SEETA HIGH SCHOOL – GREEN CAMPUS

HISTORY SEMINAR

UNDERSTANDING THE BASIC HISTORY APPROACH IN THE COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM.

DATE : **23RD JUNE 2024**

TIME: **9:00am - 5:00pm**

VENUE **SEETA HIGH SCHOOL (GREEN CAMPUS)**

SECTION A

ITEM 01

1. In Butebo village, there is a very educated wealthy man. One of his children of fended an elder of the village. As a result of this, the elders have resolved that the child be punished in their traditional courts, but the father insists that the matter be handled by the public court. This has angered the elders.

A traditional village meeting

Task

a) Write an essay convincing the educated wealthy man to accept the elder's decisions.

Expected responses:

Introduction:

The learner should identify the problem and define the concept (traditional local courts / traditional justice mechanisms) in the scenario;

- The wealthy man's refusal to allow his son who disrespected the elders to resolve the issue in their traditional courts.
- Traditional transitional justice mechanism refers to the use of customary or indigenous methods and processes to address past injustice, promotes reconciliation and seek redress for victims in post-conflict or transitional societies.

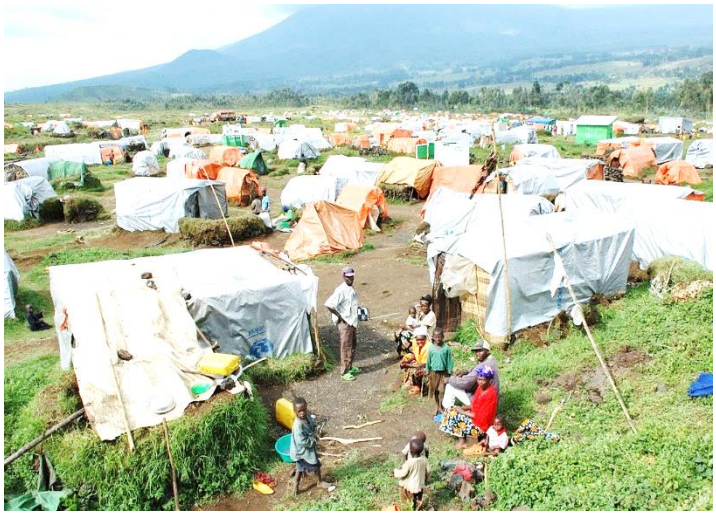
Explain the reasons why the wealthy man should trust the elders to handle the case of his son as it will:

- There is fairness in tradition courts
- It is fast and saves time
- Traditional courts are flexible
- Help in preventing further conflicts/disrespect of elders
- It emphasizes reconciliation/promotes reconciliation

- Protect and promotes culture in Butebo village
- Reduces stigmatization because the process (traditional court proceeding) is a bit private.
- It will enable the victims (elders) to heal very quickly.
- It is cost effective as it doesn't involve a lot of money
- It will promote forgiveness
- The offender will be given specific solutions depending on the offence
- It will promote good behaviors in society as this will serve as an example to other people
- Restores justice and relations among community members
- Promotes community involvement and consensus.

ITEM 02

2. In Kalembe District, a group of immigrants settled in the area and took up the leadership in the districts. They subject the natives to unjust treatment which led them to untold 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.



A refugee camp of internally displaced people

Task:

a) In an essay, explain ways how they can restore their status. Expected responses from the learners:

- The natives of
- Formation of liberation movement/political parties/pressure groups.
- Use of mass media e.g. newspapers, radios, magazines, TV station.
- If peaceful measures fail, the natives can adopt violence to fight for independence/rebellions.
- By following these steps, the natives of Kalembe district just like East African Countries under colonial rule can effectively restore their status, regain their

independence and free themselves from unjust treatment Kalembe district have faced untold suffering under the unjust leadership of the immigrant group.

- To restore their status and regain independence they should take the following steps:
- The natives must come together forming a united front to demand for their rights and freedom. This unity will provide strength and a collective voice to challenge the unjust leadership
- They must acquire the knowledge and skills to compete with the immigrants and assert their rights. For example, learning about their legal rights, political processes and economic empowerment.
- 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 kalembe should reach out to local and international organizations, governments 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 spear head the movement and negotiate with immigrants.
- They should engage in open dialogue/ discussions with immigrants to resolve issues peacefully such as negotiations, mediations or arbitration to address their grievances
- They should develop economic independence by supporting local businesses, 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 for change. Restoring status and regaining independence may take time effort and perseverance.
- Treaty signing between natives and immigrants.

ITEM 03

During the previous local council elections in Uganda, it was reported that voter turnout 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 identified to be part of the team to address the people in different parts of the country.

Voting process in Uganda

Task

a) Write an essay you will use to sensitize people in different parts of the country about the above systems
Expected responses:
Learners should;

- Identify the need in the scenario: Failure by people to value local leaders/ government systems evidenced by low voter turn up in local council elections held in Uganda
- Hence there is need to sensitize the local people about the roles/ importance of local leaders under local government systems
- Local leaders work under government, which is the body that has a responsibility of administering a small 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:

Roles of Local Government Systems in Uganda

- Effective service delivery: Local government ensure efficient and tailored service delivery, improving the quality of life for residents.
- They manage and allocate resources at the local level ensuring that funds and assets are used effectively for the benefits 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 with in communities.
- They engage citizens in decision making projects, promoting local democracy and ensuring that the community's voices are heard.
- Local government generates revenue through taxes from their areas such as cities, municipalities, districts and other sources to finance local projects and services.
- They plan, construct and maintain local infrastructure such as roads, bridges and markets
- Local governments support social welfare programs including those related to health, education and social assistance
- 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 participate in decision making processes, which is essential for democratic governance
- Accountability: They enhance transparency and accountability by allowing citizens to monitor local projects and resource use.
- Conflict Resolution: Local governments play an important role in resolving local disputes, promoting social harmony.

