**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**P210/2 HISTORY**

**MARK RANGES**

**00-05 (very poor or at most irrelevant essay)**

Candidate does not understand the question

The work is sketchy, more outlined and mere mentioning of points

The information presented does not reflect the demands of the question.

**06-09 (just to the point Essay/Boarderline)**

The candidate demonstrates little understanding of the question

The work is sketchy/mere mentioning of points.

Very few facts are given.

10-12 (Generalized/0-level type of essay)

Very narrative, mixed up points without supportive historical evidence.

The essay does not reflect the correct time frame

No stand point where necessary

**13-15 (Fairly good essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

The candidate does not present the essay in a logical sequence

Limited examples are provided

Limited use of historical vocabulary

Communication and style of presentation is quite good

Fair coverage of expected facts

Essay reflects correct time frame.

**16-18 (good essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

Well-developed argument with supportive examples

Good coverage of expected facts

Clear stand point where required.

**19-21 (very Good Essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

Good analysis and argument with clear choice of words

Good flow of ideas and style of presentation

Adequate and specific use of examples are given

Wide coverage of expected points

A clear stand point is given where necessary

**22-25(excellent essay)**

Correct interpretation of the question

Work well analyzed in a systematic way

Chronological flow of facts

High level of originality

Mastery and knowledgeable of facts

A clear stand point is given where necessary

1. Describe the social and economic organization of the Nandi during the early 19th century.

Core

* + The Nandi belong to the Kalenjin speakers, a sub group of the highland and plain Nilotic. The origin of the Kalenjins is not clear, probably they came from Ethiopia, North West of Lake Rudolf.
  + They moved southwards and settled on Mt Kilimanjaro, an area near Mt Elgon. From here they dispersed in several groups and directions.
  + They settled in their present territory at the beginning of the 17th century.
  + The Nandi lived in small units/clans known as Paroriot and administration was done by a council of elders known as Kokwet.
  + The chairman of the Kokwet was an elder leader known as Poiyot.
  + The Poiyot judged both criminal and civil cases according to the established customary practice.
  + The Nandi had a section of kirougik who advised the elders of the kokwet.
  + The Nandi carried out war(Bellicose)against the neighbouring societies like the Purko and Kwavi Purposely for prestige and wealth.
  + However the Kipsigis were not raided because they were considered their cousins.
  + Their raids were usually cattle but not territorial expansion.
  + Socially the basic social unit of the Nandi was a homestead which consisted of the hut, a cattle, kraal and a granary.
  + The Nandi had a chief ritual leader referred to asorkoiyot.
  + The Nandi practiced circumcision as a form of initiation into adulthood.
  + He was believed to have had magical powers of predicting the future outcomes of war harvest and rain or any form of bad omen.
  + After circumcision a young man was free to marry and participate in civil and political affairs of the society.
  + Those who were circumcised in the same year (period) formed age sets called IPIDA.
  + Economically, the Nandi had a mixed economy. Ie they were pastoralists and cultivators.
  + However, livestock was of great importance. They kept cattle goats and sheep.
  + Livestock provided the Nandi with meat, milk, beddings blood and porridge sauce, butter and cow dung for plastering walls and floors of their huts.
  + Crop cultivation was mainly done by women.
  + They grew grains, legumes, tobacco and vegetables.
  + They were skilled hunters using traps and arrows.
  + They also gathered roots, fruits, honey, wax and mushrooms for medicine and food.
  + The Nandi conducted barter trade with the neighbouring Bantu societies.
  + They traded in items like salt, iron implements, cattle products and food stuffs.
  + The Nandi were also skilled craft men, the engaged in blacksmithing, wood curving, pottery and trap designing.

Conclusion…….

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

1. Discuss the relationship between the Baganda and the Itesots during the 19th century.

Question requires the candidate to discuss similarities and differences between the Baganda and the itesots

**Point to consider**

The Baganda were centralized society along the showers of Lake Victoria while the itesots were a decentralized society. Both were located/found in the interlacustrine region by the mid-19th century. Buganda was one of the powerful kingdoms of the interlacustrine region.

