

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION

The Teachers' Resource Unit in collaboration with SUBJECT ASSOCIATIONS

0560 HISTORY 1

MARCH 2022 (29/03/22)

ORDINARY LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	
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, Centre Number and Candidate 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.
Calculators are allowed.
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 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 NO ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

SECTION A
CAMEROON SINCE 1850

1. Which of the following missionary bodies paved the way to European scramble for the annexation of Cameroon in the 1870s?

A	Basel Missionary Society.
B	American Presbyterian Mission.
C	Catholic Mission.
D	London Baptist Missionary Society.

2. Identify the correct pair of coastal towns the French imposed high protective tariffs against non-French goods in the 1880s.

A	Douala and Yaounde.
B	Grand Batanga and Malimba.
C	Bimbria and Campo.
D	Campo and Douala.

3. Which of the following pairs of Cameroonian rulers did not append their signature on the several letters requesting British annexation of Cameroon between 1879 and 1883?

A	King Pass All of Malimba and King William of Grand Batanga.
B	King Bell of Douala and King Akwa of Douala.
C	King William of Bimbria and King Pass All of Malimba.
D	King William of Grand Batanga and King Bell of Douala.

4. Which of the following trading firms dominated trade along the coast of Cameroon in 1884?

A	Carl Woermann trading firm.
B	R & W Kings.
C	Ambas Bay Trading Company.
D	John Holt and Sons.

5. All the events below are associated with the scramble for the annexation of Cameroon between 1870 and 1884, numbered i – v
- i) The appointment of Gustav Nachtigal to hoist the German flag in Cameroon.
- ii) The arrival of Consul Hewett after the Germano-Duala Treaty.

- iii) The legalization of the King's Memorandum by Emile Schultze.
- iv) The appointment of Dr. Max Buchner as German Consul.
- v) The Germans gained sovereignty over the city of Douala.

Select the letter associated with the correct chronological arrangements of the events beginning with the earliest.

A	i, iii, v, iv, ii.
B	iii, iv, ii, v, i.
C	iv, iii, ii, i, v.
D	iii, iv, ii, i, v.

6. A social measure adopted by the Germans after 1884 to consolidate authority over Cameroon was...

A	the establishment of the first German school in Douala.
B	the establishment of the first German plantation in Victoria.
C	the construction of railways linking Douala and Nkongsamba.
D	the Cameroon Council replaced the Court of Equity.

7. An economic policy adopted by the Germans that provoked widespread anti-German revolts was ...

A	public flogging.
B	heavy taxes.
C	dismissal of recalcitrant chiefs.
D	immoral behaviour of the German traders.

8. Identify the correct pair of indigenous rulers that assisted the Germans in the occupation and administration of Western Grasslands.

A	Fon Galega I of Bali and King Njoya of Bamun.
B	Fon Sehbum of Nso and Chief Ndefru of Mankon.
C	Chief Charles Atangana of Ewondo and Fon Galega I of Bali.
D	Rudolf Duala Manga Bell of Douala and Chief Asonganyi of Fontem.

9. The German Governor associated with the acquisition of Neu-Kamerun from France was ...

A	Theodore Seitz
B	Jesco Von Puttkamer.
C	Otto Gleim.
D	Karl Ebermaier.

10. Which of the following battles won by the Allied Powers led to the fall of the capital of German Kamerun?

A	Battle of Buea.
B	Battle of Mora.
C	Battle of Yaounde.
D	Battle of Douala.

11. Identify the significance of the Oliphant-Picot Agreement of 1916 on Cameroon.

A	The confirmation of Anglo-French Partition.
B	The attainment of Mandatory status.
C	The provisional Anglo-French partition.
D	The administration of the territory as part of Nigeria.

12. An effect of the rule of the British Resident E. J. Arnet on the indigenous population of Cameroon was ...

A	increase of medical fees.
B	introduction of Indirect Rule.
C	abolition of scholarship to Nigeria.
D	the banning of the CWU of G.J.Mbene.

13. Which of the following divisions had the greatest number of Native Authority Areas in the Cameroon Provision during the Mandate era?

A	Kumba Division.
B	Bamenda Division.
C	Victoria Division.
D	Mamfe Division.

14. Identify the Duala nationalist who opposed French rule and suffered arrest and imprisonment during the inter-war years.

A	Soppo Priso.
B	Betote Akwa.
C	Rudolf Duala Manga Bell.
D	Ngosso Din.

15. The Eastern Regional Crisis of 1953 and the adoption of Benevolent Neutrality Policy by majority of Cameroonian Assembly men was caused by the ...

