



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022P 210/1

MARKING GUIDE 2022

SCALES

00-05: ALL MOST IRRELEVANT

06-09: JUST TO THE POINT / SKECTCHY

10-12: GENERALIZED ESSAY / O'LEVEL TYPE

13-15: FAIRLY GOOD

16-18: GOOD ESSAY

19-21: VERY GOOD ESSAY

22-25: EXCELLENT ESSAY

N.B: EACH NUMBER IS MARKED AS A WHOLE

1. Examine the role played by Ghana's independence in the growth and development of African Nationalism.

Preamble

- ❖ A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the role played by Ghana's independence in the growth and development of African Nationalism.
- ❖ Other factors are required
- ❖ A stand point is a must
- ❖ Draw a conclusion

Points to consider

Background of Ghana's independence.

Define African Nationalism

- a. The independence of Ghana inspired other African colonies to demand for their independence.

- b. Ghana also organized the third all African conference and all African trade union federation in 1959.
- c. Ghana organized and hosted the first pan – African conference in 1958.
- d. It provided pan-African with a home base on African continent.
- e. Ghana played a great role in the formation of OAU in 1963.
- f. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah wrote books with titles such as “African must unite”, “Neo-Colonialism”, etc which inspired Africans to demand their independence.
- g. Ghana gave financial, moral, military and material support to freedom. Fighters and political parties.
- h. Ghana provided office space, modest pay and hiding places for Africans nationalists fighting colonial rule.
- i. Ghana condemned colonialism in the UN meetings
- j. Ghana promoted the principles of non-alignment.
- k. Ghana encouraged unity by condemning secessions in Africa.
- l. It called upon nationalists to form political parties.
- m. Ethnic solidarity in Ghana’s struggle for independence was a big lesson

Other factors

- n. Colonial policies in Africa.
- o. Role of African independent churches
- p. Role of independent states
- q. Role of missionary activities in Africa
- r. Pan African movement since 1900
- s. Influence of world war I in 1914
- t. Influence of Russian revolution 1917
- u. Italo- Ethiopian crisis 1935
- v. Influence of world war II
- w. The liberation of Ethiopian 1941
- x. The signing of the Atlantic charter 1941
- y. Brazzaville conference 1944
- z. Formation of UNO 1945
- aa. Victory of the labour party 1945
- bb. Convening of Manchester conference 1945
- cc. Rise of super powers-USA and USSR 1946

dd. Role of urbanization 1946.

Etc.

2. Explain the causes and effects of the 1956 Suez Canal crisis.

Preamble

- ❖ A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the causes and effects of 1956 Suez Canal crisis.
- ❖ A stand point is required on the effects
- ❖ A conclusion is important

Point to consider.

- a. Background of the Suez canal crisis
- b. The desire to attain full independence by Egypt
- c. Influence of the world war politics
- d. Nasser's military confidence
- e. Nationalization of the Suez Canal by Colonel Abdel Nasser.
- f. Nasser's support to the anti-colonial movements in Africa.
- g. Withdrawal of western aid by America and Britain
- h. Formation of the Suez Canal free users' association by Britain and France.
- i. The conspiracy between Britain, France and Israel.
- j. Violation of the 1936 Anglo- Egyptian treaty.
- k. The desire to protect British economic interests in the Mediterranean Sea.
- l. The closure of the Gulf of Aquaba by Egypt.
- m. The rise to power of colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1954.
- n. Nasser's desire to maintain economic supremacy in the region.
- o. Opposition of the 1955 Baghdad pact by Egypt.
- p. Need by Egyptians to benefit from the Suez Canal zone.
- q. Desire to preserve Egyptian culture and Islamic principles.

Effects

Positive effects

- r. British and French property was nationalized by Nasser
- s. Egypt achieved complete independence.

- t. Strengthened Egyptians' support for Nasser.
- u. It boosted Nasser's personality in Africa and the Arab world
- v. It changed the attitude of Africans towards the Arabs.
- w. Israel gained significant territorial concessions.
- x. Led to successful operation of the Suez canal by Egypt
- y. Led to creation of the United Arab Republic.
- z. It gave Nasser an opportunity to start supporting African liberation movement openly.

