

MARKING GUIDE

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1.
 - They knew God as a supreme being (creator)
 - They had names of God e.g. Ruhanga, Katonda etc.
 - They swore raising up their hands where God is supposed to reside.
 - They offered sacrifices to God at the time of needs e.g. death, misfortune, plague etc.
 - They offered prayer to God.
 - They named their children after e.g. Byaruhanga among the Banyankole.
 - They thanked God whenever they were they were blessed with good harvest.
 - They had worshipping places like shines, cause when expectant mother gave birth, thanksgiving ritual were performed.
 - They preformed cleansing ceremonies for mothers who gave birth.
 - They performed purification ceremonies for newly born babies.
 - They performed rituals whenever a person was moving from one stage to another e.g. initiation rituals.
 - Initiation rituals were also carried out on religious basis such as circumcision ritual.
 - Marriage ceremonies were done to permit the couple to enjoy the sacred activity of sexual relationship.
 - They believed in life after birth.
 - They performed ceremonies after a person's death e.g. washing of the dead body.
 - They granted decent burial to the dead.
 - They believed in ancestral spirits.
 - They offered to the divine being and ancestors.
 - They believed in sacred objects like stools, sticks.
 - They believe in art and symbols of worship like drums.
 - They had religious norms like riddles, proverbs.
 - They composed religious songs to entertain divine.
 - They had religious specialists' e.g. medicine men and women.
 - They sought God of trouble e.g. epidermis diseases
 - They perform birth ritual e.g. prayers naming etc.
- 1 mark @ max 25 marks**
- 2.(a) Give the characteristics of the African education system.
 - Transmitted knowledge skills and attitudes in to a given generation.
 - It was informal in nature.
 - It was provided according to the cultures of communities.
 - Transmitted cultural norms to the young.
 - It was provided by elders, parents and grandparents.
 - The Uncles had special educating girls preparing them for adulthood.
 - It was imparted to the young ones from any place e.g. fire places, bathroom etc.
 - It was provided orally
 - It was provided through African M.D.D.
 - Trained domestic work in to the young e.g. cooking.
 - Trained economic activities e.g. farming.
 - Trained young men in military skills and knowledge to defend and protect the society.
 - Trained centered around providing information on difficult situations like rains sunshine.
 - Trained the young initiation.

- Sex education was imparted before marriage.
- Imparted basing on sex, age and season.

1mark @ max 15 marks.

2.(b) Explain the weakness of the traditional African education system.

- It involved very heavy punishments like death.
- It transmitted some backward cultural practices into the young.
- It inculcated some inferiority complex among women.
- It undermined mental potentials in the young looking at elders as the only ones are knowledgeable.
- Lacked formal assessment to a certain level of achievement of the learner.
- It went against individual privacy.
- Some initiation practices were so painful.
- Lacked academic qualifications

02marks @ max marks.

3.(a) Explain the ground upon which the traditionalists acquired name.

- When partners produced twins, parents acquired status names e.g. among the Buganda Mother-Nalongo & father- Ssalongo.
- When produced as twins i.e. girl-Nakato / Babirye, and boy-Kato / Wasswa among the Buganda.
- Those born before twins also acquire supplementary name e.g. in Baganda –kigongo for both sexes.
- The following twins in Buganda the 1st phase is Kizza.
- Those following Kizza were named Nakamya / Kamya.
- The relatives and friends also chose names.
- The physical appearance of the baby also dictated a name e.g. Kalungi –good appearance in Buganda.
- When pregnancy was delivered during famine e.g. Baganda name him/her Njara, in Bagishu Wazara.
- When born during rainy season e.g. Bazamya, nafula.
- Some family names.
- The nature of the delivery also dictated the child's name e.g. if legs came out first among the Acholi- Adoch. In Buganda kasowoole.
- When pregnancy was acquired while still at parents home in Buganda Lgya/Nalugya.
- Some were named in reference to attributes of God e.g. Byaruhanga among the western tribes.

1 mark @ max 13marks.

3.(b) What were the importance of naming ritual in African society?

- Used to communicate to the living dead
- They were for personal identity.
- To promote culture across generations.
- Helped in extending love to the young
- Gave Joy, happiness to family members.
- Helped the young to be given gifts.
- Young babies gained respect and recognition in society.
- It was a source of cleaning and blessing to the babies.
- It helped in satisfying the emotional feelings the parents.
- Africans expressed gratitude and appreciation to the creator.
- Reflected the ancestral origins of the baby e.g. Kagoro among the Banyoro.

- Defined the tribal origins and belonging of the baby e.g. Byamukama among the Batoro
- Assisted people to know each other.
- United and binded Africans together.

1 mark @ max 12 marks

4. (a) How was the practice of polygamy helpful in A.T.S

- Provided sexual satisfaction to men.
- Provided family labour due to many wives.
- Shaped the discipline of the women due to fear to be abandoned by their husbands.
- Promoted good well being of men as women complete to care for them.
- Helped in expanding the family and clan.
- Source of respect due to a huge family managed.
- Provided prestige and popularity of the man in society.
- It was a yard stick upon which future social leaders were determined.
- Enabled men to produce children of different qualities.
- Helped to control sexual immorality in society.
- Gave chance to all women to get married.
- Helped to reduce responsibility burden on women due to the presence of co-wives.
- Extended relations of the man from different families he married from.
- Source of wealth due to a big number of children produced.
- Lt was a solution to barrenness

1mark @ max 12 marks.

