**HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION QUESTIONS**

1. How does the evolution theory differ from the multi – regional theory?
2. If you lived in South Africa at that time, what would you have done to improve the status of the South Africans.
3. How different was independence struggles in Uganda from that of any other East African state?
4. How have you benefited from your country being a member of the East African Community?
5. As a history student, suggest ways how neo-colonialism can be eradicated in East Africa.
6. Describe the relationship between the system of government in Uganda with any other system of government in one partner state in East Africa.
7. If you were a chief justice, how can you delegate people to help you against mob justice in communities?
8. How are the traditional justice systems being used in resolving conflicts in any one community in Uganda?
9. The Ngoni migrants adapted to their environment in East Africa by retaining some aspects of their Southern African culture. They also retained their way of life while adapting others to the ones of their East African captives. They retained their political structure like organization of rule by royal families and aspects of the military structure. They also retained their name and certain aspects of their culture and economy. Those which changed included political organization on the village level and much of the military organization. They changed the language and many aspects of religion and most of the culture and economy. Because leadership continued to be restricted to members of the royal families, there arose fights amongst themselves to decide who would succeed each time one leader died. In time these rivalries led to the emergence of royal factions which reacted differently to events. This created political conflicts which complicated Ngoni reactions to events such as rebellion of 19005 and that of 1952 – 1954. On the other hand, the fact that the Ngoni migrants adopted the Est African culture, this helps to explain why their rule survived the imposition of colonial rule.

**Task:**

1. What does source 1 talk about the political organization of the Ngoni?
2. With reference to the source why were indigenous East African societies easily defeated by invaders?
3. What do you think the people of Tanzania would have missed if the Ngoni had not come?
4. Signed in March 1900, the Buganda Agreement formed the basis of British relations with Buganda. The Kabaka (King) was recognized as ruler of Buganda as long ashe remained faithful to her Majesty the Queen of England. The Lukiiko (Council of Chiefs) was given statutory recognition. This was following another agreement signed in 1894 in which the Kingdom of Buganda was declared a British Protectorate. This Agreement is also known as the Charter of Rights and was upheld for more than 50 years.

**Task:**

1. Explain the role of Buganda Agreement in the colonization of Uganda.
2. Discuss the impact of Buganda Agreement to the rest of Uganda.
3. As a student of history how can you address the challenges arising from the Buganda Agreement today?
4. Singapore’s port has become aggressively subjected to severe competition. It is becoming one of the leading sea freight trans-shipment hubs in the world. Singapore is connected to 600 ports and 123 countries globally. Export trade has become one of the main economic activities in Singapore. It is among 4main tigers in Pacific Asia. Various factors have worked together to see Singapore growing to its climax. Modern Singapore was founded as a trading post of the British East Indian Company (BEICO) in 1819. It achieved its initial economic success as an Entre port because of the island’s strategic location, a harbor and a free port status. The colonialists also set up processing industries for primary goods. These goods were mainly rubber and tin from Malaysia peninsula which offered employment and provided a basis upon which future industrialization was built. The establishment of a naval base by the British after World War 1, led to construction of naval weaponry industries that had a high demand by the start of World War II.

**Task:**

1. What does the above source tell us about the reasons for industrial growth of Singapore?
2. How did Singapore address its challenges in order to attain industrial growth?
3. Parliamentary politics in Kenya is open, free, fair and highly competitive. Kenya has indeed held all its general elections – presidential, parliamentary, and local authorities every 5 years as required by the Constitution, without fail since the country attained independence in 1963. On March 4, 2013, Kenya went to a general election, the first ever under the new constitution which was promulgated in August, 2010. The current President of Kenya is His Excellence Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH who was sworn in on 9th April 2013 as the forth president of the Republic of Kenya. He has strictly fought hard to see that political parties in Kenya keep independent and don’t come together for any single administration. The Deputy President is Honorable William Samoei Ruto.

**Task:**

1. What can you tell from this source about the politics in Kenya?
2. “The Parliament of Kenya amended the constitution to stop political parties from forming Unions”. In regards to the above source, why was the government against joint operations of Political parties?
3. If you were a president of an African country, what would you copy from he politics of Kenya?
4. Trans-border criminal networks seek refuge in remote and weakly governed borderlands. Whileparts of the region are relatively stable and peaceful today, significant portions of East Africa remainunable to break free of a brutal and prolonged history of ared conflicts. Violent crime, extremism, communal violence, political instability, displacement, human rights abuses, and state failure are still evident in some parts of East Africa. The inability of central governments to protect their citizens from this violence – in some cases, government involvement in the crises – has eroded communities’ trust in the state.

**Task:**

1. Identify five causes of conflicts in East Africa basing on the source above.
2. Why is it important to preserve and promote peace among the communities in East Africa?
3. How have the traditional peace initiatives promoted peace among the East African communities?