

**TERM TWO NOTES. 2016.**

**S.ST LESSON NOTES TERM TWO 2016 .**

**LESSON 1 and 2 WEEK 2.**

**THE PEOPLE OF PRE COLONIAL UGANDA .**

In habitants of Uganda before the coming of different ethnic groups were the bushmen.

**THE PEOPLE OF PRE COLONIAL UGANDA**  
**MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE COMING OF ETHNIC GROUPS.**

### **What is an ethnic group?**

An ethnic group is a group of people with different tribes but sharing the same origin and speak related languages.

A tribe is a group of people having the same ancestors and fore fathers.

### **CULTURE / BELIEFS / CUSTOMS**

This is the acceptable way of life among a particular group of people in a society. The earliest people to live Uganda were the Bushmen.

Major ethnic groups in Uganda

- i) Bantu
- ii) Nilotics
- iii) Nilo-hamites
- iv) The Sudanese
- v) Hamites

## **LESSON 3 WEEK 2**

### **The Bantu**

#### **Who were the Bantu?**

-Bantu were the first group of people to come to Uganda.

-Bantu are said to have migrated from Cameroon highlands.

-Bantu speak related languages with a common syllable (dialect) "Ntu"

#### **What was the occupation of the Bantu?**

-The Bantu carried out farming or agriculture.

-The Bantu entered Uganda from the Western direction.

-Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.

-What is an interlacustrine region?

-It is the land between the great lakes of Uganda, East Africa, Africa.

They are; lake Victoria, Albert, Tanganyika, George, Edward, Malawi.kyoga

Give reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.

- i) Presence of fertile soils for farming
- ii) Favourable climate
- iii) They receive reliable rainfall for agriculture

**In which way did fertile soils influence Bantu to settle in Uganda**

The fertile soils encouraged them to carry out agriculture

**Name tribes which belong to Bantu**

- i) Baganda
- ii) Banyankole
- iii) Basoga
- iv) Batoro
- v) Bakiga
- vi) Bagwere
- vii) Banyoro
- viii) Bagisu
- ix) Bafumbira
- x) Basamia
- xi) Batwa
- xii) Baruli
- xiii) Banyala
- xiv) Bakonjo
- xv) Bamba

**LESSON 4 WEEK 2**

**Reasons why the Bantu migrated from their homeland**

- i) They were running away from civil wars
- ii) They were over populated
- iii) Love for adventure
  
- iv. They were looking for pasture and water for animals.
- .v Outbreak of famine
- .vi Long drought seasons
- .vii Out break of epidemic diseases

Suggest problems faced by ethnic groups in their movement and settlement

- i) Attacks from wild animals
- ii) Harsh climate
- iii) Wars on the way
- iv) Shortage of food
- v) Presence of thick forests
- vi) Out break of epidemic diseases
- vii) Presence of mountains and rivers
- viii) Rough terrain

How were thick forests, mountains and rivers affect the ethnic groups during movement

- i) It was difficult to cross the rivers and mountains.

**Qn 1 Give results of Bantu migration to Uganda.**

- i) The population increased
- ii) They introduced new culture
- iii) Some Bantu formed kingdoms
- iv) They introduced new crops e.g. banana

**Qn State reason why the Bantu were able to form kingdoms**

- i) They were united
- ii) They were organized
- iii) They lived a settled life

**The river lake Nilotes/Nilotics**

They were said to have migrated from Bahr-el Ghazel region in Southern Sudan

**The Nilotes are divided into three main groups**

- i) River Nile Nilotes
- ii) Plain Nilotes
- iii) Highland Nilotes

**The River Lake Nilotes in Uganda include**

- i) Japadhola
- ii) Acholi
- iii) Alur
- iv) Jonam

**Qn 1 Name the Nilotic tribe that lives in Tororo district**

Japadhola

Name the Nilotic tribe that is found in Kenya

Jaluo

**Movement of River lake Nilotes into Uganda**

They entered Uganda from the Northern direction following River Nile

They first settled at Pubungu present day **Pakwach**

The Nilotes were cattle keepers (Pastoralists)

**Qn State reasons why river lake Nilotes migrated**

- i) They were looking for pasture and water
- ii) Love for adventure
- iii) They were overpopulation
- iv) They were running away from civil wars
- v) Out break of famine

- vi) Outbreak of epidemic diseases
- vii) Long drought seasons

**Suggest results of river lake Nilotes migration**

i) They introduced new language called Luo  
They introduced new culture for example names e.g. Akiiki, Abwoli, Adyer, Apuli, Amooti, Arali and Ateenyi (They are known as Empako)pet names

- i) The population increased
- ii) They introduced short horned cattle
- iii) They led to formation of Luo Babito dynasty.

**Why did the Nilotes change from cattle keeping to mixed farming**

- i) Presence of fertile soils for farming
- ii) Favourable rainfall for farming
- iii) They settled in areas with reliable rainfall for agriculture

**LESSON 5 and6 WEEK 2**

**THE PLAIN NILOTES**

They originated from North West of L. Turkana.  
They entered Uganda from North East direction

**Examples of Nilo Hamites**

They originated from north west of Lake Turkana,  
They entered Uganda from north east direction.

**Examples of Nilo Hamites**

- i) Iteso.
- ii) Karimojong.
- iii) Kuman.
- iv) Tepeth.
- v) Dodoth.
- vi) Jie.
- vii) Pokot

**What was the major occupation of plain Nilotes**

They were cattle keepers.

**HIGHLAND NILOTES**

They entered Uganda from north east.  
They settled around foot hills of Mt. Elgon in the present day Kapchorwa.  
The highland Nilotes in Uganda include Sabiny.  
Highlands and Nilotes were cattle keepers .and crop farmers.

**Qn reasons why the highland Nilotes settled on the slopes of Mt Elgon**

**Presence of fertile volcanic soil.  
Reliable rainfall for agriculture.**

**Crops grown by the sabiny**

**Wheat, finger millet, maize, beans, irish potatoes.**

Today wheat is the major crop grown in Kapchorwa.

**State reasons for the success of wheat growing in Kapchorwa**

- i) Presence of fertile soils.
- ii) Favourable climate.
- iii) Reliable rainfall for agriculture.

**Suggest reasons why the Nilotes migrated**

- i) Love for adventure.
- ii) Out break for famine.
- iii) Long drought seasons.
- iv) Looking for water and pasture.
- v) They were over populated.

**Results of Plain Nilotes**

- i) They introduced new culture.
- ii) The population increased.
- iii) They introduced new breeds of cattle.
- iv) They introduced cattle rustling which created insecurity in the neighbouring districts.

**THE SUDANIC PEOPLE**

They are found in West Nile.  
They are crop cultivators and fishermen.  
Their origin started in Juba

**Sudan tribe in Uganda**

Lugbara.  
Madi  
Okebo.  
Kakwa

**Reasons why the Sudan migrated**

- i) Running away from civil wars.
- ii) Outbreak of famine.

**THE HAMITES**

They entered Uganda from south west.

They include:

- i) Bahima.
- ii) Basita.
- iii) Batutsi.

## LESSON 1 WEEK 3

### LEGENDS, MYTH AND EVENTS

These are stories which tell people about the past.

#### Why legends are important to us

- i) We learn the different origins of other communities.
- ii) We learn ways early people lived.
- lii We learn the origin of people and places.
- Iv Helps to identify some of the ancestors of different communities.
- V it makes our traditional values richer.
- vi) It promotes morals.

#### Types of values

Personal values, family values, community values, God fearing, cleanliness, law abiding, helpfulness.

Myth is a story that is told to explain about the mysteries of the world.

Such stories tell how the earth and life began, the origin of death, day and night, rain, drought

## LESSON 2 WEEK 3

### **Factors that influence the settlement patterns of ethnic groups.**

Land, vegetation, climate, water,

#### **Influence of occupation**

- i) Fishermen settled near lakes.
- ii) Traders settled in trading areas.
- iii Crop farmers settled in areas with reliable rainfall fertile soil.
- Iv Pastoralists settled in areas with enough grassland.
- V Forested areas were avoided due dangerous animals and pests

#### **Occupation of ethnic groups**

Bantu farming.

Nilotes: Pastoralists.

## LESSON 3 WEEK 3

### MIGRATION

#### Qn.1 What is Migration?

Is the movement of people from one place to another .for settlement.

#### Qn. 2 Forms of migration

- i) Internal migration.
- ii) External migration.

#### Qn. 3 Internal Migration

It is migration within the country.

#### Qn. 4 Rural Urban Migration

This is the movement of people from one village to another village for settlement.

Causes of rural-rural migration.

- i) Need for water and pasture.
- ii) Need for fertile soils for agriculture.
- iii) Insecurity
- iv) Natural disasters

#### Rural urban Migration

Movement of people from village to towns for settlement.

#### Reasons or rural urban migration

- i) Looking for employment. In towns
- ii) To look for better medical services. in town
- iii) To look for better education services .
- iv) To look for better security.

#### Problems caused by rural -urban migration in towns.

- i) High crime rate.
- ii) Unemployment in towns.
- iii) Land fragmentation.
- iv) Poor sanitation.
- v) Easy spread of diseases.
- vi) Shortage of food.

## LESSON 4 WEEK 3

### LAND FRAGMENTATION



### **How is land fragmentation affecting villages**

- i) There is low food production.

### **External Migration/ emmigration**

This is the movement of people out of the country.

#### Causes of emmigration

- i) **political instability.**
- ii) **civil wars.**
- iii) **Search for better employment.**

### **IMMIGRATION**

This is the movement of people into the country.

- i) **political instability.**
- ii) **civil wars.**
- iii) **Search for better employment.**

- iv) For investment

#### Advantages of imigration

- i) **It creates employment.**
- ii) **It increases the government revenue.**
- iii) **The natural resources are put in to use.**
- iv) **importation of skilled labour.**

#### Disadvantages of immigration

- It leads to shortage of social services.**
- It leads to shortage of land.**
- It leads to importation of bad cultures.**
- It leads to over exploitation of natural resources.**

### **PASSPORT**

This is the official document which identifies a person as a citizen of the country. It can be shown when you are leaving or entering a country.

### **Reasons why people leave Uganda for other countries**

- i) Searching for chances of employment.
- ii) For further studies

- iii) For adventure.
- iv) To get medical treatment

**Recent immigration into Uganda**

- i) Rwandese                      ii) Sudanese                      v) Arabs
- iii) Congolese                      iv) Indians

**Reasons why people migrate today**

- i) To look for better medical care.
- ii) To search for employment.
- iii) To look for better entertainment
- iv) To search for better education.

**Ways the government can encourage people to go back to villages**

- i) Improving on security.in villages
- ii) Modernizing agriculture.
- iii) Improving on medical care.in villages
- iv) Building better hospitals in villages.

**Contribution of immigration to Uganda development**

- i) They have built industries.
- ii) They have served as doctors and engineers.

**LESSON 5 WEEK 3**

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF PRE-COLONIAL SOCIETIES**

**What is Pre-Colonial period**

This was the period before Uganda was taken over by the British. Majority of people came from neighbouring countries like Rwanda. Others came from Asia especially India and Pakistan.

**The type of organization include**

- i) Kingdoms                      ii) Chief doms                      iii) Clans

**How did Ugandans rule over before the coming of Europeans?**

- i) They ruled themselves under kingdoms.
- ii) There was a government led by a chief.
- iii) They ruled themselves under clans.

**Why is it not correct to say that there had no government before the British came**

- i) There was governed by a king.
- ii) There was a governed by a chief.
- iii) There was a governed by a clan member.

