KAZO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
P.5 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II 2023

LESSON 1.

Topic. Natural Resources in Uganda
Subtopic: The meaning and Concept of Natural Resources.

- A resource is anything that man uses to satisfy his needs
- It is also anything that can be used to satisfy a specific need.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

- Natural resources are features on earth whose existence man did not influence but can satisfy his needs.

EXAMPLES OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Animals, plants, time, Human resources, wind (air) sunshine, minerals and water bodies.

Activity for Lesson I

1. What is a resource?
2. What are natural resources?
3. Give any two examples of Natural resources.
4. How are natural resources important to man?

LESSON II

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Types of natural resources in Uganda**.**
Vocabulary: Resource, Natural resources satisfy, existence, exhaust, renewable.

TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES

There are two types of natural resources.
They include the following:-

- Renewable resources.
- Non- renewable resources

RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

Renewable resources are those that cannot be exhausted for good.

Examples of renewable resources.
Water, sunshine, wind, soil, time.

NON- RENEWABLE RESOURCES.
These are resources which when used can be exhausted for good.
Examples of non-renewable resources.

- Mineral e.g. sand, clay, oil, salt, copper and gold.
- Plants
- Money

Activity for lesson two

1. Mention the two types of natural resources
2. What are renewable resources?
3. Give any two examples of renewable resources.
4. What is the difference between renewable and non- renewable.

LESSON 3.
Topic. Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: locating natural resources on the map of Uganda.
Read and write: resources

A map of Uganda showing location of the different natural resources.
Here the teacher can refer to the Atlas (longhorn) page 50 and New vision primary SST BK 5 page 91.

The teacher is advised to draw different maps each indicating the location of a particular resource in order to enable the learners master the content well.

LESSON FOUR
Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Importance of natural resources

LAND.
Land is part of the earth which is not covered by water.
Land is the most important resource because it is the base for most of the other resources.

Examples of resources found on land.
Minerals, plants (forests) Animals.

Uses of Land
- Land is used for farming
- It is used for settlement (construction)
- It is a habitat for some animals
- It is a source of income
- It is a source of prestige
- It creates employment opportunities
- It helps in brick laying

Ways how man misuses land.
- Over cultivation
- Over grazing
- Swamp drainage
- Bush burning
- Deforestation

Conservation of Land
- Re-afforestation
- Mulching
- Use of manure and fertilizer
- Using irrigation farming
- Avoid dumping of poisonous materials on land
- Controlled grazing
- Bush fallowing

Activity for lesson four

1. Give any two uses of land
2. Why is land regarded as the most important resource?

3. Define the term over cultivation
4. How does afforestation help to conserve the environment?

LESSON FIVE

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: importance of Natural resources
Read and write: forest, resin, Tannin, Leather

PLANTS AND FOREST RESOURCES.

Forest resources are resources got from forests
A forest is a large group of trees grown together on a large piece of land

Examples of forest resources.
Timber, tannin, gum, wood fuel, (fire wood and charcoal) herbal medicine, resin.
N.B. Tannin is obtained from wattle tree.
Tannin is used in leather industries for leather tanning.

Types of forests in Uganda.

There are two types of forests. These are: _

- Natural forests
- Planted forests.

Natural forests.

These are the ones that grow by themselves.
They do not grow under man's influence.

Examples of Natural forests in Uganda.

- Mabira forest
- Bugoma
- Budongo
- Itwara
- Bwindi impenetrable
- Kibale

Planted forests

These are forests which are planted by man.

Examples of planted forests in Uganda.

- Lendu
- Zoka
- Bugamba
- Mafuga

Importance of forests

- They modify climate by helping in rain formation
- They are source of wood fuel
- They are source of food
- They are a source of herbal medicine
- They act as habitats for some animals
- They help to control soil erosion.

Dangers of forests

- They habour disease vectors
- They habour dangerous wild animals
- They make road construction difficult
- They cover much land which would be used for other purposes.

Activity for lesson five

1. How is wattle tree important to man?
2. Give two examples of natural forests in Uganda
3. Give two dangers of forests in man
4. What is afforestation?

LESSON SIX

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub Topic: Importance of natural resources
Read and write: Habitat, Transport, Camels and horses.

ANIMALS

Types of animals

- Domestic animals
- Wild animals

Domestic animals are animals which live with people at home.
Wild animals are animals which live on their own in their natural habitat.

Examples of domestic animals
Cows, goats, dog, cats, pigs, rabbits

Importance of domestic animals.
- Animals like cows and goats provide us with milk.
- They are source of income.
- Some domestic animals are used for transport e.g. donkeys, camels and horses.
- They are source of food (meat)
- They are source of skins and hides.

WILD ANIMALS
These are animals which live on their own in their natural habitat.

Examples wild animals

Lion, giraffe, Leopard, elephant, monkey, snake, tiger, kob, hyena, buffalo etc

Importance of wild animals
- They provide hides and skins
- Some wild animals provide meat to people
- They are source of income through tourism
- They are used for cultural reasons.

Dangers of wild animals
- They can attack and harm people
- Some wild animals can destroy the farmer's crops.
- Some wild animals spread diseases.

Activity for lesson six
1. What is the difference between domestic and wild animals?
2. Give two ways how domestic animals are important to man.
3. How are wild animals economically important to man?
4. Why should man keep domestic animals?

LESSON SEVEN

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: importance of natural resources.
Read and write: weather, climate, atmosphere, photosynthesis.

Climate
Climate is the average weather conditions of a place recorded for a long period of time.
Weather is the state of atmosphere at a given time of the day.

Elements of weather

Wind, rain, sunshine, clouds, humidity.

SUNSHINE
Sunshine is heat and light got from the sun.
When tapped, sunshine is used to generate solar energy.

Importance of sunshine
- It dries our clothes
- It provides us with light
- It is a source of solar energy
- It is a source of Vitamin D
- It helps plants to make their own food through the process of photosynthesis.
- It is the major source of warmth for both people and animals
- It helps in the process of rain formation

Damagers of too much sunshine
- Too much sunshine can dry crops in the garden before they are ready.
- Sunshine causes prolonged drought
- Too much sunshine leads to famine
- Too much sunshine can kill people and animals.
- Sunshine can spoil people' eyes when looked into directly.

Activity for lesson seven
1. What is climate?
2. Mention two elements of weather.

3. What is the difference between weather and climate?
4. How is sunshine important to man?

LESSON 8

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Importance of natural resources
Read and write: wind, winnowing

Wind

- Wind is air in motion
- Wind is moving air in the atmosphere

Importance of wind

- It helps in rain formation
- Some boats (dhows) are driven by wind
- It helps farmers in winnowing seeds
- Wind can be turned into power by wind mills.
- It helps in flying kites and balloons
- It drives away bad smell
- It helps our clothes and dishes to dry faster.

Dangers of Wind

- Strong wind can blow roofs off our houses
- The wind blows away the top soil which leads to soil erosion
- Very strong winds may also force boats to capsize on lakes and rivers
- It speeds up the spread of diseases like measles and tuberculosis
- It pollutes the atmosphere by raising dust
- It drives away clouds that would have brought rain.

Activity for lesson eight

1. What is wind?
2. Give any two importances of wind.
3. Give two ways how wind is dangerous to man
4. How was wind responsible for the coming of Arabs?

LESSON 9

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda

Sub topic: Importance of Natural resources.
Read and write: Convectional, Relief, Cyclonic, cultivation

Rain fall

Types of rainfall

1. Convectional rainfall
2. Relief rainfall
3. Cyclonic rainfall

N.B. Convectional rainfall is mainly received in forested areas and those near large water bodies

- Relief rainfall is mainly received in mountainous areas
- Cyclonic rainfall is mainly received in plain lands.

Importance of rainfall.

- Rainfall is the major natural sources of water
- Rainfall provides water for domestic use
- Rainfall helps plants to grow well.
- Rainfall reduces dust in the environment
- Rainfall increases water volume in water bodies
- Rainfall cools the atmosphere
- It softens the soil for cultivation.

Dangers of rainfall

- Too much rain can lead to floods
- Too much rain destroys houses
- Rainfall can lead to easy spread of diseases
- Heavy rainfall makes communication difficult.
- It leads to too much coldness.

Activity for lesson nine

1. Mention the type of rain fall.
2. Name the areas where convectional rainfall is commonly received.
3. Why doesn't leeward side of the mountain receive rainfall?
4. Give four dangers of rainfall.

LESSON 10

Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Importance of Natural resources.
Read and write: accident, development, floods, acquatic.

Water bodies

Examples of water bodies

Lakes, rivers, swamps, oceans, streams

Importance of water bodies

- Lakes and rivers are used for transport.
- They are fishing grounds
- Water bodies provide water for industrial use.
- Rivers are used to generate Hydro- Electric powers.
- They act as habitat for aquatic animals.
- They are source of water for domestic use.

Dangers of water bodies

- They act as breeding places for vectors.
- They habour a lot of vectors.
- They habour dangerous animals
- They make road and railway construction difficult.
- They cover a lot of land that would be used for other developments.
- Roads and rivers can cause accidents due to suds found on some of them.
- Some of them have floods in the rainy season.

Activity.

1. Give any four examples of water bodies
2. Give any two importances of water bodies.
3. How are water bodies dangerous to human life?

LESSON 11
Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Importance of natural resources.
Read and write: phosphates, obtain ornaments, bullets

Minerals

Minerals are valuable substance that can be extracted from underground

Types of minerals

There are 3 types of minerals. These are: _

- Metallic minerals
- Non- metallic minerals
- Fuel minerals

Examples of metallic minerals

Manganese, copper, Zinc, gold lead etc

Examples of non- metallic minerals'

Phosphates, limestone, salt, clay, sand

N.B. Phosphates in Uganda is obtained from Usukuru hills in Tororo. Limestone in Uganda is also obtained from Hima in Kasese district and Usukuru Hills in Tororo

Examples of fuel minerals

Coal, natural gas, oil

Uses of Minerals

Gold

In Uganda it is obtained from the areas of Karamoja and Buhweju.

Uses of gold

- It is used to make jewellery
- It is used to make ornaments
- It is used to make artificial teeth.
- It is used to make currency coins
- It is used to make medals
- It is used to make sports trophies.

Soda ash

It is mainly obtained from Lake Magadi in Kenya.

Soda ash is used to make glasses.

Copper

In Uganda, it used to be got from Kirembe mines in Kasese district.

Uses of copper

- It is used to form alloys (an alloy is a uniform mixture of two or more metals).
- It is used to make electric wires
- It is used to make currency coins
- It is used to make bullets
- It is used make pipes and heaters.

Phosphates.

Phosphates in Uganda is obtained from Usukuru hills in Tororo.
Phosphates is used to make artificial fertilizers

Diamond

It is mostly obtained from Mwandui near shinyanga in Tanzania

Uses of Diamond .

It is used to make jewellery
It is used for cutting metals.

Salt.

Salt in Uganda is mostly obtained from lake Katwe
Salt is used for human consumption.
It is also used in chemical industries.

Limestone.

It is mostly obtained from Hima in Kasese and Usukuru hills in Tororo.

Limestone is used in the manufactured of cement.

Examples of cement industries in Uganda.

- Hima cement (in Kasese)
- Tororo cement (in Tororo)
- Kampala cement
- Samba cement

Wolfram.

