**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**P210.1 HISTORY 1**

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. **ASSESS THE ROLE OF THE 1941 ATLANTIC CHARTER IN THE DECOLONIZATION OF AFRICA (25MKS)**

**Preamble.**

* A candidate is expected to give and explain the contribution of the 1941 Atlantic charter to the growth of nationalism in Africa.
* Other factors are required
* A good essay should have a stand point.

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of Atlantic chanter and African nationalism.
2. The Atlantic charter confirmed the legitimacy of African a aspiration for independence
3. It led to the birth of the united nations organization in 1945
4. The charter influenced the a adoption of the Universal Dedarationof Human Rights ( UDHR)
5. The charter also demanded for the respect of the right of all peoples to close a form of government of their will.
6. It proclaimed the restoration of sovereign right and self government to states which had been deprived of them.
7. The signing of the Atlantic charter made Britain to declare her commitment to respect democracy of the right of the colonial people to self government
8. The charter opened up the gates of USA and USSR to intervene in WWII in 1941, leading to the rise USA and USSR as super powers after the war.
9. The signing of the Atlanticcharter increased African Political a awareness
10. The Atlantic charter influenced the activities of West African students Union (WASU) led by Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria.
11. Failure to implement the resolutions of the Atlantic charter by the colonial masters influenced Africans to militarism e.g. Mau Mau uprising in Kenya.
12. The signing of the Atlantic charter exposed the white man’s conspiracy
13. It influenced American commitment to the decolonization process in Africa manifested in president Roosevelt’s visit to Morocco

**Other factors**

1. Exploitative and oppressive colonial policies
2. Establishment of independent African churches
3. Existence of independent African states like Liberia and Ethiopia
4. The pan African movement-1900
5. The first world war -1914-1918
6. The Russian revolution-1917
7. The Italo-Ethiopian Crisis- 1935
8. The liberation of Ethiopian- 1941
9. The 1944 Brazzaville conference
10. Formation of UNO in 1945
11. Victory of the labour party – 1945
12. Urbanization in Africa

Etc. (25marks)

1. **ACCOUNT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE 1964 ZANZIBAR REVOLUTION.**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to clearly identify and explain the factors for the success of the 1964 Zanzibar revolution
* A good essay should have a conclusion

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of Zanzibar revolution
2. The good choice of the day on which the revolution occurred favoured the success
3. Capture of Ziwami armory and them seizure of mtoni police station
4. The inefficient and weaken spy network of the Arab government
5. Numerical advantage which Africans had over the Arabs.
6. The abdication of sultan Jams hid
7. Over wheeling support given to the revolutions of Africans
8. Weakness of the Arab government rolled success in the lands of the Africans.
9. The retrenched policemen joined the revolutionary forces
10. Support rendered to the revolutionaries by mainland Tanzania.
11. The isolation of the Arab regime on the island of Zanzibar rolled success in the lands of African.
12. The charismatic and competent leadership of John Okello
13. British isolation of the Arabs led to the defeat of the Arabs
14. The small size of Zanzibar island which made mobilization easy
15. The determination to end foreign rule parthy explains the success of the revolution
16. The disintegration of the Arab aimed forces
17. Establishment of the RCC provided the organization structure and leaderships
18. The secret planning done by the revolutionaries.

Etc. (25marks)

1. **EXAMINE THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE 1961-1975 LIBERATION WAR IN ANGOLA (25MARKS)**

Preamble

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the causes and effects of the 1961-1975 liberation war in Angola
* A good candidate should give a stand point on the effects

**Points to consider**

1. a viable definition of the 1961-1975 liberation war in Angola
2. failure of Portugal to honour the peaceful demands for reform and freedom
3. The Portuguese policy of regarding Angola as its overseas province
4. the desire to end Portugal’s exploitation of Angola’s minerals
5. influence of Marxism-Leninism philosophy
6. the Portuguese racism and discrimination against the Africans in Angola
7. “wind of change” which blew across the African continent after ww II
8. The policyof assimilating Angolans into Portuguese culture.
9. Influence of the cold war between super powers
10. The rise of the personality of net Agostino played a visible role in causing the war
11. Influence of moderate Portuguese citizens
12. The emergence of the Bakongo ethnic nationalism
13. Forced cash crop growing
14. Under minding Angola’s independence

**Effects**

**Positive**

1. Angola got her independence under Agostino Neto
2. Racism and discrimination ended
3. Agricultural reforms were carried out which led to self-sufficiency
4. Reforms in Education sector also took place
5. The war of independence ld to women emancipation
6. The new government improved health conditions of its people
7. Democratic governance was introduced in Angola
8. Colonial exploitation came to an end

**Negative**

1. There was colossal loss of lives
2. Property was also destroyed
3. It contributed to the refugee crisis in Angola and elsewhere.

