

**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS**  
**MARKING GUIDE**  
**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**  
**P210/1 HISTORY (NATIONAL MOVEMENTS AND THE NEW STATES)**  
**July/August 2023**



**MARKS RANGES**

00 - 05: Almost irrelevant; very poor, hopeless. Poor interpretation. Communication is basic.

06 - 09: Just to the point; Scanty, a few points, communication and argument basic.

**10 - 12: Generalised 'O' level type of essay.**

- No stand point where it is required
- Does not reflect the right time frame, wrong tense used e.t.c
- The essay is narrative
- The essay has mixed points for example positive and negative; political, social and economic factors;
- Where the students give minimal attention i.e. one point on the point in question or the main theme/point of the question.
- Mixed up points; i.e. the points on the point in question and other factors.

**13 - 15: Fairly Good essay.**

- There is correct interpretation of the question.
- No logical sequence in presentation of points.
- Clear stand point where required, but can also accommodate those who have a contradictory stand point.
- At least half of the expected facts/responses.

**16 - 18: Good essay**

- Correct interpretation of the question
- Wide and developed arguments with supportive and relevant examples.
- Good coverage of the expected responses or facts. At least  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the expected.
- The essay should reflect a correct time frame and clear stand point where required.

**19 - 21: Very Good Essay**

- Correct interpretation of the question.
- There is good analysis, quality reasoning with clear choice of words and flow of ideas.
- Adequate and specific examples given.
- Correct and specific time frame reflected.
- A wide range of expected facts. At least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the expected facts covered.
- A clear stand point where required.

**22 - 25: Excellent Essay.**

- Correct interpretation of the question reflected.
- Work well analysed in a systematic way and has a choronological flow of facts.
- Wide coverage of the expected facts ie. Where all points/facts and beyond are covered.
- High level of originality, creativity and consistence.
- Clear stand point where it is required.
- Time frame respected.
- High level of communication.

1. Discuss the contribution of the Italo - Ethiopian Crisis of 1935 - 1941 to the growth of African nationalism. (25 marks)

**Preamble**

- A candidate is expected to identify and explain the contribution of the Italo Ethiopian crisis to the growth of African nationalism.
- Other factors are also required.
- A good essay should have a stand point.

**Points to consider**

- (a) Viable introduction to the question.
- (b) The Italo Ethiopian crisis contribution to the growth of African nationalism.
  - It strengthened black unity and solidarity against white rule in Africa.
  - It exposed white man's conspiracy against the blacks.
  - It militarized African nationalism.
  - It attracted hostile press attack against colonialism.
  - It led to the strengthening of the Rasta Farian sect / activities in.
  - Formation of anti colonial organizations such IAFA, IASB etc.
  - It led to the calling of the Manchester conference 1945.
  - It led to world wide black protests e.g in London, New York.
  - It made African elites committed to the struggle for independence for instance Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya etc.
  - It exposed the weakness of the league of Nations which led to the formation of the UNO which contributed in the growth of African nationalism.
  - It led to the organization of solidarity meetings in West Africa leading to the boycott of goods from Italian firms.
  - It strengthened and increased WASU activities.
  - The Liberation of Ethiopia from Italian fascism was an inspiration to other Africans under colonial rule to fight for their independence.
  - Influenced the church in the struggle.
  - Led to the outbreak of World War II
  - Ethiopia contributed to the formation of OAU

**Other factors.**

- Colonial oppressive and exploitative policies.
- The existence of independent African states e.g Liberia and Ethiopia.
- The rise of independent church movements.
- The military victories and economic prosperity of Japan after 1860.
- The pan African activities since 1900.
- World War I and its impact on nationalism.
- Russian Revolution 1917.
- World War II ex service men role.
- The 1941 Atlantic charter.
- The 1941 Brazaville conference.
- The victory of the labour party in 1945.
- The rise of New super power USA and USSR.
- Influence of western Education.
- India's independence in 1947.
- The rise of Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa / Apartheid 1948.
- Communist party victory in China 1949.



- Independence of Indonesia 1949.
- The impact of the 1952 Egyptian revolution.
- The Bandung conference/NAM 1955
- Ghana's independence 1957
- The independence of Guinea Gnamaky in 1958 / French Referendum.
- Formation of the common wealth of nations 1959.
- Fortification of the common wealth of nations in South Africa 1960.
- Mackmillian wind of change speech in South Africa 1960.
- Algerian war of independence (1954)
- Formation and activities of O.A.U.
- Lisbon coup 1974.
- *role of mod/artists*
- *role of elites*
- *role of political parties*
- *urbanisation 1946*
- *non-nation withdrawal of 1952.* (25 marks)

(25 marks)

## 2. Examine the causes and effects of the 1956 Suez Canal crisis. (25 marks)

- A candidate is required to identify and explain the causes and effects of the 1956 Suez Canal crisis.