It is used for cutting tools

Graphite

It is used to make pencils

Crude oil (petroleum)
It is used for making Kerosene, petrol, diesel, fertilizers and aviation fuel.
N.B. Crude oil in Uganda is going to be drilled from the Albertine graben.

Activity.
1. Give two uses of gold.
2. Name any two districts in Uganda where Limestone is obtained.
3. Apart from phosphates, name any other mineral obtained from Usukuru hills in Tororo.

LESSON 12
Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Importance of natural resources
Read and write: skilled, cyclists, engineers, labour.
People as a resource(Human resource)
People are resourceful in many ways. For example the provide labour in different ways.

Types of labour.
- skilled labour
- unskilled labour

Examples of people who provide skilled labour .
- Engineers
- Teachers
- Carpenters
- Doctors
- Lawyers.

N.B. Skilled labour is provided by people who are trained.

Examples of people who provide unskilled labour.
- Sweepers
- Brick makers
- Cyclists
- Farmers
- Traders

Services provided by skilled labourers.

Title	Service
Teacher	Teaches children
Doctor	Treats sick people
Nurse	looks after sick people
Policeman	keeps law and order

Activity

1. Give two examples of people who provide skilled labour.
2. Define the term skilled labour
3. Give two examples of social services

LESSON 13
Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Problems associated with development of various natural resources.
Read and write: Technology, minerals, pollution, smuggling

1. Low levels of technology
   Many minerals in Uganda have not been mined due to lack of suitable technology.
2. Accidents. They occur during mining and sometimes lead to loss of lives.
3. Pollution. This involves the spread of harmful substance in the water, air or land.
4. Human activities such as deforestation which result into soil erosion and landslides that may cause death and destruction of property.
5. Smuggling. This is the illegal Importation or exportation of goods. Some minerals are smuggled in order of the country.
6. Infertility of the soils in some areas is a problem because it may meet favour crop growth.

Activity.

1. What are natural resources?
2. Define the term technology
3. How does deforestation lead to environmental degradation?
4. How is smuggling dangerous to a country?

LESSON 14
Topic: Natural resources in Uganda
Sub topic: Caring for natural resources.
Read and write: Afforestation, Survey,Crop rotation, Grazing.

Ways of caring for natural resources.

Land
- Through crop rotation
- Controlled grazing
- Avoid land fragmentation
- Afforestation
- Agro- forestry.

Minerals.
- Use of proper machinery during mining.
- Government policy should guide mining activities.
- Proper survey and study before mining starts.
- Control on smuggling of goods.

Water sources.
- They should be well protected to avoid water born diseases
- Cleaning the water sources
- Avoid growing of crops on wetland edges.
- Avoid over fishing
- Keeping animals away from water sources.

Climate
- Afforestation
- Re-a forestation
- Swamps should be conserved
- Crop rotation

Ways of caring for human resource
- Providing social services
- Good nutrition and balanced diet
- Promotion of human rights

Ways of caring for animals

- Cross breeding
- Enforce laws against poaching
- Creating more game parks and reserves
- Promoting good livestock management methods
- Avoid encroaching on game parks

Ways of caring for crops
- Applying manure
- Planting of improved seed varieties
- Using modern methods of farming

Ways of caring for swamps
- Avoid swamp drainage
- Treating of industrial wastes
- Proper ways of harvesting vegetation from swamps
- Eviction of encroachers from swamps
- Carry out swamp conservation.

Activity

1. Mention any two ways of caring natural resources
2. What are natural resources?
3. Give two ways of caring swamps
4. Define the term afforestation

Lesson 15
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Sub topic: Pre colonial Uganda
Read and write: pre Colonial, Ethnicity, Chiefdoms, nation.

Pre – Colonial Uganda

Definition of terminologies.
- Pre –colonial Uganda is a period of time before Uganda was under colonial rule.
- Colonial rule is a system in which an external nation takes over control of another nation.

The natives, during the pre-colonial times were organizes under Kingdoms, chiefdoms, empires and clan units which were ruled by local leaders.

Education was mainly informed and fire places acted as classrooms.
Elders acted as teachers though not trained

Ethnic groups

An ethnic group is a large group of people sharing origin but have different ethnic cultures.
People from the same ethnic group are said to be the same ethnicity.

Characteristics of an ethnic group.

- People have the same traditional occupation
- They have the same origin
- They speak similar languages
- They have similar traditional beliefs.
- They have similar names with slight differences.

Activity

1. Define the following
i) Pre-colonial Uganda
ii) Informal education

2. What is an ethnic group?
3. Give any two characteristics of an ethnic group.
4. Why did some ethnic groups form Kingdoms?
5.

LESSON 16
TOPIC: Pre-colonial Uganda.
Sub topic: Ethnic groups in Uganda.
Read and write: Cushiest, pastoralist, Bahr-el-Ghazel.

An ethnic group is a large group of people sharing origin but with different cultures.

Examples of ethnic groups in Uganda

-The Bantu
-The Nilotes
-The cushites

Groups of Nilotes
-River-Lake Nilotes
-Highland Nilotes
-Plain Nilotes

Ethnic Group	Other name	Major occupation	origin	1st place of settlement
Bantu		cultivation	Cameroon highlands	Congo basin
River-Lake Nilotes	-Nilotics -Luo speakers	Pastoralism (cattle keeping)	Bahr-el-Ghazel	Pubungu
Cushites	Hamites	Pastoralism(cattle keeping)	Asia	Horn of Africa
Highland Nilotes & plain Nilotes	Nilo Hamites	pastoralism	Ethiopia	

Direction through which ethnic groups entered Uganda.
The Bantu - Western direction
The River –Lake Nilotes - Northern
The Cushites - South Western
The Nilo Hamites - North Eastern

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE DIRECTION THROUGH WHICH DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS ENTERED UGANDA

Activity
1. Name the three groups of Nilotes.
2. Name the largest ethnic group in Uganda
3. What was the major occupation of the Bantu?
4. Why did the Bantu migrate from their cradle land

LESSON 17
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Sub topic: Causes of immigration and Migration.

Read and write: Ethnic, occupation overpopulation immigration.

General causes of migration of ethnic groups into Uganda.

- Shortage of land due to overpopulation
- External attacks or conflicts
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases
- Famine due to drought
- Looking for water adventure
- Peer influence

Factors that affected settlement patterns of ethnic groups

- Soil
- Climate
- Vegetation
- Water bodies
- Occupation

Problems faced by ethnic groups early migrant) during their migration.

- They were attacked by hostile tribes
- Tropical diseases
- Dangerous wild animals
- Shortage of food and water
- Thick forests
- Poor means of transport

Activity.

1. Give any two reasons for the migration of ethnic group
2. Mention any two challenges the ethnic groups faced during migration.
3. Define the term migration._____

LESSON 18
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: The Bantu Migration
Read and write: Cultivation Occupation interlacastine.

THE BANTU

The term Bantu refers to a group of people who speak related languages with a common suffix “ntu” in their languages when referring to a person or a thing.
The Bantu are the largest ethnic group in Uganda.

The Bantu originated from common High land.
The main occupation was cultivation.
However, they kept a few animals.
The Bantu entered Uganda from Democratic Republic of Congo.

Bantu Tribes in Uganda

Baganda, Banyoro, Banyankole, Basoga, Batooro, Bakiga, Bagisu, Baruli, Bamba, Banyole, Bagwere, Basamia, Batwa,

N.B. The Baganda are the largest tribe in Uganda.

The Bantu settled in the interlacastrine region. The interlacastrine region is the region located between the great lakes of East Africa.

Reasons why the Bantu settled in the Interlacastrine region.

- The area had fertile soils for growing crops.
- The area had favourable climate for human settlement.

Activity

1. Name the largest Bantu tribe in Uganda.
2. Name any other two Bantu tribes in Uganda.
3. Why did the Bantu settle near lakes?
4. Why did the Bantu form Kingdom?

LESSON 19(NINETEEN)
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: Causes and effects of the Bantu Migration
Read and write: Conflicts drought, adventure, epidemic.

Causes of the Bantu Migration.

- External and internal conflicts.
- Shortage of land
- Epidemic diseases
- They were looking fertile soils.
- Famine
- Prolonged drought
- Love for adventure.

Effects of the Bantu Migration
positive effects of the Bantu Migration

- They introduced pottery
- They introduced iron working
- They introduced new crops e.g. yams and bananas
- They formed kingdoms
- They introduced their culture

NB. The Bantu formed kingdoms because they lived a settled life.

Negative effects of the Bantu Migration

- It led to the displacement of the Bushman.
- It led to population increase in Uganda.
- It led to the death of the original culture of the people of Uganda.
- It led to transformation of languages into new ones.

Activity.

1. Why are the Bantu called so?
2. Give two reasons why the Bantu migrated from their homeland.
3. Why did the Bantu settle in the interlacastine region?

LESSON 20
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: The Nilotes
Read and write: Pastoralism, Tributaries, distributaries, pasture.

THE NILOTES

- They are called so because they had their origin along the Nile Valley.

- The Nile valley is the area drained by River Nile, its tributaries and distributaries.
- The Nile valley covers five countries. They include the following: Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia

Groups of the Nilotes.

- RIVER- Lake Nilotes
- Highland Nilotes
- Plain Nilotes.

Reasons for the migration of the Nilotes.

- Escaping inter tribal wars.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
- Looking for more free grazing land
- They were looking for water and pasture.
- Love for adventure
- Over population in the homeland.

Activity

1. Mention the three groups of Nilotes
2. Why were the Nilotes called so?
3. Give any two reasons for the migration of the Nilotes
4. What do you understand by the term “Nile Valley”?

LESSON 21

Topic : The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: The Rive-Lake Nilotes
Read and write: River-lake Nilotes, Barh-el-Ghazel, Spear, Bead.

THE RIVER-LAKE NILOTES.

- They are also called Nilotics because they had their origin along the Nile Valley.
- They are also called Luo Speakers because they speak Luo languages.
- They were pastoralists (cattle keepers)

- They River-lake Nilotes originated from Barh-el-Ghazel in south Sudan.
- They entered Uganda from the North. They came following river Nile.
- When they reached Uganda, they first settled at a place called Pubungu
  (present day Pakwach)
- They were led by Gipiir and Labongo .Gipiir and Labongo were sons of Olum.
  Olum had another son called Tiful
- While at Pubungu, the story of the bead and the spear happened one group led by Gipiir moved eastwards crossed the Nile into West Nile. Intermarried with the Landu and the Okebu to give rise to the Alur.
- Another group led by Labongo moved northwards into Acholi land. They are called the Acholi.
- Another group moved southwards, crossed Victoria Nile into Chwezi Empire.
- Another group moved Eastwards into Eastern Uganda. They are called Jopadhola.

Causes of the migration of the Nilotics

- They were looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- Land shortage
- Internal conflicts
- Drought
- Famine
- Love for adventure

Positive effects of migration of Nilotics

- They introduced Luo languages.
- They introduced new crops
- They introduced chiefdoms.
- They introduced pet names e.g. Amooti, Akiiki.
- They introduced their culture
- They introduced short horned cattle.

Negative effects of the migration of Nilotics.

- They led to the decline of the chwezi empire.
- They displaced people where they settled.
- They led to population increase in areas where they settled.
- They led to increased wars in areas where they settled.