**Simililarities**

* Both societies had the following similarities
* They were agriculturist
* Carried out hunting
* Were traders and participated actively in both internal and external trade
* They both carried out fishing
* They both carried out pastoralism
* They both carried out mining
* Both carried out iron smithing
* They both carried out food gathering ie local herbs, root tubers, wild honey, fruits, insects, mushrooms, etc.
* They were both raiders.
* Both carried out art and crafts.
* Both carried out clay and pottery.
* They were both religious people and believed in the existence of God.
* Both had clan systems in their social organisations.
* Both carried out meetings eg council of elders among itesots and lukiiko in Buganda.

Differences

* The Baganda were a centralized society and power was centered on monarchical head who was the king (kabaka) while among the itesots, power was decentralized and authority was in the hands of chiefs.
* In Buganda power was hereditary ie from father to the son, while among the itesots ascending to the throne was on merit.
* Buganda there were a family of rulers ie the balangira and abambeja, baana bangoma. These were among the nobles and rulers while among the itesots, power was based on merit.
* In Buganda, there was a standing army ie ejje which was composed of emingu, amajje and abambowa while the army among itesots was decentralized. Each clan produced able bodied men for their own defense.
* In Buganda, the society was stratified ie upper class that were the privileged class had abambeja and abalangira, below them were chiefs like muwanika, abakungu etc. while at the bottom most were peasants like abakopi and another group abaddu(slaves) while among the itesots, everybody was treated as equal.
* In Buganda, land ownership was centered on the king(kabaka). He had powers over all land and hence he was the Ssabataka while among the itesots land was communally owned.
* Etc

(mark as a whole 25 marks)

1. To what extent did Tippu Tip influence the organization of the long distance trade in East Africa during the early 19th century?(25 marks)

**Core**

* The long distance trade was a complex organizational undertaking which involved a multitude of commodities dealing in items and human over long distances. People involved were basically the Yoa, Nyamwezi, kikuyu, Chagga, Banyoro, Baganda, Akamba, to mention. Tippu Tip was among the prominent personalities

Facts to consider

* Born in 1830 in Zanzibar, Tippu Tip was a nick name given to him after the sound made by his gun. The real name was Muhammad bin Hamid, born to a trader and a farmer in Tabora.
* At the age of 19, he was separated from his father and he established his own empire at Manyema Congo. He influenced the organization of long distance trade in the following ways
* He extended the long distance trade to Congo where he traded with some tribes like, Zambe, yebe and made Manyema a trading Centre.
* He signed commercial agreements with Mirambo and Rumanza of Iyiji so as to have free and securely protected passage of his made caravans into their empires.
* He supplied the coastal Arabs with copper ore and Gold dust from eastern Congo using the Katanga province and Lubumbashi as mineral areas.
* He controlled trade routes that went to eastern Congo by providing maximum security and the introduction of taxes to regulate the Arab traders who used these trade routes.
* He traded with the Belgians in Congo who were Agents of king leopard the second, he supplied them with Gold, bee wax, honey, slaves and copper and in return they gave him money and guns.
* He minimized conflicts between the Arabs and Europeans in eastern Congo by representing the interests of the Arabs in Congo as well as those of the europeans.
* He was assisting his father before, to conduct trade at Tabora and helped him to trade look after the rice plantations and later gnuts that were on high demand.
* He employed the Congolese of the Yebe and Zembe tribes to hunt for ivory which explored to the cost.
* He built a very big commercial empire in the Eastern Congo, which attracted moreSwahili traders form Tabora.
* However he lost his trade in slaves’after the abolition of slave trade. 1890, he returned to Zanzibar and died in1905.

