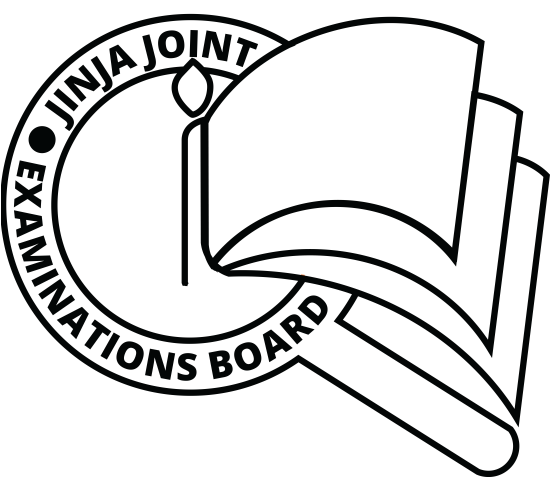
****JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022 P 210/1**

**MARKING GUIDE 2022**

**SCALES**

**00-05: ALL MOST IRRELEVANT**

**06-09: JUST TO THE POINT / SKECTCHY**

**10-12: GENERALIZED ESSAY / O’LEVEL TYPE**

**13-15: FAIRLY GOOD**

**16-18: GOOD ESSAY**

**19-21: VERY GOOD ESSAY**

**22-25: EXCELLENT ESSAY**

**N.B: EACH NUMBER IS MARKED AS A WHOLE**

1. Examine the role played by Ghana’s independence in the growth and development of African Nationalism.

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the role played by Ghana’s independence in the growth and development of African Nationalism.
* Other factors are required
* A stand point is a must
* Draw a conclusion

**Points to consider**

Background of Ghana’s independence.

Define African Nationalism

1. The independence of Ghana inspired other African colonies to demand for their independence.
2. Ghana also organized the third all African conference and all African trade union federation in 1959.
3. Ghana organized and hosted the first pan – African conference in 1958.
4. It provided pan-African with a home base on African continent.
5. Ghana played a great role in the formation of OAU in 1963.
6. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah wrote books with titles such as “African must unite”, Neo-Colonialism”, etc which inspired Africans to demand their independence.
7. Ghana gave financial, moral, military and material support to freedom.

Fighters and political parties.

1. Ghana provided office space, modest pay and hiding places for Africans nationalists fighting colonial rule.
2. Ghana condemned colonialism in the UN meetings
3. Ghana promoted the principles of non-alignment.
4. Ghana encouraged unity by condemning secessions in Africa.
5. It called upon nationalists to form political parties.
6. Ethnic solidarity in Ghana’s struggle for independence was a big lesson

**Other factors**

1. Colonial policies in Africa.
2. Role of African independent churches
3. Role of independent states
4. Role of missionary activities in Africa
5. Pan African movement since 1900
6. Influence of world war I in 1914
7. Influence of Russian revolution 1917
8. Italo- Ethiopian crisis 1935
9. Influence of world war II
10. The liberation of Ethiopian 1941
11. The signing of the Atlantic charter 1941
12. Brazzaville conference 1944
13. Formation of UNO 1945
14. Victory of the labour party 1945
15. Convening of Manchester conference 1945
16. Rise of super powers-USA and USSR 1946
17. Role of urbanization 1946.

Etc.

2. Explain the causes and effects of the 1956 Suez Canal crisis.

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the causes and effects of 1956 Suez canal crisis.
* A stand point is required on the effects
* A conclusion is important

**Point to consider.**

1. Background of the Suez canal crisis
2. The desire to attain full independence by Egypt
3. Influence of the world war polities
4. Nasser’s military confidence
5. Nationalization of the Suez Canal by Colonel Abdel Nasser.
6. Nasser’s support to the anti-colonial movements in Africa.
7. Withdrawal of western aid by America and Britain
8. Formation of the Suez Canal free users’ association by Britain and France.
9. The conspiracy between Britain, France and Israel.
10. Violation of the 1936 Anglo- Egyptian treaty.
11. The desire to protect British economic interests in the Mediterranean Sea.
12. The closure of the Gulf of Aquaba by Egypt.
13. The rise to power of colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1954.
14. Nasser’s desire to maintain economic supremacy in the region.
15. Opposition of the 1955 Baghdad pact by Egypt.
16. Need by Egyptians to benefit from the Suez canah zone.
17. Desire to preserve Egyptian culture and Islamic principles.