Negative effects

- aa. It caused death and destruction of property.
 - bb. The crisis intensified cold war between super powers.
 - cc. Led to the resignation of two British members of parliament and prime minister.
 - dd. It resulted in a world oil crisis
 - ee. The crisis spoilt relations between Britain and America.
- Etc.

3. Account for the long survival of apartheid in South Africa between 1948 and 1994.

Preamble

- ❖ A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the factors for the long survival of apartheid in South Africa between 1948 and 1994.
- ❖ A conclusion is necessary.

Points to consider

- a. Definition of apartheid
- b. Establishment of Bantu homelands
- c. Formation of the triumvirate
- d. The military strength of the apartheid government
- e. The assassination of anti-apartheid leaders such as Steve Biko, Chris- Hani, etc.
- f. Poverty and backwardness of the blacks in South African.

- g. Role of the apartheid regime spy network e.g. Bureau of state security (BOSS), Parliamentary Internal Security Commission (PISCO).
- h. Non-violent methods used by Africans in the initial stages (methodology)
- i. The presence of multi-national companies in South Africa e.g. Barclays bank.
- j. The cold war politics on the African continent.
- k. Poor education given to the blacks in South Africa.
- l. Role of conservation apartheid leader's e.g. Dr. Daniel Malan, Verwoerd, P.W. Botha
- m. The delayed independence of front line states and post-independence problems in those countries
- n. The economic strength of the apartheid regime in South Africa
- o. The collaboration of some African states e.g. Malawi/Détente policy of Henry Verwoerd.
- p. The weakness of OAU
- q. The weakness of UNO

4. Examine the causes and effects of the 1959 Hutu uprising in Rwanda

Preamble

- ❖ A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the causes and effects of the 1959 Hutu uprising in Rwanda.
- ❖ A stand point on effects is necessary
- ❖ Draw a conclusion

Point to consider

- a. Background of the 1959 Hutu uprising
- b. The cultural arrogance of the Tutsi
- c. The political domination of the Tutsi
- d. Unfair land distribution in Rwanda
- e. The Hutu were over taxed
- f. The role played by the catholic church and arch Bishop Perraudin
- g. The influence of the Hutu elites
- h. Forced labour and oppression proved the Hutu into war
- i. Sudden death of Mwami Mbatia III without leaving an heir

- j. Sudden switching off support by the Belgians to the newly formed Bahutu political movement.
- k. Harsh reaction to peaceful Hutu demonstrations.
- l. The 1959 Gitamara massacre.
- m. The influence of world war II
- n. The long tradition of Hutu resistance
- o. Failure by the Belgians to create ethnic unity in Rwanda.

Effects

Positive effects

- p. Rwanda attained her independence
- q. Tutsi in 1962 aristocracy/monarchy was overthrown.
- r. Constitutional rule was introduced in Rwanda.
- s. Social democracy was realized in Rwanda
- t. Agrarian reforms were initiated by the new Hutu government.
- u. Hutu government attempted to promote reconciliation and unity between the Tutsi and Hutu.
- v. The Rwandese army was restructured to suit Hutu interests.
- w. Led to the rise of Hutu supremacy to replace Tutsi over lordship.
- x. It gave rise to new groups of people e.g Banyamulenge and Bafumbira.

Negative

- y. It entrenched neo-colonialism in Rwanda.
- z. Led to wanton loss of life and destruction of property.
- aa. It led to refugee crisis.
- bb. The army was brought into the politics of Rwanda.
- cc. Led to the emergence of Tutsi. Nationalism.
- dd. The revolution introduced genocide in the affairs of Rwanda.
- ee. It triggered off Hutu uprising in neighboring Burundi.
- ff. It greatly undermined the dignity and respect of Tutsis.
- gg. The revolution spoiled diplomatic ties between Rwanda and her neighbours
- hh. The revolution fuelled Hutu-Tutsi ethnic tension and conflict.

Etc

5. Assess the role played by economic factors in the outbreak of the Katanga attempted secession.

Preamble.

- ❖ A candidate is expected to give and explain the role played by economic factors in the outbreak of the Katanga attempted secession.
- ❖ Other factors are also required
- ❖ A stand point is a must
- ❖ A conclusion is important.

