

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
P210/2 HISTORY
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA.
July/August 2023

K.N



MARK RANGES / SCORE BOARD.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) 00 - 05 | (Very, poor, almost irrelevant essay).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The candidate does not understand the question. - The work is sketchy, more outlined and more mentioning of points. - The information presented does not reflect the demands of the question. |
| (2) 06-09 | (Just to the point essay / Boarder line)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The candidate demonstrates little understanding of the question. - The work is sketchy, mere outline and mere mentioning of points. - Very few points / facts are given and no analysis presented. |
| (3) 10-12 | (Generalized essay, "O" level type of essay)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very narrative, mixed up points without supportive historical evidence and examples. - The essay does not commit / reflect the time frame. - No stand point where necessary. |
| (4) 13-15 | (Fairly good essay).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - The candidate does not present the essay in a logical sequence. - Limited examples are provided. <i>specifically</i> - Little use of historical vocabulary. - Communication and style of presentation is quite good. - Fair coverage of the expected facts. - The essay reflects the correct time frame. |
| (5) 16-18 | (A good essay).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - Well-developed arguments with supportive examples. <i>specifically</i> - Good coverage of expected facts. - The essay reflects the correct time frame. - A clear stand point is a must where necessary. |
| (6) 19-21 | (A very good essay).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - Good analysis and a quality of arguments and reasoning with clear choice of words. - Good flow of ideas and presentation style remains good. - Adequate and specific examples are given. - The essay reflects the correct and specific time Frame. - Wide coverage of the expected prints. - A clear stand point where necessary. |
| (7) 22-25 | (Excellent essay)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct interpretation of the question. - The work is well analyzed and in a systematic way. - Chronologic flow of facts and ideas or correctly presented. - High level of originality and creativity. - Wide range of relevant and specific examples are given. - Time frame is highly respected. - A very clear stand point where necessary. - A masterly knowledge of facts. |

SECTION A

1. To what extent did utilisation of resources contribute to the growth and expansion of Buganda Kingdom during the early 19th century? (25 marks)

Resources

- Land

- Forest

- Water bodies

- Minerals

- Vegetation

- Animals

- Swamps

- To what extent did Utilisation of resources contribute to growth and expansion of Buganda Kingdom during the early 19th century (25 marks)
A candidate is required to identify and discuss the strengths of Utilisation of resources in Buganda Kingdom to the growth of the kingdom visavis other factors.

Stand point is required.

- According to traditions, the Kingdom of Buganda was founded by Kintu who was believed to be the first Muganda and that he came from the direction of mount Elgon.

Another tradition claims that the kingdom was founded by kato Kimera the twin brother of Isingoma Mpugu Rukidi the founder of the Luo Babito Dynasty in Bunyoro.

- That at least 13 to 14 clans were founded by Kimera.

The Kingdom started as a small kingdom with its nuclear in Busiro, kyandondo, mawokota.

It had abundant resources like land, lakes, vegetation, Rocks, iron ore, salt, clay, insects, Animals, fish etc and also had neighbours like Banyoro Basoga etc.

How utilization of resources led to the growth of the Kingdom.

It let to Agriculture, land utilized to produce variety of food staffs, matooke, fruits, vegetables yams etc. with enough food, there was stability, population growth rate hence growth and expansion.

Increased hunting due to availability of wild animals, reptiles eg snakes, monto uzarels etc led to enough food, increased religious activities, peace and stability hence growth and expansion ^{from wars & diseases}.

It also increased fishing ^{water}, fish for medicine, food, trade etc. created stability hence growth and expansion ^{from wars & diseases}.

Utilisation of resources led to pastoralism. More land under use, enough food hence growth and expansion

It facilitated to pre-colonial trade through trade, they acquired guns that they used for growth and expansion.

It also led to increased mining activities that led to availability of salt for feeding animals, cooking food, iron ore for making iron implements like spear, clay soils for making clay products etc which they used for eg fighting

It also led to iron smelting. Availability of iron ore increased activities of black smith, making knives, shields, spears, Arrow heads used to fight and conquer.