## LESSON 6 WEEK 3

### KINGDOMS IN UGANDA A MAP SHOWING KINGDOMS IN UGANDA.

## LESSON 1 WEEK 4

### Examples of centralized kingdoms

#### **What is a Kingdom?**

This is an area ruled by a king.

#### **What is a Chiefdom?**

This is an area ruled by a chief.

What is an empire?

An area ruled by an emperor

#### **BUNYORO KITARA EMPIRE**

It was the earliest pre-colonial kingdom/state in Uganda.

#### **Who were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara Empire?**

The Abatembuzi were the first rulers of Bunyoro.

The first king of Abatembuzi was Ruhanga and his brother was Nkya.

The last king of the Abatembuzi was Isaza. Bunyoro covered the whole area of interlacustrine region.

The Bachwezi replaced the Abatembuzi.

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The first king of Bachwezi was Ndahura the grandson of Isaza.  
The last king of the Bachwezi was Wamala.  
The Bachwezi were displaced by the Luo-Babito dynasty.  
Both the Bachwezi and Batembuzi are said to be semi-gods.

### **What is an empire?**

This is an area led by an emperor.

### **State factors which led to the collapsed of Bunyoro Kitara empire**

- i) It was too large for it to be led by one king.
- ii) The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- iii) Internal and external wars.
- iv) The coming of Luo Babito.
- v) Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
- vi) Outbreak of famine.

### **Contribution of the Bachwezi empire**

#### **1 Economic contributions.**

- i) They introduced long horned cattle.
- ii) They introduced iron smelting.
- iii) They introduced bark cloth making.
- iv) They introduced coffee growing.
- v) They introduced pottery.

#### **2 Political Contribution**

- i) They introduced centralized government.
- ii) They introduced hereditary rule.
  - v) They introduced royal regalia.
  - vi) They introduced building of reed palaces.

#### **Social Contribution**

- i) They introduced new games like Omweso.
- ii) They introduced royal regalia.  
Royal traditions symbols for powers.

#### **Examples:**

- i) Spears.
- ii) Drums.
- iii) Royal tombs.
- iv) Stools.
- v) Robe.
- vi) Arrows.
- vii) Shields.

**Qn 4 How did the size of Kitara lead to its collapse?**

It was too large to be ruled by one king.

**Qn 5 How did climate affect Bunyoro Kitara?**

Long drought seasons led to famine.

**Qn 6 How did the coming of Luo Babito affect Bunyoro Kitara?**

- i) It led to the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara.  
Bigobyamugenyi was the headquarters of Bachwezi.

**Qn 7 How is Bigabyamugenyi important to Uganda?**

Attracts tourists who bring income

It creates employment.

It is used for research purposes.

**KINGDOM**

Buganda

Bunyoro

Ankole

Toro

Busoga

Teso

Acholi

**TITLE OF THE LEADERS**

Kabaka

Omukama

Omugabe

Omukama

Kyabazinga

Emorimor

Rwot

**LESSON 2 WEEK 4**

**BUGANDA KINGDOM**

Buganda kingdom started as a very small kingdom on the northern shores of Lake Victoria.

It broke away from Bunyoro Kitara.

It was surrounded by forests and people who practiced agriculture.

According to the legends, it is said that the founder of Buganda kingdom was Kato Kimera (Kintu).

**Factors that led to the growth of Buganda kingdom**

- i) Had a strong leader.
- ii) Had a strong army.
- iii) Traded with Arabs.
- iv) It has plenty of food.
- v) The coming of Europeans.

**Advantages of kingdoms**

- i) Promote peace and unity.

- ii) Promote culture.
- iii) Mobilize people for development.

### **Disadvantages for kingdoms**

- i) Promote dictatorship.
- ii) Promote the interest of the minority.

### **ANKOLE KINGDOM**

Ankole kingdom was formed in South Western Uganda.

It traces the origin of the period of Batembuzi.

British colonialists combined other kings together to form Ankole.

### **Examples of such kingdoms were?**

- i) Mpororo.
- ii) Buhwengi.
- iii) Igara.

It then got its new name Ankole

Its king was called Omugabe

### **TORO KINGDOM**

It is one of the kingdom that broke away from Kitara kingdom.

Prince Kaboyo founded in 1830, Kaboyo was the eldest of the Omukama..

### **Reasons why Omukama Kasagama of Toro welcomed Captain Fredrick**

- i) He wanted to be restored to his throne.
- ii) He wanted protection against his enemies.

### **How did Omukama Kasagama benefit from the coming of Captain Fredrick Lugard**

- i) He restored him to his throne.
- ii) He gave protection against Omukama Kabagema.
- iii) He drove Kabagema out of Toro kingdom.

## **LESSON 3 WEEK 4**

### **CHIEFDOMS**

Chiefdoms were areas ruled by chiefs.

Busoga is a chiefdom.

The title given to a chief is Kyabazinga

### **KADHUMBULA WILBERFORCE**

He was the Kyabazinga of Busoga at the time of Uganda's independence in 1962.

He mobilized his people to support the struggle for independence.

He later became Uganda's first vice president. of Uganda

### Chiefdoms in Uganda

Chiefdom	Title of leader
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Acholi	Rwot
Iteso	Emorimori

### Social organization of Pre-colonial people

- i) People related by clans were organized.
  - ii) The children belong to the clans of their fathers.
  - iii) On the side of religion, spirits received much attention.
  - vi) Traditional religious leaders such as rain makers, medicine men and fortune tellers got a lot of respect.
  - v) Education was passed through stories.
- They had language, names, customs, clans, totems, values, games,

## LESSON 4 WEEK 4

### Economic organization of pre-colonial rule

- i) People grew their own food.
- ii) People reared their animals.
- iii) People practiced barter trade on a small scale.
- iv) People made their clothes from the bark of trees and animal skins, animal's skin and hides.

### BARTER TRADE

This is exchange of goods for goods or goods for services.

Barter trade in kingdoms included:

- i) Bark cloth.
- ii) Salt.

### Advantages of barter trade

- i) It doesn't involve money.
- ii) It promotes a friendship.

### Disadvantages of barter trade

- i) It is difficult to get a customer.
- iii) It is difficult to carry bulky goods

### LONG DISTANCE TRADE

Was the trade that carried from interior to the coast of East Africa.

**Tribes that participated in long distance trade in Uganda.**

Baganda.

Banyoro

**Slave trade**

**Qn What is slave trade?**

**It is the buying and selling of human beings.**

**Qn Which people introduced slave trade in Uganda?**

**The Arabs**

**Qn What is slavery?**

**It the illegal possession of a person.**

**Qn How were the slaves were obtained?**

Through the inter-tribal wars.

Raiding villages.

**Qn Why were the slaves needed?**

**i)To work in the tea and sugarcane plantations in America.**

**ii}To provide domestic labour.**

**iii)To work in the mines.**

**iii)To transport goods to the coast.**

**LESSON WEEK 4**

**FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA**

Are people who came to Uganda from other countries.

**1 GROUPS OF FOREIGNERS WHO CAME TO UGANDA**

**Arab traders**

**Explorers**

**Missionaries**

**British trader**



## Colonialists

### 3. ARAB TRADERS

The first foreigners to come to Uganda were **Arab traders**.

The first Arab traders to come to Uganda was **Ahmed Bin Ibrahim**.

He arrived in Buganda in 1844 and met Kabaka Sunna II.

### 4 Reasons why Arabs came

- i) To carry out trade.
- ii) To spread Islam.
- iii) Due to religious wars.

### Goods the Arabs got from Uganda:

- i) Slaves
- ii) Copper
- iii) Ivory
- iv) Gold

### Goods brought by Arabs to Uganda:

- i) Beads
- ii) Cups
- iii) Plates
- iv) Knives
- v) Guns

## MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING ARAB TRADE ROUTES

**LESSON 1and2 WEEK 5**

**EXPLORERS IN UGANDA**

**A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING EXPLORATION ROUTES.**

John Speke and Richard Burton were sent to Africa to look for the source of River Nile.

They arrived in Zanzibar in 1856.

John Speke and Richard Burton spent time at the provided supplies and porters.

**Why did John Speke and Richard Burton go to Zanzibar?**

- i) To get permission from Sultan.
- ii) To get supplies and porters.

**How are King Rumanika important to the earliest explorers?**

- i) He provided hospitality to other explorers.
- ii) He provided care to Richard Burton when he was sick.

John Speke reached the shores of Lake Victoria on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1858.

**LESSON 3 WEEK 5**

### **JOHN SPEKE AND JAMES GRANT**

Speke was sent away to check on earlier findings..

They passed through Tanzania and reached Karagwe kingdom.

They were welcomed by King Rumanika

Grant fell sick and Speke left him behind and continued his journey.

John Speke arrived at Kabaka's palace (Muteesa palace) at Banda in 1862.

Kabaka Muteesa exchanged gifts with Speke with him like rifles (gun) and other gifts like knives and cloths.

John Speke reached the source of River Nile on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1862.

Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro stopped them from crossing the kingdom.

He thought they were going to overtake his land.

In 1863 John Speke and Grant met Sir Samuel Baker in southern Sudan called Gondokoro.

They told him they had seen the source of River Nile.

### **LESSON 4 WEEK 5**

#### **SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND HIS WIFE**

He came from England with his wife Jane Baker.

They met Speke and Grant at Gondokoro in 1863.

They saw the lake locally known as Mwitanzige

(Killer of locusts) He named it called Lake Albert

The Bakers were the first to see Murchison falls.

Baker returned in England through Sudan and Egypt after his findings.

They later came to Africa.

Kedhive Ismail of Egypt made him the first governor of Equatorial Province.

#### **EQUATORIAL PROVINCE**

It was southern and northern Uganda.

Colonel Charles Gordon the second governor of the Equatorial province.

#### **EMIN PASHA (Dr. Edward Schinzer)**

He was the last of Equatorial province.

He built port Wadelai which was used for protection (a defence unit).

Give one reason why Sir Samuel Baker is remembered in the history of Uganda.

- i) He built Fort Patiko and Port Floweira.
- ii) He stopped slave trade in Acholi.
- iii) He tried to conquer Bunyoro but he was defeated by Omukama Kabalega.

#### **How did Sir Samuel Baker stop slave trade in Acholi?**

He provided guns to the Acholi people.

**How was Fort Patiko important to Sir Samuel Baker?**

- i) It is used for protection against enemies.

**LESSON 5 WEEK 5**

**H.M. STANLEY**

He came in 1871 to look for Dr. David Livingstone.

**Stanley's second journey**

In 1874, H.M. Stanley came to Uganda He circumnavigated Lake Victoria to prove whether it was the source of River Nile. He used a canoe to move around Lake Victoria.

**Why did H.M. Stanley circumnavigate Lake Victoria?**

To prove whether it was a source of River Nile.

He was welcomed by Muteesa in 1875.

Mutesa expected protection against his enemies and Khartoumers.

Stanley wrote a letter on behalf of Muteesa I to the Queen of England inviting missionaries to come to Uganda.

**Why did H.M. Stanley write a letter on behalf of Muteesa I?**

- i) Muteesa I was illiterate.

The letter was sent through Lent De Belle Fonds.

-H.M. Stanley was the first explorer to see Lake Edward and Lake George and he named them and he was also the first explorer to see Mt. Rwenzori.

-He named it mountains of the moon.

**H.M. Stanley's third journey**

He came to rescue Emin Pasha.