Activity

1. **W**hat was the origin of the Nilotics?
2. Of what importance was pubungu to the river-lake Nilotics?
3. Mention any two examples of the River Lake Nilotics
4. What lesson do you learn from the legend of the bead and the spear?

LESSON 22
TOPIC : The People Of Pre-Colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: The Nilo Hamites
Read and write: Nilo-Hamites, Ethiopia, Mixed farming, Reliable.

NILO HAMITES
The Nilo-Hamites are made up of the plain Nilotes and the Highland Nilotes.
They originated from Ethiopia and entered Uganda from Northeast (Karamoja)
They were mainly pastoralists (cattle keepers) but some of them changed to mixed farming after reaching Uganda.

- Mixed farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land but on different plots at the same time.

<u>Reasons why the Nilotes changed from Pastoralism to mixed farming when they reached Uganda.</u>

- They were influenced by the local people.
- They found fertile soils in Uganda.
- Most of their animals died of rinderpest.
- They settled in areas with reliable rainfall.

<u>Examples of plain Nilotes in Uganda</u>
Karimojongs, Iteso and Jie.

<u>Examples of Highland Nilotes in Uganda .</u>

Dabiny, Pokot

NB. The Karamajongs did not form Kingdoms because they did not live a settled life.

They live a nomadic way of life because they settled in a dry area.

Activity.

1. What is mixed farming?
2. Give two reasons why the Nilotes changed from Pastoralism to mixed farming when they reached Uganda.
3. Name the direction through which the Nilo Hamites entered Uganda.
4. Why didn't the Karamajongs form Kingdoms?

LESSON 23
Topic : The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: The Cushites
Read and write: Cushites, Horn of Africa, Migrants.

The Cushites

- They are also known as Hamites.
- They originated from Asia and First settled in the Horn of Africa.

The Horn of Africa

It is made up of four countries which include the following.
Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti, Later, they moved southwards to Kenya, Tanzania and then Uganda.
They entered Uganda from South west.
N.B. The Cushites are the earliest migrants into East Africa though they Entered Uganda at a later time.

Examples of Cushites in Uganda

Bahima, Bahinda.
N.B. Rwanda and Burundi, they are represented by the Tutsi.
N.B. The Cushites are believed to have started iron smelting in Africa while in Uganda, they were the Bachwezi, Iron smelting started at a place called Meroe in Ethiopia.

Activity

1. Name the group of people who started iron smelting in Africa
2. Mention any two countries located in the Horn of Africa.
3. What was the major occupation of the Cushites?
4. How did the cushites help to promote economic development in Uganda?

LESSON 24
Topic : The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: The Nilotes
Read and write: Formation, settlement, population, kingdom.

Effects for the migration and settlement of the Nilotes

- There was population decrease in their cradle land.
- There was population increase in their new places of settlement
- There was formation of new tribes due to inter marriages.
- The Nilotes changed from Pastoralism to mixed farming when they reached Uganda.
- It led to establishment of Luo languages in the northern part of Uganda.
- The number of domestic animals increased in Uganda.

N.B. The Nilotes are mainly organized under clan units with clan leaders. The Nilotes and Cushites did not form kingdoms because they did not live a settled life.

Activity

1. Give any two ways how the migration of the Nilotes affected the people of Uganda.
2. Mention any two examples of plain Nilotes in Uganda.
3. How did the change of the Nilotes from Pastoralism to mixed farming affect the people of Uganda?

LESSON 25
Topic : The people of pre-colonial Uganda.
Subtopic: Migration
Read and write: Migration, population, adopted.

Migration.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for permanent settlement.

Types of migration.

1. Rural –Urban Migration. This is the movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.
2. Rural –Rural Migration. This is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

3. Urban –Rural migration. This is the movement of people from town to villages for settlement.
4. Urban-Urban migration. This is the movement if people from one town to another for settlement.
5. Immigration. This is the act of entering a new country to settle there permanently.
6. Emigration. This is the movement of people out a country for permanent settlement.

Definition of terminologies

- Emigrant: Somebody who leaves his or her country to go and settle in another.
- Emigrate: To leave ones country to go and settle in another.
- Immigrant: A new comer to a country who has settled there.
- Migrant: Some one who moves from one place to another for settlement.

Causes of migration today.

- Need for better jobs.
- To look for better social services.
- shortage of land
- criminals who run away from justice
- Internal conflicts
- External conflicts
- Outbreak of diseases.
- Natural disasters e.g. landslides.
-

Causes of immigration and emigration.

- Job opportunities
- Marriage bondage
- Political instability
- Land shortage

Activity

1. What is migration?
2. What is the difference between emigration and immigration?
3. Mention any two causes of rural-urban migration.
4. How has Rural –Urban migration negatively affected the provision of social services in urban areas?

LESSON 26
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Rural-rural and Rural-urban migration.
Read and writes: Rural, Urban, conflicts, external.

Rural –rural migration.

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

Causes of rural-rural migration

- Land shortage
- Shortage of water and pasture
- Internal conflicts
- Outbreak of diseases

Problems faced by people living in urban areas

- High cost of living
- Poor sanitation
- High food prices
- Shortage of water
- High crime rate.
- Unemployment
- Easy spread of diseases
- Poor housing facilities

Reasons why urban areas are density populated.

- They have better jobs.
- They have better education services
- They have better health services.
- They have better business opportunities.
- They have better social amenities

Causes of rural- urban migration.

- Looking for better jobs.
- Looking for better education.
- Committing crimes where they had settled.
- Looking for better health services.

Dangers caused by rural- urban migration.

- It causes overpopulation in towns.
- It increases unemployment in towns
- It increases land conflicts in towns.
- It increases labour force in villages.

- It increases development of slums in towns
- It leads to high crime rate in towns.

Ways of controlling rural-urban migration.

- By setting up small scale industries in rural areas to create jobs.
- By creating market for goods in villages.
- By building better infrastructure in rural areas.
- By providing loan schemes to dwellers in villages.

Causes of urban-urban migration.

- Job transfer
- Business opportunities
- Loss of jobs.

Activity

1. What is rural-urban migration?
2. Identify any two challenges faced by people living in urban-areas.
3. How can the government help to control rural urban migration?
4. How does rural electrification help to solve the problem of rural-urban migration?

Ancient Kingdoms of Uganda

Tribes	**Kingdoms**
Baganda	Buganda Kingdom
Banyoro	Bunyoro Kingdom
Batooro	Tooro Kingdom
Bakonjo	Rwenzururu Kingdom
Banyankole	Ankole Kingdom ‘

Current Kingdoms in Uganda

- Buganda Kingdom
- Bunyoro Kingdom
- Tooro Kingdom
- Rwenzururu Kingdom

N.B. in 1967, Milton Obote abolished Kingdoms. These kingdoms were later restored by the NRM government in 1993 but Ankole Kingdom was not restored.

Characteristics of Kingdoms

- They have hereditary rulers.
- They have royal regalia
- They have social institutions
- They have a single leader at a time

Royal regalia

Royal regalia are symbols by which a kingdom is identified.

Examples of royal regalia

- The royal crown
- The royal drums
- The throne
- The royal spears.

LESSON 27

Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda

Subtopic: Factors affecting settlement patterns and areas of settlement according to ethnicity.

Read and write: Ethnicity, drainage, settlement, interlacastrine.

Factors affecting settlement patterns.

- Settlement patterns refer to the way people are distributed in an area.
- Different people settle in places that favour their activities. They include the following.
- Land
- Vegetation cover
- Climate
- Type of soil
- Drainage (Source of water)
- Type of work
- Peace

Areas of settlement according to ethnicity

Since the Bantu were mainly agriculturalists (cultivators), they settled in areas with fertile soils and reliable rainfall(interlacastrine region) .The areas include the following.

River banks, lake shores, mountain slopes and valleys.

In Uganda, the Bantu mainly settled onLake George and lake Victoria, Kyoga, Edward, and Albert since they had settled in the interlacastrine region which means a region between the great lakes of E.A.

- They also settled on the slopes of Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Elgon, Mt. Mufumbiro and Kigezi Highlands because they have fertile soils.

N.B. The Bagisu settled on the slopes of Mt. Elgon and they mostly grown Arabica coffee.
Arabica coffee grows very well in fertile volcanic soils.
N.B. Areas near lakes and rivers are densely populated because they have fertile soils.

The Nilotes who are mainly pastoralists settled in the dry areas where they could get pasture for their animals. Such areas are sparsely populated because they are dry. An example of such areas is Karamoja in North Eastern Uganda.

Activity.

1. Mention any two factors responsible for the migration patterns in Uganda.
2. Why are areas near water bodies and mountain slopes densely populated?
3. Why do the Bagisu who live on the slopes on Mt. Elgon grow Arabica coffee?
4. Define the term Interlacastrine region?

LESSON 28
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Organisation of Bantu societies in Uganda.
Read and writes: Rural, Urban, conflicts, external.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF BANTU SOCIETIES IN UGANDA

The Bantu were politically organized under centralized societies (Kingdoms) or decentralized societies (chiefdoms and Clan units)
The Bantu were able to form kingdom because they lived a settled life.

Examples of Bantu tribes that formed kingdoms.
Baganda, Banyoro, Banyankore, Basoga, Batooro.
Titles given to kings in Uganda.

Kingdom	**Title**
Buganda	Kabaka
Ankole	Omugabe
Tooro	Omukama
Bunyoro	Omukama
Rwenzururu	Omusinga

Busoga Kyabazinga

N.B. Royal regalia are examples of tools that are given to a king during coronation

- The royal stool
- The royal shields

Importance of Kingdoms

- They promote unity
- The promote culture
- They promote morals
- They promote peace
- They promote development
- They promote education

Disadvantage of Kingdoms.

- **S**ome kingdoms promote dictatorship.
- They promote sectarianism
- They promote social classes.

Activity

1. Why did the Bantu form kingdoms?
2. Mention any two Bantu tribes in Uganda that formed Kingdoms.
3. Define the term Royal Regalia?
4. How do Kingdoms promote economic development of the country?

LESSON 29
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Buganda Kingdom.
Read and write: Expansion, famous, collapse, L. Victoria

Buganda kingdom

It is located in the North west of lake Victoria in the North of Tanzania Traditions suggest that Buganda originated from Kintu and the Kingdom was formed by Kato Kimera. A brother to Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga the founder of Bitto dynasty of Bunyoro.

Buganda grew stronger and expanded in the 18^{th} and 19^{th} centuries. Buganda was formerly part of the mighty Bunyoro Kitara empire before its collapse.

Reasons for the rise and expansion of Buganda Kingdom.

- Strong army
- The decline of Bunyoro Kitara Empire
- Fertile soils.
- Good leadership
- Strategic location.
- Collaboration with the British

Famous Kabakas Of Buganda Kingdom

- Kabaka Mawanda ‘
- Kabaka Kateregga ‘
- Kabaka Junju
- Kabaka Ssemakoriro
- Kabaka Suuna
- Kabaka Mutesa I
- Kabaka Mwanga
- Kabaka Daudi Chwa
- Kabaka Mutesa II
- Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi

LESSON 30

Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Bunyoro Kingdom
Read and write: Abarusura, Luo-Biito, Rukidi, Mpuga.

Bunyoro Kingdom

Bunyoro kingdom started after the fall of the mighty Bunyoro Kitara empire. It covers the districts of Kiryandongo, Kibale, Hoima, Masindi and Buliisa. The kingdom was formed by the Luo invaders from the North under the leadership of Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga after leading to the collapse of the Chwezi dynasty.