Etc. (25marks)

1. **DISCUS THE OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED BY PAN AFRICANISTS SINCE 1945**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the obstacles encountered by pan Africanists since 1945
* A good essay should have a conclusion

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of pan Africanists
2. The colonial legacy due to balkanization of the content
3. Geographical vastness of the Africa continent covering 11.5million square kilometers.
4. Assassination of leading pan Africanists such as Edwardo mondlane, samara machel
5. Neo – colonialism and all its manifestation
6. Lack of a unifying language in Africa
7. For a long time, pan Africanism was highly intellectual and a lineated the majority peasants and illiterate
8. Separatist struggles have also endangered the attainment of continental unity
9. Personal differences between and among Africa leaders
10. Interstate conflicts have also hindered the attainment of continental unity
11. Ideological differences
12. The rampant civil wars and military coups in Africa
13. Military intervention in the political affairs of the states in the 1960s and 1970s
14. High level of illiteracy and ignorance
15. Formation of OAU in 1963 was a major handle in the attainment of continental unity
16. The division of pan Africanism into the Casablanca and Monrovia blocs
17. Poverty and under-development in Africa
18. The cold war politics between 1946 to 1991
19. The mistrust and suspicions between the Arab north and the black south of Africa
20. Difference in geographical size and level of development among African states

Etc. (25marks)

1. **ASSESS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY BETWEEN 1967AND 1977.**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the achievements of the East African community between 1967 and 1977.
* Failures are also required
* A good candidate should give a stand point and at least one objective

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of the East African Community
2. Promoted the spirit of cooperation among the East African states
3. It successfully established common services for the three member states
4. It promoted the mobility of African people within the community
5. The community increased cross border trade in the region
6. The community successfully established the East African legislative assembly
7. It promoted pan Africanism
8. There was an improvement in transport and communication infrastructure in the region
9. It modernized agriculture in the region
10. It established the east African development Bank
11. It protected domestic infant industries from external competition and dumping court of appeal based in Uganda
12. The community established the East African court of appeal based in Uganda
13. The community came up with a common currency, the shilling
14. The widened the scope of employment
15. It promoted Kiswahili language in East Africa
16. Led to scientific and technological advancement in East Africa

**Failure**

1. The leaders of the 3 states and ideological differences
2. Leaders had personal differences especially president Idi Amin and Julius Nyerere
3. The cold war politics weakened the East African Community
4. The collapse of the common services
5. There was unequal distribution of the activities and benefits of the East African Community It failed to accommodate other East African countries/small membership
6. The political immaturity of East African states and their leaders
7. Uganda’s invasion of Tanzania in 1977 soared relationships
8. The East African CommunityEast African Communitysuffered economic difficulties due to economic depression of the 1970s
9. The 1972-1973 world oil crisis parthy contributed to the failure of the East African Community The emergence of Nationalism within the East African CommunityEast African Community Introduction of restrictions on trade weakened the community
10. Tanzania labored and supported Ugandan enemies
11. Member states of the East African Community conflicted over appointments to the community

Etc. (25marks)

1. **TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE UJAMAA POLICY IN TANZANIA ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF ITS FOUNDERS?**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the achievements of the Ujamaa policy in Tanzania between 1967 and 1986
* The failures of Ujamaa policy are also required
* A good essay should have a stand point

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of Ujamaa
2. It led to the improvement in the provision of social services
3. Land was redistributed to the people of Tanzania
4. It boosted agricultural production
5. Ujamaa policy led to cultural transformation in Tanzania
6. It promoted national unity in Tanzania
7. The exploitative taxes introduced under capitalism were abolished
8. The economy of Tanzania was Africanized under Ujamaa
9. Ujamaa policy promoted the status and fame of Tanzania at international stage
10. It led to creation of employment opportunities
11. Ujamaa promoted industrialization in the Villages especially agro-processing lands
12. A triggered off the emergence of Urban centres across Tanzania
13. It led to the proper utilization and exploitation of resources of Tanzania
14. It fought Neo-colonialism in Tanzania
15. It improved national security and defence of the country

**Failures**

1. The policy criminated into a single party dictatorship
2. It led to the outbreak of famine and hunger in the 1970s
3. Tanzania was isolated by the western world especially Britain and America
4. The policy was also blamed for environmental degradation
5. Ujamaa prolonged Nyerere’s stay in power
6. The resettlement of people led to loss of land
7. It led to widespread corruption in Tanzania
8. The failure of Ujamaa paved way to Neo-colonialism
9. It failed to completely unite the people of Tanzania
10. It caused an economic crisis in Tanzania
11. The policy impoverished the people of Tanzania
12. The policy failed to heavily industrialize the country.

Etc. (25marks)

1. **EXAMINE THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN ANY ONE INDEPENDEN STATE IN AFRICA**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the causes and effects of unemployment in any one independent state in Africa
* A good essay should have a stand point on the effects

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of unemployment
2. The low levels of investment
3. Discrimination in the labour market
4. The use of capital intensive technology
5. Ignorance about the existing jobs far away
6. The un favaourable working conditions in some companies
7. The problem of rural-urban migration which causes urban unemployment
8. Seasonal changes e.g. those who operate machines that process agricultural product
9. The problem of rural-urban migration
10. The poor land tenure system
11. High population growth as a result of nutritional changes, etc
12. The gender bias

EFFECTS.