**LESSON 6 WEEK 5**

**Reasons for the coming of explorers to Uganda.**

- i) To find the source of R. Nile.
- ii) To find the scientific information about climate and physical features.

**Results of explorers**

- i) They made Uganda known to the outside world.
- ii) They opened the way for colonization.

**Qn How did explorers promote colonization?**

- i) They opened the way for colonization.
- ii) They took back reports about places in Uganda.

**Qn How did the Royal Geographical Society promote colonization of Uganda?**

He sent explorers who opened the way for colonization in Uganda.

**Qn How did Royal Geographical help explorers?**

- i) They funded their journey.
- ii) They provided food and medicine.

**LESSON 1 and 2 WEEK 6**

**MISSIONARIES IN UGANDA**

**Who is a missionary?**

This is a person who moves to foreign countries to spread religion.

Missionaries were invited by Muteesa I to come to Uganda.

H.M. Stanley wrote an invitation letter inviting missionaries to come to Buganda.

The letter was written to the Queen of England and published the paper called Daily Telegraph in 1875.

**Qn State reason why Muteesa invited missionaries to come to Uganda**

- i) To spread Christianity.
- ii) To teach people how to read and write.
- iii) To teach the 3R's which include:  
Reading | writing | Arithmetic.

**Qn Why Muteesa 1 invited missionaries in Buganda**

- i) To have protection against Bunyoro.
- ii) He expected guns.
- iii) He wanted to get trading partners.

**Name the society which sent missionaries to Uganda**

Church Missionary Society.

The first group of missionaries were sent by Church Missionary Society.

They were Protestants and Anglicans.

They came in 1877.

The first two protestant missionaries to come to Uganda were Shergold Smith and Reverend C.T. Wilson.

Later they joined together by Alexander Mackey in 1878 as their leader.

Alexander Mackey introduced the first Printing Press in Uganda.

**How did the printing promote Christianity?**

It printed prayer books for reading.

### **LESSON 3 WEEK 6**

#### **THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES**

This was the second group of missionaries to come to Uganda.

They came from France in 1879.

They were also called the White Fathers.

These include:

- i) Father Simon Lourdel. (Mapeera)
- ii) Brother Amans.

#### **Qn State reasons why missionaries came to Uganda?**

- i) To spread Christianity.
- ii) To teach people how to read and write.
- iii) They wanted to spread western civilization.
- iv) They wanted to stop slave trade.

#### **Qn How did missionaries reduce the rate of illiteracy in Uganda?**

They taught people how to read and write.

#### **Qn Give ways the government of Uganda is reducing the rate of illiteracy**

- i) Introducing universal primary education.
- ii) By introducing adult literary education.
- iii) By introducing alternative basic education for Karamoja.[ABEK]
- iv) By introducing basic education for urban poor .

#### **Qn State the problems faced by missionaries**

- i) Poor transport and communication.
- ii) Attacks from wild animals.
- iii) Tropical diseases.
- iv) Harsh climate.
- v) Attacks from hostile tribes.
- vi) Shortage of water and medicine.
- vii) Resistance from African religious leaders.
- viii) Language barrier.

#### **Qn Why did some African leaders hate missionaries**

They preached against African culture.

#### **Qn How did the religious conflict affect Christian converts?**

- i) It led to loss of lives.

#### **Qn Why were Christian converts hated by African traditional leaders?**

- i) They disobeyed the orders of the traditional leaders.
- ii) They refused to denounce Christianity.
- iii) They rebelled against the traditional leaders.

### **LESSON 3 WEEK 6**

#### **Contributions – Positive results of missionaries**

- i) They taught people how to read and write.
- ii) They spread Christianity.
- iii) They built schools.
- iv) They built hospitals.
- v) They stopped slave trade.
- vi) They built roads.

**Qn Name the group of foreigners which introduced formal education**  
The missionaries.

#### **Negative results of missionaries**

- i) Led to religious conflicts.
- ii) They led to persecution of Christian converts.
- iii) They preached against African culture.
- iv) They created division among people.

### **DR. ALBERT COOK**

**Qn Why is Dr. Albert Cook remembered in Uganda's History?**

- i) He built Mengo hospital.
- ii) He treated people who were suffering from sleeping sickness around the shores of Lake Victoria.

#### **Hospitals built by Missionaries in Uganda**

- i) Mengo hospital (Dr. Albert Cook) in 1897.
- ii) Rubaga hospital.
- iii) Nsambya hospital.

### **KENNETH BORUP**

He introduced the first cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903 (American Upland Cotton Seed).

Sir Hesketh Bell encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.



**Qn Give reasons why the missionaries introduced cotton growing in Uganda**

- i) To provide income to people to pay for the cost of administration.
- ii) To provide raw material to home industries.

**Schools built by missionaries in Uganda**

- i) Namugongo College by White Fathers.
- ii) Mengo High School (C.M.S) IN 1898.
- iii) Kings College Buddo (C.M.S).
- iv) Gayaza High School for girls by (C.M.S.) in 1904.
- v) St. Mary's College Kisubi in 1906 (White Fathers).
- vi) Mount St. Mary's Namugongo.

**Qn Give reason why Muteesa I turned against missionaries.**

- i) They preached against African culture.
- ii) They refused to give him guns..

**Qn Suggest reasons why Mwanga ordered for the killing of Uganda Martyrs.**

- i) They disobeyed him.
- ii) They refused to denounce Christianity.
- iii) They rebelled against him.
- iv) They had turned to Christianity.

**Qn How did the killing of Uganda Martyrs promote Christianity ?**

It strengthened the Christian faith.

**Qn Give the importance of Namugongo to Christians.**

It is where Uganda martyrs were burnt or killed.

It was the chief executive of Kabaka Mwanga.

**Qn Why is 3<sup>rd</sup> June celebrated by Christians every year?**

It is Martyrs day.

**Qn Reasons why some Africans accepted Christianity .**

- i) They wanted to learn how to read and write.
- ii) For prestige.
- iii) Some Africans wanted protection against enemies.
- iv) Some Africans wanted gifts.

**Qn Ways in which missionaries contributed to the economic development of Uganda .**

- i) They built schools.
- ii) They built roads.
- iii) They introduced new cash crops.

- iv) They built hospitals.
- v) They taught carpentry and new farming methods

**Qn How did missionaries promote health in Uganda?**

- i) They built medical centres.
- ii) They treated sick people.
- iii) They taught Africans good hygiene

**Qn How did the missionaries above contribute to economic development?**

**Kenneth Borup .**

Introduced first cotton seeds in Uganda.

**Ways in which Uganda benefited from missionaries .**

- i) Hospitals were built.
- ii) Ugandans learnt how to spread Christianity.
- iii) They spread Christianity.
- iv) Schools were built.
- v) Slave trade was stopped.

**Qn How did missionaries improve on education?**

- i) They built schools.
- ii) They taught people how to read and write.

**Qn How did missionaries promote transport?**

They built roads.

**Qn How did missionaries promote agriculture?**

They introduced new cotton seeds in Uganda.

They taught new farming methods.

**Qn Name the type of education which was in Uganda before the British came.**

Informal education (indigenous education).

**Reasons why traditional education is important in your community .**

- i) Promote culture.
- ii) Promote discipline.
- iii) Promote morals.

**Importance of culture**

Promote unity.

Promote morals.

Promote discipline.

**Qn Why did the Martyrs disobey Mwanga?**

They hated the traditional beliefs/customs/culture.

**Qn How did missionaries save on soul of Ugandans?**

- i) They spread Christianity.
- ii) They stopped slave trade.

**Services the missionaries provided to Ugandans**

- i) Education.
- ii) Medical care
- iii) Transport.

**BISHOP HANNINGTON**

He was the first Anglican Bishop to come to Uganda.

He came from East Africa in October 1888.

He was murdered in Busoga on his way to Buganda Kingdom.

**Qn Why was Bishop Hannington murdered in Busoga?**

He used what was believed to be a wrong route to enter Buganda kingdom.

He used a wrong route according to Buganda beliefs.

The belief was that any white person who would enter Buganda through the East would over throw the Kabaka.

Bishop Hannington was arrested by Chief Luba of Bunnya kept him in prison for 9 days.

Luba got orders from Mwanga to spear the white man to death.

**Qn In which way was Mwanga a threat to the existence of Christianity**

He killed the Christian converts.

**Qn Name the first Christian Martyrs**

- i) Makko Kakumba.
- ii) Yusuf Lugaboma.
- iii) Nuwa Sseruwanga

**RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA**

In 1888, Mwanga wanted to get rid of all foreign religions and followers.

They also organized an attack against Mwanga after realizing his intentions.

Mwanga left Rubaga and went to the shores of Lake Victoria.

His elder brother Kiwewa who had become a Muslim was made the king/Kabaka.

Kiwewa appointed Nyonyintono as his Katikiiro.

Muslims were not satisfied because he was a catholic.

Kiwewa was arrested and killed.

Kalema was converted to Islam and made the king.

Mwanga had established a base in Bulingugwe Islands in Lake Victoria.

Kalema was defeated and Mwanga came back to the throne and built a capital at Mengo.

Kalema went to Bunyoro and later attacked Mwanga with the help of Abarusura from Omukama Kabalega.

Mwanga was defeated and went back to Bulingugwe.

Mwanga returned on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1890

### **Question**

**QN What was the major cause of religious was in Buganda?**

**The struggle for power.**

**QN Name the king Buganda who did as a Moslem.**

**Kalema**

**Qn Why were the Moslems not happy with the appointment of Nyonyintonoas the Katikiro?**

**He was a catholic.**

## **LESSON 5 WEEK 6**

### **TRADERS AND COLONIALISTS**

In 1887, Sir William MacKinnon had formed an Association called British East Africa Association.

Its main aim was to promote trade in East Africa main land.

Later in 1888, it was given a charter and it came to be known as “Imperial British East Africa Company.

In 1890 a German Carl Peters came to Uganda and signed a treaty with Kabaka. Carl Peters founded a company called GEACO/Germany East Africa company.

**Qn Why is it correct to say Germany colonized Uganda before the British?**

Carl Peters signed an agreement with Mwanga on behalf of Germany.

The IBEACO saw this as a threat, its economic interest.

Captain Fredrick Lugard was immediately sent to Buganda.

He arrived in Buganda as IBEACO’S Imperial British East Africa company.

### **Representative in 1890**

He signed a Partition Treaty in Kabaka Mwanga in 1890.

The treaty had the following provision.

- i) Buganda was not allowed to make any agreement with other countries.
- ii) Buganda was to be under the protection of the company (IBEACO)

The officials of the government were to help Kabaka to rule the country.

Missionaries were free to enter Buganda to spread Christianity.

Earlier the colonialist came from Europe.

Those who came to Uganda were the British.

The British developed much interests in Uganda because they wanted to take control of the Nile valley. The British also wanted to control all the countries along the Nile valley.

IBEACO was responsible for maintaining the influence of British in Uganda.

**Qn Give reasons why trader came to Uganda.**

**fi)They came trade.**

**ii)They to get raw materials for their industries.**

**iii)They wanted to get ready market for their goods.**

**iv)To invest their capital.**

**Reasons why IBEACO was formed**

i) To promote trade.

ii) To protect the missionaries.

iii) To stop slave trade.

iv) To colonise Uganda.

**Reasons why IBEACO collapsed**

i) It ran bankrupt.

ii) Shortage of man power.

iii) Constant civil wars.

**Qn How did the civil wars affect IBEACO?**

It ran bankrupt.

