

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION

The Teachers' Resource Unit in collaboration with SUBJECT ASSOCIATIONS

MARCH 2024 (15/03/24)

ADVANCED 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 "Advanced Level - 0760 History I"
 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 erase 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. 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 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 NO ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.

1. The politico-religious cause of ethnic migrations in Cameroon during the 19th century was

A	the payment of tributes.
B	Modibo Adama's Jihad.
C	resistance to alien rule.
D	succession disputes.

2. A distinct characteristic of Bali and Bafut fondoms of the Grassland region of Cameroon in the 19th century was

A	they practised matrilineal succession.
B	they lacked powerful lineage heads.
C	they were non-centralised states.
D	they practised patrilineal succession.

3. The following were reasons for the extension of Modibo Adama's Jihads to Mandara in North Cameroon during the 19th century EXCEPT

A	the need to impose Fulani hegemony on the Mandara.
B	the desire to convert the Mandara ruler to Islam.
C	the need to free Fulani from Mandara domination.
D	the desire to force the Mandara people to practice Islam.

4. A turning point in the implanting of the London Baptist Missionary Society (LBMS) on the coast of Cameroon was

A	the founding of Victoria.
B	the opening of a mission station in Bimbia.
C	the establishment of the Douala mission station.
D	the visit of G.K. Prince and John Clarke to the coast of Cameroon.

5. During the scramble for Cameroon in 1884, the core reason for the success of the Germans over the British was

A	the German trade tactics.
B	the signing of the Germano-Duala Treaty.
C	the reluctance of the British to act firmly.
D	the secret meetings of the Germans and the Duala rulers.

6. The following were immediate actions undertaken by Germany to consolidate her acquisition of Cameroon in July 1884 EXCEPT

A	appointment of Max Buchner as pioneer German administrator.
B	creation of the Cameroon Council to replace the Courts of Justice and Equity.
C	information of British traders and missionaries about German annexation.
D	hoisting of the German flag in Yaounde and its environs.

7. Which of the following was a political impact of German rule on Cameroonians?

A	Brutal suppression of native revolts.
B	Establishment of schools.
C	Provision of health facilities.
D	Forced labour in the plantations.

8. The common factor that united the Allied Powers in declaring war against the Germans in Cameroon in August 1914 was the desire to

A	make territorial gains in Equatorial Africa.
B	revenge on the Germans.
C	gain control of the naval port of Douala.
D	promote export trade to Britain and France.

9. A valid reason for the British administration of Southern Cameroons with Nigeria during the Mandate era was

A	dissatisfaction with the small size of the territory.
B	reduction in the cost of administration.
C	fear of possible German return to the territory.
D	fear of a French takeover of the territory.

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20. A landmark foreign policy achievement of President Paul Biya in the 2000s was

A	the restoration of Bakassi to Cameroon.
B	the admission of Cameroon into <i>La Francophonie</i> .
C	his role as a peace-crusader in the conflict in the DR Congo.
D	the admission of Cameroon into the Commonwealth of Nations.

21. The abolition of slave trade along the coast of West Africa in the 19th century sadly enough resulted in

A	the rise of legitimate trade.
B	the death of Africans during slave-capturing wars.
C	the massive smuggling of slaves.
D	the founding of slave settlements.

22. The activities of pioneer Christian missions in Nigeria during the 19th century were politically significant because

A	they resulted in the establishment of schools.
B	they paved the way for the study of African languages.
C	they led to the abolition of slave trade.
D	they led to the restoration of stable and harmonious societies.

23. The evidence that supports the view that religion was used as a passport to gain political power during Usman Dan Fodio's Jihad was

A	the attack on Bornu.
B	the invasion of the Adamawa.
C	the creation of a theocratic state.
D	the acquisition of grazing land.

24. An inaccurate motive of the European scramble for Africa in the late 19th century was

A	the quest for raw materials.
B	the desire to spread civilization.
C	the need to gain prestige.
D	the quest for lucrative markets.

25. The common link between the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-85 and the Brussels Conference of 1890 was

A	they provided the pretexts for the European invasion of Africa.
B	they placed an embargo on the supply of European arms to African states.
C	they ensured the peaceful occupation of Africa by the European nations.
D	they provided the green light for new European nations to join the scramble for Africa.