- The Luo formed Luo-Biito dynasty of which Bunyoro was part.
- The kingdom is led by a king called omukama.
- The first King of Bunyoro was Isingoma Rukindi Mpuga son of Kyomya and brother to Kato Kimera from the Luo-Biito dynasty.
- The king was assisted by chiefs who offered gifts to the king, provided soldiers to defend the Kingdom and collected taxes.
- Bunyoro grew and expanded during the reign of Omukama Kamurasi.

- After his death, his son called Kabalega Kabigunine succeeded him as a king.
- Kabarega organized the Kingdom by building a strong army called Abarusura.

Duties of Abararusura.
- To promote peace and security in Buganda.
- To enforce law and order.
- To carryout wars of expansion.

Factors for the growth of Bunyoro Kingdom.
1. Able leaders like Kabalega
2. Strong army (Abarusura)
3. constant raids on the neighbourings states like Ankole.
4. Participation in Long Distance Trade.
5. Presence of fertile soils.

N.B. During the reign of the ageing omukama Kyebambe Nyamutukura, his son called Prince Kaboyo left the Palace and started Tooro Kingdom in 1830.

Reasons why Tooro broke away from Bunyoro
- The Batooro felt that they were not well protected against their enemies by the King.
- The Batooro felt that they were far from the capital of Bunyoro since they would take long without seeing the King.
- Prince Kaboyo was greedy for power.

N.B. Bunyoro Kingdom faced challenges when omukama Kabalega was exiled in Seychelles Island for resisting the British rule.
Kabalega died in 1923 at Jinja and he was succeeded by his son Yosia Kitahimwa.

Tooro kingdom.
It is located in western Uganda
It was started in 1830 by Prince Kaboyo son of Kyebambe Nyamutukura the king of Bunyoro by then.
- The title given to the king of Tooro is Omukama.
- Another famous King of Tooro is Omukama Kasagama who was over thrown by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.

- Omukama Kasagama of Tooro was restored to his throne by Captain Fredrick Lugard.
- Captain Fredrick Lugard was the representative of IBEACO in Uganda.

N.B. Kabalega reasoned that Tooro was not a Kingdom but a principality of Bunyoro. That's why he had deposed Omukama Kasagama.

Activity

1. What is a dynasty?
2. Who was the founder of the Luo-Biito dynasty?
3. How did captain Fredrick Lugard become helpful to Omukama Kasagama of Tooro?
4. Why did Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro over throw Omukama Kasagama of Tooro?

LESSON 31
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Ankole and Rwenzururu Kingdom
Read and write: Abolish, Republican, constitution, famous.

Ankole Kingdom

- It was located in south western Uganda.
- The king is given a title of Omugabe.
- It was started by Ruhinda. Ruhinda was the last king of the Ba Chwezi
- Other famous kings of Ankole included Kahaya and Ntale.
- The Royal Drum of Ankole was called Bagyendanwa.

N.B. All kingdoms in Uganda were abolished by the republican constitution in 1967 by President Milton Obote. The NRM Government restored them in 1993 but Ankole Kingdom was not restored.
The last king of Ankole Kingdom was Omugabe Gasyonga.

Rwenzururu kingdom.

- Rwenzururu Kingdom based in Kasese has a king whose title is Omusinga.
- The current Omusinga is Charles Mumbere/ Remangoma.

ACTIVITY.

1. who was the founder of Ankole Kingdom?.
2. Why wasn't Ankole restored in 1993?

3. What title was given to the king of Ankole ?
4. How important is Rwenzururu Kingdom to the people of Kasese?

LESSON 32
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Bunyoro Kitara Empire
Read and write: Morarchy, Succession, Dynasty, Bachwezi.

Bunyoro Kitara Empire

- It is some times called the chwezi empire.
- It was the earliest empire to be formed in Uganda
- It was founded by the Batembuzi
- The Batembuzi were led by Ruhanga and his brother Nkya.
- Ruhanga and his brother Nkya were the founders of the Tembuzi dynasty.
- A dynasty is a line of rulers who belong to the same family.
- The Batembuzi were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara empire.
- N.B. The Batembuzi were believed to have come from heaven.
- They were believed to be demi-gods because they could perform miracles.
- The Tembuzi could not die and when they went back to heaven from where they had come, they were succeeded by the Bachwezi.
- The last Tembuzi ruler was Isaza and the first chwezi ruler was Ndahura.
- Ndahura was the grandson of Isaza.
- Bunyoro Kitara was ruled by two dynasties before its collapse.
- A dynasty is a line of rulers from the same family.

N.B. Ndahura was the first king of the Bachwezi. Mulindwa was the second king of the Bachwezi. Wamala was the last king of the Bachwezi.

Political contributions.

1. They introduced centralized monarchy
2. They introduced royal regalia
3. They introduced herarchy of officials.
4. They introduced the idea of building reed palaces.
5. They brought the idea of digging ditches for protection

Economic contribution.

1. They introduced iron smelting
2. They introduced long horned cattle
3. They introduced bark cloth making

4. They started salt mining in lake Katwe
5. They introduced pottery.

Social contributions

1. They introduced Mweso game
2. They introduced building of grass thatched houses.
3. They introduced cow hide sandals.

Reasons for the collapse of chwezi empire.

- Luo invasion
- Poor leadership
- The empire was too big(shire) to be ruled by one king.
- Misfortunes e.g. the death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
- Famine
- Epidemic disease
- Disunity among the people

N.B. The headquarters of Bachwezi were at Bigobyamugyenyi in Ssembabule.

Examples of kingdoms in Uganda that were formed after the decline of the mighty Bunyoro Kitara empire.

1. Buganda Kingdom
2. Bunyoro Kingdom
3. Ankole Kingdom
4. Tooro Kingdom.

N.B. There is a difference between Bunyoro Kingdom and Bunyoro Kitara.
N.B. After the final collapse of the chwezi empire (Bunyoro Kitara) Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga formed the Luo- Biito dynasty after intermarrying with the Biito Clan

Activity

1. Who were the founders of Bunyoro Kitara empire?
2. Give two reasons for the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara Empire
3. How was the size of Bunyoro Kitara responsible for its collapse?
4. Mention any two economic contributions of the Bachwezi in the history of Uganda.

LESSON 33
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: States that did not form Kingdoms (decentralized states)
Read and write: Decentralized, Chiefdoms, Clan, community.

Decentralized States

In these societies the power authority belonged to all community members.
Examples of decentralized states (Tribes) in Uganda.

- Karimojong
- Iteso
- Acholi
- Alur
- Bakiga
- Bamasaba
- Japadhola

N.B. some of the above societies formed clans with clan heads and had chiefs as leaders. Other had warriors or wisemen as leaders.

Examples of societies and the titles of their leaders.

Society	Title of the leader
Acholi	Rwot
Iteso	Emorimor
Adhola	Rwoth
Kakwa	Mata
Lugbara	Opi

Chiefdoms

A chiefdom is an area ruled by a chief .

Importance of chiefdoms.

- They promote unity
- They promote culture.
- They promote social belonging
- They promote development

Roles of chiefs

- To settle disputes
- Mobilizing people
- Distributed clan land
- Uniting people

- Conducted cultural rituals
- They collected taxes

Bantu tribes in Uganda that did not form kingdoms.

- Bagisu, Basamia, Bakiga, Bagwere.

Non Bantu tribes in Uganda that did not form kingdom

- Acholi, Alur, Iteso, Karimajong, Lugbara, Sabiny, Langi, Mai, Bahima.

Activity

1. Give two examples of decentralized states in Uganda.
2. What title is given the paramount chief of Acholi?
3. Mention any two roles of chiefs.
4. Why didn't the Acholi form a Kingdom?

LESSON 34
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Social Organisation of ethnic groups
Read and write: Customs, Culture, Wrestling ,Clan.

Social Organization of ethnic groups

Social organization refers to how people in a given society live, relate, communicate and worship.

Ways of identifying and differentiating one ethnic group from the other.

- Through languages
- Through names
- Through customs
- Through clans
- Through values
- Through games

Language

It is used in communication. Members of the same ethnic group speak related languages for example the Bantu have a common suffix "ntu" in their languages when referring to a person.

Names.
Giving names to new borns in different ethnic groups is based on different factors such as clan, tribes, events surrounding a particular birth, time or season and religion.

Customs.
These are acceptable ways of doing things by a particular group of people. For example the Bagisu and the Bakonjo practice circumcision
N.B. The sabiny and the Pokot practice female circumcision

Games
Different ethnic groups have different games they enjoyed after work. E.g. Mweso game is mostly played by the Baganda. Mweso game was introduced in Uganda by the Bachwezi.

Clan
- A clan is a social unit consisting a number of lineages.
- A clan is also a group of people with a common ancestor.
- Clan members do not marry one another

Activity
1. Define the term social organization
2. What is a clan?
3. Apart from the Bagisu name any other tribe in Uganda that practices Circumcision
4. Why should a person have a name?

LESSON 35
TOPIC : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
SUBTOPIC: SOCIAL VALUES
READ AND WRITE: BELIEFS, VALUES, INITIATION, FAITHFULNESS.

Social values
social values are beliefs about what is right or wrong and what is important in life.

Types of values
- Personal values

- Family values
- Community values

Personal values

These are individual or personal beliefs about what is right or wrong and what is important in one's life.

Examples of personal values.

- Trust
- Self control
- Respect
- Faithfulness
- Smartness
- God fearing

Family values

- Beliefs about what is right or wrong and what is important to a family.

Examples of family values

- Cleanliness
- Naming of children
- Value of work
- marriage
- working together

community values

- These are beliefs about what is right or wrong and what is important to a community.

Examples of community values.

- Enthroning cultural leaders
- Community work
- Initiation to adulthood
- Marriage.

Importance of values

- They promote respect
- They promote good morals
- They promote hard work
- They promote stability and uniformity

Activity.

1. What are social values?

2. Give any two examples of personal values.
3. Mention any two ways how values are important to people.
4. Why should people respect community values?

LESSON 36
TOPIC: THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
SUBTOPIC: SOCIAL NORMS
READ AND WRITE: TABOO, TOTEM, WRANGLES, SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Social norms

Norms are behaviours that are accepted in a particular society.

A custom is a tradition and a widely accepted way of behaving or doing things.

Clans

- A clan is a group of people with a common ancestor.

Symbols of a clan

- Drumming
- Naming
- Totems.

A clan is headed by a clan head.

Duties of a clan head

- To settle wrangles
- To distribute land
- To hold meetings.
- To discipline clan members.
- To promote values
- To unite clan members.

N.B. A totem is a sacred symbol of a clan.

Social activities.

These are activities that show unity among people.

Examples of social activities.

- Marriage

- Initiation
- Circumcision
- Tooth removing
- Cutting the skin (tattooing)
- Worship.

Importance of social activities

- They preserve and promote culture.
- They promote unity
- They promote identity

Culture, Customs and Taboos

- A taboo is a belief that stops people from doing certain things.

Examples of taboos in our societies.

- No sitting on fire stones.
- No sitting on motor
- No sitting on the grinding stone.
- No eating your totem if edible
- No whistling at night.
- No sweeping the house at night.