**Qn What caused IBEACO to run bankrupt?**

i) A lot of money was spent on civil wars.

ii) A lot of money was spent to pay administrators.

**Achievements if IBEACO**

i) It promoted trade in Uganda.

ii) It spread slave trade in Uganda.

iii) It protected missionaries.

## **THE UGANDA RAILWAY**

This was the railway line that was built between Mombasa and Kisumu to join Uganda to the Coast.

### **Why was the Railway line built?**

- i) It was built to link/connect Uganda to the Coast.
- ii) It was built to make administration of Uganda easy.
- iii) It was built to promote trade in Uganda.

The building of Uganda Railway started in 1896 at Mombassa.

### **SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON**

He suggested the idea of building the railway.  
He was founder of IBEACO.

### **INDIAN COOLIES**

They built Uganda railway.  
The British financed the building of Uganda railway.

### **CAPTAIN MAC DONALD**

He was the chief surveyor of Uganda railway.

### **George White House**

He was chief engineer of the Uganda railway.

### **Colonel Patterson**

Helped to kill the lions/man eaters of Tsavo

### **Why did the British government take over Uganda from IBEACO?**

It ran bankrupt.

## **LESSON 1 WEEK 7**

### **CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD**

He built Fort Edward on Old Kampala where he raised the company flag.  
In 1891, he signed an agreement of friendship with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole.  
Ankole also became IBEACO area of operation.  
He signed an agreement with Omukama Kabalega of Toro.

### **Roles played by F. Lugard in the colonization process of Uganda**

- i) He signed treaties or agreement with kings and chiefs.
- ii) He introduced divide and rule.
- iii) He fought resistors.

**Qn Reasons why Omukama Kasagama welcomed the British**

- i) He wanted protection against Omukama Kabalega.
- ii) He wanted to be restored to his throne.

**Qn How did Omukama Kabalega promote colonization of Uganda?**

- i) He accepted British rule.
- ii) He signed a treaty with the British.
- iii) He collaborated with the British.

**Qn How did Omukama Kasagama benefit from the coming of Captain Fredrick Lugard?**

- i) He gave him protection against Omukama Kabalega.
- ii) He restored him to his throne.
- iii) He drove Omukama Kabalega out of Toro.

**Qn Which Bishop never wanted IBEACO to leave Uganda?**

He was Bishop Alfred Tuckler.

**LESSON 2 WEEK 7**

**SIR GERALD PORTAL**

He declared Uganda a British protectorate in 1894.

**Which agreement was made in 1894?**

The 1894 treaty.

**What political event happened in 1894?**

Uganda was declared a British protectorate.

**How did the 1894 treaty affect Uganda?.**

Uganda was declared a British protectorate.

**Qn How did Sir Gerald Portal restored order between Bunyoro and Toro?**

- i) He built Fort Portal for protection.
- ii) He signed a treaty with Toro and Bunyoro.

**Why did Captain F.D. Lugard bring soldiers to Uganda?**

- i) For protection him against against his enemies.
- ii) F.D Lugard brought the Sudanese soldiers to control religious wars.

**PROTECTORATE**

This is a country ruled or controlled and protected by a foreign country.

The traditional leaders resisted colonial rule. Some of those who resisted colonial rule:

- i) Kabaka Mwanga
- ii) Omukama Kabalega
- iii) Chief Awich of Acholi

**Qn Name the first British commissioner in Uganda**

He was Sir Henry Colville.

Sir Henry Colville fought defeated Omukama Kabalega in 1894. Kabalega when defeated he fled to Langi.

**Qn Reasons why Omukama Kabalega resisted British rule?**

- i) He never wanted the British to take over his kingdom.
- ii) He never wanted to take over his land.
- iii) The British gave guns to Buganda.

**Results of Omukama Kabalega's resistance**

- i) Death of people.
- ii) There were loss of lives.
- iii) Displacement of people.

**KABAKA MWANGA**

Mwanga tried to resist colonial rule but he was defeated and fled to Tanganyika. In Tanganyika by the Germans and he was imprisoned at Mwanza.

On 14<sup>th</sup> August 1897, Daudi Chwa was installed as the new king of Buganda.

The young king (1yr) was assisted by three regents (helpers) namely:

- i) Zakaria Kisingiri
- ii) Sir Apollo Kaggwa
- iii) Stanislaus Mugwanya

**Qn Why is it important for Daudi Chwa II to have regents?**

- i) He was too young to rule the kingdom

Mwanga escaped from Mwanza and joined Omukama Kabalega in Lango 9<sup>th</sup> April, 1899.

Both were captured by the British with the help of Semei Kakungulu.

They were exiled in Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean.

Mwanga died in 1903 and his body was brought back and buried in 1910 at Kasubi tombs.

Omukama Kabalega accepted to be baptized and he was named "John"

He died in 1923 on his way to Bunyoro Kingdom.

He was succeeded by his son Kitayimba Kamakora.

**Qn Reasons why Mwanga resisted British**



- i) He never wanted the British to take over land.
- ii) He never wanted the British to take over his kingdom.

**CHIEF AWICH OF PAYER (1911-12)**

He resisted British rule by forming Lamogi rebellion.

**Qn Give reasons why chief Awich formed Lamogi rebellion**

- i) The Acholi never wanted to register their guns.
- ii) The Acholi never wanted to be disarmed.

**Qn What trick did the British use to disarm the Acholi?**

- i) They registered their guns.
- ii) The Acholi (Chief Awich) acquired the guns from slave trade.

**Qn How did the Acholi use the guns acquired from slave trade?**

- i) They used the guns to resist British.
- ii) They used the guns to resist colonial rule.

**Qn Give one reason why resistance against British rule failed in Uganda**

- i) Native Africans had weak inferior weapons unlike the British.
- ii) The British had strong weapons while Africans guns were not.
- iii) They were not united

**LESSON 3 AND4 WEEK 7**

**HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.**

Uganda did not come under the British rule in one day.

**How did the British establish their rule in Uganda?**

- i) By signing treaties/agreements.
- ii) By using military force.
- iii) By using force.

In 1890, Fredrick Lugard signed an agreement with Mwanga to put Buganda under the protection of British.

He signed an agreement with Ankole in 1891 putting Ankole under the protection of the British.

In 1894, Colonel Colville the British commissioner bought Bunyoro British by "Force"

In Eastern Uganda the British used Agents to extent the rule.

It took the British much longer to bring Northern Uganda under British rule.

By 1919, most parts of Uganda were under the British rule except Karamoja.

**Why was it easy for British to establish their rule in Buganda than northern Uganda?**

- i) Buganda had centralized government.
- ii) Buganda was well organized.

**Qn State reasons why it took the British so long to bring northern Uganda under control**

- i) The people were hostile to British (Hostile tribes).
  - ii) They were not well organized.
- In eastern Uganda the British collaborated to extend the rule.

**SEMEI KAKUNGULU**

He was a British collaborator (He was a British agent)

**Qn How did Semei Kakungulu help the British**

- i) He extended British rule in eastern Uganda.
- ii) He helped the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
- iii) He built roads in eastern Uganda.
- iv) He was a British collaborator.

**Qn How did Semei Kakungulu establish British rule in eastern Uganda**

- i) He built roads in eastern Uganda.
- ii) He built administration posts in eastern Uganda.
- iii) He signed treaties with the local chiefs
- iv) He transferred Buganda's administration structures in eastern Uganda.

**LESSON 5 WEEK 7**

**THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT**

The agreement was made between the British protectorate government and Buganda.

The British wanted to strengthen their authority over Buganda kingdom.

The British government was represented by Sir Harry Johnston and Buganda was represented by Sir Apollo Kaggwa.

Others on behalf of Buganda were:

- i) Zakaria Kisingiri
- ii) Stanislaus Mugwanya

**Qn Reasons why Daudi Chwa II was unable to sign the 1900 Buganda Agreement**

- i) He was too young.

**Qn Why was Mwanga unable to sign 1900 agreement?**

He was exiled.

**Qn Name the reagents of Daudi Chwa II**

- i) Sir Apollo Kaggwa.
- ii) Zakaria Kisingiri.
- iii) Stanislaus Mugwanya.

**Recomendations of 1900 agreement**

Economics

- i) Hut and gun tax to be introduced.
- ii) Land was to be divided into mailo and crown land.

**Mailo Land**

It was given to Kabaka and his chief.

**Crown Land**

It was given to British protectorate government.  
Special land was set aside for places like churches.  
Mosques and administration centres.

## **LESSON 6 WEEK 7**

**Political**

- i) Kabaka was to be addressed as his highness.
- ii) Buganda boundaries were to be defined.
- iii) Lukiiko was given more powers.
- iv) Kabaka was confined as a traditional leader of Buganda.
- v) Kabaka's powers were reduced.
- vi) Kabaka was addressed to his highness.
- vii) Kabaka was to be assisted by three ministers Treasurer, Prime Minister and Chief Justice.
- viii) Buganda became part of Uganda.
- ix) Buganda counties were increased from 10-20

**Qn How did 1900 Buganda agreement affect Buganda?**

- i) Land was divided into Mailo and Crownland.
- ii) Baganda were over taxed.

**Qn How did 1900 Agreement affect Kabaka?**

- i) Kabaka was addressed as highness.
- ii) Kabaka's powers were reduced.

**Qn In which agreement were Buganda boundaries fixed?**

In the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

### **Reasons why kingdoms or traditional institutions were restored**

- i) To promote people and unity.
- ii) To promote culture.
- iii) To mobilize people for development.

### **LESSON 1 WEEK 8**

#### **TORO AGREEMENT JUNE 1900**

The agreement brought Toro under the British protection.

#### **Reason of Toro Agreement**

- i) Hut and gun tax was introduced.
- ii) The agreement confirmed Toro independence from Bunyoro.
- iii) Toro boundaries were defined.

#### **Qn How did Toro benefit from 1900 Agreement?**

Toro boundaries were defined.

#### **ANKOLE AGREEMENT**

The Omugabe of Ankole Ntare died in 1898. he was succeeded by his son Kahaya.

Kahaya signed an agreement with the British commissioner in 1901.

They made states of Buhweju, Igara, Bunyaruguru and added to Ankole kingdom.

In 1900 the British commissioner was murdered in Ankole at Ibanda.

#### **NUWA MBAGUTA**

- i) He was a prime minister of Ankole.
- ii) He extended British rule to Ankole.

### **LESSON 2 AND 3 WEEK 8**

#### **THE EVOLUTION OF BOUNDARIES.**

#### **A MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES.**

Before 1894 treaty, there was no country called Uganda. Communities were governed independently.

The British got control after a signed treaty with kingdoms.

Before 1900 Agreement the present day Uganda was larger than today.

Uganda's boundary to the east extended as far as Turkana and south to lake Naivasha.

To the north it extends to Gondokoro in southern Sudan.

To the West Nile, Uganda to the rift valley and River Nile.

### **NYANZA PROVINCE**

He was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902.

#### **Qn Why?**

It was easy to control the Masai and Nandi by a single government.

It was easy to reach Lake Turkana area from Kenya.

For the railway line to be under one administration.

### **WEST NILE**

It was transferred from Belgium Congo now known as Democratic Republic of Congo.

#### **Qn Why?**

To have control of River Nile.

#### **Reasons for transfer**

- i) It was to separate the Sudanese from the Acholi.
- ii) To control resistance to colonialis

### **LESSON 4 AND 5 WEEK 8**

## **BRITISH COMMISSIONERS AND GOVERNORS.**

### **Colonel Henry Colville Commissioner.**

1. He fought and defeated Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
2. He established British rule in Bunyoro.