Other factors to consider

* The arrival of Seyid Said at the cost.
* The penetration of the Arabs into the interior.
* The presence of trade centers in the interior
* The rise of prominent traders eg Msiri
* The increased demand for slaves and other trade items
* Able leadership of the interior communities eg Mirambo
* Presence of trading societies eg Nyamwezi who to escort caravans.
* Lack of physical obstacles eg the central route was reused on a flat plateau.

1. Describe the features if industrialization in Kenya during the colonial period.

**Core**

* Industrialization in Kenya took route especially upon the European settlement. They were basically agro based industries such as tea processing plant at Kericho, the flour mills in Nairobi established by UNGA limited, the coffee processing plants at Kilimanjaro, the Kenya cooperatives creamery, the soda ash plant at Naivasha

Factors to consider

* All the small scale industries were located all over the country both in rural and urban areas where as the large scale industries were mainly located in urban areas or towns such as Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kericho.The location of these industries based on the presence of the raw materials, the availability of power supply. Cotton ginneries and coffer canaries were located near plantations.
* Most of the industries in colonial Kenya were agro based and processing industries. Processing industries were intended to reduce the bulk of agricultural products and mineral ores into more useful forms for export
* The small scale and cottage industries were left to the indigenous Africans especially towards independence. Although the colonial industrialization policy had versed the small industries for the Africans, later the Asians monopolized these industries due to their influence in business. The medium and large scale industries were owned by the white settlers.
* Most of the goods from small scale industries were consumed domestically and products included sugar, salt, soft drinks, wheat flour.
* Most industries were small, medium size and a few large scale. The small scale industries employed Africans especially from planting to harvesting. African families were employed to pick tea leaves.
* Processing industries in an area depended on the coverage of a given crop in terms of acres.
* Simple technology was used in scale industries and family labor was mostly used. The medium and large scale industries used complex technology so small scale industries used labor intensive techniques of production while large scale industries employed capital intensive techniques of production.
* The export of agricultural products was very low.
* Etc

Conclusion 25 marks

1. Analyze the circumstances that led to the signing of the Buganda Agreement of 1900

**Core**

* An agreement is a mutual understanding between two or more parties either written or oral. Therefore Buganda agreement is a document which was signed between Buganda and the British. It was signed by Sir Henry Jackson the British representative and the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa, sir Apolo Kaggwa, Zacharia Kisingiri, and Stinulus Mugwanya on behalf of Buganda kingdom.
* Jackson represented the queen of England and bishop tucker represented the CMS
* While signing the agreement, the term Uganda was used to mean Buganda and three issues were discussed;

Land

Revenue

Government

**Land**

* Desire to define land ownership and as a result land was sub divided into crown and mailo land
* To define ownership of natural resources ie forests, water bodies, swamps etc. as a result natural resources would belong to the protectorate government.
* Desire to consolidate British colonial economy in Uganda through cash crop growing.
* The British wanted to prepare for the exploitation of natural resources in Uganda.
* To reward the Buganda economy for collaborating with the protectorate government it Buganda was given Buyaga and Bugangaizi.
* Desire to redraw the boundaries of Buganda e.g. from Bunyoro.

**Revenue**

* Desire to limit the powers of the kabaka over revenues/ resources in Buganda.
* To redefine the name and salaries of chiefs and kings in Buganda. they claimed that the kabaka will start earning salary.
* Desire to find a mechanism of generating wealth for colonial administration and economy**.**
* ETC

**Government / administration**

* Reduce the powers of the kabaka
* Ensure British protectorate over Uganda
* Define the roles of the kabaka and his chiefs within the protectorate of his government.
* Establish a clear system of administration in the protectorate government.
* To confirm British protectorate over Uganda
* To protect missionary activities in Uganda
* To reduce on administrative costs in Uganda
* To end religious wars in Uganda

Etc

1. Examine the significance of the canter land policy on Kenya during the colonial period

**Core**

* The Carter land policy was an effort by British government to obtain land for the white settlers e.g. settler farming in Kenya. A commission led Morris Carter was appointed to survey and secure land for settler farming. Kenya highland and many parts of central Kenya were declared as potential areas for administration, mining and agriculture.

