

**0760 HISTORY 1**

**JUNE 2019**

**ADVANCED LEVEL**

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| Centre Number                |  |
| 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 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 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. Voluntary movements in pre-colonial Cameroon were influenced by the following factors EXCEPT:
  - A the search for fertile Soils.
  - B the search for grazing land.
  - C the payment of tributes.
  - D the establishment of legitimate trade.
2. An example of a polity in pre-colonial Cameroon with a centralized structure was:
  - A Bali.
  - B Duala.
  - C Bakweri.
  - D Bassa.
3. During the Jihads in Northern Cameroon, Modibo Adama and his followers had a major setback during the:
  - A Bata Campaign.
  - B Mandara Campaign.
  - C Maroua Campaign.
  - D Adamawa Campaign.
- 4 An important obstacle to evangelization faced the London Baptist Missionary Society was:
  - A opposition from other missionary societies.
  - B the influence of Islam from Northern Cameroon.
  - C inaccessibility into the interior of the territory.
  - D conflict between Joseph Merrick and Alfred Saker.
5. During the scramble for Cameroon, Grand Batanga, Campo and Malimba were areas on the coast of Cameroon where:
  - A British courts were established to maintain order.
  - B German traders monopolised trade.
  - C English Baptist missionaries were very active.
  - D French influence was very strong.
6. The immediate reaction to the signing of the Germano-Duala Treaty was the:
  - A Duala War of 1884.
  - B Bakweri Resistance of the 1890s.
  - C ceding of Victoria to the Germans.
  - D Duala Resistance of 1902-1914.
7. The unexpected prolongation of the First World War in Cameroon was attributed to:
  - A the numerical superiority of German troops.
  - B the Allied underestimation of German forces.
  - C the numerical inferiority of Allied forces.
  - D the Duala's support for the Germans troops.
8. The most important factor that accounted for the defeat of the Germans during the First World War in Cameroon was:
  - A the Allied powers had more domestic support.
  - B the Germans were attacked from many fronts.
  - C the capture of the port of Douala by the Allies. ,
  - D the Allied Powers had more troops and weapons.
9. French economic policy in Cameroon during the Mandate period could best be described as:
  - A efforts towards the development of the territory.
  - B respect for the League's provision on economic administration.
  - C attempts to handle problems of unemployment in the territory.
  - D exploitation of the economic resources for the advancement of France.
- 10 Britain took the following into consideration Before the administration of her own portion of Cameroon as part of Nigeria EXCEPT:
  - A the cost involved in administration.
  - B shortage of white administrators.
  - C proximity between the British zone and Nigeria.
  - D availability of natural resources..
11. Southern Cameroonians rejected the Richards Constitution of 1946 because of:
  - A the lack of special provisions for the territory.
  - B its failure to create the House of Chiefs.
  - C the neglect of the territory by Britain.
  - D Nigerian domination of Southern Cameroons.
12. UNO contributed to the growth of nationalism in French Cameroon in the 1940s and 1950s by:
  - A legalizing the formation of political parties.
  - B conducting a plebiscite to determine the future of the territory.
  - C sending visiting missions to inspect French administration in the territory.
  - D reconciling Prime Minister Ahidjo with the UPC.