### **Sir Harry Johnston.**

He signed 1900 Agreement on behalf of British government.

### **Sir Hesketh Bell (1905-1910).**

- i) He was first British governor of Uganda.
- ii) He encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.
- iii) He built roads.
- iv) He introduced the first Ford car in Uganda.
- v) He started the department of Agriculture in Uganda.
- vi) He encouraged Ugandans to pay taxes.
- vii) He linked/built the railway line from Jinja to Namangisha

He established steamers on Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Port Bell, Port Buitaba and Port Bukakata.

### **Sir Robert Throne Governor (1918)**

He governed Uganda during the first world war.

Mulago hospital construction was started during his term of office.

He overcame the Langi resistance 1911-12.

### **Sir Geoffrey F. Archer 19-22-26**

He promoted education by building schools.

He opened Makerere College in 1921.

### **Sir William Gowers (1925-1932)**

A department of education was set by the government during his term of office.

### **Sir Bernard H. Bourdoin (1932-1935)**

He supported the establishment of more schools.

### **Sir Phillip Mitchel**

- i) He promoted high education.
- ii) He turned Makerere College into a university.

### **Sir Charles Didas**

He governed Uganda during world war II.

He promoted education.

He drew up a development plan for Uganda.

### **Sir John Hanthan**

He stopped many riots in Uganda especially in 1949.

The first political parties were formed during his term of office.

### **Sir Andrew Cohen**

During his term of office the following were done:

- i) The Owen falls dam was completed.
  - ii) The construction of the parliamentary building was also started.
  - iii) Radio Uganda was opened during his office.
  - iv) Nyanza textile limited was built during his regime.
- Self rule was encouraged as people were allowed to elect their own leaders.

### **Sir Fredrick Crawford**

The first general elections in Uganda took place.

During his term in 1958

The government health department was formed.

The construction of parliamentary building was completed.

The second general elections were also organized in 1961.

### **Sir Water Coutts 1961 – 1962**

The last general elections were held.

He was the last colonel governor of Uganda.

## **LESSON 6 WEEK 8**

### **INDIRECT RULE IN UGANDA**

**This was a system of administration where the British used local chief to rule on their behalf.**

#### **Reasons why the British used indirect rule**

- Control rebellions.**
- It was cheap to use local leaders.**
- To solve the problem of language.**
- To maintain the African system of administration**

#### **Self testing exercise**

1. Why did Sir Hesketh Bell open the programme for building the road network in Uganda?  
**To promote transport**
2. Why did IBEACO withdraw from Uganda?  
**It ran bankrupt.**

3. How did the British benefit from the 1900 Agreement?  
**The British got control of Uganda.**
4. Why was formal education introduced in Uganda?  
**To reduce illiteracy.**
5. How did K. Borup contribute to the economic development of Uganda?  
**He introduced the first cotton seeds in Uganda.**
6. Why do you think there were many tsetse flies around Lake Victoria at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.  
**Presence of thick forests.**
7. How did Albert Cook demonstrate Christian values of faith in Uganda?  
**He treated people with sleeping sickness.**
8. Name any one Ugandan king who collaborated with the British colonialists  
**Omukama Kasagama.**
9. In which way did the Buganda chiefs in Uganda benefit from the 1900 Agreement?  
**The powers were increased.**
10. Explain how the introduction of cash crops in Uganda benefit the British?  
**They got market for goods.**
11. How did Semei Kakungulu contribute to the spread of colonial rule in Uganda?  
**He signed treaties with local chiefs.**
12. How was ruling Ankole at the time when the states of Buhweju Igara Bunyaruguru and Kajara were put under the kingdom?  
**Omugabe Kahaya of Ankole.**
13. Why was Nyanza Province transferred to Kenya in 1902?  
**It was easy to control the Masai and Nandi by a single government.**
14. Under what colonial masters was West Nile before it was transferred to Uganda?  
**The Belgium colonial masters.**
15. Who formed imperial British East Africa company?  
**Sir William MacKinnon**

## LESSON 1 WEEK 9



## **THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN UGANDA**

Characteristics of colonial system

- i) Foreign laws/Colonial laws.
- ii) Taxation.
- iii) Segregation.
- iv) Colonial economy.
- v) Forced labour.

## **FOREIGN LAWS**

The following are some of the laws introduced by colonialists:

- i) No Africans were allowed to own or carry a gun.
- ii) Africans were to give labour whenever government needed it.
- iii) Africans were not to export cash crops.
- iv) Registration of the birth, death and marriage.

### **Qn Why were Africans not allowed to export cash crops?**

- i) Colonialists never wanted competition with Africans.
- ii) Colonialists wanted Africans to continue providing labour.

### **Qn How did Africans react to colonial law?**

- i) They formed Associations to demand for a change.  
For example in 1945, the Uganda African farmers Association were formed to demand for better prices for crops.
- ii) They staged rebellions e.g. Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro and Lamogi rebellion in Acholi.
- iii) They formed political parties.
- iv) They staged riots e.g. the 1945 riots which protested against the replacement of Nsibirwa as Kainite with Wamala and 1949 riot.

### **Qn State causes of Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro**

- i) He never wanted them to take over his kingdom.
- ii) The Banyoro did not want the Baganda chiefs in Bunyoro.

### **Qn Give any effects of Nyangire rebellion**

- i) Led to death of people.
- ii) Loss of property.

### **Qn Other areas which resisted British rule**

Karamoja

Bugisu resisted Semei Kakungulu but they were defeated.

### Lamogi rebellion

It took place in Acholi ( in northern Uganda 1911-1912

It was led by chief Awich of Payera.

The major cause was forced registration of guns

## LESSON 2 AND 3 WEEK 9

### TAXATION

- i) Hut tax of 3 rupees was to be paid by each homestead.
- ii) Gun tax was to be paid by gun owners.

### Reasons why colonialists introduced taxes?

To enable the colonial government get money.

- i) Build roads.
- ii) Build schools.
- iii) Build hospitals.
- iv) To pay salaries for civil servants.
- v) To pay for the costs of administration in Uganda.

### SEGREGATION

Discrimination of people according to race, sex or social status.

Segregation in Uganda during colonial rule appeared.

The Whites and Asians had better social services than African.

Entebbe hospital had two sections Grade A for Whites and Grade B for Asians

### THE COLONIAL ECONOMY

The colonial system changed Uganda's economy to a cash economy.

### Agriculture

The British encouraged people to grow cash crops.

### Qn State reasons why the British introduced cash crop growing

- i) They wanted raw material.
- ii) They wanted to stop Uganda from depending on British.
- iii) To get income.
- iv) They wanted to get income for administration.

### Qn How did the British colonization of Uganda get income or revenue

- i) By encouraging people to start growing cash crops.
- ii) Through collecting taxes.

### Results of the introduction of cash crops

- i) It led to extension of the railway line in different areas for example from Jinja to Namasagali to transport cotton.
- ii) The Uganda company was formed to help farmers to get seeds.

### A Cash Economy

This is where trade takes place through the use of money.

### INDUSTRIALIZATION

Is the setting up of industries in an area.

The British relaxed to introduce manufacturing industries in Uganda to compete with their own industries. Small scales processing industries were set up for example cotton ginneries, coffee **processing** factories and tobacco curing.

iii) Pollution of the environment.

## LESSON 4

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The first Legco was made up of eight members who included the governor, the other seven were Europeans and one Asian.

Ugandans were not happy to have no representative on the Legco.

#### **Qn Name the British officer who led to the formation of the Legco**

He was Sir Robert Throne.

Legco was established in 1921.

Legco was the parliament during colonial days.

Before the formation of Legco laws, which were used to rule Uganda were set by the British.

#### **Functions of Legco**

- i) To make laws.
- ii) To advice the colonial government.
- iii) To plan for development of Uganda.

Before 1945, no African was represented by Legco.

The first three Ugandans to join the Legco:

Kawalya Kaggwa.

Yekonia Ziraba Muzaale from Busoga representing the Eastern region

Peter Nyangabyaki Western region.

#### **How did the first Ugandan join Legco?**

- i) Through appointment by the government.
- ii) Through nomination.

#### **Where was the governor of Uganda by the time the first Ugandans joined Legco**

John Hafton Hall.

Entebbe was the place Legco members conducted the debates.

#### **Where was the colonial capital of Uganda?**

Entebbe.

The speaker of the Legco was Sir John Griffin.

In 1946 Mr. Yekosofi Innoyon was nominated to represent the northern region.

**Qn Why was Ugandans to be on Legco?**

They were of ignorant about law.

**Qn What was the factor which led to the formation of Legco.**

There was need for the laws

1. How is Legco similar to the parliament in Uganda  
Both make laws.
2. In which year did many Ugandans join the Legco?  
1958.

**Qn How did many Ugandans join the Legco?**

Through elections.

**THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

The second world war began in Europe.

Germany and Italy started the second world war in 1931.

The war was between Germany and Italy and Britain, France and their allies.

Many Ugandans were taken to go and fight on the side of Britain.

Ugandans fought Germans, Italians in countries like Somalia, Tanganyika and Algeria.

The Ugandan soldiers met different people.

**How did the Ugandan soldiers benefit from the Second World War?**

- i). They gained military skills, experience and knowledge of fighting.
- ii). They learnt that Whites could be fought and defeated.
- iii) They knew the importance for fighting for freedom.
- iv) They wanted fellow Africans to be given equal opportunity in business.

At the end of the war in 1945, the soldiers returned as Veterans.

**Effects/Results of the Second World Wars**

- i) There was economic development.
- ii) It created a spirit of Nationalism.

**Economic Development**

- i) Coffee prices dropped.
- ii) Shortage of food.
- iii) Shortage of essential goods.
- iv) Technical skills were learnt by people who participated (War Veteran)

## **NATIONALISM**

### **What is Nationalism?**

Is one's love for his or her country.

Many Ugandans went to Europe, Asia, Pakistan, India, Burma and Philippines.

### **The demand for Independence**

Many people were involved in fighting for independence e.g. traditional leaders educated Ugandan, War Veteran, farmers.

### **Ways Ugandans used to fight for independence**

- i) By staging rebellions or riots e.g. 1945 and 1949 riots.
- ii) By forming political parties e.g. Bataka party which demanded for their rights to elect chiefs.  
UNC = Uganda National Congress.
  
- iii) boycotting of European goods.

### **Reasons why Ugandans fought for independence**

- i) They wanted to regain economic strength..
- ii) They wanted to regain their land.
- iii) High taxation.

## **LESSON 6 WEEK 9**

### **HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION**

#### **THE KABAKA CRISIS**

The Kabaka crisis was the period in Buganda when the Baganda rose against the colonial government as a result of exiling Kabaka Muteesa II.

#### **Why was Kabaka Muteesa exiled in 1953**

Kabaka Muteesa II wanted Buganda to remain an independent state.

- i) He refused the idea of East African Federation.
- ii) He refused to send representatives of the Lukiiko (Legco).

#### **Qn Why did Buganda Lukiiko refuse to send representatives of Legco?**

- i) They wanted Buganda to remain an independent state.
- ii) They thought that joining Legco would make Lukiiko weaker.

In 1953, Sir Edward Muteesa I was exiled to Britain by Sir Andrew Cohen a British Governor.

This led to more political unrest in Buganda.

This led to what was known as Constitutional Crisis.

