

| COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION INTO FIRST YEAR OF FIRST CYCLE HTTC BAMBILI | |
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| <u>CYCLE:</u> 1 st CYCLE <u>LEVEL:</u> 1 st <u>DEPARTMENT:</u> HISTORY | Session: 2013/2014 |
| DURATION: 3hrs | |

- Before the European colonization of Africa, the territory that constitutes modern Cameroon existed. What did not exist that we have in the colonial rule are?
 - The people of Cameroon
 - The Cameroon Mountain
 - National boundaries separating Cameroon from her neighbors
 - Lake Chad in the Extreme North of the Country
- Which of the following dates is officially recognized as the beginning of the colonization of Cameroon?
 - 1714
 - 1814
 - 1914
 - 1884
- These are some major geographical zones in Cameroon, except one. Identify the exception:
 - The southern coastal lowland
 - The desert in the central of the country
 - Chad Basin in the Far North
 - The Western and Central Plateau
- The person generally known as “Too late” in the history of Cameroon, except one. Indicate the exception:
 - Edward H
 - Eugene Zingraff

- c) Alfred Saker
 - d) Eugene Von Zimmorer
5. The following are the people helping to uncover the history of Cameroon except one. Indicate the exception
- a) Scholars and students of Archaeology
 - b) Scholars and students of Oral History
 - c) Scholars and students of philosophy
 - d) Scholars and students of ethnography
6. During the rapid spread of the revolutionary Islamic influence under Uthman Danfodio, one of the following was appointed to lead the Holy War or Jihad in Cameroon. Indicate the exception.
- a) The Lamido of Ray Bouda
 - b) Modibo Adam
 - c) The Sultan of Fouban
 - d) The Lamido
7. A large piece of Kamerun territory known as New Kamerun, that was given back to France to add to her colonies in Equatorial Africa during WW1 had earlier been acquired by the Germans in which of the following years?
- a) 1884/85
 - b) 1890
 - c) 1911
 - d) 1914
8. Some board characteristics of theory of Syllabus in schools and colleges that impress us are the following except one. Mark out the exception.
- a) The work of young students is generally concerned with recent history
 - b) The work of older students is more concerned with recent history

- c) The work of those preparing for higher studies is generally concerned with all the periods
 - d) The work of students at all those levels is concerned with no periods at all
- 9.** Mark the correct answer indicating the way the Germans obtained labor from the Grass Fields for their plantation works in the coast of Cameroon.
- a) They organized selection tests
 - b) They used the services of friendly chiefs
 - c) They offered attractive salaries
 - d) They forced plantation projects on Cameroon lands
- 10.** How did the defeat and expulsion of the Germans from Kamerun in 1916 affect the Mungo, Balong and Mbo traditional communities?
- a) Many of their members fled from British and French
 - b) Many of their members were killed in the first world war
 - c) Their territories were partitioned into British and French
 - d) They were victims of inter war conflicts
- 11.** The Germans were defeated and ousted from Kamerun in 1916 because:
- a) German troops were cut off from Germany and elsewhere
 - b) The Germans were not supported by the people during the war
 - c) Allied troops had better mastery of the terrain
 - d) Heavy rains made the movement of the troops very difficult
- 12.** Douala women revolted against the French administration in 1931 because:
- a) They had the application of the indigenat on their people
 - b) They were against the arrest and detention of Chief Akwa
 - c) They were against the French exploration of their land
 - d) The French compelled women to pay head tax like the men
- 13.** We teach or learn history because of the following benefit of the subject, except one. Mark out the exception.

