

THEME 1: UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST

1. Finding out about our past.
2. The origin of man.
3. Migration and settlement in East Africa since 1000 AD.
4. Culture and ethnic groups in East Africa.
5. State formation in East Africa.
6. Religions in East Africa.
7. Local and external trade contacts with East African communities.
8. Scramble, partition and colonisation of East Africa.
9. Response to the establishment of colonial rule in East Africa.

THEME 2: COLONISATION AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

1. The colonial administrative systems in East Africa.
2. The colonial economy in East Africa.
3. World wars and their impact in East Africa.
4. Struggle for independence in East Africa.
5. Post-independence socio-economic challenges in East Africa.
6. Civil society and non-governmental organisations.
7. Changing land tenure systems in East Africa.
8. Key personalities in the history of East Africa before independence.

THEME 3: UGANDA

1. The structure of government in Uganda.
2. Local government systems in Uganda.
3. Constitutionalism in Uganda.
4. Democracy and leadership in Uganda.
5. The United Nations Organisation and its impact on Uganda.
6. The evolution of human rights in Uganda.
7. The post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda.
8. Patriotism in Uganda.
9. Key contributors to nation building in the post-colonial period.

THEME 4: INTERACTIONS WITH THE WORLD

1. Lessons from world economic transformations.
2. Pan-Africanism, political and economic federation in Africa.
3. Neo-colonialism in East Africa.
4. Globalisation
5. Lessons from liberation struggles in South Africa.
6. Peace, conflicts and resolution in East Africa.
7. Topical review and final revision

Item: 2

The Royal tombs of Buganda at Kasubi were set on fire by unknown strangers and very many items were completely destroyed. The police and other security agencies made efforts to find out the actual cause of this fire but their efforts remained futile. Many Ugandans came up with arguments over this event that the tombs should be removed so that an industry is put up to provide employment to the people. However, UNESCO has insisted that the tombs should be renovated and maintained.

Support material: *Front view of the Kasubi Royal tombs in Buganda as of 2012.*



Task:

Support UNESCO's idea.

Expected responses:

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by many Ugandans to appreciate the importances / benefits / merits of historical sites. This is has been evidenced by their desire to have the Kasubi Royal tombs removed to establish an industry. Hence therefore, there is need to sensitize Ugandans on the importances of this historical sites.
- The item taker should define a historical site as an official place where peaces of political, military, cultural and social history is preserved for their value and significance for the future. Kasubi Royal tombs in Uganda is the official burial site of Buganda Kings “Amasiro ga Basekabaka”.

It's a right idea for UNESCO to renovate and maintain the Kasubi Royal tombs because of the following;

- Help in preservation of historical information for future generations.
- Important for making research and study purposes.
- These tombs are a symbol of social-cultural heritage to the society.
- For identity and pride of the Buganda kingdom.
- It is a source of employment opportunities to the people in the area and the country at large.
- It is a recreational centre that may people visit for leisure activities.
- It is a tourist attraction thus earning revenue to the government.
- Stimulates development of infrastructures like roads, hostels, etc in the area and the country at large.
- Promotes urbanisation and its related advantages.
- Promotes international recognition for the country / enables the country to be known worldwide.

A valid conclusion is required.

Item: 4

Several people from the Buganda and Teso regions in Uganda have lived in the United States of America (USA) for over fifty years. Consequently, their children and grandchildren have adopted American customs and no longer value their own cultural traditions. The heads of these families have organized an annual cultural convention/meeting for all their children and invited cultural leaders from their societies. These leaders have asked you to prepare a written presentation for the event.

Task:

Explain the important aspects the Cultural leaders should emphasize in the above convention/meeting.

Expected responses;

The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is lack of respect to cultural values, customs and traditions by a group of children from Buganda and Teso regions who have lived in USA for a long period of time. The learner should show the meaning of cultural traditions and thereafter bring out their roles / importances and values.

Cultural traditions are beliefs that are considered as good, valuable and desirable in the society and therefore should be protected. They are the very Fabrics upon which the society or the family depends.