Points to consider

- a. Background of Katanga crisis.
- b. Presence of minerals in Katanga.
- c. Presence of fertile soils.
- d. Lumumba's socialist policy (Lumumba's plan to nationalize the economy.
- e. Heavy industrialization of Katanga region.
- f. Over dependency on Katanga's economy by other regions.
- g. The lucrative trade in Katanga area.
- h. Infrastructural development in kataga
- i. Presence of foreign investment (big size of foreign investors).

Other factors

- j. Abrupt granting independence to Congo in 1960
- k. The power ambitions of moiseTshombe
- l. The weakness of the central government
- m. Weakness of the independence constitution
- n. Unfair representation of Katanga in national assembly
- o. Influence of the cold war politics
- p. Failure by Belgians to unite the Congolese
- q. Rumors of the Buluba, Kasai and Kivu secession.
- r. The 1960 army mutiny in Congo Zaire
- s. Lumumba's independence speech.
- t. The Belgian policy of paternalism
- u. The weakness of UNO.
- v. Inspiration from earlier secessions elsewhere e.g Pakistan in 1948

- w. The bombing of port Matadi
- x. Micro – nationalism in congo-zaire.
- y. The big size of Congo.

6. Assess the influence of schools in promoting national unity in **anyone** independent state in East Africa.

Preamble

- ❖ A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the influence of schools in promoting national unity in any one independent state in east Africa.
- ❖ Other factors are also required
- ❖ A stand point is a must
- ❖ Draw a conclusion.

Points to consider

- a. Definition of a school
- b. Schools have emphasized the principle of democracy.
- c. Schools have stressed collective agricultural work .
- d. Schools inculcate a sense of nationalism, patriotism and tolerance among children.
- e. National languages are taught in schools
- f. Schools have helped to reduce illiteracy levels and equipped citizens with the knowledge of readily
- g. Schools produce all round people in practical skills
- h. Schools have led to environmental awareness and conservation
- i. Schools easen communication among the citizens.
- j. Schools have helped in the emancipation of women.
- k. Schools help to preserve African identify by transmitting society's traditions and cultural heritage across generations.
- l. They have liberated the natives from ignorance, disease and poverty.
- m. They have prepared manpower for all levels of the county's development.

Other factors

- n. The role of pan African movement

- o. The role of OAU and later AU
- p. Music, dance, Drama and art
- q. Philosophies by some African leader's e.g. ujamaa in Tanzania, Harambee in Kenya etc.
- r. Religions such as ATR, Islam, Christianity, etc do unite people.
- s. Games and sports played under CHAN, CECAFA, etc.
- t. Regional economic integrations such as SADCC, EAC, PTA, COMESA.
- u. The role of national constitutions
- v. Good governance
- w. Revival and existence of traditional institutions.
- x. Relations with non-African groupings like Arab league, EEC
- y. The role of nationalists.

7. To what extent did the organisation of African unity achieve the aims and objectives of its founders between 1963 and 1980?

Preamble.

- ❖ A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the extent to which the OAU achieved the aims and objectives of its founders between 1963-1980.
- ❖ Show the failures of OAU
- ❖ A stand point is required
- ❖ Give at least one aim
- ❖ A conclusion is important.

Points to consider

- a. Background of OAU.
- b. The organisation had a long period of existence.
- c. It successfully fought colonialism from Africa.
- d. The OAU successfully intervened in and ended some civil wars in Africa
- e. It successfully promoted the revival of the traditional cultural heritage.
- f. The organisation promoted international cooperation and understanding.
- g. The OAU settled several interstate conflicts among member states.
- h. It promoted the development of transport and communication infrastructure
- i. It condemned and fought secessions in Africa.
- j. The organisation fought neo-colonialism.

- k. It set up African development bank in 1964 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
- l. It successfully alleviated the refugee problem in Africa.
- m. The OAU promoted scientific advancement.
- n. The OAU successfully promoted the establishment of regional economic and political integrations.
- o. It promoted policy of non- alignment.
- p. It trained influential and great African leaders.
- q. The OAU fought social segregation and discrimination.

