

BUHAGUZI MODEL HIGH SCHOOL KIKUUBE

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

PRE- MOCK ASSESSEMENT EXAMS

HIST & POL. EDUCATION

S.4 MID TERM II EXAMS

DURATION: 2: 15 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- *This paper consists of sections A and B. It has **four** examination items.*
- *Section A is **compulsory**.*
- *Answer **one** item from Section B.*
- *Answer **three** examination items in all.*
- *Any additional item answered will **not** be scored.*

SECTION A

*Answer **all** items in this section.*

ITEM 1

Trade is one of the economic activities that the people of east Africa have engaged in for many years. During the pre-colonial period, there existed exchange of goods and services between societies famously known as barter trade which was later replaced with monetary system that was introduced by the foreigners. Learners in your neighboring school were comparing the pre-colonial caravan trade to today's trade systems in east Africa, some learners concluded that the trade systems were the same while other learners said they were different in terms of the factors for their growth and development as well as in their organization. Because of the failure to come to an agreement, the department of history and political education has organized a public debate with the major topic of discussion as the '19th century pre-colonial caravan trade'. You have been identified as one the debater.

Task:

- (a) Prepare the factors for the development of the trade in the scenario.
- (b) Write an essay explaining how the trade in the scenario affected the east Africans today

Item. 2

Between 1945 and 1960, East African countries receive inevitable rise of nationalism and nationalistic action which targeted the acquisition of independence a spirit that grew among East Africans after the World War II if 1939-1945. When the Ex-soldiers of the World War II came back, they returned with nationalistic ideas pumped by the good developments they saw wherever they were deployed to fight and they wished that those changes happen in their respective countries. Today, most East African youth like in Uganda ask themselves about the factors that led to growth of nationalism among the people of 1945-1960 which they do not have today. They also ask themselves the challenges that come with nationalistic movements so that they also start but they have failed. A radio talk show has been organized and sponsored by the RDC in your district to educate the youth about the factors that could prompt the rise of nationalism and the challenges one may face and you have been contacted to be one of the speakers.

Task: You are knowledgeable about nationalism, write a speech to the RDC before the radio talk show explaining to the youth about:

- (a) The factors which led to the growth of nationalism in East Africa from 1945 to 1960.
- (b) The challenges encountered by the early nationalists that today's nationalist should take note of.

SECTION B

Answer **one** item in this section.

ITEM 3.

Between 1939-1945, East African states which were also under colonial rule were mandated to participate in the World War II on the side of their colonial masters. After the World War II, those Africans who participated in that war in different parts of the world came back with different political ideas in what came to be known as the Rise of Nationalism between 1946-1960 characterized by mass political awareness, formation of political blocks and movements and parties all pointing at acquisition of independence. Today, the rise of nationalism and the political parties which were formed by the Nationalists have led to massive political changes in many East African and African states through acquisition of their independence. However, this has remained a confusing question, some Ugandans for example have lost morale in political parties saying that most of them lost their cardinal agendas while others are money making ventures and the challenges the appropriators of these parties faced have been forgotten by their successors. To solve this confusion, the Inter-Party Organization for Dialogue (IPOD) has organized a political awareness at Kololo ceremonial grounds to sensitize the masses about the reasons for the formations of political parties and the challenges they face today to bridge the gap between the masses and the parties and you will be one of the speakers.

Task.

Consider the work of political parties in Uganda today, write a speech that you present at the awareness campaign. In it, sensitize the masses about;

- (a)** The factors for the formation of political movements in Uganda.
- (b)** The problems faced by political parties in Uganda today.

Item 4.

At the time of independence, East African countries were at a similar level of development as Asian nations like **South Korea, Singapore, and Japan**. Today, these Asian countries have achieved significant economic development. In contrast, many East African countries still struggle economically. As a result, former colonial powers have extended financial, technical, and material aid to African nations—often with conditions attached. While East African leaders desire development, many are concerned about relying on foreign aid to achieve it.

Tasks:

- (a) Using examples from Asian countries, advise East African leaders on steps they can follow to achieve similar levels of development.
- (b) Explain how East African countries can reduce dependency on foreign aid while promoting self-reliance

END