A	dismissal of Dr. E.M.L. Endeley as Minister of Labour.
B	formation of KNDP by J.N. Foncha against Nigeria.
C	refusal to reinstate S.T. Muna as Minister of Works.
D	expulsion of Cameroonians from NCNC of Azikiwe.

16. Question 16 is based on an extract of a speech by a Southern Cameroonian nationalist at the UNO in 1959

"... unwise to abandon a secure and floating vessel which offers us sure landing ... because we hoped to be picked by a new and better vessel ..." This was a political view of ...

A	Dr E.M.L. Endeley castigating reunification with French Cameroon.
B	J.N. Foncha propagating reunification with French Cameroon.
C	P.M. Kale advocating an independent separate state for British Southern Cameroons.
D	Fon Achirimbi of Bafut condemning the British reluctance to grant separate independent state.

17. Identify the French Cameroonian nationalist who served as one of the secretaries of the Communist-oriented trade union, the USCC, that fueled radical and violent nationalism in French Cameroon.

A	Reuben Um Nyobe.
B	Abel Kingue.
C	Ernest Ouandie.
D	Charles Assale.

Turn Over

37. Violent nationalism was the principal strategy adopted to achieve independence and Black majority rule in all the following countries EXCEPT ...

A	NCNC of Azikiwe in Nigeria.
B	MPLA of Augustino Neto in Angola.
C	ANC of Nelson Mandela in South Africa.
D	Mau-Mau of Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya.

38. Select the Congolese statesman whose fierce resistance against Belgian neo-colonialism supported by the Soviet Union plunged the country into chaos and civil war in 1960 ...

A	Joseph Kassavubu.
B	Moise Tshombe.
C	Joseph Mobutu.
D	Patrice Lumumba.

39. The first successful military intervention in Nigerian politics in 1966 led to the fall of the democratically elected government headed by ...

A	NnamdiAzikiwe.
B	Yakubu Gowon.
C	TafawaBalewa.
D	ShehuShagari.

40. The following were political objectives of the OAU when it was founded in May 1963 EXCEPT ...

A	to eradicate all forms of imperialism in Africa.
B	to end colonial rule in Africa.
C	to promote multi-party democracy in Africa.
D	to respect the territorial boundaries laid down by the colonial masters.

SECTION C THE WORLD DIPLOMACY SINCE 1870

41. Which of the following effects of European industrialization between 1870 and 1914 contributed to the outbreak of the First World War?

A	The production of atomic bombs.
B	The production of merchant ships.
C	The production of x-ray machines.
D	The production of dreadnoughts and armoured cars.

42. Identify the Bismarckian Alliance System reinforced by Italy in the isolation of France in 1882.

A	Triple Entente.
B	Triple Alliance.
C	Dual Entente.
D	Dual Alliance.

43. "His desire for more colonies and ambition to overtake Britain in naval power increased international tension and led to the outbreak of the First World War." The European statesman referred to above was ...

A	Kaiser William II.
B	Joseph Chamberlain.
C	Adolf Hitler.
D	Otto Von Bismarck.

44. A significant change occurred in the course of the First World War in 1915 when ...

A	America entered the war against Germany.
B	Italy declared war on Austria.
C	Russia withdrew from the war.
D	Germany surrendered to the Allied Powers.

45. France benefited from the Treaty of Versailles (1919) because she was ...

A	given the Japanese Pacific Islands.
B	given the Port of Danzig.
C	given Alsace-Lorraine.
D	given Eupen and Malmedy.

Turn Over

46. Which of the following international agreements dealt with the issue of German reparation after the First World War?

A	Locarno Pact.
B	Kellog-Briand Agreement.
C	Rapallo Treaty.
D	Dawes and Young Plan.

47. The British statesman who put an end to the policy of Appeasement and declared war on Germany in September 1939 leading to the outbreak of the Second World War was ...

A	Winston Churchill.
B	Neville Chamberlain.
C	Lloyd George.
D	Harold MacMillan.

48. The League of Nations went operational in the city of Geneva in the year ...

A	1919.
B	1920.
C	1921.
D	1922.

49. Which organ of the United Nations Organization was given more powers as result of "Uniting for Peace Resolution" of 1950?

A	Security Council.
B	International Court of Justice.
C	Economic and Social Council.
D	General Assembly.

50. The principal cause of global warming in tropical Africa has been ...

A	the release of gases from industries.
B	the release of gases from refrigerators and cookers.
C	the emission of poisonous gases from vehicles and aeroplanes.
D	de-afforestation and burning of vegetation.

STOP!

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK

Turn Over