**Effects**

**Positive effects**

1. British and French property was nationalized by Nasser
2. Egypt achieved complete independence.
3. Strengthened Egyptians’ support for Nasser.
4. It boosted Nasser’s personality in Africa and the Arab world
5. It changed the attitude of Africans towards the Arabs.
6. Israel gained significant territorial concessions.
7. Led to successful operation of the Suez canal by Egypt
8. Led to creation of the United Arab Republic.
9. It gave Nasser an opportunity to start supporting African liberation movement openly.

**Negative effects**

1. It caused death and destruction of property.
2. The crisis intensified cold war between super powers.
3. Led to the resignation of two British members of parliament and prime minister.
4. It resulted in a world oil crisis
5. The crisis spoilt relations between Britain and America.

Etc.

3. Account for the long survival of apartheid in South Africa between 1948 and 1994.

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the factors for the long survival of apathetical in South Africa between 1948 and 1994.
* A conclusion is necessary.

**Points to consider**

1. Definition of apartheid
2. Establishment of Bantu homelands
3. Formation of the triumvirate
4. The military strength of the apartheid government
5. The assassination of anti-apartheid leaders such as Steve Biko, Chris- Hani, etc.
6. Poverty and backwardness of the blacks in South African.
7. Role of the apartheid regime spy network e.g. Bureau of state security (BOSS), Parliamentary Internal Security Commission( PISCO).
8. Non- violent methods used by Africans in the initial stages (methodology)
9. The presence of multi-national companies in South Africa e.g. Barclays bank.
10. The cold war politics on the African continent.
11. Poor education given to the blacks in South Africa.
12. Role of conservation apartheid leader’s e.g Dr. Daniel Malan, Verwoerd, P.W Botha
13. The delayed independence of front line states and post-independence problems in those countries
14. The economic strength of the apartheid regime in South Africa
15. The collaboration of some African states e.g Malawi/Détente policy of Henry Verwoerd.
16. The weakness of OAU
17. The weakness of UNO

4. Examine the causes and effects of the 1959 Hutu uprising in Rwanda

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the causes and effects of the 1959 Hutu uprising in Rwanda.
* A stand point on effects is necessary
* Draw a conclusion

**Point to consider**

1. Background of the 1959 Hutu uprising
2. The cultural arrogance of the Tutsi
3. The political domination of the Tutsi
4. Unfair land distribution in Rwanda
5. The Hutu were over taxed
6. The role played by the catholic church and arch Bishop Perraudin
7. The influence of the Hutu elites
8. Forced labour and oppression proved the Hutu into war
9. Sudden death of Mwami Matara III without leaving an heir
10. Sudden switching off support by the Belgians to the newly formed Bahutu political movement.
11. Harsh reaction to peaceful Hutu demonstrations.
12. The 1959 Gitamara massacre.
13. The influence of world war II
14. The long tradition of Hutu resistance
15. Failure by the Belgians to create ethnic unity in Rwanda.

**Effects**

**Positive effects**

1. Rwanda attained her independence
2. Tutsi in 1962 aristocracy/monarchy was overthrown.
3. Constitutional rule was introduced in Rwanda.
4. Social democracy was realized in Rwanda
5. Agrarian reforms were initiated by the new Hutu government.
6. Hutu government attempted to promote reconciliation and unity between the Tutsi and Hutu.
7. The Rwandese army was restructured to suit Hutu interests.
8. Led to the rise of Hutu supremacy to replace Tutsi over lordship.
9. It gave rise to new groups of people e.g Banyamulenge and Bafumbira.

**Negative**

1. It entrenched neo-colonialism in Rwanda.
2. Led to wanton loss of life and destruction of property.
3. It led to refugee crisis.
4. The army was brought into the politics of Rwanda.
5. Led to the emergence of Tutsi. Nationalism.
6. The revolution introduced genocide in the affairs of Rwanda.
7. It triggered off Hutu uprising in neighboring Burundi.
8. It greatly undermined the dignity and respect of Tutsis.
9. The revolution spoiled diplomatic ties between Rwanda and her neighours
10. The revolution fuelled Hutu-Tutsi ethnic tension and conflict.

