



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022

HISTORY P210/5

MARKING GUIDE

Below is how impression determines marks for a history essay:

Irrelevant essay(00-05)

- Candidate sets their question
- Has a wrong interpretation of question
- Very scanty information
- Very few facts given and in outline
- Wrong or no examples
- Answers do not reflect the question demands
- The essay is very poor and full of gibberish
- Poor spellings
- The question is generally misfired

Just to the point(06-09)

- The stem of the question is poorly handled
- Points are outlined
- Some of the facts are accidentally mentioned with no examples
- A standpoint may be accidentally mentioned and contradicted
- So many historical factual errors
- Very few facts are given with no explanation

- Only one side of the essay is given on a question requiring *two*

"O" level essay(10-12)

- Question interpretation is right but the essay is largely narrative
- No systematic factual analysis
- Shallow explanations presented
- Some facts are outlined and lack linkage to the question demands
- Many repetitions with very few examples
- A stand point is not presented, but if stated, its either not clear, or its contradicted
- Very few points/ historical facts are presented

Fairly good essay(13-15)

- Right interpretation and good question approach
- About a half of the required points or historical facts given
- Stand point given but the stem not exhausted
- Fairly good presentation
- Though some facts given around
- Sometimes the points given are good but the stand point is accidentally mentioned
- Well explained points but no examples
- Fair language and communication in the essay
- The stem of the question is not well handled (in a two sided presentation)
- The question lacks either a relevant introduction or conclusion, or both
- The essay could have qualified to good or very good but is limited by factual errors or limited coverage

A good essay(16-18)

- The essay has all the good features mentioned in a fairly good bracket
- The presentation is more than a half the required point
- The essay has a systematic flow, the introduction, body and conclusion
- The essay is well focused with good analysis
- The points are well explained and demonstrated with quality reasoning and in line with the demands of the question only
- The stem of question is well handled (with at least 8 points)
- The points are well stated and linked to the question, explained, illustrated and concluded or referred back to the question
- Good examples or illustrations given
- A correct and measurable clear stand point is given
- The essay could qualify to be good but the stand point is not mentioned when expected

Very good essay(19-21)

- All the good features in a good essay are exhibited
- Much of what expected is given i.e half of the expected points raised
- Points are presented systematically, well argued in good and simple English
- The points are linked to the question not accidentally mentioned
- Chronological flow of information is observed
- Relevant historical facts are given with correct spellings
- No factual errors, no lies
- A clear and measurable stand point is given in the introduction, transition paragraph and conclusion, and maintained throughout the essay
- The essay is coherent

- Some degree of originality identified
- Respect of a proper time frame

Excellent essay(22-25)

- Almost all the required points are exhausted
- All the points are correct and not repeated
- New ideas or points are given no top of those expected
- Correct examples and no spelling errors
- Carefully selected and simple english used
- The essay is systematic and flows in a chronological order
- A very clear stand is given where its expected and maintained throughout the essay
- Respect of a proper time frame
- Originality and creativity in the essay observed
- All the features of a very good essay are recognised

1. Examine the ways in which the problems of minorities are delt with in any one East African country.

APPROACH

The candidate is expected to identify the measures that have been taken by the East African governments to protect the minority rights.

- Expected facts
- The government adopted the UN system and the universal declaration of human rights. In 1995 constitution of Uganda under article 36 states that "minorities have a right to participate in decision making proccess.
- The govnrment of Uganda has recognised social and economic programmes basing on equality as a way of addressing minority problem.
- The government has recognised individual group effort through self reliance and co-operative organisations in order to improve on their welfare.

- The government has also extended services like education and rural health services which has been done through the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE).
- The government has instituted special measures to aid the disadvantaged groups in Uganda state in order to enable them to enjoy their rights and privileges, e.g. 1.5 additional points for the girl child joining higher institutions of learning.
- The government has also used the local government system under which she has decentralised and empowered the local authority right from LC1 to LCV to take independent decisions.
- Uganda fully recognises and subscribes to the system and universal declaration of human rights in the promotion of human rights.
- Uganda, just as Kenya and Tanzania has different bodies to fight for minority rights, e.g. the human rights commission that was established for the purpose of executing investigations on any form of abuse on human rights.
- The cross cultural foundation of Uganda (CCFU) has fought for the rights and freedoms of the minority groups by promoting the culture of the marginalised people in Uganda.
- There are also different NGOs in East Africa to fight for minority rights among which is Uganda Women Efforts to save orphans (UWESO), World Vision.
- Even the presidents of East Africa have been influential in fighting for the minority rights, e.g. the president of Uganda, H.E. Dr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni advised the cultural institutions against suppressing minority groups etc.

conclusion.

Mark as a whole (25 marks)

2. Discuss the significance of a constitution in a nation.

Approach

- A candidate is expected to identify the advantage/benefits of a written constitution.