13. The main distinguishing feature of the independence struggle in the British Southern Cameroons was:  
A bloodshed and violence masterminded by the UPC.  
B divergence of views of the nationalists.  
C conduct of the plebiscite by the UNO.  
D constitutional developments leading to independence.
14. The Loi Cadre of 1956 enabled French Cameroon to:  
A have a measure of internal autonomy.  
B have representation in the French Assemblies.  
C petition the UNO directly on French administration.  
D out rightly reject French administration in Cameroon.
15. The post-Foumban Conference meeting held to finalise the reunification of Cameroon in 1961 was the:  
A Bamenda All-Party Conference.  
B Ahidjo-Foncha meeting in Yaounde.  
C Ahidjo-Foncha meeting in Buea.  
D Yaounde Tripartite Conference.
16. The most outstanding consequence of the creation of a single party state in Cameroon in 1966 was:  
A the creation of a unitary state.  
B political stability in Cameroon.  
C the birth of the Federal Republic.  
D enhancement of Ahidjo's political power over West Cameroon.
17. The following political developments took place in the State of West Cameroon EXCEPT:  
A the dissolution of the KNDP.  
B the occurrence of the KNDP Crisis.  
C the conduct of the plebiscite.  
D the appointment of S.T. Muna as Prime Minister.
18. The members of the 'Front National Unifie' who challenged Ahidjo's unified party were called:  
A the Rebellious Gang.  
B the Gang of Four.  
C the Opposition Gang.  
D the Subversive Gang.
19. The main reason why Ahmadou Ahidjo was able to transform Cameroon from a Federal to a Unitary State in 1972 was:  
A his constitutional powers.  
B the financial, crisis in West, Cameroon.  
C the rise of S.T. Muna, the strongest advocate of Unitarism.  
D the fall of Jua who was opposed to Unitarism.
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20. A key feature of President Paul Biya's Foreign policy was:  
A frequent conflicts with Cameroon's neighbours.  
B Non-alignment in South-South cooperation  
C non-participation in African summit meetings.  
D peaceful resolution of international conflicts.
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21. The 19th century British crusade against the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was accomplished through all these methods EXCEPT:  
A the patrols by the British Navy.  
B Missionary propoganda.  
C public lectures to the African chiefs.  
D promotion of legitimate commerce.
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22. The most significant impact of the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was the:  
A introduction of Christianity.  
B founding of Sierra Leone and Liberia.  
C rapid advance of Islam towards the coast,  
D exploration of the West African interior.
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23. In addition to spreading Christianity, the pioneer missionaries in West Africa:  
A established health facilities and schools.  
B headed European armies of colonial conquest.  
C encouraged indigenou businessmen.  
D protected the culture of the African people.
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24. The primary objective of the Tijani Jihad of Alhaji Omar was the desire to:  
A purify Islam.  
B introduce Islam.  
C gain political power.  
D end arbitrary taxes.

25. The immediate cause of the European scramble for African territories was the:
- A Anglo-French clash in Egypt.
  - B rivalry over the Congo.
  - C discovery of gold and diamond in Southern Africa.
  - D convening of the Berlin Conference.
26. Samori Toure resisted the French in the 1890s because:
- A he was a master of diplomacy and war.
  - B of the need to show the French that he was as powerful as Napoleon.
  - C he was an important ally to the British.
  - D he wanted to preserve the independence and sovereignty of his empire.
27. A prominent nationalist who used the RDA to rally the African people against French rule in West Africa was:
- A Leopold Sedar Senghor.
  - B Sekou Toure.
  - C Felix Houphouet Boigny.
  - D Modibo Keita.
28. The main objective of African nationalism was:
- A to achieve the economic and political freedom of Africa.
  - B to seek compensation for involvement in the Second World War.
  - C to fight for an increase in the prices of African products.
  - D to end exploitation of African resources by the elite.
29. The impact of Neo-colonialism in former French Equatorial African colonies was felt more in the:
- A social domain.
  - B economic domain.
  - C military domain.
  - D cultural domain.
30. The exploitation of Africa by Europe after independence was undertaken within the framework of:
- A imperialism.
  - B globalisation.
  - C nationalism.
  - D Neo-colonialism.
31. The first ever military regime in Uganda was headed by:
- A Tito Okelo.
  - B Milton Obote.
  - C Idi Amin.
  - D Yoweri Museveni.
32. The January 1966 coup d'etat in Nigeria led to the rise to power of:
- A Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.
  - B General Yakubu Gawon.
  - C Colonel Emeka Ojukwu.
  - D Major General Aguiyi Ironsi.
33. A turning point in the fight against Apartheid in South Africa in the 1950s and 1960s was:
- A the Defiance Campaign.
  - B the Sharpsville Massacre.
  - C the Bus Boycott.
  - D the Soweto Massacre.
34. An outcome of the collapse of Apartheid in South Africa was:
- A the rise of the PAC to prominence.
  - B the disunity within the ANC.
  - C the advent of Black majority rule in South Africa.
  - D the veto of South Africa's admission into the UNO
35. The civil war in Somalia was triggered more by:
- A the dictatorship of Said Barre.
  - B the influence of refugees from Ethiopia.
  - C Islamic fundamentalism and natural disasters.
  - D the overthrow of Said Barre and the rise of armed groups.
36. The English Revolution of 1688 resulted in the following EXCEPT:
- A the supremacy of the Crown over Parliament.
  - B the restoration of the Anglican faith.
  - C the supremacy of Parliament over the King.
  - D many liberties for the English people.
37. The immediate cause of the American War of Independence was:
- A Parliament's enactment of the Intolerable Acts.
  - B constitutional dispute of 'No Taxation without Representation.'
  - C the rejection of the Olive Branch Petition by King George III.
  - D the declaration of independence by the Thirteen Colonies.
38. Which of these congresses formally admitted France into the Concert of Europe of 1818- 1822?
- A The Congress of Laibach.
  - B The Congress of Troppau.
  - C The Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle.
  - D The Congress of Verona.

