ST. CATHERINE JUNIOR SCHOOL

Standard social studies primary five lesson notes Term one

Topic: **map work**

Sub topic: **elements of a good map**

(a) A map is a representation of an object drawn as seen from above.

(b) A picture is a representative of an object drawn as seen from aside.

Picture map

Elements / features / attributes of a good map

1. Key
2. Title or heading
3. Compass direction
4. Scale
5. Frame
6. Boundary

Key

It is a table bearing symbols used on a map and their meaning

The main function of a key is to interpret symbols and signs used on a map

Symbol meaning

Quarry

Bridge

Rift valley

Water falls

River

Dam

Railway line

Title

It is the name or heading of a map

It helps us to know what the map is all about

Compass direction:

It is a symbol that is used to show direction of places on a map

Primary / cardinal points

North

East

West

South

Secondary points

North west

North east

South west

South east

Scale
Scale helps to determine the actual distance between places on a map
Type of scales
Linear
Representative fractional scale
1:1000km or 1km
1000
Statement scale
1cm represents 50km
1cm = 50km
Latitudes and longitudes
Latitudes are imaginary liens drawn on a map running from East to West
Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from north to South
Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator
Longitude is the distance East of west of the prime meridian
Examples of major latitudes
Equator 0^0
Tropic of cancer 23 ½^0 N
Tropic of Capricorn 23 ½ ^{0}S
Arctic circle 66 ½ ^{0}N
Antarctic circle 66 ½ ^{0}S
Uses of latitudes
They help in location of places on a map
They determine climate of a place

Longitudes
Examples of major longitudes
Prime meridian / Greenwich meridian 0^0
International dateline 180^0 or W

Uses of longitudes
They help to locate places on the map
They help to determine time using the Greenwich meridian
They help in determination of dates using the international dateline
Location of Uganda and her neighbours
Ways of locating places
Using physical features
Using the compass direction
Using longitudes and latitudes
Using landmarks
Using the position of the sun

Locating Uganda

It lies in the continent of Africa in the region of East Africa
It lies between latitudes 4 ¼ ^{0}N and 1 ½ ^{0}S of the equator
It lies between longitudes 290^{0}E and 350^0 East of the Greenwich meridian
Map of Uganda

Direction	country	capital city	president
North	South Sudan	Juba	H.e Salva Kiir
East	Kenya	Nairobi	H.e. Mwai Kibaki
West	DR Congo	Kinshaha	H.e Joseph Kabila
South	Tanzania	Dodoma	H.e. Jakaya Kikwete
South West	Rwanda	Kigali	H. e. Paul Kagame

Uganda as a landlocked country
A landlocked country is a country with no direct access to the sea
A country without a coastline
Hinterland is an area which is served by a sea port
Uganda's major seaports include
Port Mombasa in Kenya
Port Dar – es – salaam in Tanzania
Both ports handle Uganda's imports and exports

Problems of landlocked countries
High transport costs
Delays of imports and exports
Highway robberies
High taxation
Expiry of some products due to delays

Solutions
Cooperation with neighbouring countries
Promotion of air transport
Promotion of peace and security with neighbours

Why Uganda should have good relations with neighbours
To enable free movement of her people and goods
To create a wider market for her products
To promote peace and security

The physical features of Uganda
Physical features are natural land forms of an area
Relief is the general appearance of the landscape

Examples of major physical features in Uganda

Mountains / lakes / rivers / rift valley / plateau

Plateau (table land)
A plateau is a flat raised piece of land
The plateau covers the largest part of Uganda

Mountains
A mountain is the highest piece of land

Examples of mountains in Uganda
Rwenzori / Elgon/ Moroto/ Mufumbiro

Mountain Rwenzori
It is the highest mountain in Uganda
It is found in Western Uganda in the district of Kasese and Bundibugyo
It is a block mountain with many peaks that form ranges
It is found along the border of DRC and Uganda
Its highest peak is Margherita
Peak Marherita is snow rapped throughout the year because “The peak crosses the snowline”
HM Stanley was the first European to see Mt. Rwenzori
He name it mountains of the moon because its peaks looked like a rising moon.
The Bamba and Bakonjo live on its slopes in Uganda while the Pygmies live on it in DRC
Donkeys are the major means of transport

