

## HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINAR ITEMS 2026

### ELEMENTS OF CONSTRUCT IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION.

#### *1. UNDERSTANDING THE PRE-COLONIAL HISTORY OF EAST AFRICA*

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 the East African communities.

#### 2. UNDERSTANDING THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF AFRICA

1. Scramble, partition and colonization of East Africa.
2. Response to the establishment of colonial rule in East Africa.
3. The colonial administrative systems in East Africa.
4. The colonial economy in East Africa.
5. World wars and their impact in East Africa.
6. Struggle for independence in East Africa.
7. Key personalities in the history of East Africa before independence.

#### 8. Lessons from the liberation struggles in South Africa.

#### 3. THE POST COLONIAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF EAST AFRICA

1. The post -independence socio-economic challenges in East Africa.
2. Civil society and non-governmental organizations.
3. Changing land tenure systems in East Africa.
4. The structure of the government in Uganda.
5. Local government systems in Uganda.

6. Constitutionalism in Uganda.
7. Democracy and leadership in Uganda.
8. The united nations organization and its impact on Uganda.
9. The evolution of human rights in Uganda.
10. The post- independence liberation struggles in Uganda.
11. Patriotism in Uganda.
12. Key contributors to nation building in the post- colonial period.
13. Lessons from world economic transformation.
14. Pan-Africanism, political and economic federation in Africa.
15. Neo-colonialism in East Africa.
16. Globalization
17. Peace and conflict resolution in East Africa.

## ITEMS

### ITEM 1

Historical cultural handcrafts form important part of society's heritage and identity reflecting traditions and values across different cultures. Yet with growing modernity and global interconnectedness, imported manufactured goods are increasingly valued as superior creating higher demand in East African countries at the expense of local crafts. Many young people perceive investment in handcrafts as a waste of time. Surprisingly, foreign tourists visiting the region highly admire these artworks. Concerned about increased failure to respect African traditional culture, East African community leaders have directed schools to hold youth sensitization meetings on appreciating crafts and respecting cultural diversity.

Task;

- (a) As a key participant in this meeting, propose the strategies these schools can use to change youth's negative perceptions of the local crafts mentioned in the scenario above.
- (b) using examples from the scenario, explain how respecting each other's' culture can develop East African communities,

EXPECTED RESPONSES.

PART(a)

The problem in part (a) of the scenario is failure by the youth to appreciate and understand the impact of handcrafts to the economic development of their communities. (PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION)

Handcrafts are items or products that are made by hands using simple tools and skills rather than machines. They are usually created using local materials and traditional technology. Examples include baskets, mats, pots, beads wood carvings etc. (INTRODUCTION)

Handcrafts are important in our communities because of the following;

They preserve cultural heritage in the society(HK). This is through preserving traditional techniques, materials and designs(HT) hence passing them to future generations(HA).

They are a source of income to the people after sale(HK) and the money earned is used to improve their standards of living(HT)like paying fees for the children, building good houses, medication, buying clothes and other items thus handcrafts are of great value in our communities(HA)

They promote cultural tourism (HK)as they attract tourists who bring in foreign exchange (HT)that leads to economic growth and development in our communities(HA).

They foster social connections among the people (HK)as they meet at different collection centers for these materials like cultural sites (HT)and this strengthens community bonds thus leading to economic development(HA).

They enable skill transmission (HK)as master artisans train others(HT) and this leads to skill continuity(HA).

It provides economic independence (HK)especially for women and other marginalized groups as it can be taken up as a source of earning(HT) hence leading to improved standards of living(HA).

They help individuals to develop unique skills(HK) like patience, attention to detail; problem solving (HT)and these later become responsible and acceptable citizens in the country(HA).

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They promote creativity and innovation amongst the young generation (HK)as they struggle to make unique products that can fetch them higher incomes(HT) hence improved standards of living(HA).

They promote unity and cooperation among people (HK)since they are done in groups while consulting each other(HT) and this leads to having a peaceful society(HA).

They keep youth busy (HK)and this prevents them from engaging in criminality(HT) hence leading to peace and security in the community(HA).

They put to use materials that would rather be looked at as idle/useless(HK) for instance papyrus reeds that are used for making mats, baskets, crafts etc.(HT). and this reduces wastage(HA).

In conclusion, the youth should do whatever it costs to engage themselves in making local handcrafts because of the social, cultural and economic factors as elaborated above.

Part(b):

The following are the importance of respecting peoples culture to the development of East Africa. (CONNECTING STATEMENT)

It fosters understanding(HK). Learning and respecting others cultures helps to break stereo types and misconceptions (HT)and this promotes unity and social harmony which leads to development(HA).

It promotes human rights (HK)as people are appreciated the way they are irrespective of the tribes or ethnic groups they belong to(HT). This makes them feel worth living(HA).

It encourages societal/ global understanding and cooperation(HK) and this boosts cultural tourism and its associated benefits(HT). This enhances development in East Africa(HA).

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It promotes national unity (HK) through celebrating diversity (HT) and this encourages national pride (HA).

It makes one be able to fit in every community with ease (HK) and this promotes friendship and socialization (HT) through which connections can be made for a better welfare (HA).

It promotes equality in the society (HK) as it challenges cultural bias (HT) hence supporting social justice (HA).

It promotes cultural exchange (HK) through sharing culture experiences (HT) and this preserves cultural diversity (HA).

It develops critical thinking (HK) as one analyses cultural differences (HT) and this sharpens one's minds (HA).

It encourages one to attend cultural events (HK) and this makes them become social (HT) leading to connectivity (HA).

Exploring others' cultures expands individual understanding (HK) for instance through learning others' languages (HT) hence enhancing personal growth (HA).

In conclusion, all the above are the social, political and economic contribution of respecting peoples culture to the development of East Africa.

## 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 precolonial caravan trade and modern trade systems in East Africa, some concluded that the trade systems were the same while others said they were

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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 " 19<sup>th</sup> century precolonial caravan trade".

Task;

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

- (a) Explain the factors that led to the growth and development of the trade in the scenario above.
- (b) Write an essay discussing how the trade was organized.

EXPECTED RESPONSES: PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure by some scholars to understand the factors that led to the growth and development of the 19<sup>th</sup> century precolonial caravan trade in East Africa. (PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION)

The 19<sup>th</sup> century precolonial caravan trade was commonly known as Long Distance Trade which was carried out by the interior tribes and the Arabs and Persians over a long distance. (INTRODUCTION)

The following are the factors that led to the growth and development of Long Distance Trade. (CONNECTING STATEMENT)

The Long Distance Trade developed because of specialization(HK) for example Bunyoro produced salt, kikuyu produced honey, Buganda produced bark cloth, Yao produced slaves. Nyamwezi produced gold since each group produced a commodity(HT). This reduced on competition and attracted traders(HA).

