

HISTORY AND POLITICAL EDUCATION (241/1)

UCE 2025 PROPOSED SCORING GUIDE

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SECTION A

Respond to **both** items in this section

ITEM 1

Expected approach for 1 (a)

The problem in the scenario is that, many Ugandans lack knowledge about the conditions that made those migrations and settlement into East Africa necessary. Therefore, there is need to sensitize the public about the role that was played by migrations and settlements in shaping today's East Africa through public debate.

Migration refer to the movements of people from one place to another with the intention of living there temporarily or permanently.

Settlements refer to the place where people live and establish communities after migration.

It should be noted that Bantus and Nilotics migrated into East Africa due to the following reasons:

1. Search for fertile land, the Bantu people were mainly farmers. As their population increased, land in their original areas became scarce or overused. Hence, they moved to East Africa in search of new and fertile land suitable for growing crops and keeping animals.
2. Population pressure, the Bantu and Nilotics communities grew in number, leading to overcrowding. To avoid conflicts and ease pressure on resources, some groups migrated to less populated areas like Buganda, Busoga in East Africa.
3. Need for water and pastures, droughts and changes in climate made their original areas less productive. Therefore, they moved to regions in East Africa with plenty of rainfall, rivers, and green pastures for their animals.
4. Tribal conflicts and wars, frequent wars and conflicts among Bantu and Nilotics clans or with neighboring groups forced some people to flee for safety. Hence, they migrated to peaceful regions such as East Africa.
5. Outbreak of diseases, diseases such as sleeping sickness or smallpox affected people and animals in some areas. These resulted into their moved away from infected regions to healthier environments.
6. Search for iron ore and other resources, the Bantu were skilled ironworkers. They migrated in search of iron ore and charcoal, which were needed for making tools and weapons.
7. Adventure and spirit of exploration, some Bantu and Nilotics people moved simply out of curiosity and adventure, wanting to explore new lands.

8. Desire for trade opportunities, as they moved, the Bantu came into contact with other groups, creating opportunities for trade (especially in iron tools, food, and livestock). Hence, this encouraged more movement eastward.
9. Natural disasters, events like floods, droughts, or famine might have forced them to seek safer and more productive lands.
10. Expansion of their culture and influence, the Nilotics and Bantu spread gradually, sharing their language, farming, and ironworking skills across East Africa. These has promoted creativity, innovation as well as development in East Africa today.

In conclusion, the Bantus and Nilotics migration into East Africa was based on pushed and pulled factors.

Alternatively, a learner can conclude by saying:

The Bantus and Nilotics migration were a gradual process, there was backwards and forwards movements into East Africa.

Expected approach for 1 (b)

The following are notable factors or ways in which those migrations and settlements have continued to impact the life of E. Africans:

NB: It should be noted that a learner gives on the positive effects

1. Development of Agriculture, both Bantu and Nilotics introduced new crops like millet, sorghum, bananas, and yams. They taught local communities better farming methods such as crop rotation and use of iron hoes. This led to increased food production and population growth.

2. Introduction of Animal Rearing, they brought with them domesticated animals such as cattle, goats, and sheep. This improved the diet and economy of the people through meat, milk, hides, and trade.
3. Introduction of Iron Working, the Bantu were skilled in iron smelting and blacksmithing, they introduced iron tools and weapons such as hoes, axes, spears, and arrows. These tools improved agriculture, hunting, and defense, helping communities become stronger and more powerful.
4. Spread of Permanent Settlements, The Bantu people were farmers, they built permanent homes and villages wherever they settled. This encouraged the growth of organized communities and kingdoms in East Africa.
5. Spread of Bantu Languages, the Bantu spoke related languages that later developed into many East African languages (like Kikuyu, Luganda, Luhya, and Kinyarwanda). This helped improve communication and unity among different ethnic groups.
6. Cultural Exchange, as they interacted with local people, there was intermarriage and sharing of customs, traditions, and beliefs. This created new cultures and social harmony in East Africa.
7. Promotion of Trade, the Bantu traded iron tools, food, and livestock with local communities and other groups like the Nilotes and Cushites. This led to the growth of local and regional trade networks.
8. Formation of Centralized Kingdoms, the Bantu introduced systems of leadership and governance under chiefs and kings.