Utilisation of resources also increased gathering eg wild vegetation ie leaves, roots for medicine, wild fruits, roots, insects etc. created stability in Kingdom hence growth and expansion

^{pottery, increased utilisation of swamps & clay}
^{gathering various trade items}
^{water solving water needs for agriculture, etc.}

Other Factors

- Size of the kingdom — ^{is only 1000 km²}
- Nature of administration — ^{Centralised in one authority}
- Structure of administration — ^{with clear chain of command}

Ba-Luhya

- Location of the kingdom
- Role of the army
- Role of early and Ambitious kings
- Weak neighbours
- Size of Bunyoro Kingdom.
- Coming of the Arabs
- Role of traditional institutions e.g. family, clans and Elders etc
- Centralisation according to sex
- Tribute & taxes from tributary states
- Two class working system

2. Describe the system of administration among the Ba-Luhya of East Africa during the early 19th century. (25 marks)

A candidate is expected to identify and explain the system of Administration among the Ba-Luhya.

Social & Economic

- Points to consider.
- The Ba-Luhya/ Baluyila were also known as the Luhya
- They comprised of a number of Bantu Ethnic groups that were culturally and Linguistically related tribes.
- They were a total of about 20-related groups and when the suba were added, they became 21
- The common omnes were the wanga, Ba-suba, Bakusu, Idaho, Isukha, kabras, Khayo, kisa, mariachi, maragoli or Aba-logoli, marama, Tacholi, Tiriki Tsotso, Batura and Abasiaya in western Kenya closed related to Abamasa or Gishu.
- In Uganda, were the Nyala also called Aba-Nyala, samia also Aba-samia and the Nyole also called Abanyole of Eastern Uganda.
- According to tradition, the word Luhya or Luyia means North and of same hearth and by 1850, most of them had occupied western Kenya and settled in Kitale and Kapsabet areas of the rift valley.
- System of Administration among the Baluyia.
- Most of the Baluyia practiced a decentralized system of administration power was sub divided into smaller chiefdoms in system of administration.
- Some of the Luhya like the Wanga were centralized societies in administration power was centered on the King who was the wanga himself ie mumia.
- Clans were important in keeping law and order, procreation etc of society.
- In Administration, religion was important and several Baluyia referred to God as Nyasaye.
- Traditional Education was important in the Administration of society.
- Their basic foods were cassava, and fish. The Basamia called cassava flour/ food omusima, the Banyole called it omusuma while Samia called fish Engeri and Engeri for Banyankole.
- Marriage was polygamous
- They valued initiation ceremonies.
- Culture created a strong bound of unity and identity in society.
- Respected the order in the society
- Concurred to ensure law & order rules

In Administration, they were deeply involved in:

- Fishing
 - Agriculture
 - Pastoralism
 - Hunting
 - Trade
 - Mining
 - Iron smelting
 - Raiding
 - Art and craft man ship
 - Clay and pottery etc.
- Word Cursive
Business in
Business in

(25 marks)

3. Examine the responsibilities attached to celebration of cultural events in traditional societies of East Africa during the early 19th century. (25 marks)

- Celebration of these cultural events was referred to as initiation ceremonies.
- An initiation ceremony refers to celebration of a cultural event in a person's life to transform the person or person's to join a new stage of life
- The person will belong to a new stage of life after the celebration eg the married, circumcised etc.
- These celebrations included Burial and funeral rites eg okuziika ne Nyimbe in Buganda, coronation of Kings, circumcision, celebration of birth of twins, Age sets, and marriage ceremonies.
- Responsibilities attached to above celebrations included.
 - It was a source of maturity to initiates.
 - Transformed individual from one stage of life eg a prince, the living etc. to a new stage of life eg a king, the word of the dead etc.
 - Prepared individuals to take up new scale responsibilities in the society eg after coronation, the king began serving his subjects.
 - It was a source of unity in the society because it brought people together.
 - Fame and prestige was acquired by the initiates
 - Source of wealth to initiates and their relations like mother and father, brother etc.
 - Initiates obtained blessings from the goods and ancestors.
 - Social employment through bear parties during such celebrations.
 - Courts ie sometimes such people identified partners through such celebrations.
 - Entertainment through joyful celebrations
 - Preserved African traditional Education.
 - Traditional religion were also preserved and promoted from one generation to another through cultural celebrations.
 - Traditional cultures were also maintained.
 - Morals were observed through such ceremonies.
 - Increased Agriculture in the society.
 - Led to community service ie obulungi bwansi in Buganda during preparations for marriage, circumcision, celebration of birth of twins, coronation etc.

