
- A Libya
 - B Abyssinia
 - C Eritrea
 - D Egypt

35. The African city that hosted an important wartime conference in 1943 where Churchill and Roosevelt met to plan the Allied conquest of Italy was ...

- A Tripoli
- B Cassablanca
- C Algiers
- D Tunis

36. The African Nationalist leader who was accused by the British for leading the Mau-Mau movement in Kenya from 1952 to 1961 was...

- A Jomo Kenyatta
- B Tom Mboya
- C Odinga Oginga
- D Julius Nyerere

37. The first British colony in West Africa to experience a peaceful decolonisation through constitutional process leading to independence in the 1957s was...

- A Nigeria
- B Gold Coast
- C Sierra- Leone
- D The Gambia

Question 38 is based on this quotation made by a South African nationalist and statesman on the occasion of his country achieving Black majority rule in 1994.

“Never, never and never again shall it be (hat this beautiful land will again experience (he oppression of one by another...”

38. Identify the South African statesman who made this. statement.

- A Robert Mugabe
- B Thabo Mbeki
- C Nelson Mandela
- D Frederick De Klerk

39. Who was the Biafran (Ibo) secessionist leader during the Nigerian Civil War of the 1960s?

- A Muratala Mohammed
- B Odumegu Ojukwu
- C Yakubu Gowon
- D Olusegun Obasanjo

40. The first Summit of the O.A.U was held in 1963 at...

- A Addis- Ababa- Ethiopia
- B Lagos-Nigeria
- C Cairo- Egypt
- D Tunis-Tunisia

41. Which of the following European powers was the most industrialized nation in the world by the mid 1870s?

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

42. Bismark’s main aim of isolating France between 1870 and 1890 was...

- A to prevent France from taking back Alsace and Lorraine
- B to achieve the unification of Germany
- C to improve relations between Germany and Austria
- D to make France develop interest in the Balkans.

43. The Alliance System that was formed to check the ambitions of Germany and Austria in the Balkans that led to the outbreak of the First World War was ...

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

44. The main economic effect of the First World War on Europe that led to political crisis in the 1920s and 1930s was...

- A the creation of new states in Europe
- B galloping inflation and massive unemployment
- C the rise of Hitler and Mussolini
- D the establishment of weak democracies

45. The greatest challenge to the Principle of Collective Security in the 1920s and 1930s was.

- A the aggression of the dictators
- B the non- respect of treaties
- C the withdrawal of member states from the League
- D The USA in the out break to the create Depression in USA

46. Which of the following was a manifestation of the Cold War in Europe after 1945?

- A The Yalta Conference 1945
- B The Korean War- 1950
- C The Cuban Missile Crisis- 1962
- D The Berlin Blockade- 1948

47. Which event *effused* the U. S. A. to become actively Involved in the Second World War in 19 14?
- A Invasion of Czechoslovakia- 15938
 - B Invasion of Poland- 1939**
 - C Battle of Britain -1940
 - D Bombing of Pearl Harbour

48. The League of Nations was the brainchild of

- A Woodrow Wilson of U.S.A
- B Georges Glomenceau of France
- C General Smuts of South Africa
- d Lloyd Georges of Great Britain**

49. •Which international agency lights to stop the spread of diseases and epidemics in the world since 194S?

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

-
50. Which International Organization is in charge of promoting Football as a sport that fosters peace and friendship among peoples of the world?

- A IOC
- B FIFA
- C UEFA
- D CAF

STOP

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