The continued demand for African goods at the coast led to its development(HK). There was high demand for African goods e.g. gold, slaves,

ivory, etc. which made Arabs to penetrate into the interior of East Africa(HT) and this improved on trade(HA).

In the interior there was also high demand of foreign goods e.g. beads, guns, clothes, glassware(HK) which made the Arabs to come and supply the demanded goods(HT) leading to the development of the trade(HA).

Presence of Indian Banyans at the coast led to the development of the Long Distance Trade(HK). These Indian Banyans used to lend money to the traders which enabled them to look for more goods in the interior(HT) hence the development of the trade(HA).

Favorable climatic conditions which favored production of Agriculture and transportation of goods from the interior to the coast facilitated the trade(HK). The long dry seasons facilitated the traders' movements in the interior and the rainy seasons favored some tribes e.g. Buganda, Nyamwezi etc. to grow crops(HT) which the traders fed on while in the interior(HA).

The introduction of monetary economy(HK) i.e. the use of minted coins, cowrie shells and later Indian rupees (HT)to replace barter trade facilitated the L.D.T leading to development(HA).

Seyyid Said's transfer of his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar contributed to the development of the Long Distance Trade(HK). He transformed Zanzibar into a major export and import center. After 1840, he set up large plantations of cloves which needed labor (HT)hence making slaves a major item of the L.D.T (HA)

Presence of good leaders with organizational abilities (HK)for instance Mirambe Kabalega, Nyungu ya Maawe, Muteesa I etc. who provided knowledge and skills helped in the acquisition of trade items (HT)like slaves, gold and ivory by the coastal traders facilitated the development of the L.D.T(HA)

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The development of Kiswahili language (HK) which facilitated communication among the traders contributed to the development of the Long Distance Trade. By 1830, most tribes in the interior like the Yao, Nyamwezi, Akamba had learnt Kiswahili (HT) and these helped interpret for other Africans who did not know the language and hence leading to the growth of the L.D.T(HA).

The penetration of the Arabs and the Swahili into the interior of East Africa led to the growth of the L.D.T.(HK) They used to enter in the interior in large groups (caravans) of 100-1000 people carrying trade goods like guns, beads, glassware, cloths etc. looking for exchange goods like ivory, slaves, gold, Rhinoceros horns (HT) and as such, the LDT developed(HA).

The introduction of the gun (HK) which improved security and was used to carry out slave raids in the interior contributed to the growth and development of the L.D.T. They worked hard to provide the Arabs with what they wanted like slaves, ivory, gold gun was the most needed item by the *interior* chiefs for expansion purposes and these in order to acquire the gun (HT) and this facilitated the trade(HA).

The development of specific trade routes (HK) i.e. the Northern which was dominated by the Akamba, Central by the Nyamwezi, and Southern by the Yao facilitated easy penetration of the coastal traders into the interior (HT) leading to the development of the long distance trade(HA).

Presence of organized societies in the interior(HK) like Buganda, Nyamwezi, Yao, Akamba also led to the growth of the Long Distance Trade(HT).

IN CONCLUSION, the above are the social, political and economic factors that led to the growth and development of long distance trade.

PART(b)

The following is how the precolonial caravan trade was organized (connecting statement).

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It was organized on a caravan basis(HK) i.e. 100-1000 people carried items from the interior to the coast and vice versa(HT). A caravan included guards, guides and interpreters. They carried the Sultan's flag and were always armed(HA).

East African states that participated in this trade included Buganda, Bunyoro. Nyamwezi, Yao, Nandi, Akamba etc.(HK). They acted as middlemen, guides and interpreters(HT). The participants from the East African coast were the Arabs, Swahili and the Zanzibaris(HA).

The major trading items from the interior included ivory, slaves, and gold and other commodities included hides and skins, rhinoceroses' horns, tortoise shells, copper etc. while commodities from the coast included beads, clothes, gun powder etc.

The means of communication at first was problem and in initial stages, traders used gestures/signs. However, with the introduction of Kiswahili, it became means of communication between Arabs and people in the interior.

The medium of exchange was barter trade where commodities were exchanged for other commodities, however cowrie shells were introduced as trade grew stronger. Later Indians also introduced Indian Rupees as a means of exchange.

The means of transport was head portorage where commodities were carried on heads from the interior to the coast and vice versa. The Nyamwezi provided the most experienced porters. They used to move in groups of 100-1000 people carrying the Sultan's flag.

The trade was based on specialization where different communities specialized in production and provision of different commodities for instance Buganda specialized in bark cloths, the Nyamwezi in provision of gold, Yao in provision of slaves, Bunyoro in provision of salt etc. and this created efficiency in the organization of the trade.

Personalities and well organized societies played a role of middlemen in the transaction of the trade. Mirambo of the Nyamwezi helped in collecting trade items as far as the Congo, Banyoro and Baganda acted as middlemen collecting items like slaves and ivory from Tooro, and Busoga.

The Long Distance Trade was conducted along three major routes i.e. the central route which started from Bagamoyo to Ujiji. Tabora as far as the Congo. There was a branch from Tabora Northwards to Buganda, Bunyoro and back. This was the largest and busiest route controlled by the Nyamwezi under Mirambo till his death in the 1880's. It transported major trade items like slaves, gold, bee wax, copper, salt etc.

The Southern route began from the coast at Kilwa, extended to Southern Tanganyika in Nyasa land/Malawi. It was controlled by the Yao and majorly transported items like gold and slaves.

The Northern route started from Pangani through Tanga and Mombasa inland to Kilimanjaro areas and to the Eastern shores of L. Victoria and as far as Mt. Elgon. It was dominated by the Akamba and mainly supplied ivory.

This trade was financed by the Indian Banyans who gave loans to the Arabs and Swahili traders to be paid back with interest. These financiers were invited by Seyyid Said to come and facilitate trade. They brought the Indian Rupees that later became the means of exchange.

Due to long distances involved, there developed regular stopping places which also acted as collecting centers including Tabora and Ujiji in central Tanganyika. These later grew into large market centers for ivory and slaves.

The traders spent months and years in the interior collecting trade items before they could return to the coast. During their stay in the interior, they were being accommodated at chiefs' residences and others at Tabora and Ujiji.

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IN CONCLUSION, the above were the social, political and economic organization of the long distance trade.

### ITEM 3

Land is an important resource for Uganda's economic development. Before colonialism, land ownership was clear and well organized but colonial rule disorganized this system.

After 40 years abroad, your United Kingdom (UK)- based family returned to find strangers occupying their land. Although they have proof of ownership, the occupants claim that they bought land. This situation led to disputes prompting clan leaders to organize a sensitization meeting to educate members about land tenure system and its importance.