26. The most appropriate reason why Samori Toure of the Mandinka Empire was referred to as the 'Bonaparte of the Sudan' was

A	his bravery and courage baffled the French.
B	his alliance with Bai Bureh defeated the French.
C	his scorched earth policy made him popular.
D	he retreated with his soldiers in the face of attack.

27. Indirect rule was more successful in Northern Nigeria because

A	the people were living in non-centralised societies.
B	the people could not rule themselves.
C	the British manipulated the traditional rulers.
D	the traditional system of government was well-organised.

28. The area in Africa reputed as the battleground of the Second World War was

A	South Africa.
B	West Africa.
C	North Africa.
D	Equatorial Africa.

29. The factor which acted as the springboard of African nationalism after 1945 was

A	the activities of Christian missions.
B	the effects of World War II.
C	the role of the press.
D	improvements in transport.



10. During the Mandate period, the French colonial administration sponsored

A	the creation of JEUCAFRA to oppose pro-German sentiments.
B	the creation of the BDC to counter the growing influence of the UPC.
C	the banning of the UPC by Roland Pre.
D	the banning of the USCC by the French High Commissioner.

11. A major negative impact of the administration of Southern Cameroons as part of Nigeria during the Trusteeship was that

A	Nigerian goods flooded the Cameroon markets.
B	Cameroonians were obliged to study in Nigeria.
C	constitutional changes in Nigeria affected Southern Cameroons.
D	Nigerians dominated trade in Southern Cameroons.

12. The pioneer action by the French colonial administration to check the popularity of the UPC in French Cameroon was

A	the rigging of the 1951/52 elections.
B	the creation of Pro-France parties like the BDC.
C	the banning of the party.
D	the assassination of Um Nyobe.

13. An attractive program adopted by Ahmadou Ahidjo when he replaced Andre Marie Mbida as Prime Minister in 1958 was

A	immediate independence.
B	unconditional amnesty to UPC leaders.
C	refusal to dialogue with France.
D	refusal to invite GANC to the coalition government.

14. J. N. Foncha was able to replace E. M. L. Endeley as Premier of British Southern Cameroons in 1959 because

A	Endeley was arrogant.
B	KNC-KPP alliance secured only 12 seats in the 1959 elections.
C	KNDP was friendly to the chiefs.
D	Foncha campaigned for reunification.

15. The representatives of Southern Cameroons at the Yaounde Tripartite Conference of 1961 were

A	the same as those of the Fouban Conference.
B	members of the KNDP and CPNC parties.
C	people carefully selected by Ahidjo.
D	members of the ruling KNDP party.

16. The sole responsibility for the rise of A. N. Jua to power as Prime Minister of West Cameroon rest on

A	the constitutional powers of Ahidjo.
B	support of the West Cameroon House of Assembly.
C	his leadership in the KNDP.
D	his coalition with the CPNC.

17. The change from federalism to unitarism in Cameroon in 1972 was socially motivated because

A	of the desire to promote bilingualism.
B	it was influenced by the need to consolidate power.
C	of the need to curb the duplication of functions.
D	it was induced by the desire to reduce administrative expenses.

18. The guiding motive behind most of President Ahidjo's domestic policies in Cameroon between 1972 and 1982 was

A	the desire to promote bilingualism.
B	the need to foster national unity and integration.
C	the need to curb the duplication of functions.
D	the desire to harmonise salaries.

19. The economic crisis of the 1980s and 1990s in Cameroon can be attributed to the following EXCEPT

A	the unrestricted embezzlement of state funds.
B	the change of the name of Cameroon in 1984.
C	fall in the prices of raw materials in foreign markets.
D	widespread capital flight.



30. The decolonization process of the Gold Coast stagnated in the 1950s because
- | | |
|---|---|
| A | of the disagreement between the CPP and opposition parties. |
| B | the colonial Governor was changed. |
| C | of the arrest and imprisonment of Kwame Nkrumah. |
| D | of the split within the UGCC. |

31. The independence which Portugal granted to Angola in 1975 was unique in the sense that
- | | |
|---|--|
| A | it was precipitated. |
| B | it was granted to a designated ruler. |
| C | it was granted with no strings attached. |
| D | it was granted to the Angolan people. |

32. The following were manifestations of Neo-colonialism in former French Equatorial Africa since 1960 EXCEPT

A	compulsory keeping of currency reserves in the French Treasury.
B	award of lifetime rulership to Africans who defend French interests.
C	the use of the presidential system of government by the ex-colonies.
D	military cooperation between the ex-colonies and any country of their choice.