- Decentralizing: They support the decentralization of power and resources, reducing the burden on the central government and promoting local self-reliance.
- Economic Development: They stimulate economic growth by investing in infrastructure and promoting local businesses.
- They manage local environment issues such as waste disposal and natural resources conservation.
- Cultural preservation: They protect and promote cultural heritage and traditions at the local level, fostering community identity etc.
- Promoting security at local levels

  Basing on the above roles local government systems play the public is encouraged to participate in electing local leaders in the above systems to help in service delivery, developing different communities as well as benefiting from government project through these leaders

  ITEM : 4

  In the 1950s, South Korea and Singapore were among the Asian countries labeled as least developed. However, today, they have achieved significant economic growth and development, earning them recognition as highly developed nations. The remarkable progress of these countries has captured the interest of many leaders in East Africa. And would like to elevate their economies to the level and status of South Korea and Singapore.

Economic development in Singapore

Task

a) With specific examples, from the above counties, explain to East African leaders the steps they explain to follow to achieve the same status

Expected responses from the above countries, explain to East African leaders the steps they can follow to achieve the same status.

Expected responses from the learners

- The governments/ leaders should focus on producing high value goods for international markets using their natural resources and competitive advantages.
- Heavy investment in public infrastructures such as schools, hospitals and roads.
- Good leadership
- Promoting political stability

- Regional integration
- Mindset change
- Foreign support
- Specialization/competitive advantage
- Common language
- Alliances
- Public private partnership
- Import substitution/export promotion
- Empowering economic planning board
- Invest in human capital by emphasizing education skills development and innovation to build a highly skilled labour force.
- Heavy investment in Agro processing industries.
- Export promotion through supporting firms that set up manufacturing facilities for export purpose.
- Credit allocation to local industries and control of access to foreign exchange.
- Investing heavily in science and technology, culture and industry to encourage economic growth and job creation.
- Encouraging high domestic saving made increasing capital accumulation
- Provide strategic guidance, investment in centers and protection for key industries
- Encourage research and development in technology such as Information technology, biotechnology and renewable energy.
- Economic diversification to reduce dependence on agriculture focusing on services, manufacturing sector and tourism.
- Attract foreign investors (capital) and form strategic partnership with international companies to access new markets and technology.
- Create a business friendly/favorable environment through providing effective government services and others.
- Reduces corruption by putting up strong anti-corruption measures to promote investor confidence.
- Develop and implementation long term development plans like south Korea's " Five- year Economic Development plans" and Singapore's "committee on the future Economy"
- Invest in small and medium sized Enterprises (SME_S) which are significant contributors to East African's development
- In conclusion, East African can accelerate their economic development and move towards achieving Economic growth and development

ITEM 5

A large multinational corporation (MNC) from a wealth country invested in Uganda's natural resources extracting oil and minerals on a large scale.

The MNC pays minimal taxes to the local government, employs few local workers and contaminates the Environment, causing health problems for the nearby communities. Meanwhile, Uganda is heavily indebted to the wealthy country and is forced to implement economic policies that benefit the MNC, rather than its own citizens.

Multi-national cooperation in E.A

Task: Write an essay showing how the above has undermined the development of Uganda.

The situation in the scenario is related to neo-colonialism.
Neo colonialism is an indirect rule through which powerful economies of imperial powers rule the poor and weak states of Africa. Neo colonialism is the continued imperial domination and exploitation of independent African states.
The problem in the scenario is failure by the government of Uganda to implement economic policies that benefit citizens due to extreme imperial influence in the country.

However, the situation in the scenario can undermine development of Uganda in the following ways.
The situation in the scenario has **caused massive unemployment in Uganda**. This is due to the poor education curriculum Uganda inherited at independence which was more theoretical than practical. Also Uganda has adopted capital intensive techniques of production which has left many semi-skilled and unskilled Ugandans unemployed.

There **is low capital accumulation in Uganda** which has undermined the country's development. This is due to low local savings and investments as we wait for foreign grants, loans and donations which undermine development.

The situation in the scenario has **hampered decision making in Uganda** hence undermining development. The leaders in Uganda make decisions consciously to avoid displeasing the imperialists. Example the current anti-homosexuality law in Uganda has a lot of opposition from imperial powers like USA.

It has **promoted imbalanced regional development in Uganda**. Most large multinational corporations in Uganda like coca cola, total energies and their employees prefer living in urban areas other than countryside. Thus better social services in Uganda

have been set up in towns neglecting rural areas. Example recreation centers, hospitals among others.

The above situation in the scenario **undermines the ideology of non-alignment in Uganda**. Uganda continues to cooperate with communists like Russia, China, and Capitalists like Britain and South Korea yet they all approach Uganda's development needs with selfish interests.

The scenario situation has caused **brain drain in Uganda** hence underdevelopment. Highly trained Ugandan doctors, teachers, lawyers voluntarily seek employment in most developed countries after failing to get jobs in Uganda. This is due to the poor education system which cannot accommodate them in the economy.

There is **retarded technological development** in Uganda which frustrates development. This is due to technological transfer from imperial powers to Uganda which hinders research and innovation as well as creativity among Ugandans. Many Ugandans continue to consume imperial technology other than coming up with own technology.
As a result of the scenario situation in Uganda, **poverty has increased among Ugandans**. Private foreign companies and investors take all profits to their mother countries which worsens poverty levels in Uganda.
These imperial companies fund political programmes in Uganda other than poverty eradication programmes.

The situation has led **to low levels of industrialization in Uganda**. Imperial Donors Fund industrialization emphasizing extractive and processing industries ignoring manufacturing industries which could enable Uganda to develop. This makes Ugandans to continue depending on imperial manufactured goods.

Because of the situation in the scenario, Uganda **has accumulated a big external debt**. Our country is one of the most indebted by international monetary bank and the World Bank because they keep on financing our national budget through loans. Our government can even borrow new loans to pay off old debts.

There is **over exploitation of Uganda's resources** by imperial powers leading to under development. This is done through multi-national companies which deal in mineral extraction, agriculture and fishing hence under development.