### TASK;

You have been identified by the clan leaders to educate clan members in the meeting;

- (a) Explain the ways how people in your community acquire the above resource in the above scenario.
- (b) How is this resource important to the development of your clan members and the community at large?

### EXPECTED RESPONSES

#### PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure by the community members to understand how land is acquired. (PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION)

Land refers to the surface of the earth that includes all physical elements like soil, rocks, water and air as well as living organisms and ecosystems that inhabit it. It includes all natural resources like minerals, forests and water (INTRODUCTION).

In Uganda, land can be owned as Mailo, Freehold, Customary and leasehold  
(CONNECTING STATEMENT)

Customary land tenure system(HK); This refers to land owned communally by a clan or tribe(HT)

Customary land tenure is governed by rules generally accepted as binding by the community

Under this type of tenure, obtaining of a private certificate of title is possible for individuals if they first agree with the community that owns land

Utilization of customary land is usually controlled by elders, clan heads etc.

This land tenure system is usually practical in the North eastern parts of Uganda

Freehold land tenure(HK); This was set up by agreements between the kingdoms of Buganda, Ankole, Tooro and British colonial government(HT).

It's a tenure system that gives someone ownership of registered land in eternity-one owns land for ever

It is believed that most owners of land of land under this tenure system acquire it as grants from colonial government before independence with only a few having bought it especially from the government

The free land owner must be a citizen of Uganda and can use it for any lawful purpose like lease, rent, safe etc.

Holders of land under freehold are entitled to a certificate of title

Mailo land(HK); This type of tenure system is predominantly in Buganda and some parts of Ankole and Tooro(HT)

It is where permanent ownership of large plots of land belong to land lords who acquire it through the 1900 Buganda agreement

The basic unit of the Mailo system is a square mile hence the term mailo which is equivalent to 640 acres

Leasehold land tenure(HK). This provides ownership of land for a specified period. One can get land on lease from an individual, local authority or government for a period usually 49-99 years with agreed terms and conditions(HT).

This is the most common land tenure system in urban centers

One who holds land on lease on lease basis is given a certificate of title with clear terms stated on it

Public land tenure(HK); This is a type of land tenure where the government owns land and has a right to lease to any company or individual on specific terms or agreement(HT). The government can also use the land for development purposes

IN CONCLUSION, the above are the ways through which land is owned and acquired in East Africa.

PART(b)

The following is the importance of land in our communities (CONNECTING STATEMENT).

Land is the primary factor of production in agriculture(HK) which is the backbone of Uganda's economy(HT). Agricultural land provides employment, income, and food security for millions of Ugandans(HA).

Land is a valuable asset for real estate development (HK)including residential, commercial, and industrial property(HT). The demand for land in urban areas particularly in Kampala drives up its value(HA).

Uganda's land is rich in natural resources(HK) including minerals, oil, and gas(HT). The extraction and export of these resources generate significant revenue for the government(HA).

Land is closely tied to Uganda's cultural heritage with many communities having traditional attachments to specific areas(HK). It is often a source of identity, pride, and community cohesion(HT).

In many Ugandan cultures, land is passed down through generations(HK) hence strengthening family and clan ties(HT). Land ownership is often seen as a symbol of family legacy and heritage(HA).

It is essential for community development including the construction of schools, healthcare facilities, and other social infrastructure that promote peoples' welfare.

Land is important for protecting water sources, including rivers, lakes, and groundwater. Uganda's land provides habitat for numerous aquatic species and supports the country's fisheries industry.

Land plays a crucial role in regulating Uganda's climate with forests and other vegetation helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Land is a habitat for wild animals. These promote tourism that is a source of revenue to the government.

It is important for Uganda's national development with the government relying on land for infrastructure development, including roads, bridges, and energy projects.

IN CONCLUSION, the above are the social, political and economic importance of land in our communities.

#### ITEM 4

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East Africa was under colonial rule for close to 70 years {1894-1964}. Today many people of East Africa still blame the Europeans who colonized east Africa for the underdevelopment seen in the region. They mention various forms of exploitation, lack of commitment and development. To some people, colonialists set the foundation in which east Africa was able to develop, like other former European colonies in Asia and Latin America.

A public seminar has been organized in your sub-county to celebrate the 64<sup>th</sup> independence anniversary of your country and you have been invited to make a speech in relation to the above different views about the impact of colonial rule in East Africa.

**TASK:**

- (a) Giving relevant examples, prepare a speech to address the citizens above.
- (b) Explain the challenges these colonialists faced in East Africa.

**EXPECTED RESPONSES:**

**PART(a)**

The problem in the scenario is failure to understand and appreciate the impact of colonial rule to the development of East Africa (PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION)

Colonial rule refers to the control and governance imposed by a foreign power over another country. East Africa was colonized by different European powers where Britain took over the administration of Kenya and Uganda while Germany took over Tanganyika (INTRODUCTION).

Colonial rule contributed the following to the development of East Africa. (CONNECTING STATEMENT)

Western civilization was spread(HK) through the building of schools where the Africans were taught to read and write(HT). These schools promoted literacy and nationalism in east Africa(HA).

Colonialism led to the establishment and development of towns in east Africa(HK). The colonial administrative centers developed into modern towns for example Kampala which is a capital city of Uganda(HT). These towns are very important to the economic development of East Africa(HA). Health facilities like hospitals were built(HK) for example, Mengo and Rubaga hospitals(HT). This improved on the health and living standards of the people(HA).

Colonial rule also led to the construction of transport and communication network(HK) for example, roads and railways were constructed to ease the transportation of goods(HT). These amenities are still very significant in the economic development of east Africa(HA).

Colonial rule led to the spread of Christianity in east Africa(HK). Many people joined the new faith and this faith has remained operational up to date(HT) thus contributing to the development of east Africa(HA).

The colonial rule led to the emergence of new states like Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania(HK). These countries make up part of East African community and are the founder members, (HT) therefore, colonial rule laid the foundation for modern development of east Africa(HA).

IN CONCLUSION, colonial rule affected the peoples of East Africa socially, politically and economically as elaborated above.

#### PART(b)

African Resistance(HK). Many African societies strongly resisted colonial rule because they wanted to protect their independence, land, and culture(HT). Some communities organized armed resistance against the colonial forces. Such resistance caused wars, loss of lives, and destruction of property, making colonial administration difficult(HA).

Tropical Diseases(HK). Many Europeans were not used to the tropical environment of East Africa. They were affected by diseases such as Malaria, Sleeping Sickness, and Yellow Fever(HT). These diseases caused the death of

many colonial administrators and as a result, colonial governments sometimes lacked enough personnel to manage the colonies(HA).

Poor Transport and Communication(HK). At the beginning of colonial rule, East Africa had very few roads, railways, and communication systems. Movement from one area to another was slow and difficult(HT). This made it hard for colonial administrators to supervise distant areas, transport goods, or send military help quickly when rebellions occurred(HA).