- A stand point on the effects is required.

### Points to consider

- (a) A brief introduction of the Suez Canal crisis of 1956.
- (b) Causes of the crisis.

- Desire for Egypt's complete independence.
- Nasser's military confidence.
- Nationalisation of the Suez Canal by Nasser.
- Withdrawal of Western Aid by America.
- Rise to power by Nasser.
- Nasser's adoption of the Non-Alignment policy.
- Israel's air raids on the Gaza strip.
- Nasser's closure of the Gulf of Aquaba.
- Need by Israel to promote her imperialism in Africa and Middle East.
- Need by Israel to promote her imperialism in Africa.
- Nasser's support to anti-colonial movement in Africa.
- The rested interests of France in the Suez Canal.
- Need by Britain to safeguard the sea route to India.
- Nasser's recognition of the communist regime in China.
- Detrimental activities of Egypt on capitalist powers / Nasser's refusal to sign the Bagdad pact.
- Nasser's pan Arabist policy. *Nasser's desire to put Egypt on the forefront of Arab affairs*
- Nasser's support to the Feddeyens against the Israel.
- *The creator of Israel on Palestine*

### Positive effects

- Egypt got complete independence.
- Egypt gained complete control of the Suez Canal.
- It increased Egyptian nationalism.

- It boosted Nasser's image / popularity in Africa and the Middle East.
- It enabled Nasser to complete the Aswan High Dam project.
- It promoted Nasser's relationship with the communist countries such as USSR.
- Increased support to African liberation movements by Egypt.
- Egypt became a sanctuary / an asylum to other African nationalists.
- It led to a political union of Egypt and Syria known as the UAR (United Arab Republic).
- It led to a political union of Egypt and Syria known as the UAR (United Arab Republic).
- The Gulf of Aquaba was opened.
- It created employment opportunities for the Egyptians.
- Egypt got increased revenue from the canal.
- It improved African relations with the Arabs.
- Nasser became a strong defender of NAM.
- It attracted the attention and intervention of the UN Security Council.
- It brought to the two super powers USSR and USA together to share a common policy.
- continued wars e.g. Gaza strip between Israel and Palestine

#### Negative

- Loss of lives and destruction of property.
- Egypt suffered military losses i.e. 90% of its air force destroyed.
- It made the prime minister of Britain Sir Anthony Eden.
- Territorial by Egypt for e.g. Gaza strip and the military port of Sharm el Sheikh.
- Compromised Nasser's Non Alignment position.
- Loss of revenue due to diversion in the Suez Canal traffic to the Cape in South Africa.

Etc.

(25 marks)

### 3. "French colonial policies undermined the attainment of independence of Algeria between 1945 and 1962". Discuss.

(25 marks)

#### Preamble

- A candidate is required to explain. *the role of:*
  - Role of* the French colonial policies in delaying the attainment of independence in Algeria.
  - Other factors are required. *the role of:*
  - A clear stand point is also needed.

#### Points to consider.

A viable introduction.

#### Role of the French colonial policies

- Dictatorship of the French colonial administration.
- French Brutality like during Setif rising killing about 20,000 Algerians.



- III) French political disenfranchisement of the Algerians.
- IV) French colonial divide and rule policy.
- V) French tuning of Algeria into an overseas province.
- VI) Half backed French colonial reforms in Algeria.
- VII) French creation of a strong military force in Algeria.
- VIII) Creation of concentration camps by the French in Algeria.
- IX) French determination to rub off a humiliation of the battle of Dien-Bien Phu in 1954.
- X) French encouragement of white settlers in Algeria.
- XI) The economic superiority of the French over the Algerians.
- XII) French assimilation policy.
- XIII) The strong spy network used by the French.

*collaboration*

#### Other factors.

- I) Gross disunity of Algeria nationalists.
- II) Military weakness of Algerian Nationalists.
- III) Parochial nature of Algerian nationalists.
- IV) Religious difference.
- V) Tribal difference i.e between the Berbers and Arabs.
- VI) Influence of cold war politics.
- VII) Delayed Use of violence against the French.
- VIII) Economic weakness of Algerians.

*Delayed Independence of the neighbouring states*  
*use of peace*  
*collaborators*

Etc.

4. "The land question was primarily responsible for the outbreak of the Mau Mau uprising in 1952". Discuss. (25 marks)

- A candidate is expected to analyse the contribution of the land question in the rise of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya 1952.
- Other factors are to be considered.
- A good essay should have a stand point.

#### Points to consider

(a) Viable definition of the Mau Mau uprising.