Importance of taboos

- They instil respect among people.
- They instil discipline among people.
- They promote safety
- They promote sanitation
- They unite people in the society.

Activity

1. Define the term clan.
2. Give two duties of a clan head.
3. How are taboos important to people?
4. Mention any one taboo in your community.

LESSON 37
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Relationships.
Read and write: Relationship, immorality, marriage, enmity.

Relationships.

Relationships refers to different ways people interact with one another.

Types of relationships.

- Relationship by blood
- Relationship by marriage
- Relationship by peer (age or work factor)

Importance of relationships.

- They promote unity
- They promote love
- They promote hard work
- They promote security.

Dangers of relationships

- Some relationships can lead to laziness.
- Some relationships lead to early pregnancies
- Some relationships can lead to enmity among families.
- Some relationships can promote immorality.
- Some relationships can lead to insecurity.

Activity .

1. Define the term relationships.
2. Give any two types of relationships.
3. How important are relationships to the people of Uganda?
4. How can one avoid danger in any relationship?

LESSON 38
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Economic organization among the early people
Read and write: barter trade, slave trade, Craft, mining.

Economic organization among the early people.
This concerns the various economic activities that people of long ago used to do to earn a living.

Examples of economic activities carried out by people of long ago.

- Animal rearing
- Crop growing

- Metal work (iron smelting)
- Craft making
- Mining

These would be exchanged for trade.(Barter System)
The type of trade was mainly barter since there was no money as a medium of exchange.

Barter trade

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for other goods or services.
N.B. The people of long ago used barter trade because there was no money.

Advantages of Barter Trade.

- It is good for the illiterate
- You use what you have to get what you want
- It discourages theft.

Disadvantages of barter trade

- There is no correct balance in exchange
- It is not easy to get someone with what you want.
- It is more tiresome to carry items than money.

N.B. The people of long ago used barter trade because there was no money.
The first form of currency (money) to be used in East Africa (Uganda) was the cowrie shells.

- Later, the Indians introduced rupees which replaced the cowrie shells.
- Cowrie shells were introduced by the Arabs.
- Later, the British introduced shillings which replaced the Indian Rupees.

Examples of trade items during early trade in Uganda.

- Animals (goats, sheep, cattle)
- Crops (maize, sorghum, millet)
- Metal tools (Hoes, spears and pangas)
- Bark cloth
- Slaves.

Slave trade

- This is the buying and selling of human beings.
- It was started in Uganda by the Arab traders.

- Arab traders who came to Uganda were from Saudi Arabia in Asia
- The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was Ahmed Bin Ibrahim who started Islamic faith in Uganda.
- Arabs came in special boats called dhows.
- The dhows were being blown by monsoon winds.

Activity

1. What is barter trade?
2. Give any two advantages of barter trade
3. Why did the people of pre-colonial Uganda use barter trade?
4. How did the Arabs help to abolish barter?

LESSON 39
Topic: The people of pre-colonial Uganda
Subtopic: Groups of foreigners who came to Uganda
Read and write: Explorers, Foreigners, Missionaries, Colonialists.

Foreign influence in Uganda

Foreign influence in Uganda are the different positive and negative changes that took place in Uganda as a result of the coming of outsiders (foreigners)

- A foreigner is a person who lives in a country which is legally not his or her motherland.

Groups of foreigners who came to Uganda.

- Traders
- Explorers
- Christian missionaries.
- Colonial administrators.

N.B. These people came from different parts of the world with different reasons and thereafter had different effects on Ugandans.

Traders

The major reason for their coming was to carryout trade.

Groups of traders who came to Uganda.

- Arab traders
- Indian traders
- European traders.

Arab traders

- The Arabs were the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.
- They were also the first group of traders to come to Uganda.
- They came from Saudi Arabia and Persia in Asia.
- Those who came from Persia are called Persians. Persia is present day Iran.
- They came in special boats called dhows.
- These dhows were being blown by monsoon winds.
- They came at around 1000AD
- They used dhows to sail across the Indian Ocean.
- When they came, they first settled at the East African Coast where they found black people. And as such, they named it the land of Zenj which means the land of black people.
- The Arabs established the Zenj empire at the East Africa Coast.
- The first Arab trader to reach Uganda was Ahmed Bin Ibrahim. He arrived in Uganda in 1844. He was welcomed by Kabaka Suuna of Buganda. He is the one who started Islamic faith in Uganda.
- Intermarriages between the Arabs and black people gave rise to Swahili culture in East Africa.

Reasons for the coming of Arab and Persian traders

- To trade
- To find new trade items
- To look for market for their finished goods.
- To spread Islamic faith
- They were running away from religious wars
- Love for adventure.

Activity

1. Give any two reasons for the coming of Arabs
2. How were the Arabs able to sail across the Indian ocean.
3. Name the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.

LESSON 40

Topic: Foreign Influence in Uganda

Subtopic: Arab influence in Uganda

Read and write: Slaves, exploitation, interior, influence.

Arab influence in Uganda

Arab traders brought finished goods from the coast and exchanged them with raw materials and slaves from the interior.

Examples of finished goods brought by Arabs from the coast.

- Guns
- Bullet powder
- Clothes
- Mirrors
- Knives
- Carpets
- Beads
- Processed sugar
- Processed salt
- Plates and cups.

Examples of unfinished goods taken by Arabs from the interior (Uganda)

- Minerals e.g. salt, gold, diamond, copper.
- Crops e.g. Sorghum, wheat, maize, millet
- Hides and skins.
- Ostrich feathers.
- Ivory
- Slaves

Effects of the coming of Arabs in Uganda.

- They introduced Islamic faith (Architecture of using stones)
- They led to the birth of Kishwahili language.
- They introduced new items of trade.
- They introduced new building styles.
- They introduced new dressing styles
- They introduces fire arms (guns)
- They introduced Zebu cows
- They led to development of towns.
- They introduced cowrie shells
- They started slave trade

N.B. Kishwahili language was a result of intermarriages between the Arabs and the coastral Bantu.

- cowrie shells were the first form of currency to be used in East Africa (Uganda).

Activity

1. Outline any two examples of finished goods the Arabs brought to Uganda.

2. How did Kiswahili languages come into existence?
3. Name the cows which the Arabs brought.
4. Why did the people of Uganda hate the Arabs?

LESSON 41
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGNADA
SUB TOPIC: SLAVE TRADE
READ AND WRITE: SLAVE, SLAVERY, CAPTIVES, DEPOPULATION.

SLAVE TRADE

- Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
- Slave trade in Uganda was started by the Arabs. This is the reason why the people of Uganda hated the Arabs.
- A slave is a person who in owned and used by another person as master.
- Slavery is a state of using a person as slave.

- **REASONS WHY SLAVE TRADE WAS STARTED**
- They were needed to carry goods from the interior to the coast and back.
- African kings and chiefs wanted to provide cheap labour in countries abroad.
- Slaves were needed to provide cheap labour in countries abroad.

NB: Africa chiefs and kings never wanted slave trade to come to an end because it was profitable for them. It made them rich.

HOW SLAVES WERE GOT.

- Through raids
- By selling war captives
- Through surprise attacks

Reasons why Islamic faith took long to spread in Uganda.

- People hated Arabs because of slave trade.
- The Arabs were mainly interested in trade rather than spread of their faith.
- People feared circumcision.

ACTIVITY

1. What is slave trade?
2. Give the difference between slavery and slave trade.

3. Why did the people of Uganda hate the Arabs.
4. Of what importance was slave trade to African kings and chiefs.

LESSON 42
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: Effects of slave trade in Uganda
Read and write: abolition, slave trade, agreement, depopulation.

EFFECTS OF SLAVE TRADE

- It led to depopulation of the areas where it was carried out.
- Loss of lives
- Destruction of property
- Hatred between the local people and their leaders.
- It led to death agriculture since able bodied men who could carry out were taken away as slaves.
- It led to the development of some towns.
- It led to misery and suffering of people.

Abolition of slave trade.

Dr. David Living stone made negative reports about slave trade to his home government which led to the coming of the missionaries who decampaigned slave trade.

Dr. Livingstone was a missionary doctor as well as an explorer who helped to stop slave trade in East Africa.
The completion of Uganda railway also helped in ending slave trade since trains instead of slaves would carry goods.

Agreements that were signed to end slave trade.

- Moresby treaty in 1822
- Hamerton treaty in 1845
- Frere treaty in 1873

NB: Zanzibar was the largest slave market in the whole world.
Tabora was the largest inland slave market in East Africa.

Activity

1. How did slave trade lead to the decline of agriculture in Uganda?
2. Give any one agreement that was signed to end slave trade in East Africa.

3. How did the construction of the Uganda railway help to abolish slave trade?
4. What role was played by Dr. David Livingstone in the abolition of slave trade?

LESSON 43
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA.
SUB-TOPIC: Indian traders in Uganda
Read and write: Rupees, natives, banyans, Aldina visram.

INDIAN TRADERS

- They came from India. Some of the Indian traders who came to Uganda were known as Banyans.
- The Banyans were commonly known as money lenders because they used to lend money to the natives traders.
- The Banyans are the ones who started banking systems in Uganda (East Africa)

Reasons for the coming of Indian traders.

- To trade
- To look for raw materials for their industries.
- To look for market for their goods.
- Love for adventure.

N:B The main traders introduced rupees which were the second form of currency to be introduced in Uganda.
The Indian rupees replaced the cowrie shells which were introduced by Arabs.
The Indian Rupees were later replaced by the British Shillings.
The Indian rupees introduced finished goods and opened up shops as well as setting up industries which up to now employ many Ugandans.
Aldina Visram opened the first shop in Kampala in 1901.
Madhvan opened up kakira sugar works.
N.K Metha opened up Lugazi sugar works.
N.B Other Indians who came to Uganda were the Indians coolies.
The Indian coolies were not traders but were brought by the British to help in the construction of the Uganda railway.
Indian coolies were brought because the natives had refused to work on the railway.

Reasons why the natives refused to work on the railway

- They never wanted to leave their families behind.
- They were tired with working for long hours.
- They were mistreated by their supervisors
- They were attacked by wild animals and tropical diseases.
- They never wanted the railway to pass through their land.

ACTIVITY

1. Who were the Banyans?
2. Give two reasons why Africans refused to work on the Ugandan railway.
3. How was the problem of labour shortage solved during the construction of the Uganda railway?
4. How did the natives in Uganda benefit from the coming of Indians?

LESSON 44
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: European traders
Read and write: European, communication, association, legitimate.

EUROPEAN TRADERS

The European traders in Uganda were mainly from Britain. They did their work through a trading company called Imperial British East African Company (IBEACO)
The IBEACO was started by sir. William Mackinnon in 1888.
Sir William Mackinnon started this company in 1887 but by then it was known as The British East Africa Association. It then changed its name to Imperial British East African Company in 1888.
The main work of IBEACO was to maintain British influence in Uganda and protect the missionaries and ensure peace.

Responsibilities of IBEACO in Uganda

- To set up a British commercial empire in East African.
- To set up better communication and transport network.
- To promote legitimate trade
- To block any other foreign influence in East Africa apart from that of the British.

N.B The IBEACO in Uganda were represented by Captain Fredrick Lugard.
Captain Fredrick Lugard arrived in Uganda in 1890 and built Fort Edward at old Kampala hill when he raised the company's flag.
N.B, After sometime the IBEACO ran bankrupt.

