

HPE SUMMARY

JTEM 1

Sources of History

- Written history
- Oral tradition
- Anthropology
- Linguistics
- Archaeology
- DNA
- Artifacts
- Immigration patterns
- Burial grounds
- Museums
- Census data
- Genealogy

Importance of historical sites

- Preserve cultural heritage
- Attract tourists
- Source of employment
- Source of identity
- Encourage infrastructure
- Recreational centers
- Make teaching easy
- Are tangible connections to the past
- Earn income
- Preserve artifacts
- Bring people together

Reasons of migration

- Population increase
- Search for fertile soils
- Internal conflicts
- Love for adventure
- Prolonged drought
- External attacks

- Need to spread iron smelting skills
- Epidemic diseases
- Famine
- Seasonal floods

Effects of migration

- Introduced iron working
- Introduced crops
- Population increase
- Introduced new farming methods
- They intermarried
- Introduced centralized systems of administration
- Introduced new languages
- Absorbed most of tribes
- Displaced people
- Introduced new cultural practices
- Introduced living settled lives

Importance of cultural values

- Sense of belonging
- Promote unity
- Offer moral guidance
- Important life skills
- Preserve family traditions
- Strengthen ties
- Resolve conflicts
- Source of family pride
- Educate members to appreciate responsibilities
- Promote resilience
- Help in decision making

Importance of handicrafts

- Preserve cultural heritage
- Source of income
- Promote cultural tourism
- Foster social connection
- Enable skill transmission

- Promote economic independence
- Develop skills
- Promote creativity
- Makes use of idle resources
- Promote pride and identity
- Encourage hard work
- Promote unity

Impact of foreign religions

- Provide service like education
- Give moral guidance
- Built schools
- Abolished slave trade
- Introduced new crops like coffee
- Spread Christianity
- Improved health
- Improved infrastructure
- Contributed to infrastructure
- Promote peace
- Translate bible to local languages
- Built mission stations
- Taught foreign languages
- Better farming methods

Impact of slave trade

- Loss of lives
- Loss of tribal identity
- Instilled fear
- Disrupted social peace
- Introduced guns
- Attracted missionaries
- Decline in local industries
- Opened E. Africa to the world
- Develop interior routes
- Made chiefs become rich
- Rejected Islam

Impact of Christianity

- Offer moral guidance
- Peace and reconciliation
- Hard work
- Promote honesty
- Preserve cultural through instruments
- Set up projects like clean water
- Emphasize charity
- Participate civic activity
- Provide guidance

ITEM 2

Strategies used to colonize

- Signing treaties
- Used force
- Used collaborators
- Used intimidation and threats
- Divide and rule
- Gave military support
- Indirect rule
- Built military stations
- Used explorers to find information
- Set up infrastructure
- Used missionaries
- Chattered companies
- Treachery (trick and kill)

Reasons for the coming of colonialists

- Need for raw materials
- Need for market
- Invest surplus capital
- Strategic factor (R. Nile)
- Discovery of minerals
- Need to replace chattered companies
- Settle unemployed Europeans
- Need to civilize Africans
- Need to spread Christianity

- For prestige

Impact of colonization

- Built schools
- Built railway
- Built hospitals
- Spread religion
- Grew cash crops
- Developed industries
- Introduced foreign languages
- New systems of administration
- New taxes
- Exploited resources
- Promoted western culture
- Separated people

Steps taken in the struggle for independence

- Political parties
- Disrupted colonial work
- Negotiation
- Peaceful demonstration
- Trade unions
- Help from other Africans
- Religious movements
- Cultural resistance
- Intellectual resistance
- Broke laws
- Asked for world help
- Boycotts
- Education
- Article in newspapers
- Sang songs

Reasons for collaboration

- Wanted military support
- Some were weak
- Ignorance
- Wanted benefits like tech

- Enemies resisted
- They were opportunists
- Because of Christianity
- Wanted to learn how to read and write
- They were bribed
- They knew the strength of whites

Reasons for resistance

- Tired of European exploitation
- Enemies collaborated
- Inspired by leaders
- Protect their political independence
- Protect their religion
- Protect their culture
- Believed in military strength
- Resisted against mistreatment
- Had ancestral beliefs to protect their land

Reasons for indirect rule

- Cheap
- Wanted chiefs to act as shock absorbers
- Was inline in British policy
- Remoteness of some areas
- They didn't have labor
- Leadership skills
- To be unique
- Feared acquiring diseases
- It succeeded in other areas
- They trusted chiefs
- They wanted to maintain structure
- The wanted to maintain structure of traditional institutions

Reasons for direct rule

- Thought it was effective
- Used in other areas

- They were proud
- Suffered resistance
- There were no chiefs
- Enough manpower
- Feared expenses
- Indirect was used by rivals
- Wanted effective occupation
- Created jobs
- They entered scramble late
- Were threatened by British

Impact of indirect rule

- Preserve institutions
- Introduced local government
- Promote native courts
- Focused on cash crop growing
- Help locals to gain power
- The British decentralized power
- Encouraged tribalism
- Brought religion in politics
- Created British puppets
- Enable British exploitation
- Developed education

Impact of direct rule

- Developed infrastructure
- Developed cash crop growing
- Developed mining
- Spread foreign language
- Rise of nationalism
- Enabled hard work
- Led to exploitation
- Promoted foreign culture
- Promoted dependency
- Promoted authoritarian leadership

Impact of World War 2

- Change attitude

- Brought superpowers
- Learnt skills
- Killed the myths
- Equality and liberty
- Unity and solidarity
- Trained leaders
- Patriotism
- Raided European shops
- Formed UNO
- British became rich