**Qn How did Buganda reacted towards exiling of Sir Edward Muteesa II?**

- i) There were strikes and demonstrations in parts of Buganda.
- ii) An organization called Uganda National Movement mobilized people not to buy European goods (This was referred to as “Boycott”  
The Uganda National Movement was led by Augustine Kamy.

**THE NAMIREMBE CONFERENCE**

It was held in 1954 to organize for the Kabaka’s return.

**Qn Which Agreement was signed in Buganda for Kabaka’s return?**

Namirembe Agreement.

**Qn Why was Namirembe Conference Agreement held/signed?**

To organize for the Kabaka’s return to Buganda.

The Namirembe Agreement made some changes in 1900 Buganda Agreement.

**Qn Who signed the Namirembe Agreement on behalf of?**

**Buganda:** Michael Kintu.

**British:** Keith Hancock

**Qn Why did Buganda rejoice in 1955?**

To celebrate the return of Kabaka Edward Mutesa II

**Qn Name the British officer who exiled Muteesa II in 1953**

Sir Andrew Cohe

**LESSON 1 AND 2 WEEK 10**

**FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY**

A Political party is an organization uniting people of the same idea with the aim of ruling a country.

**Reasons why political parties were formed**

- i) To unite people to fight for independence.

The following political parties were formed before independence.

**UGANDA NATIONAL CONGRESS (UNC)**

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It was founded by the first president Kangave Musaaazi and Abubaker Kakyamya Mayanja.

Musaaazi became the first president of the General Party in 1954.

### **OBJECTIVES OF UNC**

- i) To fight for Uganda's independence.
- ii) To unite all Ugandans.
- iii) To promote democracy.

### **Qn How did I.K. Musaaazi contribute towards the independence of Uganda?**

- i) He formed Uganda National Congress.
- ii) He formed the first political party to fight for independence.

### **I.K. MUSAAZI**

I.K. Musaaazi joined Uganda Peoples Congress after the collapse of his party.

I.K. Musaaazi was buried at Kololo Airstrip (The heroes cemetery ground)

### **THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

It was founded in 1954.

It was founded by Joseph Kasolo

Kasolo led DP from 1954 – 1956.

### **Reasons DP was formed**

- i) To unite to fight independence.
- ii) To protect rights of Catholics.

Matayo Muwanga became member of DP from 1956 to 1958.

The next leader of DP was Ben Kiwanuka.

### **Contributions of Benedicto Kiwanuka**

- i) He was first chief of Minister of Uganda.
- ii) He made DP a political party.
- iii) He was the first Ugandan chief Justice.
- iv) He led Uganda to self rule in 1961.
- v) He fought for Uganda's independence.

### **UNITED CONGRESS PARTY**

It split in 1957. They formed United Congress Party.

The UCP were in supportive to the government and traditional leaders.

### **THE UGANDA PEOPLES CONGRESS**

It was formed on March 10<sup>th</sup> 1960 the splinter faction of Uganda National Congress joined the Uganda People's Union to form Uganda People's Congress.

### **UPC was led by Milton Obote**

The major aim of UPC was to lead Uganda to independence.

### **KABAKA YEKKA**

The Kabaka Yekka was founded mainly to protect the interests of Buganda. K.Y. was founded in 1961 by S. Masembe and Augustine Kamyá. KY wanted to secure a favourable political position for Buganda's independence. This was not possible without support of regions of Uganda. As a result KY made an alliance government with UPC. The alliance gave strength to UPC.

### **Qn How K.Y help Milton Obote to become Prime Minister**

K.Y formed an alliance government with UPC.

### **London Constitution Conference**

Points that were agreed in Lanchester.

The leader of the government was Prime Minister.

Buganda was to remain part of Uganda with Uganda with some powers.

Lukiiko was to elect Buganda representative of Legco.

The wild committee was set up in November 1958 to prepare Uganda for independence and elections in 1961.

The wild committee was to decide rules by Ugandans would choose their independent country.

### **What contribution was made by the wild committee?**

Wild committee prepared elections for Uganda's first leaders of self government

### **THE 1961 GENERAL ELECTIONS**

They were held to prepare Uganda for independence.

Democratic party won their first elections of 1961 with Benedicto Kiwanuka.

Ben Kiwanuka became the first chief minister (Leader of self government).

### **SELF GOVERNMENT**

This is a government which prepared Uganda's independence.

### **LESSON 3 AND 4**

### **THE 1962 GENERAL ELECTIONS**

The second general elections of 1962 were won by UPC.

### **Qn How did UPC win the general elections in 1962?**

UPC was an alliance government with KY.

On 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962 Uganda was granted independence and Dr. Apollo Milton Obote became the first Executive Prime Minister.

Independence day celebrations were at Kololo Airstrip.

In 1963, Sir Edward Muteesa II as non executive President.

The president had no powers to make his own government.



## **AN ALLIANCE**

Means coming together to achieve a common goal.

### **Qn What important things or events happened on 9<sup>th</sup> October?**

1. Uganda got her independence.
2. The Uganda Anthem was sung for the first time.
3. The Uganda flag was flown for the first time.
4. Lowering of Union Jack.

### **Qn How was the Union Jack treated on 9<sup>th</sup> October?**

1. It was lowered down.
2. It was replaced by Uganda National Flag.

### **Qn How was the Uganda National Flag treated on 9<sup>th</sup> October?**

1. It was flown for the first time.
2. It was raised for the first time

**Qn How was the Uganda National Anthem treated on 9<sup>th</sup> October?** It was sung for the first time.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote received the instruments of powers from Duke of Kent who represented the Queen of England.

### **Instruments of power handed over to Obote on the Independence day**

- i) Uganda National flag.
- ii) National Constitution.
- iii) Key to state house.

### **Qn Why was Obote given the instrument of power?**

He was the executive Prime Minister.

## **UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE/NATION**

### **A Nation**

What is a nation A group of people living together within the same geographical and political boundaries under one government.

### **TYPES OF NATIONS**

i)Homogenous nation-A group of people who may speak the same language and have the same culture.eg Swazi of Swaziland and Banyarwanda of Rwanda.

i)Heterogenous nation Anation made up of different ethnic groups.eg Uganda

### **An Independent Country**

Is a country free from colonial rule.

Uganda got independence on 9<sup>th</sup> October.

### **Characteristics of a state**

It has a national leader.

It has its own leader.

It has clearly marked boundaries.

It has a government.

### **A State**

Is an area or community with its own government.

### **Symbols of a government**

- i) Uganda National Anthem.
- ii) Uganda National Flag.
- iii) Uganda National Coat of Arms.
- iv) Uganda National Emblem.
- v) Uganda National Constitution.
- vii) Uganda National Motto.
- vii) National currency.

### **Uganda National Flag**

It replaced the British Flag Union Jack.  
It was first raised on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1962.  
It was raised by Major Akorimo Kanuti.

### **Who designed the Uganda Flag?**

Grace Ibingira.

### **Colours of the Uganda Flag**

#### **Black**

The people of Uganda and Africa.

#### **Yellow**

Abundant sunshine.

#### **Red**

It represents brotherhood.

#### **White**

Represents peace.

### **When is Uganda Flag flown at half mast?**

During national mourning days.

When a very important person has died declared by parliament.

### **Mention places where the Uganda National flag is flown?**

- i) At parliamentary building.
- ii) State house.
- iii) Bank of Uganda.
- iv) Police Station.
- v) At school.
- Vi Uganda embassies and high commissions .
- Vii Ministry headquarters
- Vii International airports.

### **How to care for the National Flag/How to use it**

- i) Should not be used to wrap things.
- ii) Should not be burnt.
- iii) Should not be allowed to touch the ground.
- iv) The crested crane should face the pole when it is being flown.
- v) Should not be left in rain.

**What does the crested crane represent as it is on National Flag?**

It symbolizes the national emblem.

**Why do Ugandans carry the National Flag when going for Africa Cup of Nations Match**

For easy identification.

**Importance of the Uganda National Flag**

- i) It is a symbol of independence.
- ii) It shows patriotism.
- iv) It is a symbol of identity.

**Why is the National Flag put on the Presidential official car?**

For easy identification.

**UGANDA NATIONAL EMBLEM**

The crested crane was chosen as national symbol.

**Characteristics of a crested crane**

- i) The crested crane is gentle.
- ii) The crested crane is peaceful.
- iii) The crested crane is humble.

**What does the crested crane symbolize to Ugandans?**

- i) It symbolizes humbleness of Ugandans.
- ii) It symbolizes peacefulness of Ugandans.
- iii) It symbolizes gracefulness of Ugandans.
- iii) It symbolizes gentility of Ugandans

**The crested crane is used on the following government official documents**

- i) The National Flag.
- ii) The Parliamentary building.
- iii) The security flag.
- iv) The National New Currencies.
- v) The Hats of police.
- vi) The Hats of the army.

**Why is crested crane standing on one leg?**

- i) It shows that Uganda is still developing.
- ii) It shows that Uganda is moving forward in development, has one leader, one government.

## UGANDAN FLAG

### Who designed the Uganda National Flag?

Grace Ibingira.

Name the colours of the Ugandan Flag from top to bottom

Top:           Black  
                  Yellow  
                  Red  
Bottom:       Red  
                  Yellow  
                  Black

### What do the following colours represent?

**Black**       The people of Uganda and Africa.  
**Yellow**     Abundant sunshine.  
**Red**         Brotherhood.  
**White**       Peace

### The Uganda National Anthem

Our country's National Anthem was sung first officially on 9<sup>th</sup> October.  
This is when Uganda got independence. George William Kakoma.  
Before, Uganda got independence the British anthem was always sung.

### THE UGANDA NATIONAL ANTHEM

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee.  
We lay our future in they hand.  
United free for liberty  
Together we will always stand.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom.  
Our love and labour we give.  
And with neighbours all

At our country call  
in and friendship we live.

Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us.  
By sun and fertile soil grown.  
For our own dear land  
We shall always stand  
The pearl of Africa's crown.

**In which way do people respect the National Anthem**

- i) By showing attention.
- ii) By standing up right.
- iii) The scouts and army salute.
- iv) The disabled who cant stand raise up their right arm as they are seated.

**Occasions at which the National Anthem are sung**

- i) At school assembly.
- ii) On independence days
- iii) When opening the parliamentary sessions.

Note: One stanza is sung at the starting of a play in the theatre.  
Two stanzas are sung when the president at the function.

**Three stanzas are sung when**

- i) A visiting head of state is present at the function.
- ii) When a president dies.
- iii) on independence celebrations.

**Importance of national anthem**

- i) It is a symbol of a nation.
- ii) It is a symbol of independence.
- iii) It is a symbol of identification.
- vii) it promotes unity among the people.
- viii) Expression of love for our country.

**Important things that can be learnt from national anthem**

- i) Believe in one God.
- ii) There is unity and freedom in Uganda.
- iii) Ugandans are living in peace with neighbours.
- iv) It reminds Ugandans of fertile soils.
- v) It reminds Ugandans about cool climate.
- vi) Ugandans are obedient people.
- Vii Determination to remain free from foreign control.

**What are the similarities between the motto and the Uganda first verse?**

Both show that Uganda is a God fearing country.

Why should Ugandans stand up right when the national anthem is being sung

Respect our nation

**Uganda National Motto**

## FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

### Importance of Uganda Motto

- i) It was a symbol of a National identity.
- ii) It creates a sense of belonging.

### Lessons of the National Motto

Uganda is a God fearing country.

