

**P210/2**  
**HISTORY**  
**Paper 2**  
**2026**  
2 hours



**UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**

**HISTORY**

**Paper 2**  
**(History of World Affairs Since 1789)**

2 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

*This examination paper consists of **two** sections; **A** and **B**. It has **three** examination items.*

*Section **A** has one **compulsory** item.*

*Section **B** has two items. Respond to **one** item.*

*Respond to **two** items in all.*

*Any additional item responded to will **not** be scored.*

*Begin each item on a fresh page.*

## SECTION A

*This section is compulsory.*

### Item 1

After attaining independence in the early 1960s, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania adopted different state ideologies to guide their social, economic and political development. For instance, Tanzania, under President Julius Nyerere, adopted Ujamaa policy also called African socialism. Kenya under Jomo Kenyatta, promoted Harambee policy. These ideologies aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions and promoting the well-being of citizens.

Today, some communities in Uganda are struggling with severe poverty, multiple infrastructure gaps: shortage of water, electricity and poor roads that become impassable during heavy rains. Shortage of qualified staff and drugs in health centres forcing residents to travel long distances for basic treatment. The local leaders have recognised that individual household efforts are not enough. They are now calling for the community to adopt the Ujamaa and Harambee ideologies to solve these problems.

#### Task:

- (a) Analyse the ideologies in the scenario in addressing post-independence challenges of their countries.
- (b) Evaluate the ideologies to address the challenges identified in the scenario?

## SECTION B

*Respond to one item from this section.*

### Item 2

The French Revolution of 1789-1799 served as a driving force for global changes by spreading the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, popular sovereignty, and nationalism. These ideas inspired global reforms and independence movements in other parts of the world, for instance, the Revolutions of 1848 and the 1917 Russian Revolution.

During the 1789 French Revolution, the French people also took to active participation through organizing massive riots, armed uprisings, and political demonstrations, such as the Storming of the Bastille on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1789 and the March of the Women in October 1789. These actions demonstrated the power of the people who were determined to end an absolute monarchy, abolish feudalism and nobility privileges, and transform their destiny from feudal subjects to sovereign citizens. The French established the principle that 'Power rests with the People', a principle that continues to inspire political movements up to today that desire social justice, democracy, and equality.

Many communities in Uganda today are frustrated by Social Class System characterised by unfair land distribution, political discrimination, poor education, and income inequalities. Despite numerous requests for intervention, the government's response has been slow. In community meetings, some citizens have suggested adoption of the French Revolutionary principle which states that "Power rests with the People" to address these problems.

**Task:**

- (a) Analyse the French Revolutionary ideas in the scenario in inspiring global reforms in different parts of the world today.
- (b) Evaluate the French Revolutionary principle "Power rests with the People" to address the challenges identified in the scenario.

**Item 3**

The Vienna Settlement of 1815 and the Congress system of 1818-1830 also known as the Concert of Europe restored and maintained relative peace and stability in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. This was achieved through the principles of balance of power, legitimacy, inclusive diplomacy, and collective intervention. These principles prevented large-scale conflicts among major powers. They are therefore; often referred to when there is need for a common agreement in a society.

Some societies in Uganda today are facing internal and regional instability, including inter-ethnic conflict over resources, tensions from regional integration efforts, land disputes, and power struggles among political and cultural leaders. To prevent these challenges from worsening into large-scale violence, some leaders have proposed adoption of the principles of the Congress System as guidelines for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

**Task:**

- (a) Analyse the principles of the Congress System in preventing large-scale conflicts in the world today.
- (b) Evaluate the principles of the Congress System to address the challenges identified in the scenario.



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**P210/2 HISTORY**

**SCORING GUIDE**  
**FOR THE SAMPLE PAPER**

## P210/2

### Item 1 (a)

#### Indicators of Achievement:

*To attain the highest level of achievement, a candidate is expected to;*

- *Read the scenario or context provided and writes an essay well organized with introduction, body and conclusion*
- *Clearly identify and state the problem/challenge specified in the scenario/context.*
- *Present the responses with **three** attributes: **Identify** the principle, **Explain** how the principle worked and **Link** the principle to post-independence challenges.*
- *Presents responses supported with multiple evidence/examples.*

#### POSSIBLE RESPONSES

##### Problem/challenge in the scenario:

The relevance of the principles of Ujamaa and Harambee in improving socio-economic conditions and promoting well-being.