(b) The role of land in the uprising.

- I) Loss of land by Africans to the British. *Land alienation / Land grabbing by*
- II) The introduction of the Kipande system.
- III) Creation of reserves which were dry and infertile.
- IV) Forced labour on those who lost their land.
- V) Poverty worsened. *as a result of land alienation*
- VI) Introduction of taxes to force the Africans work on the white man's plantations.

- VII) Famine outbreak.
- VIII) Unemployment problem set in.
- IX) Crime rates increased as a result of loss of land.
- X) It led to rural urban migration.
- XI) It led to the restocking policy in Kenya.
- XII) Formation of land freedom Army.
- XIII) *Africans denied right to grow crops.*
- XIV) *poor farming methods / soil conservation policy.*

(c) Other factors

- I) The need to regain independence.
- II) The role of Ex-servicemen.
- III) Political marginalization Africans.
- IV) Cultural nationalism in Kenya. *Conflicts b/w Kikuyu and the Scottish missionaries*
- V) The role of elites.
- VI) The Kikuyu secret ambition of controlling Kenya. *politics*
- VII) Influence of West African nationalism.
- VIII) Impact of the Egyptian revolution.
- IX) Influence of India's independence 1947.
- X) *Asian domination over trade and commerce.*
- XI) *social discrimination*

(25 marks)

(25 marks)

5. Account for the Chad crisis of 1965 – 1982.

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to give and explain the factors that contributed to the Chad crisis (1965 - 1982).

Points to consider

(a) A viable definition of the Chad crisis.

(b) Factors for the Chad civil crisis 1965 – 82.

- French colonial legacy.
- Ethnic nationalism.
- Handing over power to the Southerners.
- Social relationship between the South and the Northern (the Southerners as slaves and their masters the Northerners).
- The loss of mineral rich AOUZOU strip to Libya by Chad.
- The dictatorship of Tombalbaye government.
- The Chaditide policy (cultural Africanisation program).
- Heavy taxes imposed by Tombalbayes government.
- ~~The Chaditide policy (cultural Africanisation program)~~
- Formation of the National Liberation Front (FROLINAT).
- Religious differences.
- External influence and support e.g Libya.
- Breakdown of the Benghazi peace talks between the government of general Felix Malloum and FRORINAT.
- Regional economic imbalance.



- The short comings of the breach of 1977. *peace*
- The weakness of O.A.U.
- Cold war politics.
- Formation of government of national unity without *quedder*.
- Greed for power.

(25 marks)

Etc.

6. To what extent has state control over education contributed to national development in any ONE East African state since independence? (25 marks)

#### Preamble

- A candidate is expected to identify and explain the role of state control over education. To national development.
- Other factors are also needed.
- A good essay must have a stand point.

#### Points to consider

(a) A viable introduction.

#### Role of state control. *14*

- *has* Has led to increased environment hence increased access to education.
- Attracted foreign funding to the education sector like from KDB and world Bank.
- Led to promotion of practical, vocational school through emphasizing sciences.
- Review of the curriculum *to* suit current needs of the country e.g low secondary curriculum.
- Introduction of affirmative action to cater for the girl child.
- Introduction of adult education literacy programme. *S*
- Promotion of nationalism and patriotism in Education by government.
- Maintenance of education standard through ESA DES.
- Has increased funding and provision of scholastic materials by government.
- Increased construction of classroom blocks and rehabilitation.
- Appointment of qualified personnel to manage education sector.
- Increased provision of free education by government at UPE USE and up to *UPOLET*.
- Provision of guidance and counselling to learners by government.
- Provision of refresher course to the teaching staff like SESEMAT.
- *fought corruption through state house corruption*
- *Enhancement of teachers salaries-*

#### Others

- Natural resource endowment.
- Political stability / role of the army.
- Role of foreign investors.
- Good government *ance / good political leadership.*
- Role of NGOs/UNICEF
- Membership to RECs
- Role of religion.

7. Examine the impact of Ghana's independence in 1957 to the development of pan Africanism. (25 marks)

- A candidate is required to identify and explain the role of the ANC from 1957 to the development of pan Africanism.
- Other factors are also needed.
- A clear stand point is needed.