Expected facts

- A constitution refers to a supreme law that governs the social, political and economic life of citizens in the country.
- Changing a written constitution is difficult since it requires a lot of procedures and this is beneficial to the state because however much the leader may want to change any clause in the constitution.
- A written constitution eases the governing of the country, e.g. it outlines the human rights and freedom of all citizens in the country.

- It clearly defines the state boundaries and also acts as a guideline on the economic choice of the country.
- A constitution that is written makes the running of the nation very smooth, e.g it outlines the human rights and freedoms of all citizens.
- Written constitutions have stood a taste of revolution and political changes.
- It helps in the maintenance of law and order within the country.
- Breaking a written constitution calls for punishments that are clearly spelt out in the written or formal document.
- A written constitution has an educative value. This is because it highlights the central values and overall goals of the political systems.
- Written constitutions are tangible, this means that they can easily be seen and touched.
- Written constitutions are more binding because they are more permanent, detailed and even illustrate in nature, it can be found anywhere in any given independent nation.
- A written constitution can be re-interpreted over a generation without having to be modified or even changed.
- In a written constitution, the powers of legislative or parliament are documented cutting its sovereignty down to its size.
- A written constitution enables the non-political judges to guard the constitution and ensure that its provisions are upheld by other public bodies.

Mark as whole(25marks)

3. Examine the merits and demerites of a monarchical state.

Core

- The monarchical state refers to a state governed by a king or a queen with all powers assumed through inheritance and the legality of the rule is based on tradition.

Facts to consider

MERITS

- The change of government in monarchical states is very stable and therefore peaceful.
- Decision making under monarchical system of arrangement is very easy and fast.
- There is very effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery by the king or queen's agents.
- In monarchical states, there is high level of unity because the traditional leader leads people of the same culture and values.

- The traditional leader becomes the country's source of pride and history, e.g Swaziland, UK, and Japan hence an advantage .
- Monarchies highly promote ,preserve and maintain the traditional values of their people.
- Monarchies are highly peaceful and this is due to the much respect that the people give to the traditional rulers.
- There is no competition for power and this is because the king or queen is the final person culturally accepted as the leader, and the procedures for power transfer are well known, this prevents tendencies of people competing for power in such states or countries.
- People work very hard in such states which increase on their productivity.
- Monarchical states are always in good and harmonious relations amongst each other.
- They do not spend money on things like elections, voting, civil education, so as to win leadership positions.
- There is smooth running of the state or government and this is because there are few political parties that exist and no opposition politically hence advantages.

DEMERITS

- Such states lack democracy and the rule of law which makes them dictatorial and autocratic in nature.
- In most cases, the king's clan in such states is more favoured at the expense of others within the state.
- Absolute monarchies tend to violate the fundamental rights and privileges of man, e.g the right to vote their choice to power.
- They do not give platform to new ideas or changes to take place something that keeps them static, primitive and traditional.
- In some cases, the monarchical governments or states may fail to succeed because power is in hands of a very few grouping of people yet their area of governance may be big.
- Political instability may arise as people attempt to fight for their fundamental rights and privileges.
- Interests and views of majority of the citizens in such states may not be heard and this is because the state is under governance of a minority or very few people.
- In monarchical states, creativity is discouraged as well as modernisation and this is because they tend to conform to the traditional setting.

- Monarchical states tend to exploit and oppress people because leaders require them to work for both the leaders and for themselves thereby exploiting people something that is bad.
- They do not promote national unity and this is because they are usually formed by members of either one tribe or few related clans.
- Monarchical states always badly treat their opponents and this they do especially through killing or exterminating their opponents.

Mark as whole(25marks)

4. Explain the role of the judiciary in the implementation of the rule of law.

Core

- The rule of law refers to the supremacy of the law as opposed to arbitrary powers. It excludes the existence of prerogative authority on governments, part which means that a human being may be punished for the breach of the law.

Expected facts

- It is the judiciary arm of the government that is charged with punishing the law breakers in the East African countries.
- The judiciary advises the executive to work within limits of their powers or authority thereby promoting the rule of law in East Africa.
- It is the one that witnesses the installation of the new government after the election, e.g. new president or cabinet ministers in Uganda.
- Judiciary arm of the government presides over all civil disputes and give relief on the basis of evidence government also.
- It gives legal advice to the government on legal issues and the rule of law.
- It assists in the succession of the property of the deceased or dead persons and this is done through the office of the Administrator General.
- The judiciary protects the rights of the citizens and other people from inhuman treatment, e.g. imprisonment without trials, detention for a long period of time without trial.
- The judiciary interprets the meaning of some articles, clauses and statutes in the constitution for the benefits of all citizens.
- It enforces the laws of the country through the different organs like the police, courts of law, army among others for the country's safety and stability.