##### Introduction

Ujamaa promoted collective ownership and self-reliance. This addressed poverty in Tanzania by encouraging villagers to form Ujamaa villages where land and other resources were shared. This improved socio-economic conditions because citizens worked together for food and income instead of depending on colonial economic structures.

Ujamaa emphasized equality among citizens regardless of class. This addressed uneven development and poor healthcare by ensuring government resources for schools and clinics were distributed equally in rural areas. This promoted well-being because this principle reduced gaps between the rich and the poor which was left by colonial rule.

Harambee means pulling together for community development. This addressed poor infrastructure in Kenya after independence because citizens pooled money and labour to build schools, dispensaries and roads without waiting for government alone. This improved socio-economic conditions because local projects met immediate needs for healthcare and education.

Both ideologies focused on African solutions to their problems and rejected dependence on foreign models. This addressed governance and defining national identity challenges by creating policies rooted in African values of community.

This promoted well-being because citizens felt ownership of development, unlike under colonial rule where decisions were external.

## 1(b)

### Indicators of Achievement:

*To attain the highest level of achievement, a candidate is expected to;*

- *Take a stand: Either largely effective or partially effective*
- *Present the responses with **three** attributes: **Identify** the principle, **Explain** how it would address a selected challenge from the scenario and **Outcome/Impact** today.*
- *Weigh the successes vs limitations.*
- *Presents responses supported with multiple evidence/examples.*
- *Justify your stand.*

### Introduction

Harambee, which emphasizes collective self-help, and Ujamaa, which emphasizes cooperation and self-reliance, provide practical frameworks. Both can be used to mobilize resources, pool income and deliver sustainable solutions for poor roads, healthcare, shortage of water and electricity as explained below;

Harambee would be effective in addressing collapsing infrastructure. It would work because the principle of community self-help “pulling together” would mobilize local labour and funds to repair roads and build clinics faster than waiting for government. However, it is limited because it can cause a burden on poor citizens if leaders misuse the contributions.

Ujamaa would be effective in solving severe poverty because of the principle of collective ownership and self-reliance. These would encourage communities to farm and run projects together hence reducing dependence on individuals. However, without voluntary participation and planning, poverty may persist.

Both ideologies would be limited in fully solving poor health today because both ideologies depend on local resources, yet the scenario shows that communities are faced with severe poverty. While Harambee could build a dispensary and Ujamaa could share medical workers, they cannot replace modern equipment and trained doctors needed today. This shows local effort must be backed by government support.

### Conclusion

Harambee and Ujamaa offer complementary approaches to the community challenges. Harambee enables the community to mobilize immediate collective labour and resources to address urgent needs like repairing the road and improving

water access. Ujamaa provides a longer-term framework through cooperatives and collective self-reliance which sustains services like healthcare. Therefore, combining these ideologies, local leaders can reduce isolation, improve service delivery and build community resilience without over-dependence on external support.

## SECTION B

### Item 2 (a)

#### Indicators of Achievement:

*To attain the highest level of achievement, a candidate is expected to;*

- *Read the scenario or context provided and writes an essay well organized with introduction, body and conclusion*
- *Clearly identify and state the problem/challenge specified in the scenario/context.*
- *Present the responses with **three** attributes: **Identify** the French revolutionary idea from the scenario; Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, **Explain** the reform it inspired and **Link** to where it works today.*
- *Presents responses supported with multiple evidence/examples.*

## POSSIBLE RESPONSES

### Problem/challenge in the scenario:

Relevance of the French Revolutionary principle “Power rests with the people” and ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity in the contemporary world.

### Introduction

The French Revolution of 1789 produced the ideas of Liberty, equality and Fraternity and spread them across the world which inspired global reforms in different parts of the world as explained below;

### Body

Liberty means freedom from oppression and absolute monarchy. This idea that people should be free inspired the 1848 Revolutions in Europe and independence movements in Latin America, leaders in Africa like Nkruma, Kenyatta, Nyerere demanded liberty from the British and French colonial rule. Today it continues to inspire democracy movements where citizens demand freedom of speech, elections and human rights. For example citizens in Sudan 2019 demanded elections and civilian rule instead of military dictatorship.

