



**KAMSSA LOWER SECONDARY LEVEL EXAMINATIONS
HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION
SENIOR TWO
END OF YEAR 2022
2 Hours**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Attempt any **four** questions
- Section **A** is compulsory.

SECTION A.

1). During the 19th century Long Distance Trade, Traders used to move Long Distances in caravans (groups) in search for trade items market, they would use currency as a medium of exchange and the trade comprised of Exports and Imports. In addition, there were developed trading centres such as Tabora, Ujiji where trading items would be found. However, during the transaction, the traders faced a number of challenges including Language barriers, Limited market, poor transport, highway robbers among other.

Task.

- (a).** How was the organization of the 19th century long distance trade related to the current trading activities in your society? (10 scores)
- (b).** Explain how the challenges faced by the trader in the Long-Distance trade relate to current challenge facing traders in your society. (10 scores)

2). In the year 1900, Buganda kingdom entered into an agreement with the foreign power called Britain. The Baganda had hope of getting protection from Britain among others.

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT IN SUMMARY.

Date of signing; 10th March, 1900

Parties; Her Majesty's government sir Harry Johnston

Regents (chiefs) of the kabaka; sir Apollo Kagwa

Stanilas Muwanga

Noah Mbogo

Kabaka in throne: Infant Kabaka Daudi Chwa II

SUPPORT INFORMATION

ARTICLE IN THE AGREEMENT	RELATION TO THE 1995 CONSTITUTION	RELEVANCY/ SIGNIFICANCE TO THE MORDERN LAW OF UGANDA
Article 1- Boundaries of the (B) Uganda kingdom	Article 177 mandates for the creation of “Districts of Uganda” Article 178 mandates districts be divided in lower local governments	It has led to the creation of the Ministry of local government to govern districts in Uganda.
Article 2- Loss of economic rights by Buganda	Article 153 mandates for the “consolidation fund” that is contributed by each District	It has led to the establishment of the ministry of finance and planning that monitors financial affairs in Uganda
Article 3- Loss of economic rights by Buganda	Article 21 mandates “All person are equal before the law” Equality and freedom of discrimination	It has led to the establishment of the equal opportunities Commission under Article 32 (3)
Article 4- Merging of Buganda’s and Uganda protectorates economies	Article 153 “The consolidated Fund”	It has led to the establishment of the ministry of finance and planning.
Article 5 – Laws Applicable in Buganda- laws of the general government were to be applicable	Article 2 of the constitution of Uganda mandates the “supremacy of the constitution”	Bodies to apply the laws have been established such as Uganda police, URA, UNRA to mention but a few.
Article 6 – Establishment of the rule of law in Uganda by the colonialists	The preamble of the constitution 1995 establishes the constitution as the mandated rules to be followed by Ugandans	Creation of the Legislature, Judiciary and executive to execute, make and implement the rules in Uganda
Article 7 – salary of the king’s mother		It has led to the establishment of the Remuneration of members Act 1981
Article 8 – cases (Jurisdiction) cases of mixed nature were subject to British courts	Article 126 Mandates for the exercise of Judicial powers in Uganda	It has led to the establishment of the courts of laws in Uganda to hold these cases and as well as the ministry of Justice and constitutional affairs -The justice law and order sector
Article 9 – Divisions of Buganda and administration	Article 177 mandates for the creation of “Districts of Uganda” Article 178 mandates districts be divided in lower local government	It has led to the creation of the ministry of local government to govern districts in Uganda
Article 10 – The ministers of Buganda Prime Minister (kattikiro) Chief justice (omulamuzi)	Article 133 of constitution mandates the president to appoint his cabinet ministers	It has led to cabinet ministers that govern Uganda e.g., MOH

- (a) (I) Identify the persons who signed the agreement on behalf of Buganda kingdom. (03 scores)
- (ii). Who signed the agreement on behalf of the British crown? (01 score)
- (b). What did both parties agree upon in 1900? (06 scores)
- (c). How important is the Buganda Agreement of 1900 today? (10 scores)

SECTION: B

- 3(a) Explain the factors that led to the growth and development of Bunyoro kingdom. (10 scores)
- (b). How were they organized in the 19th century? (10 scores)
- 4(a). Why did the Europeans come to East Africa in the mid-19th century? (08 scores)
- (b). What were the effects of their coming in East Africa? (12 scores)
- 5(a). Why did the British apply indirect rule in Uganda? (12 scores)
- (b). Explain the effects of the British rule in Uganda. (08 scores)
- 6(a). What reasons led to the migration of the Bantu into East Africa. (10 scores)
- (b). What were the effects of their migration and settlement into East Africa? (10 scores)

END