

MID TERM TWO ASSESSEMENTS
UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
HISTORY OF AFRICA SINCE 1800

Attempt all questions

ITEM 1

A rural village called kitinda heavenly relies on farming for substance and income. This village has a long history of adhering to traditional religions, ancestor veneration, and belief in a supreme being, rituals and offering to the spirits and a lot of respect to their village chief, who is responsible for making important community decisions.

Recently, the community experienced series of devastating setback characterized by droughts, heavy rainfall, food shortage and economic hardships leading to government intervention by introducing modern farming techniques including use of fertilizers and pesticides. This has greatly scared the youth since its likely to erode the traditional way of life of the village and anger the ancestral spirits.

During the 19th century, Uganda experienced significant social, political, economic and religious transformation with the arrival of Muslim traders from East Africa coast particularly from Zanzibar who introduced Islam in the region which intersected and competed with the existing indigenous beliefs and practices prevalent in the various Ugandan kingdoms. History learners in your school have been tasked to research about African traditional religion in East Africa and the introduction of Islam in Uganda and present their findings. You have been selected by the history teacher to compile the researched work.

TASK

- a) In an essay format about the features of African pre-colonial traditional religion.
- b) The impact of Islam to modern uganda

ITEM 2

Trade is one of the economic activities that the people of East Africa have engaged in since time immemorial. During the precolonial time, there existed the exchange of goods and services between societies known as barter trade which was later replaced with monetary system that was introduced by foreigners. Scholars in your neighboring schools were comparing the Trans-Saharan trade and modern trade systems in East Africa, some concluded that the trade systems were the same while others said they were different in terms of factors for their growth and development as well as in their organization. Because of failure to come to an agreement, the department of history and political education has organized a seminar with the major topic of discussion as the "The trans-Saharan trade".

Task;

You have been identified and invited as one of the guest presenters in the seminar;

- (a) Explain the roles of the trade in the scenario above in the development of modern African states.
- a) Write an essay discussing how the trade was organized.

ITEM

During the 19th Century, European countries such as Britain, France and Germany partitioned Africa among themselves. The 1884-1885 Congress of Berlin gave effective occupation of the African territories to Europeans without considering the ethnic, cultural and political realities of Africans.

Different colonial masters administered their colonies differently. Britain used indirect rule in Uganda and Nigeria, France applied assimilation policy in Ivory Coast, while Germany used direct rule in Tanzania. All these administrative systems created some dependence of the Africans on their colonial masters until their independence. Despite attainment of independence, Africans continued depending on their former colonial masters as opposed to the original dreams of the first African presidents. As a student of history,

TASK

- (a) Analyze the factors that led to the partition of Africa during the 1884-1885 congress.
- (b) How did this congress affect the African continent.

END