The scenario situation makes **Uganda to suffer unfavorable terms of trade**. Ugandans are tricked to export unprocessed goods which fetch low foreign exchange and we buy manufactured goods from imperial powers which are sold at high prices. This leads to high capital outflow hence underdevelopment.

Item 6
A new sub county **chief** has been posted in your sub-county and when he takes over office, he has a divided mind on the kind of administrative system to use. He has an option of introducing a system where he is in direct control of the affairs of the sub-county though he is being advised to delegate some of his powers to traditional leaders in different

parishes or parish chiefs where traditional chiefs do not exist to help him administer the sub-county on his behalf.

Tasks:

Write an essay in support of the principle of delegation of power.

- The need to be addressed is the new sub county chief who lacks a clear choice of the system of administration to adopt after being posted in a sub county, either direct or indirect system.

- The two systems that are being pondered about by the sub county chief were first introduced in East Africa during colonial rule. Indirect rule was introduced by Captain Fredrick Lugard whereas Carl Peters in Tanganyika established the direct rule system.
- **Indirect rule** was a system of local administration in which the traditional rulers were allowed to rule their people under the supervision of the British officials.
- **Direct rule** was the colonial system of administration used by the Germans. It involved the use of only European administrators at all levels with the use of their agents that is Akidas and Jumbes.
- I will therefore advise the sub-county chief to use the system of delegating power to local chiefs due to the following reasons.
- I will advise the sub-county chief to take on the system of delegating power to chiefs because he might **lack enough man power** to effectively administer the entire sub-county.
- I will advise the sub-county chief to take on the system of delegating power to local chiefs because **it is financially cheap** to use the local chiefs instead of qualified officials who ask for big salaries and expensive privileges.
- I will also advise the sub county chief to take on the system of delegating power to local chiefs because they **understand their people better**, **know their needs and problems** and thus can effectively administer the sub county on behalf of the sub-county chief.
- I will also advise the sub county chief to take on the system of delegating power to local chiefs in order to **develop the leadership skills of these local chiefs** for effective governance.

- I will also advise the sub county chief to take on the system of delegating power to local chiefs in order to be **unique from other sub-county chiefs who use direct control**. His sub county will therefore have a unique system of administration.
- I will also advise the sub county chief to take on the system of delegating power to local. Chiefs because it will **solve the problem of language barrier** since the local chiefs understand the local language better.

- I also advise the sub county chiefs to use this system because it **will preserve the traditional institution, culture and customs** which the local people treasure.
- I also advise the sub county chief to take this method because **it will reduce resentment of the would be displaced local chiefs** who will now continue discharging their traditional duties under the new sub county chief.
- The local chiefs can also be used because they **can withstand their own climatic conditions** compared to the new sub county chief.
- I will advise the sub county chief to take on the system of delegation of power to chiefs because **some areas might be too remote to access** which may hinder the provision of services and the local chiefs will make it easier to monitor the welfare of different people of different residence at once.
- Delegation of power to traditional leaders or parish chiefs will promote **motivation to the appointed persons** which increases productivity hence progress and development of the sub county,
- **In conclusion**, I would advise the newly appointed sub county chief to use traditional leaders and parish chief to help him administer his sub county due to a number of social political and economic benefits associated with delegation of power.

ITEM 7

A section of the people of Kalongo village are against activities of a Christian religious group from Germany. They petitioned the local government of the area to block its operations in their community citing challenges like noise pollution, fraud by pastors, and spread of gay-related activities among others. However, majority of the people in the area are of the view that despite the above challenges, religion plays a significant role in the development of the community as such, the Christian group should be left to carry out their activities.

The white missionary preaching to a group of Christians.

Task: Write an essay to convince the people in Kalongo to welcome the activities of the Christian group.

Response

The need to be addressed in the scenario is that some community members of Kalongo want to block the activities of a Germany Christian group for the fear of the negative effects that come with new Christian groups.

This group is similar to the missionary groups that came to East Africa specifically Uganda. The protestant missionaries under the church missionary society led by Kraft and Rebmann and later the Catholics who comprised of the white feathers led by father Lourdel and Brother Ammans. So below are some of the ways the people of Kalongo shall benefit from accepting the activities of the whites from Germany.

1) By accepting activities of white missionaries, education of Kalongo will improve. They will construct primary, secondary and higher institutions of learning hence improving the economic situations and quality of life of Kalongo people.
2) By accepting their activities, the people of Kalongo village will get better healthcare. Clinics and hospitals will be constructed to combat water related diseases like dysentery, other diseases like malaria, typhoid among natives.
3) The orphans of Kalongo village are likely to be helped if the white missionaries are allowed to operate the area. Example, by providing them food and access to education.
4) Evangelism will be accelerated in Kalongo village if the white missionaries from Germany are allowed to operate. Christianity focusing on spreading the word of God and the gospel will be promoted among residents of Kalongo.
5) If the village accepts the missionary activities improved agricultural methods will be introduced among the locals. Example, agro -forestry, organic farming, vertical farming, drip irrigation which will increase crop yields, enhance food security at Kalongo.
6) Modern crops will be brought by the white missionary group from Germany to benefit the people of Kalongo. Example, cucumber, moringa, turmeric, ginger, avocados, garlic, sunflower among others. These crops can improve nutrition, food, security and income for Kalongo farmers.
7) The infrastructure of Kalongo village will be developed by the white missionaries from Germany if given a chance to operate. Example, building wells, hospitals, schools, roads, installing solar panels, better housing and shelter, latrines among others. This will lead to sustainable development of Kalongo village.
8) White German missionaries can bring modern technology based on European standards among the residents of Kalongo. Example, renewables energy, water purification, digital education, digital evangelism which will empower the community of Kalongo.
9) Kalongo community will be exposed to European cultures by the German missionaries. Example, Democratic practices, empathy and kindness, transparency and accountability, respect of environment, new sports and games,

humility and servant leadership and others. This will promote cultural diversity and exchange among Kalongo natives.

10) Welcoming white missionaries from Kalongo will be better the architecture of the area by introducing eco-friendly materials like bamboo in construction, use of low carbon cement, container architecture, building structures that can be assembled and others. Hence sustainable development of the village.