ITEM 3

Purpose of patriotism

- Encourage participation in democracy
- Individuals become role models
- Personal involvement in civic activities
- National identity
- Pride in cultural heritage
- Sense of shared goals
- National service
- Accountability
- Sense of security
- Encourages innovation
- Fulfillment of civic roles

Importance of national symbols

- Promote national identity
- Represent Uganda's core values
- Inspire a feeling of pride
- Used in national holidays
- Promote tourism
- Continuation of a country's tradition
- Embody legitimacy in government
- Remind people of common identity during conflict

- Raise powerful emotions
- Represent independence
- Promote creativity
- Used in business to brand and promote trust
- Inspire hard work

Roles of United Nations

- Promote peace
- Uphold human rights
- Health
- Emphasize SDGs
- Promote gender equality
- Preserve culture and diversity
- Promote youth participation in governance and decisions
- Counter terrorism
- Solve conflict
- Improve access to education
- Tackle environmental challenges

Post-independence challenges

- Poverty
- Debt burden
- Illiteracy
- Diseases
- Civil wars
- Trade deficits
- Neo-colonialism
- Brain drain
- Disunity
- Land wrangles
- Environmental challenges
- Rapid population increase
- Over taxation
- Unemployment
- Famine

Role of citizen in constitutional making

- Ave right to participate in public debates
- Acquire civic education through seminars
- Join CSOs for human rights
- Participate in referendums
- Have right to demand that the constitutional making process be inclusive & represent all groups
- Participate in campaigns
- Make submission to the constitutional review committee
- Monitor activities for transparency
- Educate about rights and responsibilities

Role of CSOs

- Promote health
- Education
- Human rights
- Economic development
- Conserve environment
- Good governance
- Disaster saving
- Act as voice of voices
- Check government
- Research on problems of society

Value of land

- Primary factor of production
- Real estate
- Natural resources
- Cultural heritage
- Strengthen family ties through inheritance
- Construction of schools and hospitals for development

- Regulates climate through planting trees
- Habitat for wildlife
- Important for protecting water resources
- Natural development through infrastructure
- Collateral for loans
- Good investment opportunity
- Recreation like beaches

Importance of political parties

- Representation of citizens interests
- Political participation
- Policy formulation
- Recruitment of leaders
- Simplifying choices of voters
- Formation of government
- Unite people
- Provide opposition and accountability
- Nation building
- Political stability
- Education of citizens
- Bridge between people and government
- Innovation and change

Benefits of democracy

- Political stability
- Holds government accountable
- Guarantees human rights protection
- Allows citizens to participate in decision making
- Promote rule of law
- Foster economic development
- Social progress through equality
- Protects rights of minority

- Mechanisms of peaceful conflict
- Engage in diplomacy

Benefits of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- Protection from discrimination
- Promotion of rule of law
- Protection for torture
- Access to essential services
- Participate in political process
- Protection for those in war and disaster
- Protection from environmental harm
- Sense of security
- Good reputation
- Help mitigate social unrest

ITEM 4

Lessons from Singapore

- Signed trade agreements
- Invested in various sectors
- Invested in education
- Development of infrastructure
- Policies such as tax breaks to attract investors
- Research and innovation
- Saving
- Skill development
- Clean energy

Achievements of EAC

- Established a single market
- Customs union
- Official language
- Anthem for respect
- Regional infrastructure
- Free movement of people

- Promoted education
- Promoted health
- Regional cooperation
- Conflict resolution
- Climate change help

Manifestations of neo-colonialism

- Multinational companies
- Dependence on foreign currencies
- Existence of NGOs
- Use of foreign expatriates
- Multiparty policy
- Foreign literature and film
- Religious organization
- Use of foreign organization
- Classes of people (broke & rich)
- Science and technology
- Close attachment (commonwealth)
- Foreign intelligence
- Production of raw materials
- Use of foreign goods

Effects of neo-colonialism

- Political instability
- Economic backwardness
- Increased brain drain
- Persistent poverty
- Control by another country
- Undermined education
- Declined craftsmanship
- Increased capital outflow
- Persistent debt burden
- Moral degeneration
- Operation on debts

Ways to combat neo colonialism

- Economic self-reliance
- Diversification of trade

- Strengthening regional integration
- Promotion of education and skills
- Controlling natural resources
- Debt management
- Promotion of local culture
- Strengthening political unity
- Technological advancement
- Better trade deals
- Anti-corruption and strong governance
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Causes of conflict

- Communication breakdown
- Jealousy
- Delayed payment
- Authoritarian rule
- Election malpractice
- Unclear borders
- Competition for resources
- Widespread poverty
- Land disputes
- Tribal tensions
- Religious differences
- Climate change
- Foreign intervention

Ways of solving conflicts

- Open communication
- Wives should work to support husbands
- Pay workers in time
- Respect different cultures
- Government should meet peoples demands like education
- Encourage free and fair elections
- Respect independence institutions
- Manage natural resources effectively
- Encourage regional trade

- Promote sustainable environmental practices
- Promote ethnic and inter religious dialogues
- Call for international support on peace building approaches

Advantages of foreign aid

- Reduced poverty
- Economic growth
- Support disaster control
- Improved access to education
- Enhance security
- Environmental protection
- Good governance
- Technological support
- Global cooperation
- Improved health

Disadvantages of foreign aid

- Debt burden
- Over dependency
- Strings attached
- Continued exploitation
- Social and political tensions
- Undermines local experts
- Undermines local industries
- Cultural imperialism
- Slows down development

Inequality

Traditional conflict resolution approaches

- Mediation by Elders
- Council of elders
- Reconciliation ceremonies
- User of traditional courts
- Negotiation and dialogue
- Compensation
- Marriage alliance
- Oaths and curses
- Storytelling and proverbs
- Community gatherings