- It is the judiciary that hears all the criminal cases reported to it and passes judgement basing on the evidence provided against the accused person convicted that acquits him or her hence ensuring fair judgement of cases.
- The judiciary has a duty of hearing and fairly determining election cases and petitions.
- Links and executive organ to legislative, e.g the executive proposes law and the legislative discusses and passes them and then returned to executive for signing.
- Investigates and confirms claims, e.g when a person has been convicted and imprisoned.
- It supervises the general work of the courts of law all over the country.
- it also takes on preventive measures on the people who were expected to cause chaos of insecurity in the country etc.

Mark as whole(25marks)

5. Describe the structure of the local government in East Africa.

Core

- Local government is defined as the body which is responsible of administering a small geographical area, city among others.

Expected facts

- The district council or city council is the highest with political authority that it has to exercise in line with the constitution.
- All its members have to be citizens of the country.
- The district council should have a mayor.
- One council representing one electoral area of the district.
- Two councillors one of which should be a female youth representing the youth in the district.
- Two councillors with disabilities. A male and a female.
- Women councillors to represent women.
- For one to be eligible to stand as a local candidate on any position of the local government one should be;

a) A citizen of that country

b) He/she should be a member in that district

c) One has to be a registered voter

d) Should have a sound mind

- It prohibits the people from holding public offices, cultural leaders, government workers, and people under death sentences from standing for any position in the local government.
- One who wishes to stand as the chairperson should be from thirty years to seventy five years with academic qualifications of Advanced level.
- The electoral commission publishes in the gazette days, name of the places where it is to be done for those wishing to stand to be nominated.
- The members wishing to stand in any position of leadership in the local government have to in person submit his/her papers to the returning officer of a district for nomination.
- After the nomination, the electoral commission sets the dates and the places where the voting will take place.
- The voting process has to be monitored by police officers, officers of the electoral commission candidates, polling agents, observers and others monitoring the electoral process from the beginning up to the end and declaration of the electoral results.
- The returning officers after the voting has taken place do count the votes and declare the one with the most votes etc.

Mark as whole(25marks)

6. Describe the composition of the legislative council in East Africa.

Core

- The LEGCO was a council that was established in 1920 by the British colonial Government to legislate laws in the colonial Uganda. Its membership during its initial stage was very small and limited to only the whites. However, although it was meant to assist in making laws in the colonial Uganda, it had fewer powers and most of the powers were in hands of the queen of England.

Expected facts

- The LEGCO was under the leadership of the Governor appointed by her majesty, the queen of England.
- The council was composed of four officials who included the chief secretary, attorney general, treasury and the principle medical officer and two non officials who were H.H.
- The chief secretary, this was the person charged with the responsibility of keeping the records of the of the colonial Government in the country.
- The Attorney General. This was in charge of defending the colonial governments activities in the colony.

- The treasurer whose obligation was to ensure proper collection of taxes, e.g the hut and gun taxes as well as ensuring proper use of the funds by the colonial government officials.
- The principle medical officer who had the obligation of ensuring that the people in Uganda are in good health especially the British officials.
- Still in 1920s. Indians started to rise against the colonial regime demanding for equal representation in the council like the British.
- Since there were no efforts made to include the Africans in the operations of the council, it was seen as useless to them and only benefited the whites and the Asians.
- Sir Apollo Kagwa and DaudiChwa the king of Buganda by then wrote a letter complaining to the colonial regime that was making laws in the kingdom which was against the terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
- In response to the letter of the Kabaka. In 1940s the colonial government started to admit Africans in the LEGCO.
- The governor went on nominating Africans to the LEGCO and by the mid 1950s, their number had greatly appreciated in the council.
- In 1958, the governor appointed the speaker of the LEGCO.
- The representatives of the Africans to the LEGCO were to be elected from the different parts of the colony.
- The sending of African Representatives to the council led to the increase in their number in 1958
- In 1961, the colonial government organised elections for the people to elect the members of LEGCO and this further increased on the number of members in the LEGCO.
- It is vital to observe that the current parliament/National Assembly originated from the LEGCO as suggested by the wild committee etc.

Mark as whole(25marks)

7. Describe the feature of free and fair elections.

Core

- Elections refer to the process of choosing a right person to lead others in a certain position, e.g president, member of parliament. A person who votes in this case is called an electorate.

Expected facts

- All people who are 18years and above are allowed to cast their votes in these elections without any form of restriction.