Failures/weakness of OAU

- r. The OAU failed to achieve the united states of Africa.
- s. Interstate conflicts continued to occur between 1963 and 1980.
- t. Political assassinations of Africans leaders persisted even in the presence of OAU.
- u. It failed to root out neo-colonialisation in Africa.
- v. The refugee problem continued to exist in Africa.
- w. Military coups and civil wars were rampant during the tenure of OAU
- x. It failed to uplift the standards of living of its people.
- y. It failed to adopt a common stand on many issues of international concern.
- z. Human right violations continued in Africa.
- aa. Failed to protect its members from external aggression
- bb. It failed to establish a military high command
- cc. It failed to uplift the state of socio-economic infrastructure on the African continent

Etc.

8. How far did the Asians contribute to their expulsion from Uganda in 1972 by President Idi Amin?

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the contribution of Asians to their own expulsion from Uganda in 1972.
- Other factors are important.
- A stand point is a must
- A conclusion makes the essay complete

Points to consider,

- a. Background of the expulsion of Asians
- b. Asians practiced price discrimination
- c. Asian employers were accused of being harsh.
- d. Racism practiced by the Asians earned them an expulsion.
- e. The increasing Asian population
- f. Refusal by an Asian widow to make love with president Amini
- g. The duo citizenship of the Asians led to their expulsion.
- h. Asians monopolized trade in Uganda
- i. Exploitation of Uganda by the Asians

Other factors

- j. President Idi Amin wanted to fulfill the common man's charter.
- k. Amin's desire to retaliate against Britain
- l. The desire by president Amini to create jobs for Ugandans.
- m. President Amini dream/ nightmare in Tororo.
- n. Amini wanted to reward his supporters
- o. The inspiration from Colonel Muamar Gadafi of Libya.
- Etc

9. Examine the factors for the collapse of the East African Community in 1977

Preamble

- A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the factor for the collapse of the East African Community in 1977.
- A conclusion makes the essay complete
- **Points to consider**
 - a. Definition of EAC
 - b. Ideological differences among member states eg capitalism vs socialism
 - c. Personal differences among leaders eg Idi Amini and Nyerere
 - d. Lack of common currency among member states.
 - e. Closure of borders
 - f. Lack of a common language
 - g. Unbalanced distribution of services eg Kenya got more

- h. Different economic systems: Kenya – capitalism, Uganda – mixed economy and Tanzania – centralized economy
- i. The completion of Tanzam railway in 1976 made Tanzania develop more ties with Zambia and less with the EAC.
- j. Financial constraints /lack of capital
- k. Lack of experience in running an integration
- l. World protectionism/economic Nationalism
- m. Corruption among member states
- n. Duplication of industries
- p. Personalization of decision making
External interference and sabotage of the EAC
- q. The collapse of the common service.
- r. Failure to accommodate other countries such Rwanda, Burundi etc.
- s. Failure to involve the masses
- t. The tide of economic depression of 1973.
- u. Sabotage of foreign exchange
- v. Lack of political will from politicians.

10. Examine the role played by economic factors in the outbreak of the 1980 coup in Liberia.

Preamble

- ❖ A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the role played by economic factors in the overthrow of William Tilbert's Government in Liberia
- ❖ Other factors are required
- ❖ A stand point is a must.

Points to consider

- a. Background of the coup
- b. Dependence on Iron ore/failure to diversify Liberian economy
- c. Over exploitation of timber resources leading to its exhaustion
- d. Poor infrastructure in Liberia
- e. Lack of foreign investments

- f. World economic recession following oil price increase.
- g. High rates of inflation in Liberia
- h. High cases of corruption
- i. Collapse of domestic industries
- j. Breakdown of firestone company/ monopoly of rubber industry
- k. Failure to fight corruption by William Tilbert
- l. Closing down of Liberian mining industry in 1977
- m. Over expenditure on OAU activities
- n. Over taxation of the Liberian people
- o. Low salaries for workers/ army
- p. Unbalanced regional development
- q. Famine of 1978 in Liberia

Other factors

- r. High level of illiteracy
- s. Dictatorship of the Tilbert Government
- t. Declaration of Liberia as single party state (true ruling party)
- u. Poor health conditions in Liberia
- v. Cold war politics in Africa
- w. Tribalism promoted by president William Tolbert
- x. The weakness of OAU
- y. Brutality of president William Tolbert
- z. Influence of other coup in Africa eg 1963 in Togo 1971 in Uganda, etc.
- aa. President William Tolbert practiced nepotism
- bb. Greed for power by the coup plotters