Reasons why IBEACO ran Bankrupt

- It lacked reliable sources of income.
- It got involved in political administration which was costly.
- It employed very many workers.
- It had corrupt officials.

N.B Bishop Alfred Turker of the church missionary society mobilized funds for IBEACO when it ran bankrupt.
Bishop Alfred Turker ran a fundraising drive for the IBEACO because the missionaries wanted protection from the company.

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the founder of Imperial British East Africa Company?
2. Give two reasons why the IBEACO ran bankrupt in Uganda,
3. Why was IBEACO formed?
4. How was the IBEACO useful to the church missionary society?

LESSON 45
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: Explorers.
Read and write: Explorer, Geography, Hannington Speke and Joseph Thompson.

EXPLORERS

Explorers are people who go to places of interest mainly to find more about the geography of these places.

Explorers are people who mainly came to Uganda in order to find out its geography.
Most European explorers who came to Uganda came from Britain.

Most European explorers who came to Uganda wanted to find the source of River Nile.

The main reason for the coming of European explorers to Uganda was to find the source of River Nile.

Famous European Explorers in Uganda.

John Hannington Speke
James Grant
Henry Morton Stanley
Richard Burton

Sir Samuel Baker
Joseph Thompson

ACTIVITY
1. Who is an explorer?
2. Why did most European explorers come to Uganda?
3. Mention any three European explorers who came to Uganda.
4. How was river Nile responsible for the coming of European explorers to Uganda?

LESSON 46
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: John Hannington Speke
Read and write: palace, rifle, disregard,and sultan.

JOHN HANNINGTON SPEKE

- He was the first European explorer to come to Uganda.
- He was welcomed by kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda.
- His main interest was to find the source of the Nile.
- He came to Uganda two times.
- He first came with Richard Burton.
- They passed through Zanzibar and were welcomed by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Reasons why most European Explorers who came to Uganda passed through Zanzibar.

- To get permission from the sultan of Zanzibar.
- To get translators
- To get people to guide them into interior.

John Speke and Richard Burton were the first European explorers to seek Lake Tanganyika.

- Richard Burton fell sick and was left at Tabora as Speke moved Northwards where he saw Lake Nalubaale.

Speke named it Lake Victoria after the Queen of England at the time.

Speke believed that it was the source of Nile River but Richard Burton disagreed him and they returned to England as enemies.

Speke was then sent back with James Grant.

Speke and Grant were welcomed by king Rumanika of Karagwe.

Unfortunately Grant also fell sick at Karagwe and was left under the care of the king Rumanika.

John Speke then reached palace of Kabaka Mutesa II and he was welcomed. He gave gifts like a rifle, knives and beads to Mutesa,
Speke then moved East wards to Jinja where he saw the source of the Nile.
He also saw and named Rippon falls after lord Rippon the president of Royal Geographical society by then.
He was later joined by Grant and together they moved northwards and met Sir Samuel Baker at Gondokoro in South Sudan.

N.B It is wrong to say that John Speke discovered the source of the Nile because the local people had already seen.

ACTIVITY
1. Name the king of Karagwe who welcomed Speke and Grant.
2. Why did most European explorers come to Uganda?
3. Why is it wrong to say that John Speke discovered the source of the Nile?
4. Give two reasons why European explorers who came to Uganda passed through Zanzibar.

LESSON 47
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: The Bakers
Read and write: Travel, re-name, Queen, Murchison falls

The BAKERS
They include Sir Samuel Baker and his wife Jane Baker.
- Sir Samuel Baker travelled with wife who later died of malaria in Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker tried to find the source of Nile starting from the mouth to the North.
- The mouth of river Nile is in Egypt (Mediterranean sea)
- Sir Samuel Baker met John Speke and James Grant at Gondokoro who told him that they had already seen the source of the Nile Uganda.
- He continued to Uganda and saw Lake Mwitanzigye which he renamed Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria.

-Mwitanzigye means the killer of locusts.

- Sir Samuel Baker saw and named Murchison falls. He named them after lord Murchison the president of Royal Geographical Society at the time.

N.B. Sir Samuel Baker was also the first governor of Equatorial province. He helped to stop slave trade in Acholi land by building Fort Patiko.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the explorer who tried to find the source of the Nile starting from the mouth.
2. What is the meaning of the name Mwitanzigye?
3. Why did Sir Samuel Baker name Lake Mwitanzigye Lake Albert?
4. Name any two physical features in Uganda that were named by Sir Samuel Baker.

LESSON 48
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA.
SUB-TOPIC: JOSEPH THOMPSON AND HENRY MORTON STANELY
Read and write: missionary, exploration, Masai, successfully.

JOSEPH THOMPSON

He was sent by the Royal Geographical Society to find the shortest route from East African coast to Lake Victoria.
- He was the first European explorer to cross the land of the Masai and Nandi in Kenya successfully.

N.B. Most European explorers who came to Uganda passed through Tanzania because they feared the hostile tribes in Kenya .These hostile tribes included the Nandi, and the Masai.

HENRY MORTON STANELY

- He made three journeys to East Africa.
- In Uganda he came to solve the Question of the Nile and its connection to other features.
- He circumnavigated Lake Victoria to see if it is the source of river Nile as it was said by John Speke.
- He was the first European explorer to see Mt Rwenzori.
- He named it the mountains of the moon because its snow capped peak looked like a new moon.
- He was the first European explorer to see Lake George and Lake Edward.

N.B. Once upon time Stanley visited the kingdom of Buganda.
He told Kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda stories about Christianity. Kabaka Mutesa I picked interest and decided to invite the missionaries.
Henry Stanley helped Kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda to write a letter to the queen of England inviting the missionaries to come.

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the first European explorer to cross the Masai land successfully?
2. Why did Henry Morton Stanley name Mt Rwenzori the mountain of the moon?
3. How did Stanley help in the spread of Christianity in Uganda?
4. Name the physical feature that was named by Joseph Thompson.

LESSON 49
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: Problems faced by explorers
Read and write: Terrain, foundation

Problems faced by early explorers in Uganda.

- Communication barrier
- Hostile tribes
- Tropical diseases
- Long journeys
- Shortage of food and water
- Poor transport and communication
- Difficult terrains to cross.

Effects/ results/ impacts/ outcomes of the activities of explorers in Uganda.

- They made Uganda known to the rest of the world.
- They led to the coming of the other foreigners.
- They provide information which led to the abolition of slave trade.
- They renamed the physical features of Uganda.
- They introduced new cultures to Uganda.
- They led to the coming of missionaries.

N.B. Most of the Europeans explorers who came to Uganda were sent by the Royal Geographical Society (R.G.S)

- Most of the explorers who came to Uganda passed from Bagamoyo in Tanzania but not Kenya because they feared hostile tribes.

ACTIVITY

1. Outline any two problems faced by European explorers in Uganda.
2. Name the body that sponsored most European explorers to Uganda.
3. How were the explorers responsible for the coming of missionaries?
4. Of what importance was Bagamoyo to most European explorers?

LESSON 50
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONERIES
Read and write: persecute, converts, missionary, Protestants.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

A missionary is a person who spreads his/her religion in a foreign land. Christian missionaries who came to Uganda were mainly sent by the Church Missionary Society.

Reasons for the coming of the missionaries

- To spread Christianity
- To stop slave trade
- To spread western civilization
- To teach reading ,writing and arithmetic
- To stop bad cultural practices.
- To promote legitimate trade.

Main groups of missionaries.

- Protestant missionaries
- Roman Catholic missionaries

Christian missionaries were invited to Uganda by Kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda through a letter that he was helped to write by Henry Morton Stanley.

- The letter was give to a French explorer called Lenant De.Bellefonds to take it to England.

He was killed in Sudan but the letter was published by the Daily Telegraph Newspaper.

Reasons why Kabaka Mutesa invited the missionaries.

- He wanted them to teach his people the 3R'S (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic).

- He thought they would give him guns.

Protestant missionaries

- They are also known as Anglicans.
- They were the first Christian missionaries to come to Uganda.
- The first group of protestant missionaries arrived on 31st July 1877. They include Shergold smith , Reverend C.T Wilson and O'Neil. They were later joined by Alexander Mackey who arrived in 1878.

Other protestants missionaries in Uganda

Reverend G. Litchfield
C.W Pearson
Dr. Felkin

N.B .Shergold smith and O'Neil were killed at ukerewe Island on Lake Victoria.

- Alexander Mackay was the leader of Church Missionary Society in Uganda.
- Alexander Mackay was the most practical missionary in Uganda.
- He was a teacher.
- He was a builder.
- He was a carpenter.
- He was a printer.
- He brought the first printing press to Uganda. It was used to print prayer books and other books they used to teach.
- Alexander Mackay was stationed at Nateete in Kampala.

ACTIVITY

1. Who is a missionary?
2. Give any three reasons for the coming of missionary.
3. Give any two reasons why Kabaka Mutesa I invited the missionaries.
4. How did the printing press of Alexander MacKay help to promote the spread of Christianity in Uganda?

LESSON 51
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: The Roman Catholic Church
Read and write: catholic, French, lourdel, Holy Ghost.

The Roman catholic church

- They were second group of Christian missionaries in Uganda.
- They were under different groups at different times as follows.
- The white fathers
- The Mill Hill fathers
- The Verona fathers
- The Methodist fathers
- The holy ghost fathers

The white fathers

They were the first Catholics in Uganda.
They were sent by cardinal Lavengerie Algeria. They arrived in Uganda at Kigungu in Entebbe on 17th February i879. They were led by Father Simon Lourdel (Mapeera) and Brother Amans Delmas.

Other catholic missionaries

Father Leon Livinhac
Father Girault Ludovic
Father Leon Barbot
N.B. Father Simon lourdel was nicknamed Mapeera by the Baganda from the French word “mon pere” which means father.

The Mill Hill fathers

They arrived in Uganda in 1895
They included Bishop Hanthon, Father Mathias, Father J.K kestes and Father Plunket.

The Verona fathers

They arrived in Uganda in 1910 and set up mission stations in Northern Uganda in Moroto and Gulu.

Challenges faced by missionaries in Uganda.

Before Mutesa 1 died, he had lost trust in the foreigners because they did not give him what he wanted.

- The Christian converts were no longer obeying the kabaka.
- The Christian converts rejected their traditional practices and called them evil.

- In 1884, Kabaka Mutesa died and was succeeded by his son prince Daniel Basamula Mwanga.
- Kabaka Mwanga started persecuting and mistreating the Christian converts.
- By the time of Mutesa's death only Mackay and Reverend Robert were still in Uganda.

Persecution of Christian converts

- A convert is a person who accepts new faith or religion.
- Christian converts therefore were Ugandans who accepted to abandon their traditional beliefs and believed in Christianity.
- The persecution of Christians started during the regime of kabaka Daniel Mwanga.
- He persecuted them because he saw how they disobeyed his father.
- Kabaka Mwanga ordered the killing of different Christian converts.
- He ordered the killing of Christian converts at Namugongo on 3rd June 1885.
- The first three converts to be killed were the pupils of Alexander Mackay who were killed by Mukajanga on 31st January, 1885.

They included;

- Makko Kakumba
- Nuwa sserwanga
- Yusufu Lugalama

Another person to be killed on the orders of mwanga was Bishop Hannington. He was killed in Busoga by chief Luba on the orders of kabaka Mwanga.