4.(b) In what ways did polygamy negatively affect people in A.T.S?

- It was characterized by witchcrafticism among co-wives.
- It was characterized by conflicts, e.g. quarrels, fights suffered among woman.
- Woman suffered from sexual starvation
- There was easy unequally shared.
- Children born out of polygamy lacked fatherly love &care.
- Undermined the status of women.
- It was associated with inherited problems e.g difficulty in sharing property in ease of the man's death.
- It was very expensive to manage.
- Involved child abandoning by men.
- Promoted martial unfaithfulness.
- Involved a lot of beating &mistreatment of women.

1marks @ max 13 marks

5. (a) Give the factors which have favoured women emancipation in pyou9r country.

- Western culture
- Formal education.
- Influence of Christian teaching.
- Decline of traditional African culture.
- Influence of women liberation movement.
- Growing demand for the respect of women rights.
- European liberation economic system
- Social challenges in society e.g. disease.
- The ability of the women them selves
- Influence of money and wealth.
- Influence of the law/ constitution- set for all members
- Influence of politics where women are given a platform.

1 mark @ max 12 marks

5. (b) Identify the areas where women still suffer abuse today.

- Women are still assaulted by their husbands through battering.
- They are sexually abused.
- Considered a weak sex e.g. decried some jobs.
- Derived high church responsibilities e.g. priesthood.
- Still taken as beasts of burden e.g. doing a lot of domestic work.
- Derived right to their own children.
- Considered as source of bad omen and are blamed
- Blamed for the indiscipline of their children.
- Their identity is lost to the father and husband's name.
- Always kneel down while greeting elder and their husbands in some societies.
- They are divorced for wrong doings.

1 mark @ max 13 marks

6. (a) How were the dead remembered in the African Traditional Society?

- By giving name of the departed to the newly born babies.
- Granting the dead respected burials ceremonies.
- Organizing funeral rites after sometime.
- Invoking the names and works of the departed members of the society.
- Constant giving of the food to the departed members of the society in shines.
- Continuous visiting of burial grounds of the departed.
- Constant cleaning of the burial grounds of the departed.
- Praying for them
- Offering sacrifices to them
- Through singing, dancing for them.
- Making them special objects like stools,
- Whispering and consulting them on sensitive family.
- Marrying the wife of the departed relative

1mark @ max 13 marks.

5 (b) Explain the effects of death today.

- Depopulation.
- Increased number of orphans.
- Increase on the dependency syndrome.
- Leads to both emotional and psychological torture
- Increase school drop outs.
- Affected labour force in the country.
- Cause succession wrangles in families
- Has broken down families
- Leads to early marriage
- Has resulted into child labour.
- Has led to creation of jobs.
- Improved government polices
- Development of infrastructures e.g. hospitals
- Quest for God.

1 mark @ max 12 marks

7.(a) 6 religious specialists in A.T.S

- Diviners
- Medicine men and women
- Priests.

- Medium.
- Elders
- Prophets
- Rain makers
- Black smith men and women

1mark @ max 6 marks

7.(b) (i) Roles of medicine men and women

- Heal the sick
- Acts as counselors by giving advices to people.
- Acts as priests by praying for people
- Drive away witches and sorcerers.
- Provide means of preventing misfortunes
- Act as for seers
- Give medicine to increase fertility
- Give charms for protection against evil.
- Prepare medicine and store it
- They are consulted before the community under takes an important event.
- Called upon during initiation.
- Offer knowledge and practical application of herbs to their trainees and clients.

1 mark @ max 10 marks

7. (b) (ii) Role of spirits and ancestors.

- Link the living to the spiritual world.
- Intercede between the living and the God.
- Reveal God's will to the people through dreams and vision.
- Possess some individuals thus helping them perform certain duties.
- Perform certain duties.
- Protect the living against impending danger
- Ensure guidance to the living on matters to do with their relationship with God.
- Deriver people's requests to God.
- Source of naming i.e. pass on the spiritual names to their children e.g. in Buganda. Musoke , Mukasa,.
- Receive the souls of the dead relatives in the spiritual world.
- Correct the living whenever they go wrong

1 mar @ max 09 marks

8. (a) Leisure activities in A.T.S.

- Offering sacrifices and offerings.
- Hunting more so a among the Iteso
- Counseling and guidance.
- Sex- education seminars
- Basket- weaving
- Traditional wrestling"Ekiggwo kya Baganda.
- Initiation ceremonies e.g. circumcision – Gishu
- Communal work e.g. cleaning the wells.
- Storytelling, proverbs, riddles, poems.
- Holding of community meetings.
- Harvesting of ants
- Celebrating marriage functions
- Attending Beer parties

- Resting from the day work.

1 mark @ max 13 marks

8. (b) Social costs of leisure today.

- Very costly leading to poverty i.e. show are very expensive.
- Very risky e.g. motor racing.
- Induces sex-immorality due to nude dressing.
- Induces vulgarness e.g. in film halls. "Bibanda"
- Violates local culture
- It's repetitive leading to boredom.
- Induces permissiveness.
- Incites violence esp. with drug – users.
- Has no time limit.
- Involves a lot of abuse e.g. smoking, alcoholism
- There is sex discrimination i.e. special women day.
- Require qualifications e.g. M.D.D.

1 mark @ max 12 marks