33. Two civilian leaders in Nigeria who were ousted from power by the military in 1966 and 1983 respectively were

A	Nnamdi Azikiwe and Emeka Ojukwu.
B	Tafawa Balewa and Shehu Shagari.
C	Murtala Mohammed and Olusegun Obasanjo.
D	Johnson Aguiyi Ironsi and Yakubu Gowon.

34. F. W. De Klerk successfully ended Apartheid in South Africa in the 1990s because

A	he tolerated marriages and sexual relations.
B	he granted freedom to political prisoners.
C	he extended voting rights to all non-whites.
D	he uplifted the ban on trade unions.

35. The following made Africa to be flooded with millions of refugees in the 1990s EXCEPT

A	French neo-colonialism in former Equatorial Africa.
B	worsening food crisis in the Horn of Africa.
C	manslaughter in Rwanda.
D	military dictatorship and civil war in Liberia.

36. The English Revolution broke out in 1688 because of the following EXCEPT

A	the parliament and the Crown were at loggerheads.
B	James II did not keep his religious vow.
C	a standing army in peace times was resented by the English.
D	the birth of the Prince of Wales was greeted with euphoria.

37. An economic reason why the American colonies rebelled against Britain in 1776 was

A	the hatred for British administrators.
B	the rigorous enforcement of mercantilism.
C	the influence of philosophers.
D	the impact of the English Revolution.

38. "Its main concern was the withdrawal of foreign troops from France and her admission into the Quadruple Alliance." This refers to

A	the Congress of Vienna of 1815.
B	the Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle of 1818.
C	the Congress of Troppau 1820.
D	the Congress of Laibach 1821.

39. The main target of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1871 and 1890 was that

A	France should be without allies.
B	Germany should not seek for colonies.
C	Russia should expand into the Balkans.
D	Germany should be deeply involved in the Balkans.



40. The building of battleships by Britain and Germany from 1906 to 1914 accelerated the drift to the First World War because it intensified

A	colonial rivalries.
B	the arms race.
C	the birth of alliances.
D	Balkan nationalism.

41. These were achievements of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1923 EXCEPT

A	promotion of free national independence for racial groups.
B	weakening of old militaristic empires.
C	introduction of a new experiment in international relations.
D	initiation of the Congress System as a means to foster peace.

42. These were imperfections in the machinery of the League of Nations that accounted for its failure EXCEPT

A	unanimity in decision making.
B	lack of a standing army.
C	American Policy of Isolationism.
D	the equality of member states.

43. The last aggression of Adolph Hitler that sparked off the Second World War in 1939 was

A	the annexation of Austria (Anschluss).
B	the remilitarization of the Rhineland.
C	the seizure of Memel from Lithuania.
D	the invasion of Poland.

44. All the following were consequences of the Second World War of 1939-1945 EXCEPT

A	the formation of the UN.
B	the outbreak of the Cold War.
C	the partition of Germany.
D	the seizure of German colonies.

45. A key reason why the USA and the USSR became rivals after 1945 was

A	the US determination to prevent the spread of Communism.
B	China's dislike for Capitalism in South East Asia.
C	the failure of the USSR to join the Allies during World War II.
D	the high interest charged on American loans to the USSR.

46. The code name of the Western response to the Berlin Blockade of 1948-49 was

A	Berlin Wall.
B	Berlin Airlift.
C	Trizonia.
D	Aerial invasion.

47. The UNO recorded a huge success during the Korean War of 1950-1953 because

A	it negotiated the Panmunjom Treaty.
B	it restored the sovereignty of South Korea.
C	its peacekeeping force was stationed at the 38 th Parallel.
D	its mediation efforts yielded fruits.

48. The Commonwealth of Nations has positively impacted its members in the following sectors EXCEPT

A	good governance.
B	respect for gender equality.
C	respect for human rights.
D	allegiance to the English Premier.

49. The statement that best explains Israel's survival since 1948 despite Arab hostilities is

A	Israel's military superiority.
B	US military support to Israel.
C	Israel's economic stability.
D	division among the Arab states.

50. A beneficial economic outcome of Sino-African relations in the 1960s was

A	assistance to rebels in Zimbabwe.
B	support for Black majority rule in South Africa.
C	military aid to nationalists in Angola.
D	the construction of the Tan-Zam Railway.



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