- In the free and fair election, members are given an opportunity to register as voters for public offices.
- They should be transparent, i.e the posts which people contest for should be equally open at all without discrimination, the date for election, polling stations among others.
- For the elections to be free and fair, contestants should not interfere or influence the voters as they cast their votes on the favoured contestants.
- such elections are not characterised with torture and voters are able to vote for the candidate of their choice without fear, intimidation or prosecution from the government.
- The officials of the electoral commission should be independent politically without support of any political parties operating within the country.
- Members contesting in the elections should be given equal platform to air out their views through the press and the media houses without restrictions.
- In such elections members should be given an opportunity to register and nominate themselves without intimidation, fear of persecution from the government or any other citizen.
- In such elections counting of voters should be transparent and counted by an independent body in the presence of overseers to ensure the votes are not tampered with.
- In such elections, there is a clear criteria for the registration of voters.
- The members of the electoral commission should carry on civic education to educate the masses on the election programme.
- They should ensure peaceful transfer of power from one person to another
- They should offer opportunity to citizens of the country to vote and determine their representatives.
- They involve no election violence .
- They are genuine.
- voters registers are usually up to date.
- They allow individual contestants to move freely looking for voters throughout the country as they campaign for elections.

Mark as whole(25marks)

8. Explain the duties and responsibilities of the speaker of parliament.

Core

- A speaker of parliament is that person who has the responsibility and obligations presiding over the meeting and obligation of the parliament

Expected facts

- He or She has to see that there is promotion of law and order in the parliamentary house
- It is his or her duty to preside at the meetings of the national assembly
- He or she has to ensure that members of the house as well as other visitors are comfortable while in parliamentary house
- He or she has to ensure promotion and protection of the rights of the disadvantaged people in the society
- The speaker has to take records of whatever is discussed in the house and ensure their safety for future reference in case need for them arises.
- It is his/her duty to show the authority and power of the national assembly by ensuring that whatever the parliament passes is complemented by all men.
- He/she has to control the parliamentary seating by deciding which members should speak next in the parliamentary house.
- It is the speaker who represents the interests of the parliament on different matters to the head of state.
- He/she declares a seat vacant in case the member dies and gets any other problem that hinders his/her to properly execute his duties as a member of parliament etc.

Mark as whole(25marks)

- 9. Explain the factors that hindered the realisation of the East African federation.

Core

- East African federation was an attempt by the British colonial government to politically unite and bring together all the three E.A states which included Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. This was developed by Sir Harry Johnston which among other factors aimed at creating a large British Empire

Expected facts

- The federation failed due to disunity and tribalism as well as regional forces within individual states.

- Some Africans never supported the idea since it was seen as a threat to their resources especially the ones that were not embedded with resources.
- It also failed due to pressure from some white settlers and British back home as well as opposition from Africans.
- The economic depression of 1930s weakened the ability of the colonial government to implement the idea due to limitation in accumulation of funds.
- Differences that existed in the colonies.
- The Africans also opposed the idea and they saw it as something against their economic, social, and political development.
- In addition, Buganda opposed the idea as it was seen as being against the special status.
- Some leaders in Britain never supported the idea arguing that Africans had the right to develop independently.
- The outbreak of the second world war(1939-1945)
- The departure of Lord Amery from the colonial rule.
- Kenya and Uganda's refusal to extend the railway line in Tabora and Mwanza in Tanganyika.
- Opposition that the agitation of the federation idea received from the British parliament.
- The rise of Adolf Hitler to power in Germany in 1933.
- The presence of the white settlers in Kenya who had become a problem to the Africans, e.g by taking away their lands.
- The influence of Donald Cameron who opposed the idea of federating East Africa.
- The status of Tanganyika. She was merely a mandated territory in Britain.
- Conflicts that rose as a result of misunderstandings regard to where the headquarters of the union were to be put etc.

Mark as a whole(25marks)

10. Assess the impact of the formation of the East African community.

Core

- EAC was a regional economic integration born in 1967 among the three states of East Africa, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

Achievements of EAC

- The community created employment opportunities to the East African co-operation.
- It promoted unity and co-operation between the three East African countries and this has existed up to date.
- It set up the East African Development Bank with its headquarters in Kampala.
- It promoted industrial expansion in East Africa.
- It reduced on the level of illiteracy through provision of quality education
- Tanzania and Kenya also developed education institution like Dar-es-salaam and Nairobi universities.
- It promoted research in the field of agriculture.
- It reduced levels of poverty and this improved on the people's standards of living in East Africa.
- It reduced on the levels of poverty and this improved on the people's standards of living in East Africa
- It linked East Africa to other international organisation like the European economic community
- It promoted easy currency exchange among exchange rates by adopting a common foreign exchange rate.
- It laid foundation to the formation of the current E.A.C.
- There was expansion in trade and commerce in East Africa through the adoption of common benefits against those amongst themselves.

FAILURES

- It failed to stop personal conflict among the member states.s
- It failed to create a common currency for the East African state.
- It failed to manage the East African co-operation of common services.
- It failed to improve on the transport system especially between Uganda and Tanzania.
- It failed to solve the problem of pverty.
- etc.

Mark as a whole(25marks)

END