

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015
UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
MARKING GUIDE

P210/2

HISTORY

(Social-Economic History of East Africa)

JULY/AUGUST 2015



1. Significance of traditional Education to Social, Economic organization.

- Definition
- Introduction
 - It was important to preparing the youth for the future.
 - Equips the youths with skills.
 - It helps to explain the earthly obstacles to young ones
 - It is a source of historical enlightenment and enrichment.
 - It protects and safe guards African cultures.
 - It instils young ones with moral issues.
 - Promotes humility
 - Promotes hard work
 - Promotes communal work.
 - Promotes strong marriages
 - Promotes self-reliance and independence
 - Promotes good health and hygiene.
 - Promotes
 - Safe guards African cultures
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 - Conclusion.

2. Coastal towns included Kilwa, Malindi, Mombasa, Sofala, Pati, Brava etc.

- Good climate
- The role of Arabs
- Plantational farming
- Presence of trade items
- Indian ocean trade
- The role of Indian Banyams.
- Fertile soils
- The role of Islam
- Development of Swahili language
- Introduction of cowrie shells
- Deep natural harbours
- Presence of labour mainly unskilled
- Minting of coins by coastal towns
- Displacement of the early inhabitants
- The role played by Africans.
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3. Part of Bantu speaking people who probably came from Congo or Cameroon and settled in Tanzania around Tabora, they were called “people of the moon”.
 - It was divided into small chiefdoms under Ntemi Watemi
 - Chiefdoms divided into settlements called Ggungulis
 - Ggungulis were responsible for day to day running of the area.
 - Ntemi was a ritual leader in the area.
 - Marriage was polygamous
 - Functions were carried out i.e. birth of twins, initiation of Ntemi
 - They had medicine men called Ufuma
 - They had age sets i.e. Junior and Senior
 - They had a family as the smallest unity
 - The Nyamwezi had clans
 - Initiation ceremonies were very important
 - They believed in small gods.
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Economic

- They were cultivators and grew crops i.e. beans, yams etc.
 - They had granaries for food safety
 - They carried out small fishing
 - Participated in trade i.e. LDF
 - Carried out iron smelting
 - Maintained trade routes
 - Domesticated birds
 - Carried out wood carving
 - Basket weaving
 - The economy was under the control of Ntemi.
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4. It was a project of the British colonial government introduced in Tanzania between 1951 to 1961 aimed at supplying stock products to the British stock industry.
 - Loss of land/squatters
 - Creation of reserves/ poor conditions of living
 - Decline in African culture
 - Decline in agriculture
 - Outbreak of famine
 - Rise of nationalism in Tanzania
 - Formation of political parties
 - Loss of lives and property
 - Introduction of breeds of cattle
 - Diversification of the economy
 - Industrial development
 - Creation of employment opportunities
 - Development of wage employment

- Development of infrastructure
- Increased exploitation of themes through forced labour
- Led to urbanization with its consequences.

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5.

- Promoted education in the region.
- Introduced Christianity.
- Developed African languages i.e. Swahili.
- Introduced new cultures.
- Introduced health centres.
- They attracted European settlers.
- Led to the outbreak of religious wars.
- They stopped slave trade.
- Created a new class of civil servants.
- Played a role in colonisation of East Africa.
- Trained new class of civil servants.
- Introduced religion in the politics of Uganda.
- Promoted trade in the region.
- They encouraged cash crop growing.
- They improved infrastructure in the region.
- Led to the development of independent churches.

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6.

- Loss of lives.
- Destruction of property.
- Loss of homes.
- Taxation burden increased.
- Destruction of infrastructure.
- Decline in trade.
- Disruption of commercial agriculture.
- Massive loss of land to the Africans.
- The economic decline in the region.
- Change in administration in Tanzania.
- Rise of African nationalism.
- Africans acquired fighting skills.
- The Germans were defeated.
- Africans who participated got ranks and medals.
- The Germans who mistreated Africans were punished.
- Led to wage employment.
- Led to increased exploitation of African resources.

- Land policies changed especially in Tanganyika.

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7. Wage employment was a product of the colonial economic policies of land and labour. It involved the integration of both skilled and unskilled labour into the capitalistic working system where Kenyans were employed on European plantations, firms and factories with aim of earning a wage to sustain their tax obligations.

- Led to the squatter system
- Led to enactment of the 1918 residents labourers ordinance
- It led to the 1915 registration ordinance
- Stimulated agricultural development
- It enabled Kenyans to take their children to school
- Led to participation of private firms
- Led to creation of reserves
- Led to introduction of direct taxes i.e. pole, hut etc.
- Led to the 1918-1919 Morthey circulars
- Enabled many Kenyans to participate in trade and commerce
- Led to development African labour movement
- It enabled constant supply of labour to the settlers
- Led to the development of mining sector
- Led to the development of infrastructure
- Led to rural urban migration
- It boosted industrialization in Kenya etc.

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8. CMC was a charter introduced in 1969 by Milton Obote which meant move to the left after the failure of capitalists to fulfil the promise to Uganda.

- They post-independence problems.
- The influence of statesmen like J.Nyerere.
- It was a reaction against cold war politics.
- Need to centralize the administration of economic activities.
- The influence of socialism literature.
- Need to nationalize land.
- Need to end exploitative policies of Africans.
- Need to consolidate UPC.
- Lack of funding from the world banks and IMF.
- It was tool aimed at ending Neo-colonialism.

- Need to create self-reliant society.
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9.

- Co-operative movements were voluntary organisation formed by professionals or non-professional who joined together with a common cause towards the attainment of predetermined objectives and goals.
- They included Mengogrowers union, BanyankoleKweterana co-operative union etc.
- Price fluctuation
- Political insurgence
- Over borrowing and failure to pay
- Politicization of co-operatives
- High level of ignorance
- Poor infrastructure
- High rate of population
- Discrimination in the labour market
- International policies
- Absence of foreign assistance
- Disloyalty of members
- Managerial inefficiency and dis honest to members.
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10.

- The capture of Ziwan Amory
- Over whelming support of the revolution
- The timing of the revolution
- The careful and secret planning
- The capture of the mtoni police post
- The fleeing of sultan Jamshid
- Presence of demoralized policemen
- The isolation of the Arab regime on the island
- Racial solidarity
- The support from the socialist in Tanzania
- The poor intelligence system of the Arabs
- Lack of assistance from Britain
- Numerical strength
- Okello's personality
- Effective mobility of the revolutionaries
- Determination to end foreign rule
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