

**G.C.E PRE-Mock Examination**

<b>Subject Title</b>	<b>Religious Study</b>
<b>Paper N° / Title</b>	<b>Paper 2</b>
<b>Subject Code N°</b>	

**Time Allowed: One and a Half Hours**

Answer **THREE** questions from any **ONE** Section.

All questions carry equal marks. Marks allocated for parts of questions are indicated in brackets

*You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.*

**SECTION A**

**HEBREW SCRIPTURES**

**Part (A): The Patriarchs (Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Samuel, Saul and David, up to the birth of Solomon).**

1. (a) Why did Abraham and his family go down to Egypt? (1 mark)  
(b) Narrate what happened when they arrived Egypt. (15 marks)  
(c) What lessons can we learn from this story? (4 marks)
2. "The older will serve the younger" (Gen; 25:23)  
(a) Name the two persons concerned. (2 marks)  
(b) Narrate the incident in which the younger stole the blessings of the older. (18 marks)
3. (a) Narrate Pharaoh's two dreams. (5 marks)  
(b) State Joseph's interpretations of these dreams. (10 marks)  
(c) What was Joseph's advice to Pharaoh? (5 marks)
4. (a) State God's key message to Moses in the Burning Bush. (4 marks)  
(b) What were the complaints Moses presented to God? (8 marks)  
(c) How did God respond to these complaints? (8 marks)

**SECTION D**

**ISLAMIC SCRIPTURES: THE HOLY QUR'AN**

5. Explain the Islamic teachings on  
(a) Food and drinks. (16 marks)  
(b) Hijab (The veil). (4 marks)
6. Describe any **five** things done in preparation for Hajj. (20 marks)
7. (a) How was Muhammed called to be a prophet? (8 marks)  
(b) Describe any **six** prevailing circumstances in Arabia in particular and the world as a whole which Muhammed (SAS) was expected to reform. (12 marks)
8. Write short notes on the following concepts in Islam:  
(a) The Qur'an. (6 marks)  
(b) The Hadiths. (6 marks)  
(c) The Sunna. (6 marks)

**G.C.E PRE-Mock Examination**

<b>Subject Title</b>	<b>History</b>
<b>Paper N°/ Title</b>	<b>Paper 2</b>
<b>Subject Code N°</b>	<b>560</b>

**Time Allowed: Two hour thirty minutes**

**Instructions:**

*Answer FOUR questions.*

*TWO questions must be chosen from SECTION A, ONE from SECTION B and ONE other from SECTION C. One of the two questions chosen from SECTION A must be a Starred question.*

*Maps should be used to illustrate answers where appropriate. All questions carry equal marks.*

*You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.*

**SECTION A**

**CAMEROON SINCE 1884**

**Question one is compulsory. Answer either 1A\* or 1B\* and one other Question from this section.**

**1. Either**

A\* Study this extract of an article entitled “German annexation angers the British” published in ABBIA 197 and then answer questions a-d which follows. (The maximum mark for each sub-question is indicated in brackets).

Following the Germano-Duala Treaty of the 1880s between the kings of Duala and the German traders, the Imperial German Commissioner, solemnly raised the German flag two days later and proclaimed the German Protectorate of Kamerun.

When the Consul of Her Majesty’s Government heard what was happening in Cameroon, he rushed to Victoria and on the 19<sup>th</sup> July of the same year proclaimed Victoria and Amba Bay a British Protectorate. Prior to the signing of the above treaty, however another treaty of annexation had been signed in Bimbia, involving the German Consul in Gabon, King William of Bimbia, Schmidt, Voss and a number of German traders.

In the mean time, the Germano-Duala Treaty infuriated the British and set the stage for the scramble for treaties in a bid to acquire territories in the Mungo and behind the German Protectorate in an effort to cut off the Germans from the interior and confine them to the small coastal strip around the Wouri estuary... The British Vice Consul, Harold A. White, aided by two poles negotiated and signed many treaties with the Bakweri chiefs on behalf of the British government. Some 35 treaties were signed in the process.

Several days after the treaty had been signed, the British Consul convoked and presided over the Court of Equity... as if the German flag had not been raised over the settlement... The Germano-Duala Treaty had never received the blessing and support of all Dualas. Some Duala kings opposed the treaty and refused to sign it... After lengthy negotiations in Switzerland

which lasted for three years, the long standing Anglo-German controversies over Kamerun were finally laid to rest with Britain extending diplomatic recognition to German Kamerun.

**(a)(i)** Name both the month and year the Germano-Duala Treaty was signed

**(ii)** Name a Duala king and a German trader (not mentioned in the extract) who signed the treaty. **(2,2 marks)**

**(b)(i)** Name the Imperial German Commissioner who raised the German flag and proclaimed the German

Protectorate of Kamerun?

**(ii)** Give the names of two other German officials who accompanied the commissioner mentioned in

question b (i) above to Kamerun.

**(iii)** In which town was the court of Equity set up? State its main objectives. **(1,2,3 marks)**

**(c)(i)** Write down the name of the Consul of Her Majesty's Government.

**(ii)** Give the name of one influential British official along the West African coast whom the consul contacted on his way to the Cameroon coast.