The culture Traditions are important in the following ways:

- They help us establish a foundation for our societies/families and a stronger Foundation upon which they survive.
- They enable the society to function in an orderly and functional way.
- They influence change of behavior of the members in the society.
- They are a foundation of the laws and legal systems that reinforce positive coexistence among members in the society.
- They provide personal satisfaction to members of the society.
- They facilitate socialization among people.
- They are a source of positive attributes to the common welfare of the society.
- They help to formulate lasting relationships among people in society.
- They are tools for self-realization
- They maintain social standards
- They promote unity and togetherness.
- They help the community to know what is right and what is wrong.
- They guide the community in making decisions, parenting children and knowing how to protect the society from dangerous outside influences.

A viable conclusion is required.

Item: 5

In Kilembe district, a group of foreign migrants settled in the area and took up the leadership of this district; they subjected the natives to unjust treatment which led them to untold misery and suffering. The natives would like to regain their independence as it is the only way this unfairness can be solved. You have been identified to educate these natives.

Support material: *A group of foreigners who have invaded an African community.*



Task:

Explain ways how they can restore their status.

Expected responses:

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is foreign rule / colonialism and its negativity in East Africa. This is evidenced by the influx of foreigners in Kilembe district where they settled, imposed themselves as leaders and subjected the natives to unjust treatment. Therefore, there is need to sensitize the natives of Kilembe district about the methods / steps that can be undertaken to end this foreign control and restore their status and independence.

To restore their status and gain independence, the natives of Kilembe district can take up the following steps;

- They should unite and co-operate together in this struggle and denounce any form of sectarianism e.g. tribalism and ethnicity.
- Form a united front to demand for their rights and freedom.
- Adopt militarism by staging violent resistances against these foreign migrants.
- Borrow examples from successful liberation struggles in Africa e.g. the defeat of Apartheid in South Africa.

- They must acquire the knowledge and skills to compete with the immigrants and assert their rights.
- They should adopt non-violent resistance strategies such as peaceful protests, boycotts and civil disobedience to put pressure on the immigrants to lose their grip on power.
- The people of Kilembe should reach out to local and international organizations, government and human rights groups to raise awareness and get support for their cause.
- They should identify and develop capable leaders from within the native community to spearhead the movement and issues peacefully such as negotiations, mediation to address their grievances.
- They should develop economic independence by supporting local business, initiatives to reduce reliance on immigrants.
- They should demand for political representation in local governance and political structures to ensure their voices are heard and interests represented.
- The natives must remain committed to their cause and continue to push it.

A viable conclusion is required.

Item: 7

Mr. Kyeswa a grower of coffee introduced by the colonialists later received hybrid coffee plants for NAADS. He replaced the coffee introduced by the colonialist with the hybrid coffee plants which according to NAADS could grow in any area of the country. The yields were good but harvests were not any different from the local breeds and he therefore did not make much more profits as he expected. This was due to the high taxes imposed on coffee in transportation to the processing points, unavailability of the processing plants in the area, poor roads and poor skills of growing the coffee.

Support material: A coffee grower in Masaka picking coffee.



Task: How can this farmer be assisted

Expected responses:

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by farmers to generate profits from Agriculture. This has been evidenced by the failure of Mr. Kyeswa a grower of coffee to earn more profits despite adjusting from growing coffee introduced by colonialists to hybrid coffee provided by NAADS. Therefore, there is a need to suggest measures that can be employed to help such farmers.
- Government should construct good roads to ease transport.
- Government reduces taxes on coffee produce.
- Government should set up organizations that can buy coffee.
- Government should support coffee growers with agricultural extension works to teach the farmers with modern farming skills.
- Government should set up processing industries nearer to the farmers.
- The government should revive marketing boards to market the coffee.
- Farmers should look for international market.
- Farmers should sort their coffee to meet the international market.
- Creativity and innovation as a skill should be embraced by the farmers.

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- Creativity and innovation as a skill should be embraced by the farmers.
- Use of ICT in marketing of their produced.
- The government should re-establish cooperative societies to help farmers identify markets.
- Farmers should be encouraged to identify hardships associate with the crops they intend to grow.
- Farmers should be sensitized about the need for proper planning and research.
- Farmers should set up farmers associations which can assist in case of difficulty in transportation and bargain for higher prices.

A viable conclusion is required.