39. Bismarck's determination to isolate France was first destroyed when the:  
A Entente Cordiale was signed B Triple Entente was formed.  
C Triple Alliance was created.  
D Franco-Russian Alliance was concluded.
40. The date November 11, 1918 is very important in the history of the First World War because:  
A Germany signed the armistice ending the war.  
B of the abdication of Kaiser William II.  
C Woodrow Wilson published his Fourteen Points.  
D America entered the war on the side of the Allied Powers.
41. At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, issues About 'revenge, security and compensation' were prominent in the aims of:  
A Woodrow Wilson of the USA.  
B Vittorio Orlando of Italy.  
C Georges Clemenceau of France.  
D David Lloyd George of Britain.
42. A decision taken by the League of Nations in 1921 that was overruled by the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris was:  
A the handing over of Vilna to Poland.  
B the handing over of Vilna to Lithuania.  
C the condemnation of Italian aggression on Corfu.  
D the fixing of reparation for Greece to pay to Italy.
43. The inability of the League of Nations to enforce Collective Security in the 1930s was largely due to:  
A the World Economic Depression.  
B the failure of disarmament.  
C the Anglo-French Appeasement Policy.  
D the fear of Communism.
44. The Second World War broke out in 1939 because:  
A Hitler of Germany annexed Austria.  
B Britain and France wanted to defend Czechoslovakia.  
C Britain and France wanted to restrain Japan in China.  
D of Hitler's attack on Poland.
45. The following were consequences of the Second World War EXCEPT:  
A a growth of nationalism in Europe  
B destruction of Fascism in Italy.  
C division of Germany.  
D the advent of the Cold War.
46. The 'Hot Line' linking the White House in the USA and the Kremlin in the USSR was set up after the:  
A Korean War.  
B Cuban Missile Crisis.  
C Berlin Blockade.  
D Congo Crisis.
47. Which of these factors is most responsible for the ineffectiveness of the United Nations Organisation?  
A The multiplicity of regional groupings.  
B The shortage of funds.  
C The use of veto powers by some member states.  
D The half-hearted support of the Communist States.
48. Sino-American improved relation in the 1970s was precipitated by all of the following EXCEPT:  
A Brezhnev's visit to the USA.  
B U.S. Vietnamisation policy.  
C the importance of China.  
D the Sino-Soviet Split.
49. The Sino-Soviet Conflict in the 1950s and 1960s was largely due to:  
A leadership struggle between Mao Tse-tung and Josef Stalin.  
B territorial dispute between China and Russia.  
C Khrushchev's Policy of Peaceful Co-existence.  
D interpretation on Marxist-Leninist Doctrine.
50. The Camp David Accord of 1979 was signed for the following reasons EXCEPT:  
A to avoid the squandering of Egyptian resources on fruitless wars.  
B to bring unity among the Arab states against Israel.  
C Israel's economic problems caused by enormous defense expenditures.  
D the need for Israel to settle her differences with Egypt.

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