**(iii)** How did the Consul react to the signing of the Germano-Duala treaty (other than the reactions) mentioned in the extract?**(1,1,2 marks)**

**(d) (i)** Write down the names of the two Poles who signed other treaties with the Bakweri chiefs for the British.

**(ii)** Give both the name of a Duala Kingdom and its king who "opposed the Germano-Duala Treaty and refused to sign it"

**(iii)** In what ways was the Anglo-German dispute over Kamerun resolved during the three years negotiations. **(2,1,3 marks)**

**OR**

1B\* Study this extract on the Great War in Cameroon and then answer question a-e which follow. (The maximum mark for each sub question is indicated in the brackets).

When the Great war began in Europe, the Allies lost no time in attacking the German colonies in Africa... Thus, The Cameroon campaigns opened.

As the war progressed, an enlarged allied expeditionary force was assembled under a British military commander.

With the support of a naval squadron under Captain Fuller the allies stormed an important naval base on the Cameroon coast which had an important consequence on the course of the war.

The retreating Germans who moved into the interior were hotly pursued by the allied forces leading to the capture of the capital...

The fall of the capital did not however mark the end of the Cameroon campaigns as previewed; as some pockets of resistance continued under a gallant military commander elsewhere in the north of the territory. This resistance did not however continue for long and by February 1916, the Cameroon campaign was over. Administrative and territorial arrangements were now carried out by the victors of the campaigns.

**(a)(i)** What popular name is often given to the Great war mentioned in the extract?

**(ii)** Write down both the month and year the Cameroon campaign began.

**(iii)** Which two allied powers (excluding Britain) participated in the Cameroon campaign? **(1,2,2 marks)**

- (b)(i)** Write down the name of the British military commander who led the enlarged expeditionary force.
- (ii)** Which coastal town served as an important naval base mentioned in the extract.
- (iii)** Give two reasons why its capture by the allies was of strategic importance to the allied forces. **(1,1,2 marks)**
- (c)(i)** Write down the name of the capital of German Kamerun that fell to the allied forces in January 1916.
- (ii)** Which town in the north of Cameroon served as the last pocket of German resistance?
- (iii)** Who was the German military commander who gallantly led this resistance? **(1,1,1 marks)**
- (d)(i)** Write down the names of the two victorious powers that took an active part in the administrative and territorial arrangements of Cameroon at the end of the campaign?
- (ii)** What were the main features of these administrative and territorial arrangements? **(2,2 marks)**
- (e)** What were the effects on the Cameroonian people of these administrative and territorial arrangements? **(4 marks)**
- 2.** Why did some European powers scramble for the control of Cameroon in the 1880s? explain why the Cameroon coastal people preferred British annexation. What factors made the signing of the Germano-Duala Treaty possible in 1884? **(7,6,7 marks)**
- 3.** Describe the variety of problems faced by the German Colonial administration in Cameroon between 1884 and 1906 and explain how they were able to overcome these problems by 1914. **(10,10 marks)**
- 4.** In what ways and for what reasons did Britain neglect the socio-economic well being of Southern Cameroons during the mandate period? What were the effects of this neglect on the territory and its people? **(6,7,7 marks)**
- 5.** What were the reasons for the 1953 Constitutional Crisis in the Eastern Regional House of Assembly? How did the 13 Cameroon representatives react to this crisis? What were the consequences of this crisis on the political evolution of Southern Cameroon from 1954 to 1961? **(7,6,7 marks)**
- 6.** Show how and explain why Andre-Marie Mbida became Prime Minister of French Cameroon by 1957. Why was his administration short lived? **(6,7,7 marks)**

### **SECTION B:**

#### **AFRICA SINCE 1884 (excluding Cameroon)**

- 7.** Why did African kingdoms resist European occupation of their territories between 1879 and 1900? For what reasons did resistance succeed in Abyssinia but failed elsewhere on the African continent? **(10,5,5 marks)**
- 8.** What do you understand by the policy of Assimilation? Show how this policy was applied in Senegal. Explain why and with what effects this policy was later abandoned by 1905 in French West Africa. **(5,8,7 marks)**

9. What were the external and internal factors responsible for the rapid growth of African nationalism after 1945? How did Nkrumah and the CPP use these factors in the decolonization of the Gold Coast by 1957? **(6,6,8 marks)**
10. Why did the struggle for Algerian Independence become so violent after 1945? What roles were played from 1954-1962 by (a) Ahmed Ben Bella and the FLN (b) Charles de Gaulle in the attainment of Algerian independence? **(8,6,6 marks)**
11. Why did the Mau Mau revolt break out in Kenya in the 1950s? How did the British colonial administration react to this revolt? What effects did this revolt have on the political developments in Kenya up to 1963? **(8,6,6 marks)**
12. Why did the military overthrow the civilian government in Nigeria in 1966? What major political changes occurred in Nigeria from 1966 to 1981? What social and economic benefits did Nigerians derive from military rule? **(7,7,6 marks)**

**SECTION C**  
**THE WORLD SINCE 1848**

13. Account for the general outbreak of revolutions in European countries in 1848. Why did the 1848 revolution in France succeed while the other revolutions failed? **(6,7,7 marks)**
14. What efforts were made to achieve German Unity before 1862? How did Bismarck use diplomacy and wars to bring about the Unification of Germany? **(7,6,7 marks)**
15. What factors worked for and which factors worked against the unification of Italy? How did Italians overcome these obstacles to achieve their unification? **(7,7,6 marks)**

*GOOD LUCK AND LET HIM OR HER MOCKED BY THIS MOCK, MOCK THE MOCK IN THE NEXT MOCK!!!*