Harsh Climate and Environment(HK). The tropical climate of East Africa was very different from the European climate. High temperatures, heavy rainfall, thick forests, and dangerous wildlife made life difficult for the colonialists(HT). These environmental conditions slowed settlement and administrative work(HA).

Limited funds(HK). They needed funds to build roads, railways, schools, hospitals, and administrative offices(HT). Because of limited financial support from their home governments in Europe, development projects progressed slowly(HA).

Language barrier(HK). East Africa had many ethnic groups speaking different languages. European colonialists found it difficult to communicate with the local population and understand their customs(HT). This led to misunderstandings and conflicts between colonial authorities and Africans(HA).

Shortage of Manpower(HK). There were very few Europeans available to administer large territories(HT). This shortage of personnel made effective administration difficult and forced colonial governments to rely on African chiefs to help in administration(HA).

Topography of East Africa was a challenge(HK). East Africa has mountains, large lakes, rivers, and valleys (HT)that made transport and communication difficult(HA).

Lack of Skilled Labor(HK). There were few trained workers such as engineers, teachers, and medical personnel in the early colonial period(HT). This shortage slowed down the construction of infrastructure and the provision of social services(HA).

**CONCLUSION:** Because of these challenges, colonial governments had to introduce strategies such as indirect rule, building railways, and improving health services in order to strengthen their control over East Africa.

## ITEM 5

It is just a month ago that Uganda has celebrated her 64<sup>th</sup> anniversary from foreign control. During the celebrations in one district in Uganda, one elder who witnessed the presence of foreigners governing Uganda, expressed how the foreign government had done great in terms of social economic development of the people of this country.

He went ahead and narrated how this country experienced challenges after gaining their independence which brought mixed feelings among the people in his district who thought that independence had come with only positive developments and which were attained smoothly.

### TASK

Using relevant examples in Uganda, write an essay;

- (a) Sensitize the citizens in the scenario above the challenges their fellow elder was talking about.
- (b) Show how such challenges can be solved for the betterment of Ugandans.

### EXPECTED RESPONSES:

#### PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure to understand the socio-economic and political challenges faced by Uganda since independence.

The following are the challenges faced by Uganda since independence

Uganda has faced rampant poverty in the post-colonial period. Uganda government finds it had to provide the badly needed social services to the people like education and health due to lack of enough money.

Post independent Uganda faces a national debt burden. The weak economy of Uganda has forced Ugandan government to depend on loans from developed countries which usually come with attached conditions. This has causes under development.

Uganda has faced a problem of high levels of Illiteracy and ignorance. Many Ugandans can hardly read and write. This makes the Ugandan government unable to implement government development programs.

Post independent Uganda has faced a problem of diseases. A number of diseases have claimed the lives of Ugandans e.g. HIV/AIDS, cholera, malaria, measles, dysentery Covid -19 and from the 1980s there emerged other incurable diseases especially AIDS / HIV. These have undermined economic development in the country.

Uganda has been faced with civil wars like the northern Uganda conflicts by Joseph Kony and military coups like the 1971 coup in Uganda where Idi Amin overthrew Obote and there have been a number of demonstrations in Uganda against election malpractices e.g. in 2006 and 2011 staged by opposition members against the wining party (NRM). Such undermine development.

Uganda faces trade deficits. Uganda imports more than she exports for instance a lot of goods which are expensive like computers, phones, cars are imported and on the contrary, Uganda exports coffee, Matooke, maize which is

sold cheaply. This has always affected the terms of trade leading to low economic development of Uganda.

Uganda is also faced with a problem of neo- colonialism. Former colonial powers and other super powers have continued to influence the political, economic and social affairs of Uganda. This has rendered Ugandan leaders powerless and un able to make independent decisions for their country.

post-colonial Uganda has also faced a problem of brain drain. There has been frequent movement of workers like doctors and teachers from Uganda to other countries for better wages and salaries. This has left the region the country less skilled labor to develop the nation.

Famine outbreak has become another challenge of post independent Uganda. This has been brought by poor government policies on land distribution, inadequate mechanization of agriculture and drought hence some people have lost their lives.

Environmental challenges have also been witnessed in Uganda. There is a problem of drought in north eastern Uganda (Karamoja), other areas like Kasese are often affected by floods. Such environmental challenges have retarded the development of in the country.

There's a challenge of unemployment. This is partly blamed on colonial education that trains job seekers than job makers. Consequently, many people have finished their education but have no jobs to absorb them.

There is a challenge of over taxation of the citizens. In Uganda for instance, every financial year people expect to hear the introduction of new taxes or an increment in taxes like Pay as You Earn, VAT, rentals' tax, etc. This has made citizens to lose love for their nation.

Corruption is a major challenge in Uganda characterized by bribery and embezzlement of public funds by the public servants for their selfish interests.

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The country has faced a challenge of civil wars right from the 1970's for instance the 1971 coup de'tat, 1979 liberation war, 1980-86 bush war, many strikes and demonstrations against the NRM government. These retard developments.

IN CONCLUSION, the above are the socio-economic and political problems faced by Uganda since independence.

### PART(b)

The following are the ways how the challenges identified in (a) above can be solved.

There should be diversification of the economy by investing in different sectors like mining, and tourism to reduce over reliance on foreign aid and the debt burden.

The government should increase funding to the health sector and implement effective prevention programs to prevent the outbreak of diseases like HIV/AIDS, ebola, Covid 19 etc.

The government should invest in education by building more schools and improving on the existing ones, recruiting and training more teachers, paying the teachers well so they can implement the government programs and fight illiteracy.

The government should strengthen anti-corruption institutions/ bodies and persons in charge like IGG to enforce anti-corruption laws and increase accountability in government and public institutions.

The government should introduce and implement programs that promote economic empowerment to the citizens to make them active in the fight against poverty.

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It should strengthen security institutions by improving intelligence network and should address the root causes of conflicts, strikes and demonstrations to prevent civil wars and promote security.

People should be encouraged to implement sustainable environmental practices like afforestation, reforestation to prevent environmental challenges like drought.

The government should encourage vocational training such that Ugandans are trained to be job starters than job seekers in order to fight unemployment.

Citizens should be encouraged to produce a limited number of children whose services they can ably provide. They should be encouraged to use family planning to solve the problem of poor service delivery and rapid population increase.

The government should focus on the establishment of manufacturing industries through continued encouragement of foreign investment such that the country imports less goods and exports more.

IN CONCLUSION, the above are the solutions to the challenges faced by post-independence Uganda.

#### ITEM 6

Uganda has had a long history of working with the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Their operation has been in the areas of the natural disasters, handling the refugee crisis, helping the needy and development.