11) Kalongo residents will be equipped with vocational skills and technical education through the white missionaries' activities in the area. Example, computer skills, electrical work, plumbing, carpentry, construction and building skills, fashion and design, tailoring etc. this will empower Africans of Kalongo village with practical skills to improve their livelihoods.

12) More jobs/employment opportunities' can be created in Kalongo village by the white missionary group from Germany. These Germans will train and employ, teachers, doctors, nurses, midwives, IT professionals, architects, builders, electricians, social workers, leaders among others. This will contribute to development of the village.

13) The natives of Kalongo will learn a number of European languages from the German missionary group. Example, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch among others. This support education and communication as well as economic opportunities among the people of Kalongo.

NB: A viable conclusion, in line with the task.

ITEM 8

The people of Bugungu in Busoga sub region have conflicted for a very long time regarding the restoration of their cultural leaders the Ssbabagungu. Majority of the people in the region support his restoration due to the role played by cultural institutions in the economic development. However, there is a section of people who believe that the traditional institutions are a thing of the past without any significant contribution to their community thus see no need if reviving the institution.

The coronation of the Kyabazinga of Busoga

Task: Write an essay sensitizing the people of Bagungu who don't believe in the above institution.

Response

1) The problem in the scenario is that some people in the community of the Bugungu do not see any value in restoring their cultural institution.
2) Cultural institution in Uganda were restored by the 1955 constitution and many are operating today and servicing the communities where they restored like obwakabaka bwa Buganda led by Ronald Mwenda Mutebi, obwakyabazinga bwa Busoga led by Wilberforce Nadiope IV among others.
3) The people of Bugungu should reach an agreement and restore their traditional institution due to the many benefits that will come with its restoration as seen below.
4) If the institution of Ssabagungu is put in place, it can help promote cultural values and morals to the people in Bugungu through many cultural activities it can put in place.
5) The institution of Ssabagungu can be used to promote unity among its people through organizing sports competitions, music, dance and drama festivals that bring unity, cohesion and identity.
6) The institution of Ssabagungu if established can also encourage formal education by establishing educational institutions that can promote literally and skilling among its people.
7) The institution of Ssabagungu can also act as a custodian of customary land thus protecting its people from land evictions.
8) The institution of Ssabagungu if established can help to protect and preserve historical sites which can bring income for the community and the country at large.
9) This institution can be used to implement government social, political or health programmes like vaccination, blood donation, poverty alleviation among others therefore the need to establish the institution.
10. If established, this institution can engage its people in economic development programmes like distribution of free seeds and seedlings to agriculturalists, cultural tourism among other programs.
11. The institution of Ssabagungu if established it can help engage its people in health awareness programs for example against HIV and AIDS, health and sanitation, cancer awareness etc.
12. The institution of Ssabagungu can be used a s basis to resolve conflicts among Bagungu leading to peaceful co-exitance and harmony.
13. The institution can also serve as a basis of storytelling and history sharing through its cultural centres, museums, language and literature, music and traditional religions.
14. If revived, the cultural institution will provide a sense of belonging among the Bagungu. It will also help to connect them tom their ancestors.
15. The institution of the Ssabagungu if established can also be used to train and groom leaders that can be used to serve the people of Bugungu and Uganda at large.
16. In conclusion therefore, basing on the enormous benefits that can be derived from the establishment of the institution of the Ssebagungu as discussed above, the

people of Bugungu should come to a consensus and establish their traditional institution.

ITEM 9

After independence, Kenya found itself in a situation where the government could not meet its expenditure. It was forced to borrow Aid and grants from USA and other monetary organizations like IMF and World Bank and this situation has continued up to date. A section of Kenyans are opposed to the practice of continued borrowing due to the limited contribution of the Aid to the development of the country. However the Kenyan ministry of finance insists that despite the challenges of foreign Aid, it still has a unique contribution to the country's development.

The president of Kenya being received by the President of U.S.A recently

Task: - Write an essay to agree with the Kenyan ministry of finance.

The scenario is related to the History and Political Education topic called Globalization

Globalization is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, economies, societies and cultures.

The large sums of money USA gives Kenya is known as Foreign aid.

It refers to assistance provided by one country to another country inform of grants, loans, credits among others.

The societal need in the questions is convincing the people of Kenya the benefits associated with continued foreign Aid from USA in order to achieve development.

Therefore, Kenya can use the money given by USA to develop as explained below.

1. Kenya can use Funds to **develop infrastructure**. This includes roads, bridges, and Railway lines among others which can faster Kenya's development.
2. Using USA's funds, Kenya can **promote peace and stability** in the country which is a basis for economic development. This can particularly be in form of military aid from USA to Kenya.

3. The **international relationship between USA and Kenya** will improve as a result of the money received by Kenya from USA. This good relationship will lead to political, social and economic development of Kenya facilitated by the US.
4. The funds received by Kenya from USA can **facilitate cultural development** in Kenya. Example, through migration, cultural exchange and diversity involving Kenya and the united State of America.
5. **Industrial reforms** can be carried out in Kenya using the Funds from USA. This can include processing, manufacturing, mining industries in Kenya. Other industries Kenya can construct using money from USA include Blue Collar industries (Electricians, plumbers, carpenters), creative industries (Art, design, media). This can lead to development of Kenya.
6. Kenya can carry out **Education reforms** using money from USA. Examples by constructing more schools and Universities, Teacher training facilities, buying scholastic materials across the country hence education development in Kenya.
7. Through aid from USA to Kenya, **employment opportunities** are promoted and increased. Kenyans will get jobs in infrastructure projects, in foreign investments which come with job creation, vocational training and capacity building which can enable Kenyans to acquire practical skills hence development.
8. The Financial aid from USA to Kenya can be a basis of **Humanitarian support** to the people of Kenya. In time of need, the people of Kenya can be provided with food, medicine, accommodation especially cases involving natural disasters, conflicts and refugees. This in a way can support development.
9. **The health sector of Kenya** can be improved using funds from USA. This will lead to healthcare infrastructure development, disease presentation and treatment, Healthcare workforce development, material and child health development, nutrition and food security, water sanitation and hygiene, Health research and innovation among other measures. This will lead to development of Kenya.

