Record Nr. UNINA9910791445203321 The Cameroon GCE crisis [[electronic resource]]: a test of anglophone **Titolo** solidarity / / editors, Francis B. Nyamnjoh & Richard Fonteh Akum Pubbl/distr/stampa Mankon, Bamenda, : Langaa Research & Pub. CIG, c2008 **ISBN** 1-283-19852-5 9956-716-93-6 9786613198525 9956-716-10-3 9956-615-73-0 Edizione [[2nd ed.]] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (377 p.) NyamnjohFrancis B. <1961-> Altri autori (Persone) AkumRichard Fonteh Disciplina 370.96711 Soggetti General certificate of education examination (Great Britain) Educational tests and measurements - Cameroon - History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; Preface to the Second Edition: Preface to the First Edition; Chapter One - Anglophone Students of the University of Yaounde Petition against Introduction of a New Cameroon GCE Scheme for Anglophone Schools Nation-Wide; Chapter Two - The Birth and Struggles of TAC; Chapter Three - The Church Played a Major Role; Chapter Four - CAPTAC at the Forefront of the Struggle to Redeem the GCE; Chapter Five - The Board Is Here But...; Chapter Six - The Day Our Baby Board Came: Accounts of a Victory: Chapter Seven - Effective Marking of the GCE: No Easy Task Chapter Eight - Lessons from the GCE AffairChapter Nine - The Problem: Chapter Ten - What can we learn from our former British

education officers?; Back Cover

Sommario/riassunto

This book richly documents the battles fought by the Anglophone community in Cameroon to safeguard the General Certificate of Education (GCE), a symbol of their cherished colonial heritage from Britain, from attempts by agents of the Ministry of National Education to subvert it. These battles opposed a mobilised and determined

Anglophone civil society against numerous machinations by successive Francophone-dominated governments to destroy their much prided educational system in the name of 'national integration'. When Southern Cameroonians re-united with La R?publique du Cameroun in 1961, they