One local leader in one division in one of the cities in Uganda expressed his dissatisfaction with the performance of the NGOs in her locality. In fact, she promised that she was to raise her concern to the government to put an end of the operation of these NGOs in this country come next year. This became a great topic of discussion in the city with many people supporting her idea while others didn't believe her argument.

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TASK

- (a) You have been approached by one citizen from the same city in the scenario above to give your views disapproving the argument of the local leader.
- (b) Identify the challenges faced by these organizations during their operation.

EXPECTED RESPONSES:

Part(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure by the local leaders to understand the impact of non-governmental organization towards the economic development of East Africa (PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION).

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are private, independent organizations that operate separately from governments. They are often driven by a desire to provide humanitarian aid, promote economic development, and protect the environment (INTRODUCTION).

NGOs have promoted the development of the health sector. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) in Uganda for instance provides HIV/AIDS treatment, care, and support to affected individuals and families and makes them hopeful for tomorrow.

They have promoted education in East Africa through establishing schools and sponsoring children from needy homes hence improving literacy levels in the region

They have promoted human rights through giving support to marginalized groups. For instance, the Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) supports women's rights by advocating for policy changes in favor of women.

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NGOs contribute to economic development in East Africa through various initiatives. For instance, the Oxfam International supports livelihood programs including agricultural development and income-generating activities for vulnerable communities.

NGOs contribute to environmental conservation in East Africa through initiatives like conservation Efforts like the establishment and management of protected areas.

NGOs contribute to good governance and human rights in East Africa through, investigating and exposing abuses, and pushing for policy changes. In Uganda, this is done by the Human Rights Watch.

They always respond whenever there's an emergency/disaster to provide humanitarian assistance like food, shelter and medical supplies in order to save lives.

They act as the voice for the voiceless like the poor and the children by raising awareness about problems like lack of education, hunger, poor and health care for the government to take action.

They work as checks to the government by watching it carefully to make sure it does the right thing, uses money and resources properly for the benefit of all.

They carryout research about what's happening in communities like finding out the main problems affecting the people, after they share knowledge with other people including the government for good solutions to be sought.

IN CONCLUSION, these organizations should remain operating because of the above mentioned importance.

PART(b)

The following are the challenges faced by non-governmental organizations in East Africa.

NGOs face a challenge of limited funding opportunities. They rely heavily on external funding which is unpredictable and limited. This leads to lack of financial sustainability and stability.

Donors often impose strict conditions on funding, which limits the flexibility and autonomy of NGOs. This hinders their ability to respond to emerging needs and priorities.

Some East African countries have enacted laws and policies that restrict the operations of NGOs. For example, restrict NGOs from engaging in human rights and advocacy work which limits their performance.

NGOs often face lengthy and cumbersome registration processes which delay their ability to start operations. This leads to frustration and wasted resources.

They often lack the necessary skills and expertise to effectively implement programs and manage finances. This leads to inefficiencies and poor program outcomes.

NGOs often experience high staff turnover rates which lead to a loss of institutional knowledge and expertise. This hinders their ability to maintain continuity and consistency in their programs.

They often have limited access to training and development opportunities which hinders their ability to build capacity and improve their operations.

NGOs in East Africa often lack strong institutional structures which hinder their ability to sustain themselves over time. This leads to lack of financial sustainability.

NGOs often fail to engage effectively with local communities which lead to a lack of ownership and sustainability. This hinders their ability to achieve long-term impact and sustainability.

They often operate in insecure environments which puts their staff and operations at risk. This leads to lack of safety and security for staff and beneficiaries.

NGOs in East Africa often have limited engagement with international organizations which hinders their ability to access resources and expertise.

NGOs in East Africa often lack the necessary capacity and resources to effectively monitor and evaluate their programs. This hinders their ability to assess impact and make data-driven decisions.

Their staff finds it difficult to communicate to different beneficiaries due to language barrier as East Africa is made up of people that speak different languages. This hinders the delivery of their services.

IN CONCLUSION, the above are the social, political and economic challenges faced by NGOs in East Africa.

## ITEM 7

The Head teacher of one of the schools in central Uganda announced on assembly at the beginning of second term that the third week was to be for patriotism and all the students together with their teachers were to engage in promoting patriotism and national pride. This was in line with the launch of patriotism in schools by the president of Uganda in 2009. In as much as the lower classes of S.1, 2 and 3 were happy with the program, the upper classes of S. 4, 5 and 6 responded negatively calling it wastage of time. Following the above reaction, the head teacher has organized a seminar with the upper classes to educate them about the purpose and significance of patriotism to them as citizens of this country.

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TASK:

- (a) Prepare the document that the Head teacher will use in the seminar he has organized for the upper classes of S. 4, 5 and 6 in the scenario above.
- (b) Make a write-up explaining the significance of the practice identified in the scenario above.

EXPECTED RESPONSES:

PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure by the upper classes to understand the purpose of patriotism in their lives (PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION).

Patriotism is the love, loyalty and devotion that a person has for his or her country (INTRODUCTION).

Patriotism encourages citizens to participate in the democratic processes like voting and advocating for policies that benefit the nation.

It encourages citizens to buy goods made in their own country and this reduces over dependency on foreign goods leading to economic development of the country.

It inspires individuals to become role models by demonstrating values like loyalty and service to others. This helps to promote a sense of responsibility and leadership among citizens.

It encourages personal involvement in civic activities like volunteering, community service like clearing roads and this promotes personal growth, skills development and community engagement.

It helps to create a shared sense of national identity that is built around a common history, culture and values. This fosters a feeling of belonging among citizens.

Patriotism promotes a sense of shared values and goals which helps to bridge social, cultural and economic divisions. This encourages citizens to work together for a common goal.

It promotes pride in a nation's cultural heritage including its history and traditions. This helps to preserve cultural identity and pass it on to future generations.

Patriotism encourages citizens to fulfill their responsibilities like paying taxes which are used by the government to develop the nation through infrastructural development.

It encourages citizens to do national service for instance through joining security forces like the army to defend their nation.

It holds leaders and citizens accountable for their actions by encouraging them to feel a sense of ownership and responsibility and this promotes transparency, honesty and good governance.

It promotes a sense of stability and security as it encourages people to support government institutions like the judiciary and police to protect their nation.

It encourages innovation, entrepreneurship and investment in one's nation. This leads to creation of jobs that improve the citizen's standards of living.

It promotes positive diplomatic relations with other nations by supporting international organizations like UN that promote peace, security and cooperation.

IN CONCLUSION, the upper classes should participate in patriotism because of the above elaborated factors.

#### PART(b)

The following are the significance of patriotism in Uganda.

Patriotism has contributed to increased national pride encouraging Ugandans to buy locally made products like Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) and this has led to the growth of domestic industries hence leading to economic development.