10. **Poverty** will reduce in Kenya as a result of money provided by USA. Example the Agricultural sector will be strengthened, more job opportunities will be created, social services will be provided to Kenyan citizens, infrastructure development like roads, bridges, markets, among other areas leading to poverty reduction in Kenya.

11. Kenyan **democracy** will be fostered by USA monetary support. This is through supporting democracy institutions like the parliament, promoting human rights of Kenyans, supporting political parties in Kenya, strengthening civil society organizations which can lead to sustainable development.
12. Through USA- funds, Kenya can **protect the environment** which is a basis of sustainable development. The funds can be used to conserve the environment in Kenya, acquire renewable energy like solar, promote better land use like a reforestation, waste management like recycling and proper disposal programs in Kenya among other measures

ITEM 10

5. Kwame Nkrumah was an African Scholar who remarked that "**Africans got independence through the front door but lost it through the back door".** According to him, Africans were facing the last and most dangerous stage of

Imperialism where they were theoretically independent but without the political, economic and social liberty.

Imperial relationship in Africa

Task 1:

Write an essay explaining why Uganda is still a victim of the above situation.

The scenario is related to a situation of neo- colonialism in African.

Neo-colonialism is a form of imperialism where a country may grant independence to another country but continue to influence its social, political and economic affairs indirectly. **The problem** in the scenario is many African states achieved independence but immediately faced a new form of colonialism called neo-colonialism.

Therefore, Uganda is still a victim of the above situation because of the following reasons:

1. **Poverty in Uganda** makes her a victim of the above situation. This forces the leaders in Uganda to continue borrowing from imperial powers.
2. The low level of technology in Uganda is a reason why we are still victims of the above situation. This leads to technological transfer from imperial powers to Uganda
3. **Political conflicts** in Uganda explain why it's still a victim of the above situation examples, the Allied democratic forces, a rebel group which constantly attacks Uganda. Some of the conflicts might have a foreign hand from imperial powers.
4. **High level illiteracy** in Uganda leads to the above situation. This makes the Uganda government to depend on most developed countries for education aid and support.
5. **Continuous brain drain** in Uganda makes us a victim of the above situation. When Ugandans are coming back from imperial and most developed countries, they import foreign ideas, habits and practices to Uganda.

6. **Poor leadership in Uganda** exposes us to the above situation. This attracts foreign intervention from USA, Britain among other imperial powers, claiming to promote democracy.
7. **Natural calamities** in Uganda like floods, landslides, famine is a reason why Uganda continues to be a victim of the above situation. This attracts foreign imperial powers to assist in away.
8. **Worsening refugee crisis in Uganda** is another reason why it's still a victim of the situation. This crisis in Uganda attracts humanitarian aid from imperial powers to resettle the displaced persons.
9. **The effects of social media** in Uganda explain why it's a victim of the above situation. This has made many Ugandans exposed to imperial ideas like prostitution, dress code among others.
10. **Increased scholarships to Ugandans** to imperial powers exposes her to the above situation on coming back, Ugandan learners bring western lifestyle and ideas
11. **Low levels of investment in Uganda** makes the country a victim of neo-colonialism. This makes the government of Uganda to attract foreign investments from imperial Nations.
12. **The adoption of foreign languages** in Uganda like English, French, and German makes her a victim of the above situation. These languages have replaced Native languages in Uganda like Luganda, Lusoga, Lunyankole among others
13. **Corruption by some leaders in Uganda** has exposed the country to the above situation. This theft leads to a continuous habit of borrowing by Ugandan government from imperial powers.
14. **The beautiful scenery of Uganda** makes her a victim of neo-colonialism. This has led to tourist attraction but these tourists come with imperial behaviors and interests.
15. **Weak justice system in Uganda** makes the country a victim of the above situation. This has made imperial powers to threaten leaders in Uganda with justice of the international criminal court.
16. **The influence of foreign religions** in Uganda makes her a victim of neo-colonialism. Examples Catholics, Anglicans, Pentecostal movements in Uganda which all have colonial and imperial attachments.
17. **Influx of foreign literature** in Uganda has exposed Uganda has exposed Uganda to Neo-colonialism. This includes foreign text book, magazines in Uganda which spread imperial lifestyle in the country.
18. **Presence of mineral wealth** in Uganda like oil has made the country a victim of neo-colonialism. The mineral wealth has attracted imperial powers like France to exploit them.
19. **Poor infrastructure** in Uganda explains why it's a victim of neo-colonialism. This makes the government of Uganda to borrow from imperial powers to improve them.

    Etc.

ITEM 11.

. A section of University students from one of the universities in East Africa, College of Humanities, Department of History, have embarked on research in different secondary schools in Uganda. The theme for their research is "Understanding the Economic Impact of Colonialism in East Africa." Some of these students are coming to your school to learn about the features of the colonial economy in Uganda. The History Department has identified you to speak to them.

Construction of Uganda railway

Task:

Write an essay you will use to speak to the above students.

Expected responses:

The learner should clearly identify the problem which is the need by a section of University students for accurate information regarding the economic impact of colonialism in East Africa, specifically in Uganda.

The learner should write an essay explaining the features of colonial economy with examples from Uganda.

Colonialism had a profound impact on Uganda's economy, reshaping its structure and dynamics. The British colonial administration introduced new economic systems and practices that have had long-lasting effects on the country's development.

Key Features of the Colonial Economy in Uganda

- Introduction of Cash Crops
- The British colonial administration encouraged the cultivation of cash crops such as cotton, coffee, and tea. These crops were intended for export to benefit the colonial power, leading to the transformation of Uganda's agricultural landscape.
- Cotton was introduced in the early 1900s and became the primary cash crop. The British Cotton Growing Association played an important role in promoting its cultivation.