1. Poor standards of living
2. It increases dependence problem
3. It cause corruption and bribery
4. It leads to theft and robbery
5. It has led to increased prostitution
6. It makes people work hard
7. The government is tasked to create more employment opportunities
8. Failure for children to acquire education
9. It causes marriage instability
10. It may led to civil wars and coups
11. It makes people become creative

Etc. (25marks)

1. **ACCOUNT FOR THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ETHIOPIA DURING THE 1935-1941 CRISIS**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to identify and clearly explain the factors for Italians occupation of Ethiopia during the 1935-1941 Crisis
* A conclusion is also required.

**Points to consider**

1. A viable background of the Italo-Ethiopia crisis
2. The military superiority of the Italians
3. Mussolini’s desire to revenge for the shameful battle of Adowa
4. The unfairness of the Versailles peace settlement
5. Italy entered the colonial era late
6. Italy had prepared for war against Ethiopian for a long time
7. The good spy network of the Italians
8. Mussolini had the desire to civilize and spread Christianity to the Ethiopians
9. Italy’s violation of the treaty of perpetual friendship.
10. Italy’s desire to establish a united Italian East African empire in the region
11. The coming to power of Mussolini with his fascist ideology
12. The desire by Italy to display her military superiority to European
13. Italy’s desire to control port mwswa
14. The full support from the Italians was parthy responsible for the 1935-1941 crisis
15. Mussolini wanted to direct the minds of the Italians at home
16. The careful planning and thorough preparation of Benito Mussolini
17. The Italians applied divide and rule method
18. Overwhelming support the Italians gave Mussolini
19. The determination of the Italians led to Italian occupation of Ethiopia
20. The Italians got support from Somalia and Eritrea

Etc. (25marks)

1. **EXAMINE THE IMPACT OF NEO-COLONIALISM ON ANY ONE INDEPENDENT STAE IN EAST AFRICA**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and explain the positive and negative effects of Neo-colonialism in the development of any one country in Africa
* A stand point is required
* A candidate must identify one African country.

**Points to consider**

1. A viable definition of Neo-colonialism

**Negative effects**

1. Continued exploitation of African resources
2. Loss of independence/undermining
3. Failure to pursue to policy of NAM
4. Collapse of economic integrations
5. Led to political instabilities-coup cleats
6. African countries produce what they don’t produce
7. Sabotaged industrialization
8. Made African countries to accumulate foreign debts
9. Adoption of foreign cultures e.g. language
10. Creation of Neo-social class between the rich and the poor income inequality
11. Brain drain
12. Undermining of African technology/crafts man ship
13. Balance of payment problems
14. Increased inter-Staten conflicts
15. Profit repatriation/capital out flow
16. Creation of puppet leaders in Africa
17. African countries are dumping grounds for poor quality products
18. Environmental destruction
19. Irrelevant/poor education

**Positive effects**

1. Increased development aid
2. Provision of relief aid
3. Improved political stability in Africa
4. Promotes democracy
5. Bridges the investment gap
6. Infrastructure development
7. Technological transfer
8. Improvement in the provision of social service –education
9. Increased/ improved communication
10. Off-setting Budgetary deficits
11. Creation of employment opportunities
12. Filling the man power gap

Etc. (25marks)

1. **EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE 1966 COUP IN GHANA**

**Preamble**

* A candidate is expected to give and clearly explain the causes and effects of the 1966 coup in Ghana
* A good candidate is expected to give a stand point on the effects

**Points to consider**

1. A viable background of the 1966 coup in Ghana
2. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became a dictator
3. Discontent within the army led to the 1966 coup in Ghana
4. The economic crisis in Ghana resulting from unrealistic economic policies
5. Nkrumah’s more to the left caused the coup
6. Change in Nkrumah’s personality and character
7. Corruption and inefficiency in Nkrumah’s government
8. Nkrumah’s personality cult led to the 1966 coup
9. Nkrumah’s plan to send troops to southern Rhodesia caused the coup
10. Greed for power by army officers him his presidency
11. Foreign influence from Britain and America led to the coup
12. Nkrumah’s policy of purging some members of the CPP
13. Influence of other coups in Africa
14. Ar. Kwame Nkrumah was opposed by the higher institutions of leaning

**Effects**

**Positive effects**

1. A military council was formed known as the National liberation council (NLC)
2. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown and he expired himself in Guinea
3. Release of political detainees totally to 600
4. In 1969, general elections were organized by the military government
5. An economic recovery programme was launched by the new government
6. State corporations were privatized and they were saved from mismanagement
7. The new government of Ankrah fought against corruption

**Negative effects**

1. It contributed to the emergency of neo-colonial activities in Ghana
2. The coup reduced Ghana’s roe in the pan African activities
3. The new military government arrested and detained most of Nkrumah’s cabinet ministers
4. The coup led to the militarization of politics in Ghana

etc. (25marks)