

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
FORM THREE ANNUAL JOINT EXAMINATION
HISTORY MARKING GUIDE**

Year 2025

SECTION A 16 marks

1. Multiple choice items = **@ item = 1 mark total = 10 marks**

Number	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
Letter	C	D	D	E	B	A	B	E	D	A

2. **Matching Item** **01 mark @ = 06 marks**

I	ii	Iii	Iv	V	Vi
B	C	D	F	A	G

SECTION B (54 MARKS)

3.

- a) -Because they plundered the areas and the people they conquered
 -They took everything valuable from the defeated people
 -They burnt their houses and destroyed farms as well as crops
01 mark for each, total = 03 marks (any other point relevant)

- b) --If he/she failed to clear his/her debts
 -- involvement in criminal offences
 --War captives
 --Inheritance of slave status
 --Entering into a contract between a slave and a slave master
01 ½ marks@=03 marks

- c) ---- Because southern Uganda had fertile volcanic soils, especially like the Kigezi Highlands and part Busanda and Ankole and had also relatively stable rainfall which made easier to maintain long-term cultivating.
 ----- Animal husbandry People of Southern Uganda Practiced manure farming combining crop with livestock farming! Cultivation Mas - The Manure helped to fertilize the soil making it more suitable for permanent cop cultivation.