### National Coat of Arms

- i) It was designed by Mzee Paul Mukasa.
- ii) It is put on the official car of the president.
- iii) It is printed on national currency.

What does the coat of arms represent?

It represents political, cultural, social and economic aspects of a country.

### Features on Coat Arms

### Crested Crane

- i) It symbolizes peacefulness of Ugandans.
- ii) It symbolizes humbleness of Ugandans.
- iii) It symbolizes gentility of Ugandans.
- iv) It symbolizes the gentleness of Ugandans.

**The Kob**

Symbolizes wildlife.

**The Drum**

It represents traditional means of communications.  
It represents culture and entertainment.

**The Shield and Spears**

Represents traditional weapons for defence.

**The Blue strips on top of the shield**

Represents lakes and rivers.

**The Blue strips**

Represents the source of the River Nile.

**Green colour**

Represents savanna vegetation.

**The Sun**

It represents abundant sunshine.  
Represents tropical climate.

**Cotton and Coffee**

Represents Ugandan traditional cash crops.  
Shows Uganda's is agricultural country.

**Block Colour**

Represents Black Africans.

**National Motto**

It shows Uganda is a God fearing country.

**Importance of National Coat of Arms**

It is a symbol of independence.  
It is a symbol of nation.

**Other things which show we are a nation**

**National language**

-Language commonly spoken by majority of the people in a country.

**Importance**

-Easy communication

-Creates unity among the people.

**National capital city**



-It serve as administrative centre,commercial centre,communication centre,education centre.

### **The National Independence Monument**

#### **A Child**

It represents a New Nation Uganda was born.

#### **Official document with National Independence**

National currency.

It was unveiled by Dr. Apollo Milton Obote  
Importance of National Monument.

It is a sign of independence.  
It was designed by Gregory Maloba

## **THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA**

### **Uganda becomes a Republic**

#### **A Republic**

It is a country that is governed by a president and other elected people and not by a Queens or Kings.

The misunderstanding between Dr. Apollo Milton Obote and Sir Edward Muteesa.

In 1966, Obote sent an army to attack Kabaka's palace (Lubiri and Kabaka Mutesall fled to exile) to Britain where he died in 1969.

In 1967, he abolished kingdoms.

Ugandans was declared a republic by Dr. A.M. Obote.

Obote became the Executive president in Uganda.

#### **Other presidents include:**

- i) Iddi Amin Dada 1971-79.  
Professor Yusuf Lule 11<sup>th</sup> April 1979 21<sup>st</sup> June 1979.
- ii) He was the first chairman of NRM.
- iii) He was the first vice chancellor of Makerere University.
- iv) He was the leader of UNLF (Uganda National Liberation Front).
- v) Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa 21<sup>st</sup> June – 12<sup>th</sup> May 1980.

Chairman of the Military Council Paulo Muwanga.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote 190-1985.

Tito Okello Lutwa 1985 26<sup>th</sup> January 1986.

YK Museveni 1986 todate.

### **What is a government?**

This is a group of people given the executive powers to rule the country.

A good government is important.

-It promotes peace and unity.

-It promotes development.

-In Uganda we have:

Central Government

Local Government

The Central Government is in charge of National affairs.

The Local Government is in charge of District affairs.

The Central Government checks over the activities of Local Government.

Local Government is under the Ministry of Local Government.

### **Organs of Democratic Government**

i) Legislature/Parliament.

ii) Executive.

iii) Judiciary.

### **The Legislature**

It is made of:

i) The speaker of Parliament.

ii) The Deputy speaker of Parliament.

iii) Member of Parliament.

iv) Sergeant of Arms/The clerk to Parliament.

### **The Speaker of Parliament**

He or She chairs the Parliament building.

### **The Deputy Speaker of Parliament**

She or He chairs Parliamentary meeting in absence of the speakers.

### **Members of Parliament**

Members of Parliament represents constituencies.

**How useful are members of parliament to the people they represent.**

### **A Constituency**

Is an area represented by a member of Parliament.

Members of Parliament which represent special category of people such as:

i) Youth.

ii) The Army.

iii) The Workers.

iv) The Women.

v) The Women.

vi) The persons with disabilities.

There are ministers without constituencies in the parliament called ex-officio persons.

Ex-officio persons are included in the Parliament because of their positions but they do not have voting rights in parliament.

### **Sergeant of Arms**

Express order in the house and also carries the mace.

When the speaker of Parliament enters the Parliament.

### **A Mace**

Is a stick carried as a symbol of power

The mace represents the power of:

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| i) The Speaker          | ii) The Judges      |
| iii) The Deputy Speaker | iv) The Magistrate. |

### **The Clerk to Parliament**

He records the minutes in Parliament.

### **How does one become a member of Parliament in Uganda?**

Through elections.

Special groups of people are elected under electoral college

### **Qualifications of the Members of Parliament**

- i) Should be citizen of Uganda.
- ii) Should be a registered voter.
- iii) Should have a minimum level of Education of Senior.
- iv) Should have A' level certificate.
- v) Should be 18 years and above.

### **Functions of Legislature**

- i) To make laws.
- ii) To approve National budget.
- iii) To approve persons appointed by the president eg  
Vice President.  
Prime Minister.  
Ministers.  
Chief Justice.
- iv) To check the powers of the executive.
- v) To supervise government departments.
- vi) To check on how the government spends public money.

**The current speaker of parliament of parliament is Hon Rebecca Kadaga and the deputy is Jacob Olanya**

**Legco was a law making body during colonialism**

**How was the work of Legco similar to Legislature?**

Both make laws

**National Elections**

This is a process of choosing a leader/political leader.

Why should people choose their own leaders?

**Which body in Uganda organizes national elections?**

Electoral Commission.

**Who is the current chairman of the Electoral Commission?**

Engineer Badru Kigundu.

**Duties of the Electoral Commission**

- i) To register voters.
- ii) To provide Civic Education.
- iii) To supply ballot paper.
- iv) To demarcate electoral area.
- v) To declare electoral results.
- vi) To count votes.

**Under what ministry is the electoral commission**

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.

**What is by election?**

Is election held to fill a vacant post that has fallen vacant before the term of office expires.

**Conditions that can lead to by election**

- i) When a vote of no confidence is passed for a member.
- ii) When electoral results have been nullified/cancelled.
- iii) Death of a member of Parliament.
- iv) When a member of Parliament resigns.

**Give the meaning of:**

**Poling station** Is the place where voters go to cast their vote.

**Ballot paper** Is a special place used by voters to cast their votes.

**Presiding Officer** Heads all the election activities at a polling station.

**Ballot box** This is a special box in which voters cast their votes.

**Polling Assistant** This is the person who helps the presiding officer at polling station.

**Examples of electoral leaders in Uganda.**

The President.

The MP's.  
Local Council Executive.  
District Chairman.

### **How is the elections of youth members different form MPs**

A youth member is elected through electoral colleges while an MP is elected by adults in a constituency.

### **How are National law made?**

What is a bill

Is a proposed law.

A bill is discussed and passed by parliament

After the bill is passed by National Assembly/Parliament and is signed by the president.

An Act is a law discussed and passed by parliament.

It becomes an Act

### **Electoral College**

This is a group of people chosen to represent others during elections.

- i) MPs elected through electoral college.
- ii) Army representatives.
- iii) Youth representatives
- iv) Worker representatives.
- v) Disabled persons representatives.

During Amin's regime Uganda was ruled by Decree.

### **JUDICIARY**

It is made of the:

- i) Lawyers
- ii) Magistrates
- iii) Judges

The highest court is the supreme court headed by Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice heads the Judiciary.

### **Functions of the Judiciary**

- i) To interpret the law.
- ii) To punish law breakers.
- iii) Settles disputes and conflicts in courts of law.
- iv) Protects the rights of citizens.

### **Courts of judiciary in Uganda**

**Local council courts**  
**Magistrates courts**  
**High court**  
**Court of appeal**  
**Supreme court which is the highest.**

### **Executive**

The executive is headed by the President.

#### **It consists of:**

- i) The president
- ii) The Civil Servants
- iii) The Cabinet

The head of all civil servants is Ministry of Public Service.  
The Public Service Commissioner recruits Civil Servants in a country.  
The permanent secretary is the highest civil servant in any ministry.  
-He or she is the chief accounting officer.

### **Executive**

**The Civil service** is made up of government ministries and departments.  
**Civil servants** are workers employed in different government ministries.  
The principle is the **Prime Minister**.  
He is the leader of government business.

### **THE PRESIDENT**

- i) He heads the Executive.
- ii) He is the commander in chief of Armed forces.
- iii) He is also the chairman of the council of Ministers/Cabinet.
- iv) He appoints a minister and vice president.
- v) He governs/heads/rules the state.
- vi) Represents the country in international affairs.
- vii) He pardons people on death sentence.

### **Functions of the Executive**

- i) Implement laws.
- ii) Collects and spends revenue.
- iii) Protects people and their property.
- iv) Implement government policies.
- v) To maintain law and order.

### **Duties of the government**

- i) To uphold constitution.
- ii) To protect citizens and their property.
- iii) To ensure peace and security.
- iv) To promote social services.

- v) To pay civil servants.

### **The National Constitution**

A Constitution is a set of laws by which a country is governed.

**A supreme law used to govern a country.**

### **Constitutions in Uganda**

- i) The 1962 Constitution (Independence)
- ii) The 1966 constitution (pigeon hole constitution)
- iii) The 1967 Constitution (Republican constitution)

### **1967 Constitution**

- i) It was written by Geoffrey Lukongwa Binasisa and Koffi (Ghananian)
- ii) It gave the President Executive Powers to rule the country.
- iii) It abolished kingdoms and chiefdoms.
- iv) Uganda was declared a Republic

The 1995 Constitution.

### **The 1995 Constitution**

The constitution commission was set up to get views of Ugandans.

It was led by Benjamin Odoki.

The people's views were used to draft the constitution.

### **The Constituent Assembly**

Mr Stephen Akabway was the chair person of the interim electoral commission that organized the election of the CADs

Delegates (CADs) who were elected in 1994 discussed the 1995 constitution.

### **JAMES WAPAKHABULO**

Chairperson of Constituent Assembly (His Deputy was Professor Victoria Mwaka)

The 1995 Constitution was promulgated (Launched/Passed) on 8<sup>th</sup> October 1995 at the Constitutional Square formerly City Square.

### **The 1967 Constitution**

- i) It was written by Geoffrey Lukongwa Binasisa and Koffi (Ghananian)
- ii) It gave the President Executive Powers to rule the country.
- iii) It abolished kingdoms and chiefdoms.
- iv) Uganda was declared a Republic

### **Give the importance of National Constitution**

- i) It helps to rule the country.
- ii) Helps to govern the country.

- iii) Protects people's rights.
- iv) Enables peaceful change of leaders.
- v) It promotes democracy.

## **THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND ITS SOURCES**

**Revenue is the money government earns**

- i) Through taxes.
- ii) Through loans.
- iii) Through grants.
- iv) Through donations
- v) Through privatization.
- vi) Through court fines.
- vii) Through export of goods.
- viii) Through tourism.

**State any four sources of government revenue**

- i) Through export of goods (state managed exports.)
- ii) Through court fines.
- iii) Through tourism.
- iv) Through loans.

### **TAXES**

#### **Excise duty**

This is the tax charged on local manufactured goods.

#### **Custom Duty**

Tax charged on imports.

#### **Income Tax**

It consist of:

PAYE: Pay as you earn.

It is charged on personal income.

#### **Company Tax**

It is charged on company profits.