Mountain Elgon
It is a volcanic mountain found in Easter part of Uganda in the districts of Bukwo, Sironko, Mbale and Kapchorwa
It is the second highest mountain in Uganda
Its local name is Masaba and Wagagai is its peak
Its along the border of Uganda and Kenya
Joseph Thomson was the first European to see it
It has a large hole on its top called a crater
The Bagishu and Sabiny live on its slopes
The Bagishu grow Arabica coffee and the Sabiny grow wheat.
Kapchorwa is the leading producer of wheat in Uganda

Factors that have favoured the growing of wheat and Arabica coffee on Mt. Elgon
Presence of fertile volcanic soils
Presence of reliable rainfall
Presence of cool climate

Mt. Mufumbiro
It is a volcanic mountain which is active
It is found in the extreme western part of Uganda along the border of Uganda and Rwanda
Muhavura is its peak with a small crater lake
The thick vegetation and Bamboo acts a home of Mr. Gorillas
Mountain Mufumbiro is sometimes referred to as the switezerland of Africa because it is very cool like the Alps of Europe
The Bakiga Bafumbira, Batwa , live on its slopes

Mountain Moroto
It is a volcanic mountain found in North eastern part of Uganda in Moroto
Its peak is summit
It receives little rainfall because it receives dry winds
The Karimojong live on its slopes and practice cattle keeping.

Problems facing people who live on mountain slopes
Soil erosion
Land slides
Volcanic eruptions

How is soil erosion controlled in hilly areas
By contour ploughing
Terracing
Strip cropping

Reasons why mountainous areas are densely populated
There is fertile soil good for crop growing
There is reliable rainfall food for crop growing
There is cool climate good for human settlement

How poor road net work can be overcome in hilly areas
By using donkeys
By building winding roads

Rift valley
A rift valley is a long depression on the earth’s surface with escarpments

Problems faced in rift valley areas
Poor road network
High temperatures

Advantages of the rift valley
They have fertile soils for crop farming
They attract tourists who bring in income

Their grazing grounds for animals
Rift valley lakes are fishing grounds

Lakes
A lake is a hollow (depression) filled with water

Examples of lakes in Uganda
Victoria / Kyoga / George / Edward

Types of lakes
Depression (basin) lakes
Rift valley lakes
Ox – bow lakes
Manmade lakes
Crater lakes
Lava dammed lakes

Depression lakes
Depression lakes were formed by the process of down warping such as L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Mburo, L. Kwania , L. Opeta

Characteristics of depression lakes
They are shallow
They have fresh water

Lake Victoria
It is the largest lake in Uganda
It is shared by the three East African countries
It is crossed by the Equator
It is the source of the Nile
John Speke was the first European to see and name L. Victoria
L. Victoria is locally known as Nalubaale

Inland ports on L. Victoria
Port Jinja, Luzira, Entebbe, Bukakata
Map of L. Victoria showing inland ports MK pg 19

Major activities carried out around lake Victoria
Fishing
Tourism
Crop growing
Trading
Lumbering
Transportation

Problems experienced on lake Victoria
Water hyacinth
Pirates / water robbers
Storms and strong winds
Dangerous water animals

Lake Kyoga
It is the most swampy lake in Uganda
It is swampy because it is swallow
It is surrounded by L. Kwania, L. Opeta and L. Nakivale

Rift valley lakes
They are formed on the floor of the rift valley
They were formed by faulting

Example
Lake Edward
Lake Albert

Characteristics of rift valley lakes
They are deep
They have salty water
They are wide
They are narrow
They are oblong in shape

Lake Albert
It is found in western Uganda in the districts of Hoima Kibaale and Bullisa
It lies along the border of Uganda and DRC
Port Butiaba is its major inland port
Sir Samuel Baker was the first European to see and name it L. Albert
Its locally known as L. Mritanzinga

Economic activities carried out on L. Albert
Fishing/ tourism/ oil exploration / transportation/ trading

Lake Edward
It lies along the border of Uganda and DRC
HM Stanley became the first European to see it
Kazinga channel connects it to L. George
Kazinga channel is a tourist attraction with many hippos

Ox – bow lakes
They are formed as a result of river erosion and deposition
These are found along river Rviz

Manmade lakes
These are lakes formed when man blocks a river valley
These are on lakes formed by man's activities