Their political organization influenced the rise of strong kingdoms such as Buganda, Bunyoro, and the Kikuyu chiefdoms within the East African communities today.

9. Spread of New Skills and Knowledge, the Bantu and Nilots shared skills like pottery making, bark cloth making, weaving, and building. These skills improved the economic and cultural life of East African societies.

10. Strengthening of Peaceful Coexistence, through intermarriage and trade, different communities began to live together more peacefully. This increased unity and cooperation among East African people.

Conclusively, the Bantu and Nilotics migration brought many social, economic, and cultural benefits to the regions they settled in, especially in East Africa to date.

ITEM 2

Expected approach for 2 (a)

The problem in the scenario is that, the guest speaker has little knowledge about the relationship between the Buganda Kingdom's administrative structure and the Uganda local government administrative structure.

Therefore, there is need to sensitize the guest speaker on the relationship that exist between the two structures.

Buganda Kingdom is a traditional and cultural kingdom located in the central region of Uganda. It is the largest and most influential kingdom in the country.

Local government refer to the body that has responsibility of administering a smaller geographical area. Such geographical areas include; a district, town, municipal council among other.

Below are the relationship between the two administrative structures:

1. Both have a similar chain of command from top to bottom, ensuring administration reaches local level.
2. Both systems divide their areas into smaller units for effective governance.
3. Both have leaders responsible for serving the people, but they differ in how leaders gain office i.e. traditional verses democratic methods.
4. Both systems play similar administrative roles at the community level. For example, maintain order, mobilize for development as well as resolve community issues.
5. Both systems ensure that citizen's voices reach higher authorities. Buganda chiefs represent their people before the **Kabaaka** and local government leaders represent the people before the central government.
6. Both systems collect resources for the running of local administration. For instant, Buganda chiefs used to collect **tribute and taxes** for the kingdom (like envujjo) and local government collect local **taxes and fees** to fund development. Atypical example of Entebbe express highway.
7. Service delivery and development, both structures are responsible for community development and welfare. These can be activities like culture, education, health, infrastructure etc.

8. The two complement each other, the kingdom preserves culture while the government provides modern administration.
9. Cooperation and coordination, there is coordination and mutual respect between the two systems or structures in areas within Buganda's territory.
10. Both systems promote local decision-making and community participation through decentralization of powers.
11. Accountability, Buganda chiefs are accountable to the Kabaka and his ministers, local government officials are accountable to the citizens and central government. Therefore, they are similar in such a way that both systems emphasize accountability and responsibility.
12. Leadership, Buganda leaders are appointed while local government leaders are elected but both serve the people.

Expected approach for 2 (b)

During the British colonial period, the colonial government in Uganda used the Buganda Kingdom's administrative system (chiefs and hierarchical rule) as a model for governing other parts of the country.

This was called the "indirect rule" system, where Buganda chiefs or their equivalents were used to administer other regions on behalf of the British.

However, this system faced many problems when it was extended outside Buganda.

1. **Resistance from local communities**, many ethnic groups outside Buganda resisted Buganda chiefs because they saw them as

foreign rulers. This caused rebellions and hostility, for example among the Banyoro during the "Nyangire Rebellion" of 1907 ("We refuse" rebellion).

2. **Cultural differences**, Buganda's administrative system was based on Ganda customs and traditions, which did not fit other tribes' cultural practices. This led to confusion and rejection of the system.
3. **Language barriers**, Buganda chiefs spoke Luganda, which most people outside Buganda could not understand. Communication problems made administration and justice difficult.
4. **Exploitation and arrogance of Ganda agents**, many Buganda chiefs sent outside Buganda became proud, oppressive, and exploitative. They mistreated the local people, overtaxed them, and took their land or property. This caused hatred and mistrust toward the Buganda administration.
5. **Loss of local authority**, The Buganda system replaced local traditional chiefs in many areas, causing loss of power and respect for indigenous leaders. This led to conflicts between Ganda administrators and the local population.
6. **Differences in political organization**, some societies (like the Acholi, Langi, Iteso, and Karamojong) were segmentary or clan-based and had no centralized kingdoms like Buganda. Hence, imposing Buganda's hierarchical system in such areas did not work well.