#### **Value Added Tax**

It is charged on consumer goods/goods purchased in the country.

N.B. Graduated Tax was suspended because it was expensive to collect and a burden to the citizens.

#### **Give one reason why people pay tax**

To enable the government get money to build:

- i) Schools.
- ii) Build hospitals.
- iii) Paying civil servants.
- iv) Building roads.
- v) Paying school fees for children under UPE.



### **Services in which the government spends its money**

- i) Education services.
- ii) Security services.
- iii) Transport and communication.
- iv) Health services.

### **Ways of the government spend its money**

- i) By building taxes.
- ii) By building schools.
- iii) By paying civil servants.
- iv) By building roads.

### **UGANDA REVENUE AUTHORITY**

- i) It collects taxes.
- ii) It carries out tax education.
- iii) It assesses taxes.
- iv) It control smuggling of goods.

URA Is under the ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

### **Problems faced by URA**

- i) Smuggling of goods.
- ii) Corruption.
- iii) People avoid paying taxes.

### **Give one reason why people dodge paying taxes**

- i) It is expensive.
- ii) People do not see the value of paying taxes.
- iii) Lack of tax education.

### **NB Grant**

This is the money given to the country to solve a particular problem.

### **Donation**

This is the assistance given to a country according to its needs.

### **BUDGETING**

This is the estimate of income and expenditure of the country per year.

#### **Parts of the Budget**

Income

Expenditure

#### **Types of Budgets**

##### **Surplus Budget( diagram showing surplus budget)**

This is when the income is more than expenditure

### **Advantages of Surplus Budget**

- i) The government is able to fulfill the needs of the people.
- ii) It controls borrowing.

### **Deficit Budget( diagram showing deficit budget)**

This is where expenditure is more than income.

### **Disadvantages of Deficit Budget**

- i) It leads to debts.
  - ii) it lead to borrowing.
- The government is not able to fulfill the needs of the people.

### **Balance Budget( diagram showing balanced budget)**

This is when the income equal to expenditure.

### **Reasons why there is need for budgeting**

- i) To avoid over spending.
- ii) To identify priorities.
- iii) For easy accountability.

The National Budget is under Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

## **CITIZENSHIP**

### **Who is a Citizen**

Is a person who belongs to a particular country according to the constitution.

### **How one becomes a citizen of Uganda**

- i) By Birth
- ii) By Descent
- iii) By Registration
- iv) By Adoption
- v) By naturalisation

**Birth** Is a person born in a particular country.

**Descent** This is a person whose parents are indigenous Ugandans.

**Registration** This is a person who is registered as a Ugandan.

**Adoption** This is a child who is adopted by a Citizen of Uganda.

**Naturalisation** this is when a group of people who are foreigners are declared as citizens.

### **How can one lose the Citizenship of Uganda**

- i) By spying on Uganda for another country.
- ii) Through joining an army of an enemy country of Uganda.
- iii) Voluntary services in security forces hostile to Uganda.

## **DUTIES OF A CITIZEN OF UGANDA**

- i) Should pay taxes.
- ii) Maintain law and order.

- iii) Participate in National Elections.
- iv) Take his/her children to school.
- v) To preserve personal property.
- vi) To protect the environment.
- vii) To protect human rights.
- viii) Report law breakers.
- ix) Take children for immunization.

### **Human Rights**

This is the freedom supposed to be enjoyed by all people.

### **Examples of Human Rights**

- i) A right to live.
- ii) A right to own property.
- iii) A right for fair trial in courts of law.
- iv) A right of freedom of speech.
- v) A right of freedom of press
- vi) A right in freedom of Association.
- vii) A right to freedom of worship.
- viii) A right to vote/elect leaders.

### **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Bodies which protect human rights in Uganda.

- i) Uganda Human Rights Commission.
- ii) Federation of Women Lawyers.
- iii) Uganda Human Rights Initiative.

### **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

- i) Amnesty International (Based on British)
- ii) Human Right Abuse/Violation.

### **Forms of Human Right abuse.**

- i) Denial of fair judgment in court.
- ii) Mistreating a person for unjustified cause.
- iii) Denial of freedom of movement.

### **Children's Rights**

This is the freedom enjoyed by children.

### **State any one of the Children's Rights**

- i) A right to food.
- ii) A right to shelter.
- lii) A right to culture.
- iv) A right to medical care.
- v) A right to play.
- vi) A right to freedom of speech.

- vii) A right to freedom of movement.
- viii) A right to have a name.
- ix) A right to parental love
- x) A right to be listened to.
- xi) A right to protection.
- xii) A right to clothes.
- xiii) A right to life.

**Mention any one of the children's responsibilities**

- i) Obeying parents.
- ii) Keeping law and order.
- iii) Working for the unity of the family.
- iv) Living peacefully with family members.
- v) To do housework.
- vi) Promoting discipline.
- vii) Respecting others.
- viii) Caring for the environment.
- ix) Caring for themselves and their property.
- x) Love and protect the family/property.
- xi) To go to school and study.

**State any one reason why children should know their rights**

- i) So that you are not exploited.
- ii) So that they are not abuses.
- iii) To live happy and peaceful.
- iv) To develop their skills.

**Child Abuse**

**What is Child Abuse**

It is the violation of the children's rights.

Forms of child abuse

- i) Physical**
- ii) Emotional**
- iii) psychological**

**Examples of Child Abuse**

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Child sacrifice      | xi) Denial               |
| ii) Corporal punishment | xii) Denial of clothes   |
| iv) Child labour        | xiv) Denial of education |
| v) Defilement           |                          |
| vi) Child kidnap        |                          |
| vii) Denial of a name   |                          |
| viii) Child battering   |                          |

- ix) Bad cultural practices
- x) Denial of food/shelter

### **Ways of controlling Child Abuse**

- i) Sensitizing people/masses about children's rights.
- ii) Punishing those who abuse children's rights.
- iii) Putting laws to protect children's rights.

### **Causes of Child Abuse**

- i) Poverty
- ii) Ignorance
- iii) Insecurity in some areas.
- iv) Bad cultural practices (Cultural beliefs).
- v) Domestic violence.
- vi) Divorce of parents.
- vii) Death of parents.

How have children contributed to child abuse?

### **Reasons why children leave their homes to go on streets**

- i) Death of parents.
- ii) Cultural beliefs.
- iii) Indiscipline of children.
- iv) Divorce of parents.
- v) Insecurity.
- vi) Bad peer groups.

## **POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN UGANDA AND HER RELATIONSHIP TO ECONOMIC PLANNING**

### **What is Population?**

This is the number of people living in an area at a given time.

### **TERMS OF POPULATION**

#### **Population Census**

This is the counting of people living in a country.

The first population census was carried out in 1921 and Uganda had three million people.

The most recent census was carried out was 24.9million people in 2002.

Population census is carried out after an interval of ten years (10yrs).

### **State any one reason why population census is carried out after ten years**

- i) It is expensive.
- ii) It is a government policy.
- iii) it gives enough time for estimation and planning.

### **Information needed during population census**

- i) Level of education.
- ii) Age.
- iii) Sex.

- iv) Number of children.
- v) Number of animals.

**State two reason why the government carries out census**

- i) To plan for citizens.
- ii) To know birth and death rate.
- iii) To know the number of people in our country.
- iv) To demarcate electoral areas.
- v) To determine the level of poverty.
- vi) To determine the level of unemployment.
- vii) To determine the level of illiteracy.

**Problems faced by the government when conducting population census**

- i) Poor transport system.
- ii) Insecurity in some areas.
- iii) Harsh weather (Bad weather).
- iv) Ignorance among people.
- v) High rate of illiteracy.
- vi) Shortage of skilled enumerators.
- vii) People give wrong information.
- viii) Cultural beliefs.

**Who is an Enumerator**

This is a person who carries out population census.

**What is Census Night**

This is the night before census (Census day).

**Which ministry is responsible for organizing census**

Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

**Population Growth**

This is the gradual increase in the number of living in an area at a given period of time.

**Causes of high population growth in Uganda**

- i) High fertility rate among women.
- ii) Plenty of food.
- iii) Improved medical care.
- iv) Improved security.
- v) High immigration rate.
- vi) The culture of early marriage.
- vii) The culture of polygamy

**Advantages of high population growth**

- i) There is enough labour force.

- ii) There is more revenue collection.
- iii) There is ready market for goods.

**Give one reason why it is difficult to control high population growth**  
**Work**

- i) Poverty amongst people.
- ii) Ignorance among people.
- iii) Religious beliefs.
- iv cultural beliefs
- v Illiteracy

**Population Distribution**

This is the way people are spread in an area.

**Give factors which influence population distribution**

- i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
- ii) Favourable climate.
- iii) Availability of social services.
- iv) Improved medical care.
- v) Improved security.
- vi) Better educational services.
- vii) Chances of employment.
- viii) Out break of diseases.
- ix) Industrialization.
- x) Urbanisation.  
-Trade opportunities.

**Ways in which the government can control population growth**

- i) Encouraging family planning practices.
- ii) Educating people about the dangers of population growth.
- iii) Discouraging early marriages.
- iv) By discouraging polygamy.

Provide incentives to families which have accepted to control.

Declaring decree stating the number of children each family has

**State any natural factors that can reduce the population**

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| i) Floods                | v) Landslides   |
| ii) Outbreak of diseases | vi) Hail storms |
| iii) Earth quakes        | vii) Famine     |
| iv) Volcanic mountains   |                 |

Man made factors – wars, accidents, industrial pollution.

**State any problems caused by a high population growth**

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i) High crime rate.        | vi) Poor sanitation                 |
| ii) Unemployment.          | vii) Destruction of the environment |
| iii) Land fragmentation.   | viii) Shortage of accommodation.    |
| iv) Shortage of land.      | ix) Shortage of food.               |
| v) Easy spread of diseases |                                     |

## **DENSE POPULATION**

**The high number of people in a given area.**

**Give reasons why areas around Lake Victoria densely populated**

- i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
- ii) Presence of reliable rainfall.

**State any one reason why slopes of mountains are densely populated**

- i) Favourable climate.
- ii) Presence of fertile volcanic soils.

**State one reason why people settle on the banks of River Nile**

Presence of reliable rainfall.

## **Sparse Population**

**The low number of people in a given area**

### **Areas with dense population**

- i) Mbale.
- ii) Kabale.
- iii) Kampala
- iv) Masaka

### **Areas with sparse population**

- i) Kotido.
- ii) Moroto.
- iii) Nakapiripirit.
- 

### **Disadvantages of small population**

- i) Shortage of market for goods.
- ii) Low food revenue.
- iii) Shortage of labour force.
- iv) The is under utilization of resources.

## **OVER POPULATION**

This is where the number of people is more than the resource available.

### **Under Population**

This is where the resources available are more than the number of people.

### **Demography**

This is the study of population.

### **Optimum Population**



This is where resources available are equal to population.

### **Population Density**

This is the average number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

### **Example**

1. An area has a population of 5,000 people. Find its population density if the area is 10km<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pd} &= \frac{\text{No. of People}}{\text{Area}} \\ &= \frac{5000}{10} \\ &= \underline{500 \text{ People per square km.}} \end{aligned}$$

2. An area of 20km<sup>2</sup> has a population of 20,000 people. Find the Population Density.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P.d} &= \frac{20,000}{20} \\ &= \underline{1,000 \text{ People per square km}} \end{aligned}$$

### **Population Explosion**

This is the sudden increase of the number of people in an area.

Give factors that lead to population explosion.