Item: 8

East Africa has witnessed an increase Non- Governmental and Civil Society Organizations. In some communities in Uganda, Local leaders wrongly believe that most of these foreign nongovernment organizations (NGOs) are against the government, despite the fact that they mostly do humanitarian work. As a result, most of these NGOs are leaving your area and the entire country. As a student of History and Political Education, you believe there's a need to educate these leaders and make them aware of the truth.

Support material: A chart showing logos of some non-profit making organisations in Uganda.



Task:

Write an essay to your local leaders convincing them about these organizations to continue operating in your area.

Expected responses;

- The learner should identify the problem with the scenario which is failure by local leaders to appreciate and value the contribution of non-government organizations to the development of Uganda. The learner should therefore, show the meaning of non-government organizations and sensitize local leaders in the community about their contributions and roles.
- Non-Governmental Organizations are nonprofit organizations independent from the government formed by people to provide humanitarian support and civil society organizations are voluntary citizens' groups which are organized on a societal level.

The contributions of NGOs are as follows;

- They provide employment opportunities to the local population.
- They enhance access to justice in community
- They advocate for women emancipation
- They promote social rights for people in the community
- They promote economic rights for people in the community
- They help to end domestic violence in our communities.
- They help in poverty eradication through provision of relief to poor people.
- They provide health services through constructing health centres
- They promote education through construction of schools.
- They ensure equal distribution of resources in the society
- They promote peace and stability in the community
- They promote democracy in the community.
- They ensure good governance in the community.
- They provide assistance to people in times of emergencies like floods, landslides,
- They promote gender equality in the community.
- They help in conflict resolution in the community
- They mobilize resources and represent the voices for the citizens
- Encourage respect of human rights in the country.
- They offer legal advice to people in the community.
- Condemn dictatorship and advocate for rule of law in the country.

A viable conclusion is required.

Item: 9

During the previous local council elections in Uganda, it was reported that the voter turn up was significantly low. This was attributed to the fact that a number of people did not value local government systems and felt they were not important. As a result, the ministry of local government embarked on sensitizing the people about them. You have been identified to be part of the team to address the people different parts of the country.

Support material: *Low voter turn up in Mayuge.*



Task:

Write an essay you will use to sensitize people in different parts of the country about the above systems.

Expected responses:

- Learner should Identify the need in the scenario: failure by people to value local leaders/government systems evidenced by low voter turnout up in local council elections held in Uganda. Hence there is a need to sensitize the local people about the role/importance of local council leaders under local government systems.
- Local leaders work under local government, which is the body that has a responsibility of administering a smaller geographical area on behalf of the central government. Such areas include, a village, ward, municipal council, district, city etc. People should fully participate in electing their local leaders because of the roles they play which include the following;
 - Local governments are responsible for delivering essential services to citizens, including healthcare, education, sanitation and local infrastructure development.
 - They should manage and allocate resources at the local level, ensuring that funds and assets are used effectively for the benefit of the community.
 - Local governments formulate and implement development plans tailored to the unique needs and priorities of their areas.
 - They mediate and resolve local disputes, fostering peace and harmony.
 - They engage Citizens in decision making processes promoting local democracy and ensuring that the community's voices are heard.

- Local governments generate Revenue through taxes from their areas such as cities municipalities districts and other sources Finance local projects and services.
- They plan, construct and maintain local infrastructure such as roads, Bridges
- Local governments support social welfare programs including those related to Health, education and social assistance.
- They manage local environmental issues such as Waste disposal and natural resource conservation.
- Community centered: local governments are closest to the people, making them better equipped to understand and address the unique needs of their communities.
- Promoting participation: They encourage citizen participation in decision making process which is essential for Democratic governance.
- Effective service delivery: local governments ensure efficient and tailored Service delivery, improving the quality of life for residents.
- Accountability: The enhanced transparency and accountability by allowing citizens to monitor local projects and resource use.
- Conflict resolution which promotes social harmony.
- Decentralization: They support the decentralization of power and resources, reducing the burden on the central government and promoting local self-reliance.
- stimulate economic growth by investing in infrastructure and promoting local businesses.
- responsible for Environmental Management and conservation contributing to a sustainable future.