Etc

5. Assess the role played by economic factors in the outbreak of the Katanga attempted secession.

**Preamble.**

* A candidate is expected to give and explain the role played by economic factors in the outbreak of the Katanga attempted secession.
* Other factors are also required
* A stand point is a must
* A conclusion is important.

**Points to consider**

1. Background of Katanga crisis.
2. Presence of minerals in Katanga.
3. Presence of fertile soils.
4. Lumumba’s socialist policy (Lumumba’s plan to nationalize the economy.
5. Heavy industrialization of Katanga region.
6. Over dependency on Katanga’s economy by other regions.
7. The lucrative trade in Katanga area.
8. Infrastructural development in kataga
9. Presence of foreign investment (big size of foreign investors).

**Other factors**

1. Abrupt granting independence to Congo in 1960
2. The power ambitions of moise Tshombe
3. The weakness of the central government
4. Weakness of the independence constitution
5. Unfair representation of Katanga in national assembly
6. Influence of the cold war politics
7. Failure by Belgians to unite the Congolese
8. Rumors of the Buluba, Kasai and Kivu secession.
9. The 1960 army mutiny in Congo Zaire
10. Lumumba’s independence speech.
11. The Belgian policy of paternalism
12. The weakness of UNO.
13. Inspiration from earlier secessions elsewhere e.g Pakistan in 1948
14. The bombing of port Matadi
15. Micro – nationalism in congo-zaire.
16. The big size of Congo.

6. Assess the influence of schools in promoting national unity in **anyone** independent state in East Africa.

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the influence of schools in promoting national unity in any one independent state in east Africa.
* Other factors are also required
* A stand point is a must
* Draw a conclusion.

**Points to consider**

1. Definition of a school
2. Schools have emphasized the principle of democracy.
3. Schools have stressed collective agricultural work .
4. Schools inculcate a sense of nationalism, patriotism and tolerance among children.
5. National languages are taught in schools
6. Schools have helped to reduce illiteracy levels and equipped citizens with the knowledge of readily
7. Schools produce all round people in practical skills
8. Schools have led to environmental awareness and conservation
9. Schools easen communication among the citizens.
10. Schools have helped in the emancipation of women.
11. Schools help to preserve African identify by transmitting society’s traditions and cultural heritage across generations.
12. They have liberated the natives from ignorance, disease and poverty.
13. They have prepared man power for all levels of the county’s development.

**Other factors**

1. The role of pan African movement
2. The role of OAU and later AU
3. Music, dance, Drama and art
4. Prulosophies by some African leader’s e.g. ujamaa in Tanzania, Harambe in Kenya etc.
5. Religions such as ATR, Islam, Christianity, etc do unite people.
6. Games and sports played under CHAN, CECAFA, etc.
7. Regional economic integrations such as SADCC, EAC, PTA, COMESA.
8. The role of national constitutions
9. Good governance
10. Revival and existence of traditional institutions.
11. Relations with non-African groupings like Arab league, EEC
12. The role of nationalists.

7. To what extent did the organisation of African unity achieve the aims and objectives of its founders between 1963 and 1980?

**Preamble.**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the extent t which the OAU achieved the aims and objectives of its founders between 1963-1980.
* Show the failures of OAU
* A stand point is required
* Give atleast one aim
* A conclusion is important.

**Points to consider**

1. Background of OAU.
2. The organisation had a long period of existence.
3. It successfully fought colonialism from Africa.
4. The OAU successfully intervened in and ended some civil wars in Africa
5. It successfully promoted the revival of the traditional cultural heritage.
6. The organisation promoted international cooperation and understanding.
7. The OAU settled several interstate conflicts among member states.
8. It promoted the development of transport and communication infrastructure
9. It condemned and fought secessions in Africa.
10. The organisation fought neo- colonialism.
11. It set up African development bank in 1964 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
12. It successfully alleviated the refugee problem in Africa.
13. The OAU promoted scientific advancement.
14. The OAU successfully promoted the establishment of regional economic and political integrations.
15. It promoted policy of non- alignment.
16. It trained influential and great African leaders.
17. The OAU fought social segregation and discrimination.