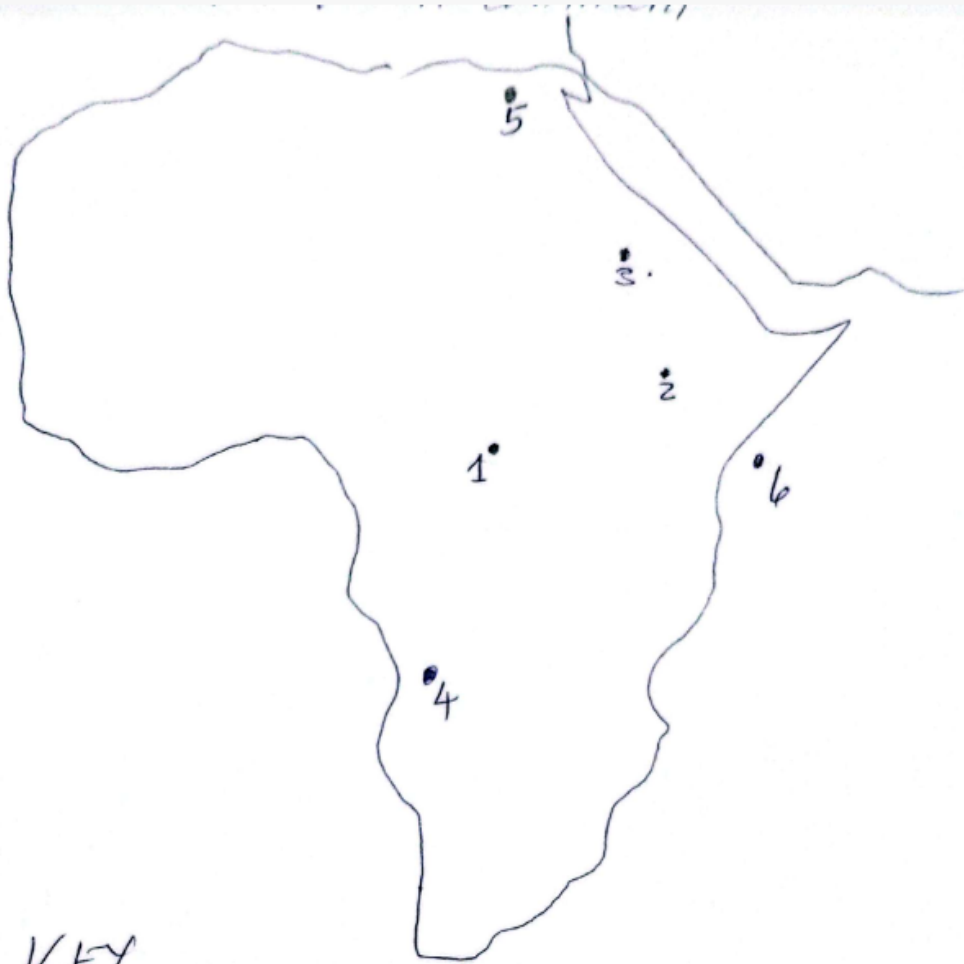
01 ½ marks@=03 marks

4. **01 ½ marks for each, total = 09 marks**

List A	I	Ii	Iii	iv	V	vi
List B	3	5	1	6	2	4

A MAP OF AFRICAN CONTINENT SHOWING HISTORICAL EVENTS

1/1



KEY

1. Tabora
2. Kilimanjaro
3. Kenya
4. Namibia
5. Egypt
6. Zanzibar

@ 1.5 marks

Total = 09

6. 01 ½ @ = total 09 marks

- a) ---Comparative studies of evolution of human being
---Fossil as an evidence of evolution of the human being

- b) --- Regional trade refers to trade conducted from one region to another (Trade conducted between two different geographical regions). Regional trade involved a wider variety of goods compared to local trade. It was not for profit making. For example, regional trade was Trans Sahara trade, the east African long distance trade.

While

----Local trade; Refers to the kind of trade, which is conducted within the same geographical area. In local trade, goods are exchanged between people living in the same geographical area, such as a town or village. Local trade was not for profit making but just to obtain essential goods. i.e., pastoral communities like the Maasai needed vegetables and grains from cultivators like the Nyakyusa and the Chaga

- c) ---Alliance/Collaboration was a technique involved making alliance between European and colonialist and some African rulers. Example British collaborated with Shona of Southern Rhodesia to defeat Ndebele

While

Intimidation was tactics involved using military threats and diplomacy. Examples colonialist exposed military weapons and conducted military exercises or publicly hanged African to death

7. A Candidate is required to analyze Egypt potentialities ((Only three potentialities)

i. Strategic Location (Suez Canal)

The canal became a critical gate way between Europe and Asia, it drastically shortened the sea route to British colonies like India.

ii. Agricultural Potentialities

Fertile Land along the Nile River Producing valuable crops particularly cotton.

iii. Access to Markets

iv. Investment opportunities

Egypt Economy offered opportunities for investment and Exploitation. European Powers especially cop Britain and France heavily invested in infrastructure.

v. Navigable river

03marks for each, total = 09 marks

8. A Candidate is required to analyze Impact of Neolithic Revolution (Only three impact)

- i. Increased agriculture production
- ii. Growth of trade
- iii. Population increased
- iv. Development of permanent settlement
- v. Technological development example iron technology

03marks for each, total = 09 marks

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

A candidate should answer two questions from this section

9. A candidates required to explain why it took longtime to abolish slave trade in East Africa?

Introduction

--Slave trade

Points/Reasons

- i. Resistance from local African chiefs
- ii. Lack of patrol ship
- iii. Opposition from slave dealers
- iv. The longer distance between Europe and East Africa
- v. Existence of a large number of slave routes in Indian Ocean
- vi. Slave labour was still needed in the plantation economy in Zanzibar

Any relevant point

Introduction 02 marks

Main body Reasons 02marks @ 6points

Conclusion 01 mark

Total 15 marks

10 A candidate is supposed to describe the historical Limitations of Museums.

-Introduction

- LIMITATIONS OF MUSEUMS

- i. Museams are very expensive to construct and maintain
- ii. Artifacts can be easily destroyed. Example by fire, moisture, heat, dust etc
- iii. Individual researchers are not allowed to take out the materials
- iv. Some historical remains cannot be preserved in Museums
- v. Not every person can afford to visit museums due to costs distance and museums restrictions
- vi. It is biased because it needs only knowledgeable people

Any relevant point

Introduction 02 marks

Main body 02marks @ 6 points

Conclusion 01 mark

Total 15 marks

10. A candidate is required to explain **six** ways on how the colonialists discharged the Africans from developing local industries.

Introduction

Meaning of de- industrialization policy

Periodization 19th &20th century.

Types of colonial industry

Main body

- i. Through deforming hands and legs of suspected craftsmen.
- ii. Through flooding the African market with European manufactured goods.
- iii. Through introducing forced labour
- iv. Through making African colonies producers of raw materials.
- v. Through concentrating light industries in the colonies
- vi. Through banning traditional African industries.
- vii. Through offering theoretical education to Africans

Any relevant point

Introduction 02 marks

Main body 02 marks @ 6 points

Conclusion 01 mark

Total 15 marks