Item:10

The constitution of Uganda of 1997 allowed the central government to decentralise its powers to the local government. Today the local government are operating in the different districts all over the country. A number of challenges e.g. limited funds, corruption, delay of payments, lack of materials, etc have hindered their work.

Task:

What should be done to address the above challenges?

Expected response;

- ☐ The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is challenges faced by local government. The learner should also define local governments. thereafter show how the problems faced by these governments can be handled / solved.
- Recruit more workers in the local government.
- Training / skilling of local government officials through capacity building workshops and seminars.
- Increase the tax base in low governments.
- Proper accountability and management of funds.

- Central government should release funds on time to enable smooth running of the activities of local government.
- Limit interference with affairs of government.
- Encourage citizen participation in the local government.
- Sensitize public on purpose of local government.
- Improving service delivery to gain mass support.
- Setting up strict laws against corruption.
- Central government should increase funding / funds allocated to local government.
- Encourage whistle blowing on cases of corruption.
- Refresher course of local government staff.
- Increasing on their salaries to avoid temptations.
- Strengthening of office of IGG in full.
- Encouraging public disposal of public assets.

Item. 11

The opposition leaders of many governments in Africa think that the only way of removing the governments from power is through staging strikes and demonstrations. The masses that join them who are most times youths tend to destroy properties of those people that they think support the government in power. This in the end causes political unrest which influences the police and other security agencies to interfere with preventive measures like use of tear gas, arrests and detentions among others. This hence influences people to dissociate with the so called “freedom fighters.”

Support material: *Police arresting a youth after a strike in Masaka.*



Task:

Which other measures can the youths use?

Expected responses:

- The item taker should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the youth to adopt / appreciate the use peaceful means to acquire power. Learners should therefore sensitize the youth on the other strategies that can be adopted to acquire power rather than force and violence.

The youth can adopt the following strategies;

- The youth can adopt dialogue with the government.
- Signing of treaties or agreements with the government.
- Sensitizing the youth on the values of peace in the society.
- Promote honest and truth all the times.
- Seek support from international organizations like the African union, United Nations, etc.
- Seeking support from Democratic nations e.g. the United States.
- Participating in peaceful electro-processes.
- Getting involved in grassroot campaigns.
- Promote the culture of sound leadership uprightness and good characters.
- Promoting social harmony.
- Endeavour to create national unity but decisive politics.
- The youth should be sensitized about the need to protect other people's property.
- The youth should learn to respect the environment and develop the culture of humanity.
- The youth should join multi-party system of governance in order to compete favourably for state power.
- The youth should learn from the previous Democratic leaders in Uganda e.g. I.K Musaazi, Bendo Kiwanuka, etc.

The item taker should give viable conclusion.

Item.12

Recently, there was a talk show on a given TV and several political analysts were told to comment about the structure of governance in Uganda and how best it can be improved. One of them started by explaining what governance is and the program modulator appreciated him. He was further asked to describe the structure of Uganda's government but he instead failed. When he failed, the programme modulator resorted to allowing viewers make phone calls and respond accordingly.

Support material: *Members of Parliament of Uganda fighting during the parliamentary session*



Task:

Assuming your call went through, how would you help these political analysts?

Expected response;

- The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is failure by the political analysts to describe Uganda's structure of government. Therefore, there is need to sensitize these analysts on the structure of Uganda government.

Structure of government is the way in which power is distributed among its agencies for the final benefit of central and local government people.

The structure of government in Uganda is composed of three arms and these include;

- The executive organ. This is the ruling organ of government. It is headed by the president. It also includes the cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries of minister. This organ is responsible for the day-to- management of the state.

- The legislature / National assembly is the 2nd arm of government which is headed by the speaker of parliament. It is also composed of the deputy speaker, directly elected members of parliament, members of parliament representing special interest groups, e.g. the army, women, youth, worker disabled, the clerk to parliament and ex-officials of parliament. It is the law-making body of government.
- The judiciary. This is the arm of government that interprets the constitution and enforces laws. It is headed by the chief justice who supervises all courts in Uganda. It consists of the supreme court headed by the chief justice, the court of appeal headed by the deputy chief justice and the high court headed by the honourable principal judge.
- Therefore, the political system of Uganda is based on the principle of separation of powers where authority is distributed among the three branches i.e. executive legislature and judiciary.

THE END