Equality means all people are equal before the law and no special privileges for nobility. This inspired the abolition of feudalism and class privileges worldwide. The Russian Revolution of 1917 overthrew the Tsar and nobility to create a classless society, showing that equality became a global demand after 1789. Today the principle is seen in constitutions that guarantee equal rights for women, youth, and marginalized groups worldwide. Many countries now have laws for equal pay, maternity leave, and women in parliament.

Fraternity means brotherhood, unity and solidarity among citizens. This promoted global reforms because it encouraged people to unite against oppression. This idea inspired nationalism and collective action in independence movements where colonized people united as brothers to fight colonial rule, for example in the Mau Mau uprising where the Kikuyu and other communities united against the British, Nkuruma in Ghana preached “Africa for Africans”, “we are all brothers” etc. countries unite during disasters e.g. Kenyans, Ugandans and Tanzanians donating blood and money during floods, COVID-19, regional cooperation EAC, AU, EU etc.

## **Conclusion**

The French Revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity were a major driving force for global reforms after 1789. Liberty inspired demands for freedom and self-rule, equality inspired abolition of class privileges and fraternity promoted unity in independence struggles. These ideas still inspire democracy and human rights movements today. Therefore, the French Revolution proves that ideas can cross borders and change political systems globally.

## **2(b)**

### **Indicators of Achievement:**

*To attain the highest level of achievement, a candidate is expected to;*

- *Make judgement*
- *Present the responses with **three** attributes: **Identify** the strength/limitation of the principle, **Explain** how it will address a challenge identified from the scenario and **Outcome**/impact.*
- *Weigh the strength and limitations.*
- *Presents responses supported with multiple evidence/examples.*
- *Justify your stand.*

## **Introduction**

The French Revolution of 1789 introduced the principle “power rests with the people” or popular sovereignty which ended feudalism and gave citizens authority to control government. Communities in Uganda facing challenges identified in the scenario including; unfair land distribution, poor education and income inequalities with slow government response, this principle is partially effective in addressing them as explained below;

## **Body**

The principle “power rests with people” is effective for political discrimination because accountability of leaders ensures all citizens are treated equally. The scenario shows that government response is slow to community requests. Therefore, with the principle “power rests with people”, Ugandans can vote out biased leaders basing on Article 1 of the 1995 Constitution which states “power belongs to the people”. This promotes equal political participation for youth, women and PWDs.

The principle is effective for unfair land distribution because popular sovereignty gives people power to demand land reforms. Therefore, communities can organize themselves through the local council leaders and demand government to listen to them, hence likely to reduce land grabbing by elites.

The principle is limited because it can cause unrest and elite resistance. In Uganda, land and income issues involve powerful elites and landlords who resist reforms. Therefore, if community people use riots like the French people did, instead of peaceful participation, then it may cause violence hence worsening inequality instead of solving it.

The principle is limited for poor education and income inequalities because institutional change is slow. Building schools and creating jobs needs money and time. People’s power can demand improvement in UPE and USE but cannot fix poor education or income gaps overnight even with pressure.

## **Conclusion**

The French revolutionary principle of “power rests with the people” is partially effective in Uganda. It works for land and political discrimination through accountability and participation using local councils and elections. But it is limited for education and income due to slow change and elite resistance. Therefore, communities should use peaceful civic participation, not violence to achieve social justice.

### Item 3 (a)

#### Indicators of Achievement:

*To attain the highest level of achievement, a candidate is expected to;*

- *Read the scenario or context provided and writes an essay well organized with introduction, body and conclusion*
- *Clearly identify and state the problem/challenge specified in the scenario/context.*
- *Present the responses with **three** attributes: **Identify** the principle of the Congress system from the scenario, **Explain** how the principle works to prevent large-scale conflicts in the world today and **Outcome/impact**.*
- *Presents responses supported with multiple evidence/examples.*

### POSSIBLE RESPONSES

#### Problem/challenge in the scenario:

Relevance of the principles of the Congress System in contemporary world.

