

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 14th 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.