- A clear stand point
- Points to consider**
  - A viable introduction of pan Africanism.
  - Ghana got independence in 1957 through the effect of Kwame Nkrumah.
  - Ghana's Independence shook the foundation of colonialism in Africa.
  - Nkrumah made a pan African statement when Ghana got independence.
  - Ghana became a sanctuary of African Nationalist.
  - Ghana gave a base to pan Africanism on African soil.
  - Ghana advocated for the creation - of USA.
  - Ghana formed Ghana; Guinea - Mali union as a nucleus for forging unity.
  - Ghana gave Guinea - Conakry a loan of 10m pounds payable after 50 years.
  - Ghana gave scholarships to African students.
  - Ghana called 1958 Accra conferences.
  - Ghana was a member of the Radical Casablanca group of socialist countries.
  - Ghana condemned neo - colonialism called upon Africans to unite.
  - Ghana adapted non alignment telcology the promoted pan Africanism.
  - Ghana changed name from Gold coast to Ghana which revived African culture.
  - Played role in the formation of OAU in 1963.
  - Ghana opposed French nuclear test at REGGANE in Algeria.
  - Expressed solidarity with Southern Rhodesia against
  - Opposed Seccessionist movements in US Africa.
  - Expressed Solidarity with Southern Rhodesia.

- European colonialism.
- Racism in Africa USA and Europe.
- Role Africans in Diaspora.
- Italo – Ethiopian crisis 1935 – 1941.
- Egyptian revolution 1952.
- Bandung conference 1955.
- Independence of French Guinea. 1958
- Role of press.



- Role of political parties.
- Role of African elites.
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E.t.c

8. "Foreign Aid has greatly undermined the development of post independence African states". Discuss. (25 marks)

**Preamble**

- A candidate is required to explain how Foreign Aid has undermined the development of post independent African states.
- Other factors are also required.
- A good essay should have a stand point.

**Points to consider**

- A viable introduction required.
- How foreign aid has undermined development in post independent African state.

**(a) Politically;**

- Loss of complete political independence.
- It has instigated / promoted political instabilities in Africa.
- Non Alignment policy has been undermined.
- It has led to interstate conflict.
- Puppet political leaders maintained.
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**(b) Economically**

- Dependence syndrome has been promoted.
- Over exploitation of African natural resources.
- Unfavourable terms of trade.
- Defective production in Africa.
- African countries have become dumping ground for goods.
- Mass unemployment has been created / technological unemployment.
- Failed the development of Economic integration.
- Accumulation of foreign debts *burden. debt burden*
- Loss of monetary sovereignty and value for African currencies.
- It has led to brain drain.
- It has created laziness / undermines the spirit of hard work.
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**(c) Socially**

- African cultural values undermined.

- Moral degeneration / decay promoted.
- Inferiority complex developed.
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(d) **Other factors**

- Presence of weak political leadership.
- Existence of internal disunity based on tribe, Religion etc.
- Poor planning.
- Corruption and embezzlement of public funds.
- Low level of technological development / progress.
- Cultural rigidity.
- Limited natural resources.
- Natural calamities.
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(25 marks)

9. **"The 1975 coup in Nigeria was inevitable". Discuss.**

**Preamble**

- A candidate is expected to give and explain the causes of the 1975 coup in Nigeria.

**Point to consider**

- Viable introduction.
- Corruption and inefficiency under Yakub Gowon.
- Failure to restore civilian rule.
- Nepotism.
- High rates of inflation.
- Violence and armed robbery in cities.
- Gowon's isolation from his military colleagues.
- Increased industrial strikes.
- Abrupt and of public discussion on the proposed construction.
- Income inequality / poverty.
- Failure to fulfill many of Gowon's promises.
- Unemployment.
- Population census of 1973. *1974*
- Extravagance of Gowon's government.
- The total decline in agriculture / famine.
- Breakdown of utilities.
- Public election of Gowon.

- *Poverty*
- *Unemployment*
- *Greed for power by Murtala Muhammad*
- *Inspiration from earlier coups*
- *Insecurity*
- *Etc. Dissent in the army*
- *Ethnicism*



(25 marks)

**Preamble**

- A candidate is required to give and explain with examples the role of the Army in the development of post independent African states.

- Viable introduction on the role of the army.

- Viable introduction of the <sup>army</sup> party in development.
- The role of the party in development.
- It has promoted partial unity.
- It assists in removing repressive and undemocratic governments / civilian rule.
- Check on inefficient and corrupt civilian governments.
- Promoted reconciliation among the peoples i.e civilian and Army.
- Restoration of civilian rule.
- It has helped in checking on economic crisis / breakdown e.g by controlling inflation.
- It has helped in checking Neo colonialism.
- It has helped in restoring the moral  <sup>fibre</sup>   ~~fibre~~  in government.
- Relative peace and stability caused by the army.
- It has helped in promoting and maintenance of African cultural values.
- Promotion and maintenance of law and order.
- Political power distributed between civilians and military personnel.
- There is instant implementation of government policies.
- Settlement of foreign debts and mobilization of foreign resources.
- Improvement in  ~~in~~  the working conditions.

**(25 marks)**

**END**