ALSO INFLUENCED

- Hunting
- Iron smelting
- Gathering
- Craftmanship
- Clay and pottery
- Mining
- Trade
- Pastoralism

Negatives:

- Spread of diseases. Through circumcision
- Pin to the initiatees' i.e. pain through circumcision.
- Caused death at times through rituals eg burial and Enyimbe.
- A lot of costs were incurred in form of bride wealth. Etc

(25 marks)

SECTION B

4. Discuss the events that led to the 1900 Buganda Agreement. (25 marks)

- An Agreement is a document of mutual understanding between two or more parties
- The Buganda Agreement was a mutual understanding between the Kingdom of Buganda and British protectorate government.
- While signing the Agreement, the term Uganda was used to mean Buganda and present were young Kabaka Daudi Chwa, on his behalf were the Regents Apollo Kagwa, Zakaria Kisingiri and stanlus Mugwanya representing the Buganda government.
- Sir Harry Johnston for protectorate government, Jackson the queens consul and representative, while missionaries represented by Bishop Tuckerete.
- Circumstances surrounding signing of 1900 Buganda Agreement were social, Economic and political.
- 1700-1900 Europe especially Britain had passed through Renaissance also called Re-birth of knowledge. This was a period of industrial revolution and transformation of Europe. Several industries were created and there was need for raw materials e.g Yorkshire and Lancashire textiles in Britain hence need for sphere of influence.
- In the United kingdom, the ruling monarchy founded the Royal Geographical society RGS to find areas overseas of vital Economic interest.
- Consequently, it started sending European Explorers, men on spot, the missionaries etc to East and southern Africa to discover places of vital Economic importance.
- Among the missionaries and explorers were Dr.David Livingstone, Steer, John Speke, Richard Bourton, Rebuman, HM Stanley, Ludwig Kraft, Joseph Thompson etc

- Vital areas were discovered among them Lake Nalubale, source of the Nile, areas with mineral potentialities, fertile soils and cool environment etc
- Buganda kingdom seemed Vital for some reasons : it had source of the Nile with hospitable people and favourable climate.
- Meanwhile wild palm trees had been found growing in West and at that time, palm oil was used as Lubricants for machines before discovery of Greece, hence belief that palm Trees can be grown successfully in East Africa.
- In the 1860s, minerals were discovered in south Africa among them Gold in witwater's rand, Diamonds in Kimberly by the Dutch so in Europe, there was belief of several parts of Africa having more minerals.
- 1869, the Suez canal in Egypt was built by the British and this created the need to control the River Nile from its source in Buganda to the mouth to protect British colonial interests.
- In 1871, a missionary HMS Stanly met Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda and a letter was written asking missionaries to come to Buganda
- In 1877, the first missionary group cms arrived in Buganda from Britain, they were Anglicans and shortly followed by the Roman Catholic white fathers from France.

Other missionary groups also joined

- With conflicts among different missionary groups especially Anglicans from Britain and Catholics from France, These missionary groups, seem to have favours from their host governments which Britain had to address.
- 1883/4 Berlin conference was signed stipulating a number of issues to end conflicts/rivalry for colonies among European powers in order to avoid war.
- The issue of effective control was raised and the idea of signing an agreement with native rulers was raised
- Shortly religious wars in Buganda followed involving the Anglicans, catholics and Traditionalists and only ended with arrival of captain Fredrick Lugada and victory of Anglicans. Positions of Anglicans needed to be re-affirmed.
- In 1892, Uganda was declared a British protectorate
- With all these events coming, there was need to declare and affirm
- The British rule over Buganda and Uganda as a whole.
- The Agreement had to be signed to address a number of issues which were social, economic and political.

The issues addressed were

- Land
- Revenue
- Administration

Etc.

5.

Examine the role of the Africans in the development of colonial economy of Kenya by 1963. (25 marks)