- Land Alienation and Redistribution
- Land policies under colonial rule often involved the grabbing of land from local communities and its redistribution to European settlers or for the establishment of large plantations.
- This led to significant changes in land ownership patterns, disrupting traditional land tenure systems and often marginalizing local farmers.
- Infrastructure Development
- To facilitate the export of cash crops, the colonial government invested in infrastructure development, particularly in the construction of railways and roads. The Uganda Railway, completed in 1901, was a key project that connected Uganda to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa in Kenya.
- Infrastructure development primarily served the needs of the colonial economy, focusing on areas that were beneficial for extracting resources.
- Labour Systems
- The colonial economy relied heavily on African labour. Various forms of forced labour were used to ensure a steady supply of labour for plantations and infrastructure projects.
- Systems such as the poll tax and hut tax were introduced, forcing Ugandans to work for wages to meet tax obligations.
- Monetization of the Economy.
- The introduction of a cash economy was an important change from the pre-colonial barter systems. Currency was introduced, and financial institutions such as banks were established.
- This monetization facilitated trade but also tied the local economy more closely to global markets and fluctuations.
- Economic Dualism
- The colonial economy created a dual economic structure: a modern sector dominated by European interests and a traditional sector where local subsistence agriculture prevailed.
- This dualism led to uneven development, with significant differences between the urban areas, which were more developed, and the rural areas, which were largely neglected.
- Dependence on primary commodities; Uganda’s economy relied heavily on raw materials making it vulnerable to fluctuations in global markets
- Export-Oriented Economy
- The focus on cash crop production for export markets made Uganda's economy highly dependent on global commodity prices.
- This dependency meant that Uganda was vulnerable to fluctuations in international markets, which could lead to economic instability.
- Education and Skill Development
- Education systems introduced during the colonial period were often aimed at producing a small administrative elite to assist in colonial governance rather than encouraging widespread economic development skills.

- This limited the development of a broad-based skilled workforce that could promote economic growth.
- Unequal trade relationships; Uganda was forced into unequal trade relationships, exporting raw materials at low prices and importing manufactured goods at high prices.

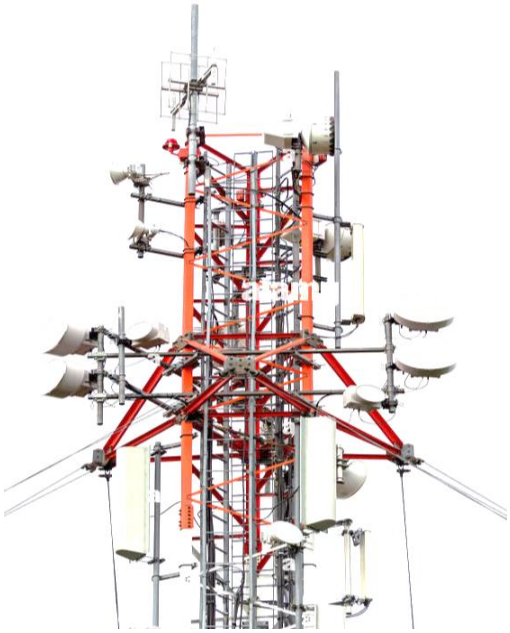
Conclusion

The colonial economy in Uganda was characterized by the introduction of cash crops, infrastructure development aimed at resource extraction, forced labour systems, and both subsistence and cash crop economy.

While some infrastructure and monetization laid the ground work for future development, the legacy of colonial economic policies also included land alienation, economic dependency, and uneven development that have had long-lasting impacts on Uganda's economy.

ITEM 12.

The 21st century has opened Uganda to the world, making it a global village. This is characterized by increased interconnectedness, interrelatedness, interdependence as well as advancement in science and technology. Whereas a section of Ugandans is excited about this trend, they are ignorant about the challenges associated with it. In order to create awareness about this global trend, public lectures have been organized in different parts of the country. In your community, you have been identified to educate the people in your area



Telecommunication booster

Task:

Prepare a written document you will use to address the people in the above public lecture.

Expected responses;

Introduction. The learner should identify the problem in the scenario which is the Ignorance of most Ugandans about the challenges associated with globalisation despite the numerous benefits.

The learner should clearly define the key concept in the scenario, Globalization refers to the process by which countries and societies become more interconnected through trade, communication, culture, and technology.

In the 21st century, this process has accelerated, transforming Uganda into a part of the global village. This is characterized by, increased Interconnectedness**:** Enhanced communication and transportation technologies have made it easier for people and goods to move across borders, Interrelatedness: Economic, political, and cultural activities in one part of the world can have significant effects elsewhere and Interdependence**:** Countries now rely on each other for goods, services, technology, and even labour.

- Economic Disparities**:** While some people and regions benefit greatly from globalization (especially the wealthy), others (the poor) may be left behind, leading to increased inequality.
- Cultural Erosion: The influx of foreign cultures can sometimes overshadow and erode local traditions and values.
- Environmental Impact**:** Increased industrial activities and transportation contribute to environmental degradation with issues like pollution and climate change hence affecting Uganda's natural resources.
- Over-reliance on global markets can make Uganda vulnerable to global economic fluctuations and crises.
- Health Risks: Globalization can facilitate the spread of diseases, as seen with the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Foreign worker's exploitation to Ugandan employees.
- High investment costs in business due to competition.
- Immigration challenges and displacement
- Global expansion difficulties
- Job Displacement: Increased competition from global markets can lead to job losses in local industries that cannot compete.
- Uneven development, widening gap between developed and developing nations
- Labour exploitation such as poor working conditions and low wages in global supply chains.
- Digital divide, unequal access to technology and digital resources
- Migration and braid drain from developing countries

Conclusion: The learner should give a relevant conclusion in line with the task.

TASK I3.

In one of East African countries, investors have received land from the government to build factories. However, this land includes several local cultural and historical sites that have been significant to our town. The government is finalizing plans to evict the residents in these areas, but many oppose this move. These cultural sites face the risk of demolition to make room for new commercial development. You have been assigned the task of helping to preserve these sites from being demolished(destroyed).

