

UGANDA LOWER SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION
SAMPLE EXAM PAPER 1

INSTRUCTIONS

The paper has 8 questions

The learner will do 4 questions

Time 2: 00 Hours

1. “Evolution is one of the theories that explains the origin of man”.
How does the evolution theory differ from the multi-regional theory?
(25 Marks)

2. “Apartheid was introduced in South Africa as a political and socio-economic system that led to racial discrimination which disadvantaged the majority”.
If you lived in South Africa at that time, what would you have done to improve the status of the South Africans? (25 Marks)

3. “The struggle for independence in East Africa took different forms depending on the circumstances with in each state”.
How different was the independence struggles in Uganda from that of any other **ONE** East African state?
(25 Marks)

4. “The East African Community was formed to promote political, social and economic cooperation among the member states in the region”.
How have you benefited from your country being a member of the East African Community? (25 Marks)

5. “East African countries got independence in form of sovereign states but the colonisers and other foreign countries remained in firm control of Neo-colonialism.”
As a history student, suggest ways how neo-colonialism can be eradicated in East Africa.

6. “A democratic country is composed of three basic organs whose functions are determined on the basis of separation of powers”.

Compare the system of government in Uganda with any other system of government in any one partner state in East Africa.

(25 Marks)

7. “Of recent the masses have lost trust in courts of law and the police decisions in settlement of disputes. Mob justice have become common and people die innocently without any judgement”

If you were a chief justice, how can you delegate people to help you against mob justice in communities? (25 Marks)

8. “Traditional transitional justice mechanism continues to be used alongside the modern justice system in resolving conflicts in our societies.
How has the traditional justice systems been used in resolving conflicts in any one community in Uganda.? (25 Marks)

END

NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
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PAPER 2

Instructions

Attempt any 2 questions

Illustrations will earn a bonus score.

Time 2: 00 Hours

QUESTION ONE.

The Ngoni migrants adapted to their environment in East Africa by retaining some aspects of their Southern African culture. They also retained their way of life while adapting others to the ones of their East African captives. They retained their political structure like organization of rule by royal families and aspects of the military structure. They also retained their name and certain aspects of their culture and economy. Those which changed included political organization on the village level and much of the military Organization. They changed the language and many aspects of religion and most of the culture and economy. Because leadership continued to be restricted to members of the royal families, there arose fights amongst themselves to decide who would succeed each time one leader died. In time these rivalries led to the emergence of royal factions which reacted differently to events. This created political conflicts which complicated Ngoni reactions to events such as the rebellion of 1905 and that of 1952-1954. On the other hand, the fact that the Ngoni migrants adopted the East African culture, this helps to explain why their rule survived the imposition of colonial rule.

Patrick M Redmond, A Political History of the Songea Ngoni from the mid-nineteenth century to the rise of the Tanganyika African National Union;
<https://eprints.soas.ac.uk/29676/1/10752648.pdf> (Adapted)

- a) What does source 1 talk about the political organization of the Ngoni? (Marks 05)
- b) With reference to the source why were indigenous east African societies easily defeated by invaders? (Marks 08)
- c) What do you think the people of Tanzania would have missed if the Ngoni had not come? (12 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Signed in March 1900, the Buganda Agreement formed the basis of British relations with Buganda. The Kabaka (King) was recognised as ruler of Buganda as long as he remained faithful to her Majesty the Queen of England. The Lukiiko (Council of Chiefs) was given statutory recognition. This was following another Agreement signed in 1894 in which the Kingdom of Buganda was declared a British Protectorate. This Agreement is also known as the Buganda Charter of Rights and was upheld for more than 50 years.

Source: Wikipedia: the Buganda Agreement (1900) (Adapted)

- a) Explain the role of Buganda Agreement in the colonization of Uganda (05 scores)
- b) Discuss the impact of Buganda Agreement to the rest of Uganda. (08 scores)
- c) As a student of history how can you address the challenges arising from the Buganda Agreement today? (12 scores)

QUESTION THREE

Singapore's port has become aggressively subjected to severe competition. It is becoming one of the leading sea freight trans-shipment hubs in the world. Singapore is connected to 600 ports and 123 countries globally. Export trade has become one of the main economic activities in Singapore. It is among 4 main tigers in Pacific Asia. Various factors have worked together to see Singapore growing to its climax. Modern Singapore was founded as a trading post of the British East Indian Company (BEICO) in 1819. It achieved its initial economic success as an Entre port because of the island's strategic location, a harbour and a free port status. The colonialists also set up processing industries for primary goods. These goods were mainly rubber and tin from Malaysia peninsula which offered employment and provided a basis upon which future industrialisation was built. The establishment of a naval base by the British after World War I, led to construction of a naval weaponry industries that had a high demand by the start of World War II.

(Source: Turnbull C.M 2009)

- a) What does the above source tell us about the reasons for industrial growth of Singapore? (Marks 05)
- b) How did Singapore address its challenges in order to attain industrial growth? (Marks 08)
- c) Looking at this source, what would you do to achieve industrial growth if you were the President of Uganda? (Marks 12)

QUESTION FOUR

Parliamentary politics in Kenya is open, free, fair and highly competitive. Kenya has indeed held all its general elections – presidential, parliamentary, and local authorities every 5 years as required by the Constitution, without fail since the country attained independence in 1963. On March 4, 2013, Kenya went to a general election, the first ever under the new constitution which was promulgated in August, 2010. The current President of Kenya is His Excellency Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH who was sworn in on 9th April, 2013 as the fourth President of the Republic of Kenya. He has strictly fought hard to see that political parties in Kenya keep independent and don't come together for any single administration. The Deputy President is Honourable William Samoei Ruto.

Source: www.kenyaembassyaddis.org/

- a) What can you tell from this source about the politics in Kenya? (05 marks)
- b) “The Parliament of Kenya amended the constitution to stop political parties from forming Unions”. In regard to the above source, why was the government against joint operations of political parties? (08 marks)
- c) If you were a president of an African country, what would you copy from the politics of Kenya?

Trans-border criminal networks seek refuge in remote and weakly governed borderlands. While parts of the region are relatively stable and peaceful today, significant portions of East Africa remain unable to break free of a brutal and prolonged history of armed conflicts. Violent crime, extremism, communal violence, political instability, displacement, human rights abuses, and state failure are still evident in some parts of East Africa. The inability of central governments to protect their citizens from this violence—in some cases, government involvement in the crises—has eroded communities' trust in the state.

Source: [file \(igad.int\)](http://file.igad.int)

- a) Identify five causes of conflicts in East Africa basing on the source above. (Marks 05)
- b) Why is it important to preserve and promote peace among the communities in East Africa? (Marks 08)
- c) How have the traditional peace initiatives promoted peace among the East African communities? (Marks 12)