Places where Christian converts in Uganda were killed.

- Namugongo
- Munyonyo
- Nakivubo
- Mityana
- Old Kampala
- Owino market

N.B. Bishop Hannington was killed because he used a wrong route according to Buganda's tradition.
Arch Bishop Janan Luwumu was also killed by President Idi Amin in 1977.
A martyr is a person who accepts to die for his faith in God.

According to the Bible, the first martyr was St. Stephen who was stoned to death.

ACTIVITY

1. Who is a martyr?
2. Why was Bishop Hannington killed?
3. Mention the three pupils of Alexander MacKay who were killed by mukajanga on the orders of kabaka Mwanga.
4. How did the Uganda martyrs meet their death?

LESSON 52
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: Constructions of Christian missionaries in Uganda.
Read and write: contributions, formal education, technology, cultures.

Contributions of Christian missionaries to Uganda.

- They built churches e.g. Lubaga, Namugongo and Namirembe.
- They built schools e.g. Namilyango College, Buddo college, Gayaza, Namagunga and Mengo.
- They introduced new dressing styles.
- They introduced new crops e.g. Kenneth Borup introduced fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda.
- They taught practical skills e.g. carpentry.
- They built hospitals e.g. Mengo, Lubaga, and Nsambya.
- They introduced Christianity
- They introduced modern medicine

Negative effects of the missionaries.

- They undermined African cultures.
- They undermined African technology
- They divided the Africans in terms of Catholicism and Protestantism.
- They led to the colonization of Uganda.

The role played by missionaries in the colonization of Uganda.

- They divided the people on religious basis.
- They softened the minds of Ugandans to accept the minds of Ugandans to accept colonization.

Problems faced by Christian missionaries in Uganda.

- Tropical diseases.
- Poor transport and communication.
- Shortage of supplies
- Dangerous wild animals

- Communication barriers

N.B. Robert Ashe introduced the first bicycle in Uganda in 1892.
- Dr. Albert cook built Mengo hospital.
- Mengo hospital was the first hospital to be built in Uganda.

ACTIVITY

1. Who built Mengo hospital?
2. Explain any one role played by the missionaries in the colonization of Uganda.
3. How did the missionaries benefit the economic development of Uganda?
4. Give any two contributions of missionaries towards the economic development of Uganda.

LESSON 53
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: Colonial administrators
Read and write: colonialists, administrators, agreement, collaborators.

COLONIAL ADMNISTRATORS

- A colonialist is a person who takes over the country that is not his and starts ruling it.
- The situation in which a state is ruled by people from more powerful state is known as colonialism.
- Colonialists who came to Uganda were known as administrators.

Reasons for the coming of colonialists

- They wanted to invest their surplus capital.
- They wanted market for the finished goods
- They wanted raw materials to feed their home industries.
- They wanted political prestige
- They wanted to protect their missionaries.

Uganda under the colonial rule

Uganda was colonized by the British.
This is the reason why Uganda uses English as an official language.

- Uganda also uses English because it is a member of Common Wealth Organization.

Methods that were used by the colonialists toestablish their rule.

- Signing treaties

- Divide and rule method
- Use of force
- Through collaborators
- Through company work

N.B. Agreements were used in areas where local leaders willingly accepted colonial influence.
Force was used in places where local leaders refused to support colonial influence.

ACTIVITY

1. Define a colonialist
2. Give two reasons why colonialists came to Uganda.
3. Why does Uganda use English as her official language?
4. Give two ways how the colonialists tried to take over power in Uganda.

LESSON 54
SUB-TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
Read and write: Collaborators, resistors, influence.

Collaborators

During colonial rule, collaborators were native people who supported colonial work.

Examples of collaborators

- Semei Kakungulu (East)
- Nuwa Mbaguta (West)
- Apollo kaggwa (Central)
- Omukama Kasagama of Tooro

Reasons for collaboration

- They were given gifts
- They wanted favour from the colonialists
- They didn't the end results of the colonialism.

N.B. People who resisted colonial influence from the start are known as resistors.

Examples of resistors

- Omukama kabalega of Bunyoro
- Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda
- Chief Awich of payera in Acholi

N.B . Omukama kabalega of Bunyoro was the leader of Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro where the Banyoro never wanted to be ruled by Baganda agents.
Chief Awich of payera in Acholi was the leader of Lamogi rebellion where the Acholi were against forced registration of guns.
Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda staged Mwanga's revolt
N.B. Both Mwanga and kabalega were captured by Colonel Henry Coloville and taken into exile in Seychelles islands.

ACTIVITY
1. Who are collaborators?
2. How is Kabaka Mwanga related to Omukama Kabalega?
3. Name any two resistors in Uganda.
4. Why was Kabaka Mwanga exiled?

LESSON 55
TOPIC: FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB-TOPIC: Establishment of British rule in Uganda.
Read and write: Establish, company, Association, agreement

Establishment of British rule in Uganda.

- The British mainly introduced their influence through company work (IBEACO)
- It was started by Sir William MacKinnon and later got a charter in 1888 and the British East Africa Company.
- The British developed much interest in Uganda in order to have control over the Nile from the source to the mouth.
- The IBEACO in Uganda was represented by Captain Fredrick Lugard.
- Lugard signed a treaty of protection with kabaka Mwanga which had the following provisions.
- Buganda was to be protected by IBEACO.
- Buganda was not to sign any agreement with another country.
- Missionaries were to be free in spreading Christianity in Buganda.

N.B. In 1893, the IBEACO ran bankrupt, Sir Gerald portal was then sent to Uganda to come and study the political situation.

- Sir Gerald Portal then recommended that Uganda should be declared a British protectorate.
- Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894 by Lord Ross Berry.

ACTIVITY

1. State the role of Sir Gerald portal in declaring Uganda a British protectorate?
2. Who decreed Uganda a British protectorate?
3. Why Captain Fredrick Lugard sign an agreement with kabaka mwanga?
4. Who was the founder of IBEACO?

LESSON. 56
TOPIC: HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION
SUB-TOPIC: ANATION
Read and write: nation, scramble, partition, heterogeneous.

A NATION

A nation is a large group of people with the similar historical background living in an area under one government.

Types of nations

Monolithic nation
Heterogeneous nation

Monolithic nation

This is a type of a nation in which almost all people speak the same language. This is because such nation is made up of only one or few tribes.

Heterogeneous nation

This is the type of a nation in which people speak different languages and such a nation may fail to have a national language.
N.B. Uganda is a heterogeneous nation while Rwanda is a monolithic nation.
Uganda doesn't have a national language because it is a multilingual nation.
N.B. At first Uganda was a large area with different independent nations which were monolithic in nature.

The Berlin Conference of 1884.

This was the meeting that was held in Berlin under the chairmanship of chancellor Otto von Bismarck.

This conference was held in order to ensure peaceful division of African territory among European powers.
This led to scramble and partition of Africa.

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

This was the rush of European powers to get colonies in Africa.

Partition of Africa

This was the division of African territory among European powers.

Reasons for scramble and partition of Africa

- They wanted to invest their surplus capital
- There wanted raw materials to feed their industries.
- They wanted markets for their finished goods
- They wanted to get employment opportunities.
- They wanted political pride
- They wanted to stop slave trade
- They wanted to spread Christianity

N.B. present day Uganda was taken over by the British. Different areas were brought together through signing agreement between native leaders and the British colonial administrators.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the following;
(I)Scramble for Africa
(ii)Partition of Africa
(iii)A nation
Mention the two types of a nation.
Why was the Berlin conference held in 1884?

LESSON 57
Topic: How Uganda became a nation.
Sub topic: Colonial Agreements signed in Uganda
Read and write: Agreement, protectorate, Representative, signatory

Colonial agreements signed in Uganda.

- The 1894 protectorate treaty
- The 1900 Buganda agreement
- The Tooro agreement
- The Ankole agreement
- The Bunyoro agreement

The 1894 protectorate treaty

- It was to be signed in Uganda. It was signed between Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda and Sir Gerald Portal.
- Sir Gerald portal recommended Uganda to be a British Protectorate.
- Lord Ross Berry declared Uganda a British protectorate

The Tooro agreement

It was signed between Omukama Kasagama of Tooro and Sir Gerald Portal. It made Tooro lose independence to the British.
Hut and gun taxes were introduced.

The Bunyoro agreement (1896)
It was signed between Sir Tito Wingi of Bunyoro and Mr. Berkerlye on behalf of the Queens government.

The 1901 Ankole Agreement
It was signed between Omugabe Kahanga of Ankole and Sir Fredrick Jackson who represented the British.
Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
The counties of Igara, Kajava Buhweju and Bunyaruguru were taken away from Bunyoro and added to Ankole.

Activity

1. Who signed the Ankole agreement on behalf of the British government?
2. Name the taxes that were introduced after the signing of Tooro agreement.
3. How did the Tooro agreement affect the natives of Tooro?
4. Who signed the Tooro agreement on behalf of the Kingdom?

LESSON 58
Topic: How Uganda became a nation
Subtopic: The 1900 Buganda Agreement
Read and write: Agreement, taxation, governance, Sir Harry Johnston.

The 1900 Buganda Agreement

- It was signed between Buganda Kingdom and the British government.

- During the time of the signing 1900 Buganda agreement. The Kabaka of Buganda was Daudi Chwa but he was still young therefore he did not sign it.
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa is the one who signed this agreement on behalf of Buganda kingdom since he was the chief regent of Kabaka Daudi Chwa.

N.B. Kabaka Mwanga did not sign the 1900 Buganda agreement because he was in exile.
- Sir Harry Johnston is the one who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government.

Terms of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.
- Land
- Taxation
- Governance

Land
The land of Buganda was divided into:-
- Mailo land and Crown land
- Mailo land was for the Kabakla and other members of the royal family.
- Crown land was for the queen of England (it belonged to the colonial government)

Taxation
Taxes were introduced. They included gun tax and Hut tax of Rupees.

Governance
- The powers of the Kabaka were reduced.
- More powers were given to the Lukiiko.

Activity
1. Who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of Buganda Kingdom?
2. How were the powers of the Kabaka treated by the 1900 Buganda agreement?
3. Name the taxes that were introduced by the 1900 Buganda agreement.
4. Why didn't Kabaka Mwanga sign the 1900 Buganda Agreement?

LESSON 59
Topic: How Uganda became a nation
Subtopic: Effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement.
Read and write: Lukiiko, crown, administration regents.

Effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

- The powers of the Kabaka were reduced.
- The Lukiiko was given more power.
- Buganda kingdom was expanded and divided into counties.
- Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
- Buganda's land was classified into Mailo land and crown land

N.B. During Mailo land given to the Kingdom while Crown land was given to the British government.
-Special land was set aside for places of worship and administration.

N.B. During the time of the signing of 1900 Buganda agreement. Buganda Kingdom was under the leadership of regents. Since the king was still young.

Regents.
These were the Baganda chiefs that were chosen to assist the infant Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
They included the following.

- Sir Apollo –Kaggwa
- Stanslas Mugwanya
- Zakaria Kisingiri

Activity

1. Name the three regents of Kabaka Daudi Chwa
2. Who was the chief regent of Kabaka Daudi Chwa?
3. How important was Crown land to the British government?
4. Why did you think the Kabaka was not happy with the 1900 Buganda agreement?