- In the Berlin conference 1883/4 in Germany Uganda and Kenya were declared British colonies.
- As early as 1904, a number of British White settlers had arrived in Kenya and occupied the fertile Kenya Highlands.
- The first colonial secretary in Kenya was Sir Charles Elliot
- By 1924, Kenya had thousands of Colonial white settlers and had become a white settler country.
- Several industries, infrastructures etc had been established by white settlers with cheap African labour
- o Roles of Africans.
 - Provided cheap labour to white settlers hence developed the wage Economy.
 - Contributed to industrialization by providing labour and market to industries
 - Mining developed as they worked in the Gold mines in Kakamega, soda Ash in Naivasha, Limestone/ cement ie Bamburi cement near Nairobi etc
 - They developed cash economy by getting involved in cash crop growing, Tea picking, coffee growing etc.
 - Participated in legitimate trade
 - Contributed to development of infrastructures eg roads, railway, waters and Air Transport.
 - Contributed to Urbanisation-Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Naivasha, Nyaw, Machakos etc.
 - They led to success of missionary activities hence contributed to spread of Christianity, missionary Education cash crop growing etc.
 - Contributed to development of Asian activities in Kenya through providing labour market.
 - White settler James succeeded with African labour
 - Led to establishment of recreational services ie movie theatres, Games and sports etc
 - Signed Agreements with colonial Administration and gave led to White settlers etc
- o Other factors
 - Development of Hydro Electric power HEP
 - Role of white settlers
 - Colonial Administration in Kenya
 - Asians
 - Natural factors e.g minerals
- Etc

25 marks

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Assess the impact of modern transport system networks on the peoples of East Africa by 1950. (25 marks)

(25 marks)

- o Positives
 - Led to the development of infrastructures/Transport revolution e.g Railway Transport.
 - Development of cashcrop growing through cheap railway transport.
 - Growth of plantation farming
 - Legitimate trade
 - Industrialisation
 - Development of cash economy
 - Increased sources of government revenue.
 - Led to urbanization
 - Mining
 - Led to development of white settlers farming in Kenya and Tanganyika e.g in the Kenya Highlands.
 - Development of the wage economy
 - Urbanisation
 - Construction of Hydro-Electric Dams eg Ruira Dam in Kenya, Owen falls Dam in Uganda
 - Led to Development of colonial land policy
 - Confirmed British colonialism in East Africa etc
 - o Negatives
 - Led to colonization of East Africa.
 - Urbanization and Associated problems led to :
 - Land Alienation
 - Forced labour
 - Over taxation
 - Racial discrimination
 - Creation of reserves
 - Influx of white settlers
 - Kipande system
 -
 -
 - Etc

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25 marks
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7.

How far was the 1952 uprising in Kenya against the British Economic?

- It was referred to as the Mau mau uprising/ rebellion and was the worst uprising against British colonial rule in East Africa.
- The rebellion was developed from a Kiswahili slogan MauMau to mean Muzungu Arudi Maya Mu Afrika Apate Uhuru literally translated as let the White man return to Europe and the black man get Autonomy/Independence.
- The movement comprised of several oppressed African groups ie members of kikuyu extremists, 40 group also called Anake wa Albayine, the Unemployed Africans, Nairobi Lumpen protariates, independent churches etc.

Points to consider

- Land Alienation
- Forced labour
- Over taxation
- Un employment
- Creation of Reserves for natives
- Influence of colonial land ordinances.
- Activities of white settlers.
- Introduction of Kipande.
- The British soil conservation policy
- Exploitation of African Natural resources
- Development of infrastructurs eg the Nyende railway eased movements of African nationalists

o Other Factors

- Racial discrimination
- Colonial education
- Impact of independent churches e.g Dini ya musambwa.
- Impact of world war II
- Influence of worldwar II ex-service men like General China
- Impact of Egyptian revolution 1952
- Manchester conference of 1945
- Atlantic charter 1941

Etc

(25 marks)

SECTION C

8. Examine the achievements of the East African community (EAC) since 1999. (25 marks)

- East African community EAC is a socio-Economic intergovernmental bloc of East African countries comprising of seven member states Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC and South Sudan.
- It was formed in 1967 by three states Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania but collapsed in 1977 due to several challenges.
- It was revised in 1999 and officially came into existence in 2001

○ Strengths

- Has registered achievement in record of existence.
- Tried to expand Geographically in terms of size and resources ie started by 3 today 5 members
- Launched East African Athem that identifies the rich unique region of E.Africa with same people that are hardworking and God fearing citizens.
- Launched East African flag that has symbols, features, colours of importance.
- Tried to provide employment opportunities to the natives, both directly or indirectly eg Peter Nathuli akanya(chairman of EAC), Hon Alitwala Rebecca Kadaga Minister of East African affairs etc.
- The east African peace keeping forced, called East African Reserve Force id created and is already deployed in DRC-Kivu province against Mk 23 rebels
- Tried to revise traditional cultures by promoting Regional language Kiswahili.
- Free movement of foods and services through regional co-operatives.
- Regional trade has been promoted
- Free mobility across member states by launching Eat African passport.
- Idea of East African single currency is adopted and members agreed to create a single currency called East African pesa.
- Private sector development in E.Africa has been achieved empowering citizens in business eg several transport tracks and Bus companies have risen Buscar, mash poa, trinity, Gate way. Etc across member states
- Industrialisation boosted with wider regional market.
- Tried to ensure peaceful settlement of disputes eg southern and Northern sudan.
- Regional games and spores has been a source. E.g post primary scouting, football, Athletics etc. inter university games.