7. **Corruption and abuse of power**, some Buganda agents misused their authority by collecting illegal taxes and using force. This made colonial rule unpopular and caused unrest among the people.
8. **Lack of proper supervision**, the British colonial officials were few and could not closely supervise all Buganda agents. As a result, many chiefs acted on their own, leading to abuse and inefficiency.
9. **Tribal hatred and division**, the use of Buganda agents in other regions created tribal tension between the Buganda and other ethnic groups. Some people began to view the Baganda as collaborators and oppressors, which weakened national unity.
10. **Limited acceptance of the system**, because of the above problems, the Buganda administrative system was not fully accepted outside Buganda. Therefore, the British later had to modify or replace it with district commissioners and local chiefs from each tribe.

In conclusion, these challenges made indirect rule through Buganda chiefs unpopular and ineffective in many parts of Uganda.

SECTION B

Respond to only **one** item in this section

ITEM 3

Expected approach for 3 (a)

The problem in the scenario is that, many Ugandan does not know the circumstances that led to the constitutional reforms between 1962 to 1995.

A constitution is the supreme law that governs the political, social and economic life of the citizens in the country.

A constitution review was a process by which a country's constitution was examined and evaluated to determine if it needed amendments or updates.

1. The 1962 Constitution

Circumstances leading to it:

- Preparation for independence: Uganda was about to gain independence from Britain (achieved on 9th October 1962). There was a need for a constitution to guide the new nation.
- Balancing regional interests: Uganda was composed of various kingdoms (Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole) and districts in the north and east that had different political systems and demands.
- A federal arrangement was made for Buganda and semi-federal for other kingdoms.
- Political negotiations: The 1962 constitution resulted from negotiations between the British colonial government, the Uganda

People's Congress (UPC), and the Kabaka Yekka (KY) party, to form a coalition government.

- Desire for self-rule: Ugandans wanted a constitution that replaced British colonial control with Ugandan leadership and sovereignty.

2. The 1966 Constitution

Circumstances leading to it:

- Political conflict between central government and Buganda: Disagreements arose between Prime Minister Milton Obote and the Kabaka (President) Edward Mutesa II over power-sharing and federal status.
- Gold scandal and corruption allegations: Obote was accused of involvement in smuggling gold and ivory from Congo. The parliament demanded an investigation, but Obote suspended the constitution to protect his position.
- Military involvement in politics: Obote used the army, led by Idi Amin, to seize control of government institutions and arrest political opponents.
- Desire for more central power: Obote wanted to remove the federal powers of Buganda and other kingdoms, which he saw as threats to national unity.
- These Resulted into Obote suspended the 1962 constitution and introduced a new one (1966 constitution) without formal approval known as the "Pigeonhole Constitution" because it was distributed secretly to MPs.

3. The 1967 Constitution

Circumstances leading to it:

- Need to legalize Obote's rule: The 1966 constitution was temporary and lacked legitimacy. Obote needed a permanent legal framework to justify his control.
- Abolition of kingdoms: Obote wanted to end the traditional kingdoms and federal system that had caused divisions.
- The 1967 constitution established a unitary republic.
- Centralization of power: The new constitution gave wide powers to the president, abolished regional autonomy, and declared Uganda a republic with Obote as executive president.
- Desire for national unity: Obote argued that a unitary system would promote equality and reduce tribalism.

4. The 1995 Constitution

Circumstances leading to it:

- Political instability and human rights abuses: Uganda had suffered from dictatorship and violence under Idi Amin (1971-1979) and Obote's second regime (1980-1985).
- There was a need for a democratic and stable constitutional order.
- National Resistance Movement (NRM) takeover: After Yoweri Museveni took power in 1986, the NRM promised a new constitution based on popular participation and democracy.
- Public demand for participation: The 1995 constitution was drafted through a Constituent Assembly and wide consultations with citizens — unlike the earlier imposed ones.

- Need for democratic governance and rule of law: It introduced multi-party democracy (later reinstated fully in 2005), separation of powers, and protection of human rights.
- Ending past abuses: The new constitution sought to prevent the concentration of power that had led to past dictatorships. **Conclusively**, each reform come under different historical, political and social circumstances.

Expected approach for 3 (b)

Since the adoption of the 1995 Constitution, Uganda's government has made some notable achievements in promoting constitutionalism, but it has also faced serious challenges that have weakened it.