It has inspired Ugandans to make investments in the country. Many private schools and hospitals for instance have been built and these have led to better service delivery.

It has fostered national unity by promoting a sense of shared identity and purpose and this has helped to reduce tribal and ethnic tensions.

Patriotism has encouraged cultural exchange programs through cultural tours, participation in different cultural activities like MDD and this has promoted understanding and appreciation of Uganda's diverse cultural heritage.

It has inspired Ugandans to engage in community service like general cleaning of their communities and this has promoted social responsibility and volunteerism.

It has led to the establishment of patriotism clubs in secondary schools following their launching in 2017. These clubs have helped to develop leadership skills among students.

It has emphasized the importance of civic education by encouraging Ugandans to understand their rights and responsibilities and this has fostered a sense of awareness among Ugandans.

By encouraging participating in different national activities like politics hence leading to the development of leadership skills among the youths.

It has improved Uganda's reputation globally through showcasing the country's cultural heritage and achievements and this has contributed to international recognition and respect of the country.

Negatively, excessive patriotism has discouraged critical thinking among some Ugandans making them to accept information and policies without questioning and this has sometimes led to formulation of poor policies that do not last longer.

Emphasis on patriotism has led to an emphasis on national pride which has undermined critical reflection and self-awareness.

Excessive patriotism by the leaders suppresses opposing views from the citizens and this restricts freedom of speech hence limiting constructive criticisms.

IN CONCLUSION, patriotism has significantly affected Uganda socially, politically and economically as elaborated above.

#### ITEM 8.

After Uganda gained independence in 1962, the country experienced a series of political struggles and conflicts. The 1966 Kabaka Crisis led to the abrogation of the 1962 Constitution, with Prime Minister Milton Obote centralizing power. Later, military coups and regime changes created political instability.

In 1971, Idi Amin seized power through a coup, ruling with brutality. His regime was marked by human rights abuses, economic decline, and the expulsion of Asians from Uganda. Amin was overthrown in 1979 by the combined forces of Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles, leading to continued struggles to stabilize the country.

Following Amin, Uganda experienced short-lived governments and military interventions until 1986, when Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) captured power, ending years of armed conflict. The post-independence liberation struggles involved political rivalries, ethnic divisions, military interventions, and popular resistance, shaping modern Uganda's political landscape.

Tasks: Using evidence from the scenario, write an essay;

- (a) Explain the causes of post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda.
- (b) Discussing the effects of post-independence liberation struggles on Uganda.

## EXPECTED RESPONSES

### PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure to understand the causes of post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda.

The post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda mainly occurred after independence in 1962 and were caused by political, social, and economic problems as elaborated below.

Dictatorial leadership; Leaders such as Idi Amin ruled Uganda through force, suppressing opposition and violating human rights. This pushed many Ugandans to form liberation movements to remove such regimes.

Rigged elections; Elections were often manipulated, especially during the rule of Milton Obote. Many groups felt cheated and decided to fight the government.

Tribalism and sectarianism; Political leaders favored people from their own ethnic groups in government jobs and the army, which created resentment and conflict among other communities.

Abuse of human rights; There were arrests, killings, and torture of suspected opponents, especially during the regimes of Amin and Obote. This forced many people to join liberation struggles.

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Economic decline; Mismanagement of the economy, corruption, and the expulsion of Asians in 1972 under Idi Amin led to economic collapse and suffering among the population.

Military domination in politics; The army played a major role in politics and often took power through coups, creating instability and encouraging armed resistance.

Influence of exiles and opposition groups; Ugandan exiles in neighboring countries organized armed groups to fight the government and restore democracy.

Desire for democracy and good governance; Many Ugandans wanted a government that respected the rule of law, human rights, and fair elections, leading to liberation movements such as the one led by Yoweri Museveni.

In conclusion, liberation struggles in Uganda were caused by social, political and economic factors as shown above.

### PART(b)

The post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda had several political, social, and economic effects.

Change of government in Uganda. Liberation struggles led to the overthrow of some regimes. For example, the government of Milton Obote was overthrown in 1986 by the forces led by Yoweri Museveni.

Loss of lives, many people, including civilians and soldiers, were killed during the fighting.

Destruction of property; Houses, schools, roads, and other infrastructure were destroyed, especially in areas where fighting took place.

Economic decline in the country, Agriculture, trade, and industries were disrupted, leading to poverty and economic hardships.

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Displacement of people; Many Ugandans became refugees or internally displaced persons as they ran away from war zones.

Political reforms; After the struggles, efforts were made to introduce political reforms, promote democracy, and improve governance.

Growth of the national army; The liberation struggles led to the formation and strengthening of the national army, now known as the Uganda People's Defense Force.

Increased political awareness; Ugandans became more aware of their political rights and the importance of good leadership.

In conclusion, the above are the social, political and economic effects of the post-independence liberation struggles in Uganda.

### ITEM 9

The Resident District commissioner (RDC) of one of the districts in Uganda was addressing the people in his district in preparation for the 63<sup>rd</sup> Uganda's independence celebrations come October this year. His message was focused on encouraging people in his district and Ugandans at large to work towards being free from the control and influence of foreign countries and attain their full independence. The RDC's message raised mixed feelings among the citizens in the above district who all along knew they had attained their full freedom way back in 1962. Because of the above situation, the RDC has organized a local radio talk show to sensitize Ugandans about the indicators that they are still under foreign control and influence. You have been identified as the guest speaker on the radio talk show.

### TASK:

- (a) Prepare a document that will guide you during the radio talk show.

- (b) Explain the effect of the above practice on the economic development of East Africa.

EXPECTED RESPONSES;

PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure by the public to understand the indicators/ manifestation of neocolonialism.

Neo-colonialism refers to indirect control of independent E. African countries by their former colonial masters and other super powers/ developed countries like USA, Netherlands, Denmark, etc./a situation where a country which is socially, economically, and militarily strong manipulates the affairs of a weaker country indirectly.

The existence of multi-national companies in East Africa is a sign of neo-colonialism. Oil companies like shell, Caltex, Total etc., and other companies like coca cola, Pepsi, Bata, MTN, Airtel etc. are here to exploit East Africa, repatriate profits and promote interests of their home governments.

The dependence of African economies on foreign currencies is an indicator of neo- colonialism. The value of E. African currencies can only be determined in relation to international currencies and this makes the local currencies weaker leading to the buying of import goods expensively compared to earnings from exports.

Existence of NGO'S in East Africa is a sign of neo-colonialism. Many NGO'S have come up in E.A under the cover of fighting poverty and illiteracy but in real sense they are neo-colonial agents. They are financed by the imperial powers to fulfill their interests. They include DANIDA, UNICEF, Vision for Africa, World vision etc.