LESSON 60
Topic: How Uganda became a nation
Subtopic: Evolution of Uganda's boundaries.
Reads and write: Boundary, province, government, international.

Evolution of Uganda's boundaries.

When fixing Uganda's International boundaries, some parts were added on to it and others taken away from it.
The fixture was done as follows:

1. Nyanza province: it was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902

Reasons

- In order for the railway to be under one administration
- To combine the Masai and the Nandi for easy governance.
- For the Ugandan government to concentrate on developing the North.

2. West Nile.
   It was transferred from Belgian Congo (DRC today) in 1914. The main reason was to have full control over the Nile by the British.
3. Lado enclave.
   It was transferred in exchange with southern Sudan in 1914. The main reason was to separate Sudanese from Acholi in order to control resistance.
4. North Eastern part of Uganda.
   It was transferred from Kenya to Uganda in 1926.

   Reason
   To separate the Karimojongs from the Turkana in order to control cattle rustling

   Activity
   1. Give the reasons why Nyanza province was transferred from Uganda to Kenya.
   2. How was cattle rustling between the Karimojongs and the Turkana controlled?
   3. In which year was Lado enclave transferred?
   4. Why was the West Nile province transferred from Beligian Congo?

LESSON 61
Topic: How Uganda became a nation.
Subtopic: Evolution of Uganda's Boundaries.
Read and write: Rift valley features. Beligian Congo, Fixing

South western part of Uganda
It was transferred from Germany East Africa to Uganda in 1910.

Western part of Uganda.
The area near Lake Albert was transferred to Beligian Congo in 1910 while the area near Lake Edward was given to Uganda in the same year.

The British used features like lakes, Rivers, mountains and the rift valley to fix boundaries because they are permanent.

A MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES.
Refer to New Vision primary SST BK5 Page 164

Effects of boundary fixing

- It helped to give Uganda a name, shape and size.

Negative effects of boundary fixing

- The natives were displaced from their land.
- Some natives were separated from their relatives.
- Some tribes and communities were split up

N.B. After the fixing of Uganda's boundaries forming the nation of Uganda. The British started their administration through commissioners and Governors.

Activity

1. How did the fixing of Uganda's boundaries affect communities?
2. Name the part that was transferred to Uganda from Germany East Africa.
3. Give one advantage of fixing Uganda's boundaries.
4. How was the question of administration of the railway delt with in the fixing of boundaries?

LESSON 62
Topic: How Uganda became a nation
Subtopic: The British Commissioners in Uganda.
Read and write: commission, governor, British, Government.

The British Commissioners in Uganda.
A commissioner is a person responsible for controlling of finding out about something.

Examples of British commissioners in Uganda.

1. Colonel Henry Colovilla
2. Major Jerman
3. Sir Fredrick Jackson
4. George Wilson
5. Sir Harry Johnstone

6. Sir James Sadler
7. E.J.L Berkeley
8. Sir James Sadler

British governors in Uganda.

A governor is the official head of a country or a region governed or politically controlled by another country.

Examples of Governors in Uganda.

Sir Hesketh Bell
Capt. H.E.S Cordeaux
SIR Fredrick Jackson.
Sir Robert Thone Coryndon (1918-1923)
Sir Geoffrey Archer (1922-1925)
Sir William Gowers (1925-1932)
Sir Phillip Mitchel (1935-1939)
Sir Charles Dundas (1939-1914)
Sir John Hathon Hall (1944-1952)
Sir Andrew Cohen (1952-1957)
Sir Fredrick Crawford (1957-1961)
Sir Walter Coutts (1961-1962)

Activity

1. Who is a commissioner?
2. Who is a governor?
3. Who was the last governor of Uganda?
4. Who was the first governor of Uganda?

LESSON 63
Topic: How Uganda became a nation
Subtopic: Contributions of some governors in Uganda
Read and write: Governor, Department, university, Nomination.

Sir Hesketh Bell

- He was the first governor of Uganda.
- He encouraged the growing of cash crops in Uganda
- He constructed roads
- He started the department of agriculture in Uganda.
- He introduced the first ford in Uganda
- He linked the railway from Jinja to Namasagali.

- He established steamers on lake Victoria, lake Kyoga and Albert
- He brought new coffee seeds in Uganda.

Sir Fredrick Jackson

- He ruled Uganda during the 1st world war
- He started the building of Mulago hospital
- He stopped lamogi rebellion in 1911.
  NB. The Lamogi rebellion took place in Acholi from 190-1911. It was led by Chief Awich of Payera. The Acholi were protesting the forced registration of guns.

Sir Robert Thone Coryndon.
He started the legislative council in 1921

Sir Phillip Mitchell
He promoted higher education by turning Makerere college into a university

Sir Geoffrey Archer.
He opened Makerere College in 1921.

Sir John Hathon Hall.
He nominated the first three Africans to the LEGCO

The first three Africans to be nominated on the LEGCO

1. Mr. M.E Kawalya Kaggwa from Buganda (Central)
2. Mr. Petero Akiiki Nyangabyaki from Bunyoro (Western)
3. Mr. Zirabamuzare Yekonia from Busoga (Eastern)

N.B. Yekosofati Innyon from Acholi (North) was also nominated by sir John Hall in 1949
- Political parties started during the reign of Sir John Hall.
He stopped riots in 1949

Sir Andrew Cohen

- He completed Owen falls dam.
- He opened radio Uganda
- He exiled Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda in London in 1953.

Reasons why Kabaka Mutesa II was exiled in London by Sir Andrew Cohen.

- He opposed the idea of East African federation.

- He wanted Buganda to be an independent state.

N.B. The Kabaka returned from exile in 1955 after the signing of Namirembe agreement.

Namirembe agreement was signed between Sir Keith Hancork on behalf of the British government and Michael Kintu on behalf of Buganda Kingdom.

Sir Walter Coutts.

He was the last governor of Uganda.

Activity

1. Why was the Namirembe agreement signed?
2. How did the first Africans join the LEGCO in Uganda?
3. Why is Sir Hesketh Bell remembered in the history of Uganda?
4. Name the first three Africans to join the LEGCO in Uganda in 1945.

LESSON 64

Topic: How Uganda became a nation

Subtopic: colonial Administrative systems used by the British in Uganda.

Read and write: systems, Administration, Communication, rebellions.

Colonial Administrative systems used by the British in Uganda.

The British mainly used two systems of administration. They include

- Direct rule
- Indirect rule

Direct rule

This is the system of administration where colonialists directly took control over their areas of influence.

Disadvantages of direct rule

- Communication barrier
- Resistance
- Hatred
- Loss of power by local leaders.

Indirect rule

This was the system of administration where colonialist used local chiefs and kings to rule on their behalf.

- In Uganda, the British mainly used indirect rule.
- Indirect rule was introduced in Africa by Captain Fredrick Lugard.

Advantages of indirect rule.

- It solved the problems of communication barrier
- It reduced rebellions
- It encouraged leadership skills among natives.
- It was cheap in terms of administration.
- Native leaders were able to mobilize the people

Disadvantages of indirect rule

- The natives hated their leaders.
- It caused division among the natives.
- Local leaders were used as puppets.

Activity

1. What is indirect rule?
2. Why did the British use indirect rule in Uganda?
3. Why do you think the British never used direct rule in Uganda?
4. Name the two systems of administration the British mainly use

LESSON 65
Topic: How Uganda became a nation.
Subtopic: Effects of Colonial rule.
Read and write: Economic, political, social, modern.

Effects of colonial rule.

These effects were political, economic and social in nature. They are either positive or negative.

Economic effects

Positive

- Roads were constructed
- Schools were built
- Cash crops were introduced
- Hospitals were built
- Good means of transport were introduced.
- Office jobs were started
- Taxes were introduced.

Negative.

- Local technology was undermined
- There was forced labour
- Natives lost their land
- Over exploitation of resources.
- Unfair taxation.

Social effects

Positive

- Modern clothes were introduced
- Modern homes were introduced
- English as a new language was introduced
- Formal education was introduced
- Modern domestic facilities were introduced.

Negative social effects

- Christianity undermined African Traditional Religion.
- Africans were not respected
- Segregation of people
- The natives were denied from their culture.

POLITICAL EFFECTS

Positive

- Modern systems of administration were introduced.
- Native leaders became politically skillful
- Introduction of modern laws
- Formation of Uganda as a nation.

Negative political effects

- Loss of independence by the natives.
- Introduction of foreign friendly laws
- Loss powers by native leaders.

N.B. The colonial government had its capital at Entebbe

- Entebbe was the capital city of Uganda during the colonial times.

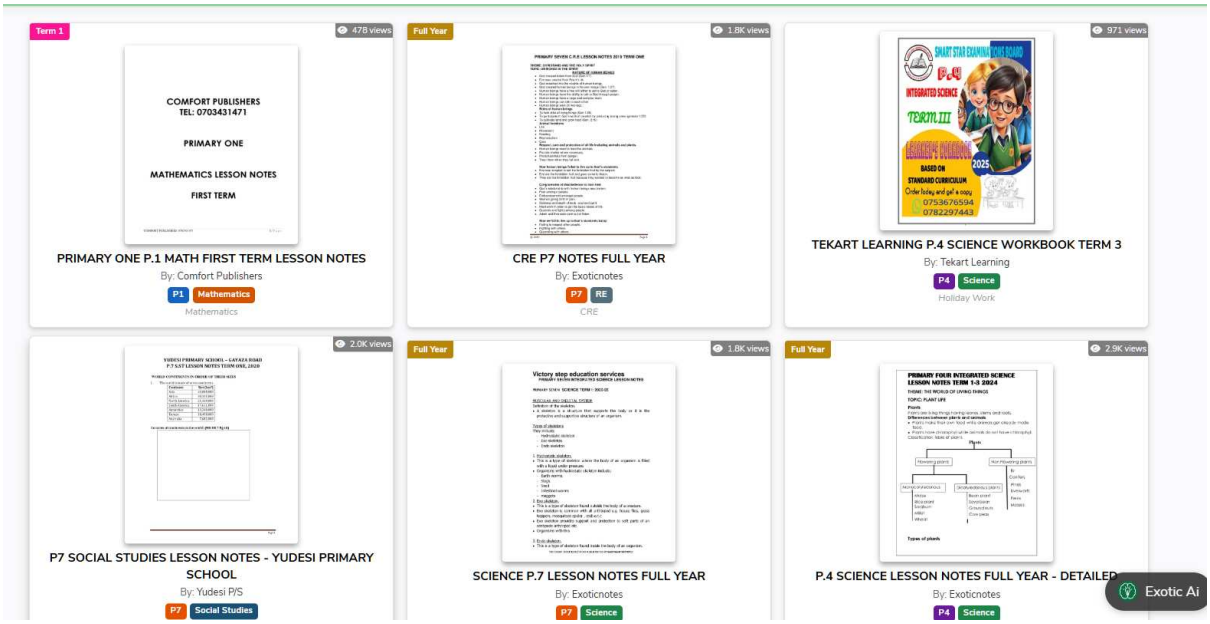
Dr. Milton Obote shifted the capital from Entebbe to Kampala in 1962.

Activity.

1. What was the capital of Uganda during the colonial times?
2. How did colonial rule negatively affect the economic development of Uganda?

3. Why was the capital shifted from Entebbe to Kampala at the time independence?
4. Why is English used in Uganda as an official language?

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