Successes in Upholding Constitutionalism (Since 1995)

1. **Establishment of a Constitutional Framework**, the 1995 Constitution itself was a major step in promoting constitutionalism, as it was widely discussed and approved through the Constituent Assembly. It laid a strong foundation for democracy, rule of law, and protection of rights.

2. Creation of Independent Institutions

Bodies such as the Judiciary, Electoral Commission, Inspectorate of Government (IGG), Human Rights Commission (UHRC), and Parliament were established to check abuse of power and promote accountability.

3. **Regular Elections**, Uganda has held regular elections (presidential, parliamentary, and local government) every five years since 1996. This has maintained a level of political participation and continuity of governance.
4. **Recognition and Protection of Human Rights**, the Bill of Rights (Chapter Four) has been used by citizens to challenge abuses and seek justice in courts. The Constitutional Court has sometimes ruled against government excesses for example, declaring certain laws unconstitutional.
5. **Decentralization Policy**, local governments were empowered to manage local affairs, bringing governance closer to the people and promoting participation.

Failures / Challenges to Constitutionalism

1. **Presidential Term and Age Limit Amendments**, the removal of presidential term limits in 2005 and age limits in 2017 weakened constitutionalism by allowing leaders to stay in power indefinitely. These changes were widely seen as serving personal political interests, not national interests.
2. **Weak Separation of Powers**, although the Constitution provides for independence of the judiciary, parliament, and executive, in practice the executive dominates. Parliament often passes laws or constitutional amendments under pressure from the executive.

3. **Human Rights Violations**, there have been repeated cases of arbitrary arrests, torture, restrictions on media, and suppression of opposition (e.g., during elections and protests), which undermine constitutional guarantees of freedom.
4. **Electoral Irregularities**, many elections (2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021) have been criticized by observers for lack of fairness, intimidation, and misuse of state resources, violating the principle of free choice.
5. **Corruption and Lack of Accountability**, despite anti-corruption laws, corruption remains widespread in government institutions, weakening public trust in the rule of law.
6. **Politicization of Security Forces**, the army and police have at times been used to suppress political opponents, violating constitutional principles of neutrality and civilian control.
7. **Limited Judicial Enforcement**, while courts have made progressive rulings, government compliance with some court decisions has been inconsistent, showing weak respect for the judiciary.

Conclusion, since 1995, Uganda has retained a constitutional framework in form, but often failed to uphold it in practice.

True constitutionalism requires not just having a constitution, but living by it — through respect for the rule of law, limits on power, and protection of citizens' freedoms.

ITEM 4

Expected approach for 4 (a)

The problem in the scenario is that, many Ugandan have less knowledge about the achievements of United Nations in implementing SDGs.

This is evidenced by the growing public demand or interest in discussing the impact of the United Nations on Uganda.

United Nation (UN) is an International Organization whose headquarter is in New York, United State of America. It was founded on 24th October 1945 after the second world war.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 interconnected goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to achieve a more sustainable future for all.

However, the following are the achievements of United Nations in implementing any of the two SDGs in Uganda:

SDG 1: (No Poverty) in Uganda 🖱️

Goal:

To end poverty in all its forms everywhere — ensuring that all people, especially the poor and vulnerable, have access to basic needs, resources, and opportunities for a better life.

- 1. Supporting Poverty Reduction Policies and National Planning**, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has helped Uganda integrate poverty reduction into its National Development Plan (NDP III) and align it with the SDGs.

2. **Promoting Livelihoods and Job Creation**, the UN has implemented several programs that create income-generating opportunities, especially for youth and women. Hence, thousands of Ugandans, particularly in rural areas, have gained employment or improved incomes through UN-supported programs.
3. **Supporting Refugees and Host Communities**, Uganda hosts over 1.5 million refugees, and the UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF provide food, shelter, and access to basic services. Hence, reduced dependence on humanitarian aid and increased resilience among vulnerable groups.
4. **Expanding Access to Social Protection**, the UNICEF and UNDP have supported Uganda's Social Protection Policy and the Senior Citizens Grant under the Expanding Social Protection (ESP) program. Over 300,000 elderly and vulnerable people in Uganda now benefit from cash transfers that reduce extreme poverty and hunger.
5. **Improving Access to Basic Services (Health, Education, and Water)**, UNICEF, UNESCO, and WHO have supported programs that ensure poor and rural communities have access to health care, education, and clean water. These services reduce the financial burden on low-income households and improve their quality of life.
6. **Empowering Women and Vulnerable Groups**, UN Women supports women's cooperatives, savings groups, and entrepreneurship programs to boost household incomes. Greater economic independence and participation of women in local economies, reducing gender-related poverty.