**Points to consider**

**Positive**

* Led to cash crop growing
* Led to industrialization
* There was infrastructure development
* Growth of trade
* Urbanization
* Mining
* Development of cash economy
* Growth of labor, mobility
* Increased missionary activities
* Growth of nationalism in Kenya
* Employment and wage economy.
* Increased Asian activity.

**Negative**

* Land alienation /Land grabbing
* Rebellions/Uprisings e.g. Mau Mau
* Forced labor
* Introduced taxation
* Introduction of kipande system
* Racial discrimination
* Increased exploitation of both African labour and resources .Etc  
  (mark as a whole 25 marks)

1. Justify the reasons for existence of trade union movements in anyone country of East Africa during the colonial period.

**Core**

* Trade union movements were labor organisations formed by workers to protect the rights of workers from exploitation by the employers.
* They aimed at protecting the rights of the employer especially African workers from exploitation by the Asians.

They were four types of trade unions

* General trade union
* Industrial trade union
* Craft unions
* White collar unions

General trade unions and industrial unions were the most popular trade unions in east Africa.

In Uganda, they include;

* Amalgamated transport and general works union(ATGWU) formed in 1938 representing members in transport and oil, chemical, etc
* Uganda motor drivers association(UMDA) formed in 1938
* Uganda post and Telecommunication employees union(UPTEU) formed in 1938
* Bugisu Motor drivers union(BMDU)

**Facts to consider**

**Strength**

* Industrial action bargain for workers’ rights e.g. April 1959 countrywide trade boycott led by IK Musazi and Kamya.
* The poor working condition in industries e.g. Kilembe mines workers union agitated for better working conditions.
* Unity and solidarity among workers.
* Collective bargaining power.
* Increased pay
* Protected workers against exploitation by employers
* Employment of workers
* Encouraged employees to work
* Financial stability ie income stability for workers
* Growth of nationalism.

Etc

(mark as a whole 25marks)

8. Account for the failure of socialism in Tanzania by 1985

**Core**

Socialism in Tanzania was a new brand of economic and political ideology introduced by Dr. Julius KambalageNyerere which aimed at developing rural areas and create a self-reliant economy for Tanzania. It called for the end of primitive accumulation of property by the leaders of TANU and the government in general.

Facts to consider

* There was lack of personnel to implement socialism in Tanzania. Instead of using propaganda to convince the people, force was applied like the forceful villagelisation of 1973 and later the embezzlement of funds.
* Opposition from the ordinary farmers who saw socialism as a form of another forced labor. E.g. crops to be given were dictated by government and farmers had to loose land due to commercial farming.
* It based on the assumption that Tanzania was classless yet the rich and the poor existed, the educated and uneducated, the urban and rural dwellers, men and women.
* The fall of agricultural prices between 1969 and 1974 discouraged farmers and abandonment of the policy.
* Opposition from IMF and World Bank which were capitalistic institutions could not support socialist projects like the National maize project.
* Opposition from capitalistic states like USA and Britain e.g. in 1977, USA used her Veto powers in the UNO to block funds approved for Tanzania.
* The effect of the 1979 liberation war of Uganda strained the economy of Tanzania. Funds meant for socialist projects were directed towards the war which incapacitated socialist programs.
* The policy was dictated to the natives without consulting them. It was s top to bottom arrangement instead of bottom to top arrangement.
* The biggest population of Tanzania were youth who never wanted to stay on villages, they preferred towns to look for white collar jobs. This caused rural urban migration thus affecting the policy.
* The government failed to provide adequate services in villages such as water, health and education.
* The embezzlement of government funds by the cadres of TANU and CMI made people lose trust in the implementers of the policy.
* It was an experiment policy which lacked thorough research, it was copied from China by Julius Nyerere.
* The policy made Nyerere over stay in power for so long from 1963-1985 which made people oppose his policy.
* There was lack of good roads that government could use to deliver services to the people in village communities- rural Tanzania was inaccessible