Kasubi tombs

Task:

a) Write an essay sensitizing the authorities about the sites' importance that can help to protect the above.

Expected responses;

Introduction

The learner should identify a problem in the above scenario, which is an attempt by the government to allocate land which includes several local cultural and historical sites that are of importance to the local community, for factory construction/ demolition of cultural sites by investors yet they are of cultural importance.

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Cultural historical sites are areas of cultural and social history that have been preserved by either government, individual or institution for cultural heritage. These may include, monuments, tombs, museums buildings etc.

The learner should sensitize the local authorities by explaining the significance /importance of the cultural historical sites in an essay form as follows;

- Helps peoples to know about their culture
- Promotes cultural and creative local industries.
- Promotes local products such as traditional art and crafts, textiles and food.
- Promotes educational research
- Enables cultural exchange

- People living near these historical sites benefit from them be doing businesses
- The government taxes tourist companies who bring tourists to these historical sites, hence earns revenue.
- Promotes infrastructural development such as roads, hotels restaurants etc.
- Job creation/employment opportunities, like tour guides, travel transporters
- Tourism revenue as they attract local and foreign tourists.
- Helps to protect the environment/ecosystem.
- Promotes good relations/regional or international recognition
- Historical sites promote development in areas where these historical sites are found as a result of many businesses conducted hence leading to urbanization.
- Historical sites are a source of pride and fame.
- Some sites are used as recreation centres.
- Therefore, the because of the above importance the government should protect these historical and cultural sites from being demolished.

Learner gives a relevant conclusion in line with the task showing that because of the great importance of the above cultural sites, they should not be given away to the investors.

TASK 14

In many African countries, ruling governments invite people from foreign continents, especially Europe and Asia. These governments usually sign agreements allowing these foreigners to acquire land and operate there. Most people oppose their leaders' actions of welcoming and collaborating with them. African leaders and the African Union are organizing a summit in your country to explain their actions, and you have been invited to speak to some local representatives about the governments' actions.

Uganda Turkish relationship

Task:

a) Write an essay that you will use at the above summit supporting the above governments' actions.

Expected responses;

Learner should identify the challenge at hand, that is government collaborating with people from foreign countries and allowing them to acquire land which has been opposed and challenged by the people.

explains the meaning of collaboration.

- Economic Motives: Just as African leaders collaborated with colonialists for economic gain during the colonial period, today's African leaders often invite foreign investors to stimulate economic development.
- Developmental Aspirations: African leaders, both in colonial times and today, often view collaboration with external actors as a means to achieve their developmental goals. Whether it was acquiring modern technology and infrastructure from colonial powers
- Just as alliances with colonial powers provided military protection and political influence, partnerships with foreign investors today offer opportunities for trade, technology transfer, and diplomatic ties
- African leaders recognize the importance of learning from external expertise and integrating global best practices into their development strategies.
- Collaboration with colonial powers in the past and inviting foreign investors today also involves strategic considerations.
- African leaders collaborate with such superpowers to create external partnerships to access global markets, and secure resources such as loans for national development.
- Some societies collaborated with the Europeans in order to get military support against their enemies and terrorists.
- Others looked at collaboration in line with civilization and modernity. Therefore, they want their areas to be developed by the Europeans, Asians and Chinese investors
- Some Africans African leaders blind folded by gifts and simple presents from Europeans, Asians, and Chinese such as money.
- Some Africans collaborate/welcome the Asians, European and Asians due to the fear of the military strength of these superpowers powers.
- Collaboration with foreign investors often involves skills transfer, training programs, and knowledge exchange initiatives aimed at empowering local industries and workforce.
- By inviting foreign investors to explore and exploit natural resources, African governments aim to generate revenue, promote industrial diversification, and stimulate economic diversification beyond resource extraction.
- African leaders may seek to strengthen their domestic strength, consolidate power, and maintain stability through alliances with external actors.
- Collaboration with foreign investors may serve as a demonstration of openness to international cooperation which can improve countries' attractiveness to global investors and lenders.

ITEM 15

In some African countries, there are rising cases of authoritarianism/dictatorial tendencies, with some leaders attempting to weaken democratic institutions and keep themselves in power. This has attracted the attention of a number of human rights groups and Civil Society Organisations, who have organised regional conferences on democratic governance. You have been identified by one of these organisations to explain the benefits of democracy and inspire citizens to defend democratic values in one of the African countries.

Human rights violation in Uganda

Task:

Write an elaborate document you will use in the regional conference above.

Expected responses;

Introduction;

The learner should clearly identify the problem in the scenario which is rising cases of dictatorial tendencies with some leaders attempting to weaken democratic institutions. Hence need to create awareness about the benefits of democracy.

Define the key concept; Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the people, either directly or through elected representatives. It is characterized by:

- Free and Fair Elections: The cornerstone of democracy, allowing citizens to choose their leaders.
- Rule of Law: Laws apply equally to all individuals, ensuring justice and accountability.
- Protection of Human Rights: Fundamental freedoms such as speech, assembly, and religion are guaranteed.
- Pluralism and Inclusivity: Diverse opinions and groups are represented and respected.
- Checks and Balances: Different branches of government (executive, legislative, judicial) operate independently to prevent abuse of power.

Benefits of Democracy

- Political Stability and Peace: Democratic governments tend to be more stable and peaceful because they provide mechanisms for conflict resolution and power transitions through dialogue and elections.
- Economic Growth and Development: Democracy create conducive environments for economic activities, fostering innovation, investment, and sustainable development.
- Protection of Rights and Freedoms: Democracy ensures the protection of individual rights and freedoms, allowing people to express themselves, assemble, and practice their beliefs without fear of repression.
- Accountability and Transparency: Democratic governments are held accountable by the electorate and are required to operate transparently, reducing corruption and abuse of power/good governance.
- Social Justice and Equality: Democracies strive to promote social justice, reducing inequalities and ensuring that all citizens have equal opportunities to participate in the political process.
- Democracy promotes the rule of law in a country/ promotes constitutionalism
- Democracy leads to responsible governments being elected and controlled by the people.
- Encourages free speech and press freedom
- Fosters international cooperation.
- It supports independent institutions and checks and balances
- Encourages citizen engagement and activism.