○ Challenges

- Dictatorship
- Corruption
- Civil wars
- Vicious circle of poverty
- Neo-colonialism
- Ethnicity
- Nepotism
- Refugee crisis

- Different individual currencies
- Subversive activities among leaders threatening the concept of unity.
- Different levels of Economic development

Etc

25 marks

9. Examine the significance of socialist villages on the people of Tanzania on the people of Tanzania between 1967 and 1985. (25 marks)

- Ability: Ability of candidate to Evaluate
- Strengths visavis weaknesses of Ujaama socialism.
- The socialist villages were referred to as the Ujaama villages comprised of government assembly familiar of different Ethnic citizens to live in an area.
- A village comprised of between 2400 to 500 people and examples included Monji in Lushoto district, Galu in Ukerewe, mwenge in Bukoba, Babati, Dodoma etc.
- By 1974, about 10 million people had been resettled.
- Significance
- Unity among diverse Ethic groups of people.
- Tried to create self sustaining Economy in terms of food production
- Tried to create a classless society
- Tried to fight Neo-colonialism
- Solved issue of the landless and by 1974 over 10 million people resettled
- Africanised the economy.
- Naturalisation of Economy, lands, industrier etc reduced capital outflow.
- Revived traditional culture eg local Kiswahili language
- Provided local security to citizens eg in villager, government created a security unit LDU to provide security .
- Grass root democracy was achieved eg through local councils LC's created in villages.
- Produced employment opportunities
- Industrialisation
- Cash crop growing eg sisal
- National security and patriotism achieved.
- Popularity of Julius Nyerere.
- Fought illiteracy. Government early introduced.
- Free universal primary education weaknesses.
- Dictatorship
- Loss of property
- Killed efforts of labour in production
- Nyerere in long ran became unpopular
- Failed to eliminate classless society.
- Led to low levels of development because the private investors left the country
- Failed to create self sustain of economy in terms of food production.
- Vicious circle of poverty and west European states denied Tanzania Aid.
- Led to Neo-colonialism
- Facilitated the collapse of EAC in 1977 etc.

(25 marks)

10. Assess the impact of international Banks on the development of any one East African state since independence.

(25 marks)

- Ability: Make Assessment/ Evaluation
- Roles of foreign Banks visavis other factors
- These are foreign Banks and many of these foreign Banks have become international or multinational Banks.
- They include Barclays Bank today ABSA Bank, Orient Bank, Standard chartered Bank, Bank of Baroda, Kenya commercial Bank KCB, East African Development Bank etc.
-
- Roles:
 - Sources of Government revenue
 - Control inflation in country
 - Employment opportunities
 - Give Aid to Government ie govit borrow-loans from these Banks.
 - Rural transformation.
 - Social services delivery
 - Industrialisation ie undustrialists borrow from Banks.
 - Health ie lend money to health sector for construction of laboratory, theatres, purcha;rs Equipment's, Ambulances etc.
 - Education. Offer services like payment of fees, savings to schools, loans to construct school infrastructure etc
 - Exchange of Banknotes e.g Torn notes or Damaged Banknotes cereal numbers are exchanged for new notes.
 - Control circulation of money in an economy
 - Have contributed to urbanization
 - Offered savings to customers
 - A place described as most safe for keeping credentials e.g land titles, will for its clients.
 - Provide loans for development to its customers
 - Tried to help in fighting against pandemic diseases like COVID 19 rg observing COVID rule, Distributing Health kits, providing loans to purchase vaccines etc .
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- Other Factors
 - Role of Indians
 - Government policy
 - Governmental organisations like ACCORD, world Vision, compassion, AOET etc
 - Role of Africans
 - Natural factors e.g lakes, Rivers, minerals etc
 - Inter-Governmental regional block: eg EAC, IGAAD (Inter-Governmental Aid Agencies on Development
 - The industries
 - Urbanisation
-
- Etc

25 marks

END