9. Economic factors led to the collapse of regional integration in 1977. Discuss

Core

* Regional integration also known as East African community was established in 1967 and signed by the three east African leaders; Dr. Milton Obote of Uganda, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Jomo Kenyata of Kenya in the presence of the UN organizational expert k Field Philip. However, by 1971 the community begun experiencing serious setbacks until it collapsed in 1977 due to the following economic reasons;
* The uneven distribution of the common services, Kenya was in a better position industrially and this benefitted more than Uganda and Tanzania eg Out of 474 registered companies, Kenya had 404 while 70 were shared by Uganda and Tanzania
* The production of similar goods by the member states of the east African community, as a way of having equitable and balanced development affected the survival of regional integration.
* The imposition of restrictions and protectionism affected free mobility of goods and services e.g. Kenya closed her borders to Uganda and Tanzania imposed restrictions on a wide range of manufactured goods from Kenya.
* There was mistrust and suspicion among member states caused by selfish economic interests e.g. Uganda and Tanzania accused Kenya of Misusing revenue instead of sharing equally.
* There was scarcity of Forex which force member countries to individually convert the foreign currency got from common services like roads and railways e.g. Tanzania withheld the railway fund, Kenya the harbor fund while Idi Amin never purchased aeroplanes meant for Soroti Flying school.
* The global recession sparked off by the 1973/74 oil crisis was a set back to the community. Arabs oil producing countries increased their oil prices as a political weapon against Israel, this increased the cost of production in East African countries and industrial goods became expensive.

Other factors.

* Limited political commitment
* Personal differences among east African leaders e.g. Nyerere referred to Amin as a murderer, illiterate and a dictator while Amin suggested to marry Nyerere if he was a woman.
* Ideological differences; Tanzania and Uganda were embracing socialism yet Kenya was purely a capitalistic state.
* Political quarrels between Nyerere and Kenyatta. Nyerere referred to Kenyatta as “man eat Man society” where as Kenyatta referred to Tanzania as “a man eats nothing society”.
* Boarder conflicts between member states.
* Narrow membership of the countries meant that the capital contribution was small.
* The OAU is equally to blame
* Foreign interference of USA and Britain driven by their ideological and neo- colonial motives.

A clear stand is a must and a logical conclusion

(Mark as a whole 25 marks)

10. Examine the challenges faced in implementing five year economic development plans in any one country of east Africa after independence.

Uganda as a given case study

* The first development plan was modeled on the recommendations made by World Bank mission invited by government of Uganda 1961
* After extensive consultative discussions with a number of state holders, the mission drew up a five year development plan with several major recommendations such as production of coffee and cotton, promote local entrepreneurs for domestic mobilization, increase government expenditure on education and health.
* The measures taken included localization of industries e.g. Nakawa, development of health center in rural area and service deliveries such as immunization, water, etc.
* While delivering these social services, a number of challenges were registered.

Facts to consider

* Hostile tribes e.g. Karamojongs not until Obote remarked that we shall not wait for Karamoja to develop.
* Diseases such as sleeping sickness in Bunya, Amuria, malaria in Apac.
* Remoteness of some areas like Kyotera, Bunya, Bukomansimbi. These areas were inaccessible others were mountainous like Rwenzori.
* Ethnicity/ tribal conflicts eg Acholi against the Madi, Bakigga and the Bakonzo, the Bakiga against the Batoro, Acholi against the Langi, etc.
* Civil wars eg kabaka crisis of 1966, Amin Coup of 1971, war between Uganda and Tanzania.
* Cultural rigidity- karamajongs did support education, early marriages in Bugiri, Kamuli and Butaleja.
* Secession –Buganda wanted to break away from central government which caused a lot of instability.
* Few Tamac roads and narrow marrum roads most of which were locally made, some were session roads hence affecting service delivery.
* Urbanization with associated problems eg slums
* Corruption by government officials
* Population explosion
* Natural disasters
* Nepotism
* Poor infrastructure
* Education system.