

S.2 HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT GRID

NO	ITEM	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	SCORE	SCORING CRITERIA
1a	How was the organisation of the 19th Long Distance Trade related to the current trading activities in your society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In both trades' currency is a medium of exchange In both trades long distances are involved e.g. people move from different parts to Kampala to get goods. In Both trades trading centres developed where goods would be got. Middlemen exist in both Barter trade still exist on small scale which was the case in L.D.T Exports in both trades are raw materials Imports in both trades are finished products 	10 Score	<p>A learner scores 10 when he/she has shown 05 responses of the similarities.</p> <p>NB. Each clear similarity response score 02.</p>
b.	Explain how the challenges faced by the traders in the Long-Distance Trade relate to the challenges faced by traders today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language barrier Movement of long distances Limited market High way robbers. Cheating Harsh climate Diseases High taxes High interest rates e.g. from loans got from Indian Banyans and banks today. 	10 scores	<p>A learner scores 10 when he/she has shown 05 responses of the similar challenges in both trades</p> <p>NB. Each clear response score 02.</p>

NO	ITEM	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	SCORES	SCORING CRITERIA
2a	<p>i) Identify the persons who signed the agreement on behalf of Buganda kingdom</p> <p>ii) Who signed the agreement on behalf of the British Crown</p>	<p>i) Apollo Kagwa, Stanilus Muwanga (Mugwanya), Noah Mbogo</p> <p>ii) Sir Harry Johnstone</p>	<p>i) 03 scores</p> <p>ii) 01 score</p>	<p>i) The learner scores 03 when he/she mentions the 3 persons NB. Each personality 01 score Any additional personality who is relevant should be considered e.g. Zakaria Kisingiri</p> <p>ii) The learner scores 01 when he/she mentions Sir Harry John stone</p>
b.	What did both parties agree upon in 1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries of Buganda kingdom Loss of economic rights by Buganda 	06 scores	<p>A learner who gives 6 responses scores 06scores NB- Each response is 01scores</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buganda being made equal to other provinces • Merging of Buganda's and Uganda protectorate economies • Salary of the king mother • Cases of mixed nature. • Division of Buganda and administration. 		NB2. A learner who gives responses related to Terms of the Agreement beyond what is on the support material should be awarded the scores
c.	How important is the Buganda Agreement of 1900 today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led to the creation of ministry of local government to govern districts • Led to the establishment of the ministry of finance and planning • Led to the establishment of equal opportunities commission • Led to the establishment of bodies to apply laws e.g. Uganda police, URA, UNRA. • Led to the establishment of courts of law. • Led to the remuneration of members. • Led to the creation of arms of government like executive, Judiciary and Legco. 	10 scores	<p>A learner who gives 5 well explained responses scores 10scores</p> <p>NB- Each well explained response is 02 scores</p> <p>NB2. A learner who brings out responses related to the effects of Buganda Agreement should be awarded the scores</p>

NO	ITEM	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	SCORES	SCORING CRITERIA
3a	Explain the factors that led to the growth and development of Bunyoro Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able leaders like Omukama Kamurasi, Kabalega • Strong army like Abarusura • Raiding of neighbours • Fertile soils that would support farming • It was surrounded by weak neighbours • Participated in Long Distance trade. • Had clear system of succession which eliminated disputes. 	10 scores	<p>A learner who gives 5 well explained responses scores 10scores</p> <p>NB- Each well explained response is 02 scores</p> <p>-Outlined response 01 score.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got tributes from conquered states. • It was blessed with plenty of valuable minerals e.g. salt. 		
b.	How were they organised in the 19 th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was centralised • The king had absolute powers over life and death • It had chiefs • The chiefs were responsible for collecting taxes and maintaining order • The king headed the judiciary • It had a strong standing army called Abarusura. • They reared cattle • They grew crops like millet, bananas • They carried out salt mining • They practiced pottery. • They carried out fishing. • They believed in life after death. • They were organised in clan basis. 	10scores	<p>A learner who gives 10 responses scores 10scores</p> <p>NB- Each response is 01 scores</p>

NO	ITEM	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	SCORES	SCORING CRITERIA
4a	Why did the Europeans come to East Africa in the mid-19 th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spread Christianity • To acquire raw materials • To acquire market for their manufactured goods. • To acquire land for investing their surplus capital • To acquire new territories for prestigious reasons. • To get land to settle the surplus population. • To stop slave trade. • To civilise the East Africans • To promote legitimate trade • They were invited by local leaders. 	08 scores	<p>A learner who gives 8 well explained responses scores 08 scores</p> <p>NB- Each well explained response is 02 scores -Outlined response 01 score.</p>
b.	What were the effects of their coming into East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • African leaders lost traditional power 	12scores	A learner who gives 6 well explained responses scores 12 scores

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of African fertile land. • Led to the enslavement of the Africans. • It led to the rebellions in east Africa • It led to loss of independence. • Destruction of property • Outbreak of famine • Over exploitation of African resources. • Rise of African Nationalism. • Introduction of cash crops 		NB- Each well explained response is 02 scores -Outlined response 01 score.
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NO	ITEM	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	SCORES	SCORING CRITERIA
5a	Why did the British apply indirect rule in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was cheaper • It was to solve communication problem • The system was acceptable by African chiefs. • It had been successful in Nigeria. • The existence of well-established centralised societies. • To reward some societies that had helped to establish their rule • The need to use African chiefs as shock absorbers. • They had few officials • Most areas in East Africa were invested with diseases and did not want to risk their officials 	12 scores	<p>A learner who gives 6 well explained responses scores 12 scores</p> <p>NB- Each well explained response is 02 scores -Outlined response 01 score.</p>
b	Explain the effects of the British rule in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of independence • African leaders lost traditional power • Loss of African fertile land. • Led to the enslavement of the Africans. • It led to the rebellions in east Africa e.g. Kabalega resistance • It led to loss of lives. • Destruction of property • Outbreak of famine • Over exploitation of African resources. 	08scores	<p>A learner who gives 8 well explained responses scores 08</p> <p>NB- Each well explained response is 01 scores</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of African Nationalism. • Introduction of cash crops e.g. cotton in 1903 		
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NO	ITEM	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	SCORES	SCORING CRITERIA
6a	What led to the migration of the Bantu into East Africa	Search for fertile soils. Search for suitable climatic conditions Search for pasture and water for their animals Increased population at their home land Love for adventure and exploration Over stocking at their home land External attacks from neighbours Prolonged drought Seasonal flooding at their home land Escaping from diseases from their home land Internal conflicts at their home land.	10scores	A learner who gives 10 well explained responses scores 10scores NB- Each well explained response is 01 scores
b	What were the effects of their migration into East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It led to the increased population in East Africa • There was introduction of new cultures • There was intermarriage which resulted into new race. • There was introduction of new language. • There were increased land conflicts. • There was the introduction of centralised system of administration • There was introduction of new crops like bananas. • Led to the spread of iron working culture • There was loss of lives due to increased struggle for land. 	10scores	A learner who gives 10 well explained responses scores 10scores NB- Each well explained response is 01 score