**Failures/weakness of OAU**

1. The OAU failed to achieve the united states of Africa.
2. Interstate conflicts continued to occur between 1963 and 1980.
3. Political assassinations of Africans leaders persisted even in the presence of OAU.
4. It failed to root out neo-colonialisation in Africa.
5. The refugee problem continued to exist in Africa.
6. Military coups and civil wars were rampant during the tenure of OAU
7. It failed to uplift the standards of living of its people.
8. It failed to adopt a common stand on many issues of international concern.
9. Human right violations continued in Africa.
10. Failed to protect its members from external aggression
11. It failed to establish a military high command
12. It failed to uplift the state of socio-economic infrastructure on the African continent

Etc.

8. How far did the Asians contribute to their expulsion from Uganda in 1972 by President Idi Amin?

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the contribution of Asians to their own expulsion from Uganda in 1972.
* Other factors are important.
* A stand point is a must
* A conclusion makes the essay complete

**Points to consider,**

1. Background of the expulsion of Asians
2. Asians practiced price discrimination
3. Asian employers were accused of being harsh.
4. Racism practiced by the Asians earned them an expulsion.
5. The increasing Asian population
6. Refusal by an Asian widow to make love with president Amini
7. The duo citizenship of the Asians led to their expulsion.
8. Asians monopolized trade in Uganda
9. Exploitation of Uganda by the Asians

**Other factors**

1. President Idi Amin wanted to fulfill the common man’s charter.
2. Amin’s desire to retaliate against Britain
3. The desire by president Amini to create jobs for Ugandans.
4. President Amini dream/ nightmare in Tororo.
5. Amini wanted to reward his supporters
6. The inspiration from Colonel Muamar Gadafi of Libya.

Etc

9. Examine the factors for the collapse of the East African Community in 1977

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the factor for the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.
* A conclusion makes the essay complete
* **Points to consider** 
  1. Definition of EAC
  2. Ideological differences among member states eg capitalism vs socialism
  3. Personal differences among leaders eg Idi Amini and Nyerere
  4. Lack of common currency among member states.
  5. Closure of borders
  6. Lack of a common language
  7. Unbalanced distribution of services eg Kenya got more
  8. Different economic systems: Kenya – capitalism, Uganda – mixed economy and Tanzania – centralized economy
  9. The completion of Tanzam railway in 1976 made Tanzania develop more ties with Zambia and less with the EAC.
  10. Financial constraints /lack of capital
  11. Lack of experience in running an integration
  12. World protectionism/economic Nationalism
  13. Corruption among member states
  14. Duplication of industries

1. Personalization of decision making

External interference and sabotage of the EAC

1. The collapse of the common service.
2. Failure to accommodate other countries such Rwanda, Burundi etc.
3. Failure to involve the masses
4. The tide of economic depression of 1973.
5. Sabotage of foreign exchange
6. Lack of political will from politicians.

10. Examine the role played by economic factors in the outbreak of the 1980 coup in Liberia.

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the role played by economic factors in the overthrow of William Tilbert’s Government in Liberia
* Other factors are required
* A stand point is a must.

**Points to consider**

1. Background of the coup
2. Dependence on Iron ore/failure to diversify Liberian economy
3. Over exploitation of timber resources loading to its exhaustion
4. Poor infrastructure in Liberia
5. Lack of foreign investments
6. World economic recession following oil price increase.
7. High rates of inflation in Liberia
8. High cases of corruption
9. Collapse of domestic industries
10. Breakdown of firestone company/ monopoly of rubber industry
11. Failure to fight corruption by William Tilbert
12. Closing down of Liberian mining industry in 1977
13. Over expenditure on OAU activities
14. Over taxation of the Liberian people
15. Low salaries for workers/ army
16. Unbalanced regional development
17. Famine of 1978 in Liberia

**Other factors**

1. High level of illiteracy
2. Dictatorship of the Tilbert Government
3. Declaration of Liberia as single party state (true ruling party)
4. Poor health conditions in Liberia
5. Cold war politics in Africa
6. Tribalism promoted by president William Tolbert
7. The weakness of OAU
8. Brutality of president William Tolbert
9. Influence of other coup in Africa eg 1963 in Togo 1971 in Uganda, etc.
10. President William Tolbert practiced nepotism
11. Greed for power by the coup plotters