It is manifested in the dependence on foreign experts. Developed countries have always imposed the use of their technical manpower to implement their

financial projects in East Africa. These expatriates supervise road construction, mineral extraction, building of commercial structures etc. proving, a point that E. Africans are unable.

It is manifested in the presence of multi-party politics in East Africa. After independence, the whites introduced multiparty politics in E. Africa making leaders fail to control their countries which usually forces super powers to come in to give a helping hand hence neo-colonialism.

The literature and films sent to Africa from the Western world promote their culture and on many cases promote immorality. This has made many East Africans to change their dressing styles in favor of those of the western world for example women put on trousers, miniskirts, etc. This signifies neo-colonialism in E. Africa that has even extended to culture.

Presence of religious organizations from developed countries like Christianity whose leaders in Africa are their spies signify neo-colonialism. These usually promote the white man's programs and policies and they have been responsible for promoting different vices in East Africa whose funding comes from Europe for example homosexuality and lesbianism.

The division of East Africans into classes like peasants, middle class, and the wealthy class is all neo-colonialism. These divisions are foreign and not African and they are being imposed onto us by super powers.

The use of foreign languages in E. Africa shows that we are still controlled by foreigners though indirectly. Whites emphasize the adaptation of their languages by E. Africans for example English for the former British colonies. Africans prefer these languages to their local ones which has eroded our culture.

It is manifested through science and technology. Western countries monopolize science and technology through copy rights to make E. Africans depend on them and make sure that Africans do not catch up with them. Africans who

excel in that field are either bought or taken to Europe and America causing brain drain.

Military coups in East Africa have been supported by former colonial powers e.g. in 1971, a coup against Obote's government in Uganda was masterminded by Britain and Israel because of Obote's move to the left. This shows that E. African countries are still politically controlled though indirectly.

Close attachment of East African states to former colonial powers also manifest colonialism. East African states which were formerly under Britain are under common wealth. This is intended by the British to put together former colonies for continued control/influence.

East African countries have a dependence syndrome. They depend on western powers for economic survival for example East African countries are unable to finance their budgets and thus resort to foreign aid in form of loans from World Bank, IMF, USAID, etc. but such loans are usually given with strings attached which shows that E. A is still controlled economically.

The continued production of raw materials for European industries still shows neo-colonialism. The prices for raw materials are usually low compared to those of imported manufactured goods. So long as our market prices are still controlled by super powers, we are still under their control indirectly.

It is also manifested through existence of foreign intelligence organs/ spies in East Africa. These spies come as tourists, expatriates, ambassadors, high commissioners etc. They spy and check on East African rulers who disobey the orders of colonial masters for example USA has invested a lot in central intelligence agency (C.I.A) to get information for USA and Britain.

In conclusion, neocolonialism manifests itself in East Africa socially, politically and economically as elaborated above.

PART(b)

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Neocolonialism has affected East Africa in the following ways.

It has led to creation of employment opportunities for Africans. For instance, employment provided by various businesses established by foreign companies like banks, communication companies and NGOs thus helping in reducing unemployment levels of East African states.

It has also led to improvement in provision of social services in areas like education and health by supporting and financing programs like UPE and USE.

It has also eased communication through the use of foreign languages like English, French etc. hence helping in solving many language barrier problems since most African countries including Uganda lack a national language.

It has facilitated technological transfer and development by super powers introducing to us their technology. This in turn has helped in improvement in sectors like agriculture, defense, health, construction and education etc.

It has led to good international relations between the donor countries and the recipient countries hence promoting favorable bilateral and multilateral ties which have also been an important aspect in the promotion of international trade.

Neo-colonialism has led to the growth of democratic institutions. A case in point is the emphasis for E. African countries to open up political pluralism or multi party political system which promote democracy.

Political stability has also been achieved and strengthened through the promotion of neo- colonialism for example the use of military hardware from the developed countries has helped many countries in E. Africa for defense purposes.

Industrial development has also been promoted through the influence of neo-colonial states. Consequently, many import subsidization industries dealing in processing of agricultural raw materials, manufacturing and export have been

SEMINAR ITEMS PREPARED BY WESTERN UGANDA HISTORY FACILITATORS NETWORK established in many E. African countries. These create employment opportunities for the people.

It has led to increased capital flow of foreign aid to many African states such aid has always helped in recovering or filling budgetary deficits in E. African states including Uganda. Such aid has been crucial in the improvement of social economic conditions in East Africa.

Negatively neo-colonialism has escalated/engineered coups like 1971 coup in Uganda in which President Milton Obote was over thrown by Idi Amin following the support of the British who were not pleased by Obote's move to the left.

It is also responsible for the economic backwardness and persistent poverty in E. Africa since neo-colonial powers are for instance reluctant to give developmental aid for industrialization as they want E. Africa to work as a dumping ground for their industrial goods some of which are outdated, expired, duplicate etc.

It has also increased on brain drain as a number of people from E. Africa run to the developed world for greener pastures and this has in the end caused shortage of skilled manpower Including doctors, engineers, etc.

Neo-colonialism has kept East African countries dependent on neo-colonial powers making them to dance to the tunes of powerful states like America thereby implementing the interests of such states at the expense of their national priorities.

It has undermined the education system in East Africa in which East Africans continue to follow the colonial syllabus which is very theoretical with less emphasis on practical skills hence promoting job seekers other than job makers.

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It has caused decline of African craftsmanship and enterprise. This is through continued importation of foreign manufactured goods like radios, guitars, etc. to replace locally manufactured goods like drums.

It has led to increased capital outflow leaving East African states in persistent Balance of Payment problems (BOP) through profit repatriation by the so called foreign investors who are also here as agents of neo-colonialism.

It is responsible for persistent debt burden of East African countries since they remain borrowing from I.M.F, World Bank and other donor countries and have to service such loans for a long period of time.

East African countries have continued to operate on deficit budgets due to reliance on the exports of raw materials that fetch low incomes and importation of manufactured goods expensively which call for borrowing in order to fill the budgetary gap.

It is blamed for increased moral degeneration in East Africa as people continue to prefer everything that is Western to African culture. As such, foreign anti-social behaviors like homosexuality, lesbianism, drug abuse are on the increase in East Africa.

In conclusion, neocolonialism has affected East Africa both positively and negatively as shown above.

#### ITEM 10

In recent years, Uganda has experienced increased interaction with other countries of the world. Foreign companies such as MTN, Airtel, Total Energies and Coca-Cola operate in Uganda. Many Ugandans use imported goods like mobile phones, clothes, vehicles and computers from countries such as China, Japan and the USA. Ugandan farmers export coffee, tea and fish to international markets, while foreign investors establish factories and supermarkets in the country.