- a) Knowing the past is an important element in the education of every society
 - b) The experience of the past helps people everywhere and is therefore useful only for entertainment
 - c) History provides material for the developing the patriotic sense
 - d) History is prized for moral values inherent in it
- 14.** Prime Minister Andre Marie Mbida of French Cameroon fell from power in 1958 because of one of the following reasons among others. Which is it?
- a) He proved unable to end the UPC violence and terrorism
 - b) His talks with the British for the unification of Cameroon had failed
 - c) He openly challenged and lost the support of Ahmadou Ahidjo
 - d) He failed to promote French interest in French Cameroon
- 15.** Who among the following personalities was not an active member of the nationalist movements in the Southern Cameroon from 1940s until independence and unification in 1961?
- a) P. M. Kale
 - b) John N. Foncha
 - c) Benard N. Fonlon
 - d) Emmanuel M. L. Endeley
- 16.** The benefits of the Eastern Nigeria Regional Crisis of 1953 to Southern Cameroon is that:
- a) The territory gained independence and separated from Nigeria
 - b) The territory lost its seats in the Nigeria Assembly
 - c) Southern Cameroon was detached from Nigeria administration
 - d) Southern Cameroon gained a Quasi – Regional status with headquarters in Buea
- 17.** Indicate the odd reason in the following statement: people who do not know the history of their country(Cameroon) should never be appointed into the government and senior positions and administration because:

- a) They will be more committed to the interest of their particular group to detriment of others in the country
- b) They will be very conscious to their role as leaders of every group in the country and also be patriotic
- c) They will not be aware of the need to take every community into consideration in the distribution of national resources
- d) They will always think of filling important positions in their department with people from their particular group before other people

18.The KNDP and UPC platforms for re – unification of Cameroon after the mid 1950s were as follows except that:

- a) The KNDP wanted Northern and Southern Cameroon to unite and be independent first, but the UPC wanted immediately re – unification
- b) UPC wanted immediate independence and re – unification, but the KNDP wanted independence and re – unification, but KNDP wanted independence of Southern Cameroons delayed for some time
- c) The UPC was for gradual independence and re – unification while the KNDP was not
- d) The KNDP and UPC were generally agreed that Cameroon should sooner or later be independence and re – united.

19.The UPC party was banned in Southern Cameroon in 1957 because of one of the following reasons which is the one reason?

- a) They were allegations of frauds against the UPC in the 1957 elections
- b) UPC introduced violence into its political campaign in southern Cameroon
- c) UPC support for KNDP in 1957 angered Dr. Endeley's government
- d) The UPC performed badly in the 1957 Southern Cameroon

20.J. N. Foncha KNDP victory in the 1959 general elections in the Southern Cameroon could be attributed to which one of the following reasons.

- a) The Igbo abandonment of Endeley's ruling KNC party
- b) Prime Minister Ahidjo's support for Foncha during the election
- c) The abandonment of Endeley by the British administration
- d) Premier Endeley made many campaign blunders and supported remaining in Nigeria

21. The Southern Cameroon delegation to the Foumban conference of July 1961 failed to achieve their goals because:

- a) The Cameroon Republic delegation came with ready – made constitution in French for both delegations to endorse leaving little for joint discussion
- b) The delegation spent all the time enjoying lavished entertainment
- c) There was major disagreement within the ranks of the delegation
- d) The absence of component advisers and interpreters

22. What was the main cause of 1963 KNDP crisis that eventually led to the formation of CUC party in 1965?

- a) Muna and Jua were vying for the position of Prime Minister
- b) Jua was unwilling to surrender his second position in KNDP to any one
- c) The untimely death of party secretary Abendong caused it
- d) There was revival over Abendong's vacant position

23. The people of Southern Cameroon grumbled against the plebiscite question of 1961 because:

- a) The cherished question for independence was not on the ballot
- b) Three options were imposed by the United Nations
- c) There was deadlock on voter registration
- d) The wrong people were at the forefront of negotiations

24. The most disastrous outcome of the first world war for Cameroon was that:

- a) The territory immediately became a league of Nations Mandate
- b) German rule was immediately brought to an end

- c) Cameroonian lost their lives in the defense of their country
- d) Kamerun was immediately divided between Britain and France

25. History is a study that is grounded on fact without which there is no history. Fact can be defined as:

- a) What the majority of people agreed happened
- b) The Day the Germans annex Cameroon
- c) A thing that can be proved to have happened, to be true or to exist
- d) the action of man in the past and present

ANSWERS TO HISTORY 2013/2014

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|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. c | 11. c | 16. d | 21. c |
| 2. b | 7. b | 12. a | 17. c | 22. a |
| 3. c | 8. a | 13. c | 18. d | 23. a |
| 4. c | 9. c | 14. d | 19. a | 24. a |
| 5. d | 10. a | 15. a | 20. a | |