7. Strengthening Data and Monitoring, the UN has supported the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to improve poverty data collection through household surveys. Better evidence-based policymaking and more targeted poverty reduction programs.

Achievements of the UN in Implementing SDG 13 in Uganda

SDG 13: Climate Action

Goal:

To take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by strengthening resilience, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting sustainable environmental management.

- 1. Supporting Climate Policy and Planning,** the UNDP and UN Environment Programme (UNEP) have supported Uganda to develop key national policies on climate action. Therefore, Uganda now has a strong legal and policy framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation, in line with global UN climate goals.
- 2. Promoting Renewable Energy and Green Technology,** the UNDP, UNIDO, and FAO have promoted clean and renewable energy sources such as solar, biogas, and hydropower. This has reduced dependence on wood fuel, lower carbon emissions, and improved access to clean, affordable energy for thousands of households.
- 3. Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience,** The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and UNDP have helped Uganda develop early warning systems for floods, droughts, and landslides. Hence, Better preparedness and

response to natural disasters, saving lives and reducing damage to property and infrastructure.

4. **Supporting Climate-Smart Agriculture**, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNDP promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA) to help farmers adapt to changing weather patterns. Increased farm productivity and resilience to drought, floods, and soil degradation among rural farmers.
5. **Tree Planting and Ecosystem Restoration**, through the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), FAO, and UNDP, millions of trees have been planted under initiatives such as: The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030). Increased forest cover, protection of water catchment areas, and reduction in deforestation and carbon emissions.
6. **Raising Public Awareness and Climate Education**, Climate change awareness materials, radio programs, and youth innovation competitions have helped inspire climate action among young people. Greater understanding of climate change, increased community participation in tree planting and environmental protection.
7. **Supporting Refugees and Host Communities to Adapt to Climate Change**, in refugee settlements like Bidi Bidi and Nakivale, the UN promotes clean cooking technologies and environmental management. These has Reduced environmental degradation and improved livelihoods in refugee and host communities.

Expected approach for 4 (b)

The following are the challenges being faced by UN in implementing those goals in Uganda:

1. Lack of enough funds to support the desired activities in member countries.
2. Lack of a permanent army because it relies on contribution of troops from member countries for peace keeping mission authorised by the UN Security Council.
3. Rampant terrorism in its member states e.g. in Nigeria, Somalia and Iraq among others.
4. Rampant drug trafficking is also another big threat to the UN due to its impact on international security, public health and socio-economic stability.
5. Over domination of the organisation by the super powers e.g. China, France, Russia, UK and USA.
6. Selfish interest among some member countries e.g. pursuing economic advantage at the expense of others, prioritising national agendas over global cooperation among others.
7. Manufacture of nuclear weapons among member states. This pose a significant problem to the UN because UN aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapon to maintain international peace and security.
8. Aggressive and dictatorial leaders of member states of the UN. For example, Kim Jong-Un of North Korea.

9. Managing the growing number of refugees and displaced persons especially in conflict zones.
10. Combating widespread human rights abuses and ensuring accountability for perpetrators e.g. in Uganda.
11. Addressing the impact of climate change and fostering international cooperation to mitigate its effects.
12. Responding to and preventing global health crises as demonstrated by challenges like the Covid 19 pandemic.
13. Combating corruption and promoting good governance to ensure political stability.

Conclusively, by working together with its partners, the UN in Uganda can overcome these challenges and make progress towards achieving its SDGs and supporting the country's development.



HISTORY

AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

ELEMENTS OF CONSTRUCT 1,2 & 3

UNDERSTANDING HK, HT & HA



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About the book

History & Political Education scenario items with their responses is a well researched book that is good for learners and facilitators interested in getting better grades in the subject. It covers all topics in all the elements of construct both section A and section B of the competency based curriculum.

Excellence Is Compulsory

A background image of a cityscape with various buildings and a large stadium-like structure. Overlaid on this is a green rounded rectangular callout box with a white border.

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