Modern communication technologies like the internet, social media and satellite television have connected Ugandans to global cultures, ideas and lifestyles. However, some local industries have collapsed due to competition from cheap imported goods. Traditional cultures are slowly being replaced by foreign ways of life, and unemployment remains high despite foreign investment.

Task:

Using evidence from the scenario above, write a document;

- (a) Explaining ways in which globalization has promoted development in Uganda.
- (b) showing how it has negatively affected Uganda.

EXPECTED RESPONSES:

PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure to understand the impact of globalization to the development of Uganda.

Globalization refers to the way in which countries and people around the world are linked (inter-connected) through trade, communication, travel, technology and shared cultural experiences. Positively, globalization has attracted foreign investment to Uganda especially in industrial and agricultural sectors which has contributed to the country's economic growth.

Globalization has reduced social distance among the people as they are able to stay connected through WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram etc. that have made it easier for people to communicate to each other no matter the distance between them.

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It has led to establishment of multi-national companies like MTN, Coca-Cola etc. which have provided job opportunities to Ugandans leading to improved standards of living.

It has led to the establishment of different television and radio stations in the country which have enabled Ugandans to easily access information, entertainment hence embracing modernity.

It has led to improvement in Uganda's infrastructure including roads, bridges, and telecommunications which has improved the business environment and facilitated trade

It has enabled Uganda to expand its export-oriented industries such as textiles and agriculture, which has increased foreign exchange earnings.

Globalization has led to an increase in access to education in Uganda especially through online platforms and international partnerships which has made many Ugandans to acquire skills leading to improved standards of living.

It has facilitated the transfer of medical technology and expertise to Uganda which has improved healthcare outcomes and increased access to medical services.

Globalization has promoted cultural exchange between Uganda and other countries which has enriched Ugandan culture and facilitated the exchange of ideas.

It has promoted regional integration in East Africa with Uganda being a key player in the East African Community (EAC) which has facilitated trade and cooperation among member states.

Globalization has promoted good governance in Uganda with the government being held accountable for its actions by international organizations and civil society.

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It has enabled Uganda to participate more actively in global affairs, including international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization.

Globalization has led to an increase in access to technology in Uganda especially through the spread of mobile phones and the internet, which has facilitated communication, commerce, and innovation.

Globalization has led to the exploitation of Uganda's natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals, which has created environmental degradation and social conflicts.

Globalization has led to the erosion of Uganda's cultural heritage, as local customs and traditions are replaced by Western values and practices,

It has led to increased migration from Uganda to other countries in search of better economic opportunities leaving Uganda with less labor force to help her develop.

### PART (b)

The following are the negative impact of globalization.

**Collapse of local industries.** Local industries face strong competition from imported goods, which are often cheaper and of better quality. This has led to the decline of some local businesses.

**Unemployment.** When local industries collapse, many workers lose their jobs, increasing unemployment in the country.

**Cultural erosion.** Foreign cultures spread through media, music, and fashion, which has weakened some traditional values and customs in Uganda.

**Economic dependence.** Uganda depends heavily on foreign aid, loans, and imported goods from developed countries.

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Exploitation of workers. Some multinational companies pay low wages and provide poor working conditions to workers.

Environmental degradation. Increased industrial activities, deforestation, and resource exploitation have contributed to environmental problems.

Brain drain. Skilled Ugandans such as doctors, teachers, and engineers migrate to other countries for better salaries and working conditions.

Spread of diseases. Increased international travel and interaction can lead to the rapid spread of diseases such as COVID-19.

Income inequality. The benefits of globalization are not shared equally, widening the gap between the rich and the poor.

In conclusion, the above are the social, political and economic impact of globalization.

ITEM 11;

In the pre-colonial period, several communities in East Africa began to organize themselves into centralized political systems. Leaders emerged to control trade, maintain security, and settle disputes among the people. Some societies developed strong kingdoms with kings, chiefs, and administrative structures. These states grew through conquest, alliances, and control of resources such as land, cattle, and trade routes. As a result, powerful states like Buganda Kingdom, Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, and Ankole Kingdom emerged in the region.

Task

- a) Explain the factors that led to state formation in East Africa.
- b) Identify the characteristics of centralized states in East Africa.

EXPECTED RESPONSES:

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PART(a)

The problem in the scenario is failure to understand the factors that led to state formation in East Africa.

Need for security and defense. Communities united under strong leaders to defend themselves from enemies and protect their land and cattle.

Growth of trade. Trade encouraged the formation of strong leadership to control trade routes and collect taxes. This helped strengthen states like Buganda Kingdom.

Population increase. As populations grew, people needed organized leadership to manage resources and maintain order.

Good leadership. Strong and capable rulers organized people, created laws, and expanded their territories. For example, rulers of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom built powerful administrations.

Agriculture and food surplus. Improved farming produced enough food to support leaders, soldiers, and administrators.

Conquest and expansion. Some states expanded by conquering weaker neighboring communities and bringing them under their control.

Control of resources. Areas with fertile land, cattle, iron, or salt attracted people and helped rulers gain power, as seen in Ankole Kingdom.

In conclusion, the above are the social, political and economic factors that made the state formation in East Africa inevitable.

Part(b)

The following are the characteristics of centralized states.

The king was the top most leaders with absolute powers. He had powers to appoint and demote chiefs at will and his word was final. This ensured loyalty of the chiefs to keep their positions.

There was a chain of chiefs appointed by the king to rule counties on his behalf. These eased administrations in the kingdoms.

The system of succession of power was hereditary in nature where the king could be succeeded by his own son a member from the royal family. This reduced succession disputes.

Many had standing armies for defense of the kingdom and wars of expansion. The king was the commander of the army. This kept the societies secure from both internal and external attacks.

The king was the highest court of appeal in case of conflicts. The clan leaders and chiefs were in charge of minor cases and major ones were referred to the king for the final judgment.

They had royal regalia e.g. the royal crown, royal stool, spear and shield. They were highly respected as instruments of power.

They collected tributes from conquered societies. The tributes were in form of gold, iron, food stuffs etc. these ensured respect and allegiance from the conquered societies.

Their people were divided into social classes i.e. the royals and peasants. The royals had more privileges than the peasants and the peasants were always under looked. This was meant to create social order.

People in these societies belonged to different clans each with a totem and a leader who was a king's representative. The king was the head of all clans. This promoted their social organization.

They had small scale industries which were made of skilled personnel like the blacksmiths, potters, and bark cloth makers among others. These produced different items that were needed in day-today lives.

Major economy like land was controlled by the king. He would distribute it as he wished among the loyal chiefs. This promoted hard work the chiefs so they could be rewarded by the king.

The people participated in different economic activities like trade, agriculture, hunting, iron smelting etc. for economic survival. These promoted specializations in the society.

In conclusion, the above elaborated ideas are the social, political and economic features of centralized states in East Africa.