In conclusion, democracy provides a foundation for fair, just and prosperous society where citizens have a voice and can hold leaders accountable.

ITEM 16.

In last decade, East Africa has witnessed an increase in foreign Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations. In some communities in Uganda, local leaders mistakenly believe that many of these foreign Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) are opposed to the government, despite their primary focus on humanitarian work. As a result, many of these foreign NGOs are withdrawing from your area and the entire country, which has negatively affected important community services and support systems.

Non-government organization at work in Northern Uganda

Task:

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

Expected responses;

Identify a problem in the scenario; Local leaders have wrongly held the belief that these NGOs are against the government's interests, despite their primary focus on humanitarian work.

There is need to educate our local leaders and make them aware of the invaluable contributions that foreign NGOs can bring to our area

Give a relevant introduction; Non-Governmental Organisations are independent organisations that operate apart from government control, often focusing on specific social environmental or humanitarian causes.

Learner should:

- Explain the relevant roles of NGOs that will convince the local leaders to allow them operate in their communities/areas as follows;
- Poverty Alleviation: NGOs in Uganda often implement poverty reduction programs that focus on income generation, vocational training, and microfinance initiatives. They work with marginalized and vulnerable communities to help them lift themselves out of poverty.
- Education: NGOs are active in improving access to quality education in Uganda. They build schools, provide scholarships, and promote girls' education, which is a critical issue in the country. They also offer teacher training and work to improve educational infrastructure.
- Healthcare: Many NGOs in Uganda are involved in healthcare initiatives, including building health centers, providing medical supplies, and supporting public health campaigns. They focus on issues like maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and access to clean water and sanitation.
- Agriculture and Food Security: NGOs work to improve agricultural practices, promote sustainable farming methods, and provide farmers with training and

resources. This helps increase food production, reduce hunger, and enhance food security.

- Environmental Conservation: Several NGOs in Uganda focus on environmental conservation and sustainability. They work to protect natural resources, promote afforestation, and combat climate change. Conservation organizations help preserve Uganda's rich biodiversity and fragile ecosystems.
- Human Rights and Advocacy: NGOs in Uganda play a critical role in advocating for human rights, social justice, and good governance. They raise awareness about issues like corruption, gender equality, and the protection of vulnerable populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Community Development: NGOs often work at the grassroots level, engaging with local communities to identify their specific needs and priorities. They facilitate community development projects and capacity-building initiatives to empower local residents to take charge of their own development.
- Emergency Relief and Disaster Response: In times of natural disasters or emergencies, NGOs provide immediate relief by distributing food, clean water, and emergency shelter. They also contribute to long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts.
- Advocacy and Policy Influence: NGOs in Uganda are actively engaged in policy advocacy and lobbying for changes in government policies and practices to benefit marginalized and disadvantaged communities. They work to hold the government accountable for its obligations to the public.
- Civil Society Strengthening: NGOs play an important role in strengthening civil society in Uganda. They help in building the capacity of local organizations, enabling them to be more effective in their work and advocacy.
- HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment: Given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Uganda, many NGOs focus on prevention, care, and support services for individuals and families affected by the virus. They also advocate for policies to combat the epidemic.
- Education and Awareness: NGOs conduct awareness campaigns on various issues, from health and sanitation to women's rights and child protection. They often use community outreach and media campaigns to disseminate information and change behaviour.
- Education and Empowerment: NGOs work to improve education access and quality. By supporting schools, scholarships, and vocational training, they help to create a more educated and skilled workforce.
- Environmental Conservation: Many NGOs are deeply involved in environmental conservation and sustainable development projects, helping to protect our natural resources and promote responsible land use.

ITEM 17.

In most parts of East Africa, there have been ongoing violations of human rights by individuals, institutions, and some government agencies. These violations have caused misery, unrest, and tensions within the region. Human rights groups, tasked with

upholding human rights and the rule of law to maintain a peaceful society, are determined to address these issues. You have been chosen in your country to collaborate with these groups.

Domestic violence in Uganda

Task: Write an essay you will use to address the challenge in the above scenario.

Expected responses;

Learner should be able to;

Identify a problem in the scenario; There is a lot of human rights violation in East Africa.

Give the meaning of Human rights violation.

Human rights violation is a situation where people are denied access to enjoyment of their rights, either by individuals, institutions or the state that is meant to protect them.

To avoid violations of human rights by government agencies in East Africa, several measures can be taken:

Learner should:

Explain how human rights groups can address the human right abuse;

- Improve and enforce laws and regulations that protect human rights, ensuring they align with international standards.
- Provide comprehensive training for government officials and law enforcement agencies on human rights principles, ethical conduct, and non-discrimination.
- Establish independent oversight bodies to investigate and address allegations of human rights violations by government agencies.
- Promote transparency in government operations and ensure citizens have access to information regarding policies, procedures, and their rights.
- Implement community policing strategies to build trust between law enforcement and the community, fostering cooperation and respect for human rights.
- Encourage civil society organizations to monitor and advocate for human rights, providing checks and balances on government agencies.

- Enact laws to protect those who report human rights violations within government agencies.
- Provide legal aid services for victims of human rights violations, ensuring they have access to justice and representation.
- Consider cultural and social norms when implementing policies to avoid inadvertently violating human rights.
- Ensure that policies and programs are inclusive, considering the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- Collaborate with international human rights organizations and institutions to provide external oversight and guidance on human rights issues.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns on human rights, the rule of law, and citizens' responsibilities.
- Establish effective conflict resolution mechanisms to address disputes peacefully and avoid human rights violations.
- Government agencies should regularly monitor their operations and report on human rights compliance.
- Uphold commitments made under international human rights conventions and treaties.
- Political rights should be respected by organizing elections and allow all categories of people to participate.
- Workers' rights should be protected through encouraging workers' unions to solve problems affecting them.

END