#### Introduction

The congress system was established after the 1815 Vienna Settlement to maintain peace in Europe following the Napoleonic wars. It was based on four principles: balance of power, legitimacy, inclusive diplomacy and collective intervention. The system worked through regular congresses where major powers met to resolve disputes. Today large scale conflicts like wars between states still threaten global stability. Therefore, these principles can be applied to prevent modern large scale conflicts through dialogue, shared responsibility, power management

#### Body

Collective intervention. This means major powers act together to stop any state threatening peace. This prevents conflicts today because aggressors know they face united opposition. Today UN peacekeeping and sanctions by the Security Council are collective action to stop conflicts in places like Sudan, to stop proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Balance of power means no single state became strong enough to dominate others. This can prevent large scale conflicts today because it discourages one country from starting a war of aggression.

Legitimacy means respecting the rightful governments and borders of states. This prevents conflicts today because it reduces wars over territory and regime change.

The congress system promoted the principle of inclusive diplomacy. This means all powers meet regularly to discuss disputes before they escalate. This prevents

conflicts today because dialogue replaces war. Today UN General Assembly and regional bodies like AU, EU use summit diplomacy to address issues like trade wars, nuclear tensions before they become military conflicts.

## **Conclusion**

The principles of the Congress system remain relevant in preventing large scale conflicts today, for instance Balance of power prevents domination by one state, legitimacy protects borders and governments, inclusive diplomacy provides regular dialogue through summits and collective intervention ensures aggressors face united action.

### **3(b)**

#### **Indicators of Achievement:**

*To attain the highest level of achievement, a candidate is expected to;*

- *Make judgement*
- *Present the responses with **three** attributes: **Identify** the strength/limitation of the principle, **Explain** how it will address a challenge identified from the scenario and **Outcome**/impact.*
- *Weigh the strength and limitations.*
- *Presents responses supported with multiple evidence/examples.*
- *Present 5 responses.*
- *Justify your stand.*

## **Introduction**

The principles of the congress system provide a historical framework for collective stability that can be adopted to address challenges in societies today like those identified in the scenario that include; land disputes, inter-ethnic conflicts over resources, power struggles and regional integration conflicts. These can be addressed in the following ways;

## **Body**

Through the principle of legitimacy, land disputes can be addressed. The principle of legitimacy recognized both statutory and customary rights. Therefore, land disputes can be addressed through recognizing both formal land titles and customary land tenure systems in society. If one is ignored, it will fuel conflicts.

Inter-ethnic conflict over resources can be addressed through adopting the principle of balance of power. By this principle, no single power was allowed to dominate and disputes were settled by consensus among the majority people. Therefore, a committee settling the conflict should ensure balanced representation including

elders from each ethnic group, a state representative and a neutral third party. This will ensure that no single actor like a local chief or LC1 dictates the terms.

This principle can also be applied in resource allocation. It will involve proportional allocation of resources hence ensuring that economic benefits are distributed fairly among all significant groups to prevent conflicts. Also through using alternative dispute resolution involving religious and cultural leaders provides a locally recognized legitimate framework for settling cases.

Embrace the principle of legitimacy to address power struggles. Many power struggles happen because only one source of legitimacy is recognized, usually the state. Therefore, there is need to recognize all local authorities in society such as traditional authorities, religious leaders and community councils.

Embrace the principle of inclusive diplomacy to address regional integration conflicts and power struggles. Leaders can devise a mechanism of conducting meetings with all stake holders to build consensus concerning regional integration and also address matters of power rivalries.

Embrace collective intervention as a means of addressing internal and regional instability. This can be done by using a regional peace keeping force to intervene always whenever there is a conflict in a given society.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion therefore, the Congress System played a critical role of promoting diplomacy in Europe between 1818 and 1830 and its principles can be adopted to address contemporary challenges like those in the scenario through creating permanent forums for dialogue, recognizing multiple sources of legitimacy, preventing any one group from imposing outcomes, intervening early to preserve process, and making agreements collectively enforceable. The Congress System shows that you don't need perfect agreement to prevent violence, but rather a system where rivals negotiate within rules but not outside them.