Examples
Kabaka's lake
Lake Kajjansi
Lake Kibimba
Lake namugongo

Volcanic lakes
These are lakes formed by the process of volcanicity
Categories of volcanic lakes
Crater lakes:
These are lakes formed on top a dead volcano e.g. L. Katwe, lake Elgon crater
Lava dammed lakes
These are lakes formed when lava blocks a river valley e.g. lake Mutand, lake Bulera, Bunyonyi which is the deepest '

Rivers
A river is a stream of water flowing from a place of higher altitude to lower altitude

Types of river
Permanent rivers: These are rivers that flow throughout the year

Seasonal rivers: these are rivers that flow during the rainy season and dry during the dry season.

Stages or courses of a river
Upper / youthful stage
Middle / mature stage
Lower course or old stage / senile

Examples of rivers
River Nile
River Kagera
River Nkusi
River katonga
River semlila
River Kafu
River Achwa

Map of Uganda showing major rivers

Terms related to rivers
Source: point where a river starts
Mouth of a river: point where a river ends
Estrary: wide mouth of a river
Tributary: small river joining a bigger river
Distributary: small river flwoing away from a bigger river.
Gorge: narrow part of a river with an over deepened valley
Confluence: point where rivers meet
Meander: the curved bend of a river

River Nile
It is the longest river in the World.
Its locally known as Kiira.
Its source is at Lake Victoria near Jinja
Its mouth is at Mediterranean sea and it ends in a Delta
Damietta and Rosetta are its two main distributaries
The Nile in Uganda has two sections i.e.
Victoria Nile: between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert
Albert Nile: between Lake Albert and Nimule
River Nile flows northwards because its source is at a higher altitude than the north.
River Achwa is the only tributary of the Nile in Uganda

Water falls along the Nile in Uganda
Bujagali falls, Kavuma falls, Murchison falls.

Dams found along the Nile in Uganda
Bujagali dam, Kiira dam, Nalubaale dam

Nile valley countries
Uganda / Sudan / Egypt / Ethiopia

River kagera
It pours into Lake Victoria
It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania

River Achwa
It is a tributary of river Nile found in northern Uganda
Its main tributaries are Agago and Pager
It is the most extensively used river for irrigation in Uganda

River Katonga
It draws into Lake Victoria

River semlila

Found along the border of Uganda and DRC
It drains into Lake Albert

River Kafu and Nkusi
Kafu flows into Lake Kyoga while Nkusi into Lake Albert

Reasons why transport is difficult on some rivers
They have rapids
They have waterfalls
They have rocks
They are narrow
They wild dangerous aquatic animals.

Problems facing rivers
Dumping of waste materials in them.
Prolonged drought.

Formation of physical features
Mountains
Types of mountains in Uganda
Block mountains (horst mountains)
These were formed by faulting e.g. Rwenzori .

Faulting is the process by which rocks of the earth's crust are broken down.
Two theories or forces explains the formation of block mountains.

(a) Tensional forces
(b) Compressional forces

Formation of block mountains

(a) Compressional
(b) Faults
(c) Horst mountain

Volcanic mountain
These were formed by the process of volcanicity.
Volcanicity is the process by which molten rocks (magima) is forced on the earth's surface.

Magma
Hot molten rocks below the earth's surface
Lava molten rocks on the earth's surface
Crater: hole on top of a volcano
Vent: a hole through which magma reaches the earth's surface.
Eruption: violent release of lava, ash and gases on the surface of the earth.

Types of volcanic mountains
Active volcano: those that are likely to erupt any time
Dormant (sleeping) those that are resting but like to erupt in future.
Dead (extinct) those that cannot erupt any more.

A volcanic mountain (formation of volcanic mountain)
Diagrams on pg 19 Mk

Formation of the rift valley
A rift valley was formed by faulting
Two forces are responsible for the formation of the rift valley

(a) Tensional force
(b) Compressional force

How a rift valley was formed
Diagrams not drawn

(a) Tensional forces
(b) Faults (fault lines)
(c) Escarpments

Importance of physical features
Mountains
Help in rain formation
Attract tourists
Used for study purpose
Have fertile soils for forming
Form natural boundaries

Rivers
Help to generate hydro electricity
Sued for transport
Attract tourists
Source of minerals
Source of water for domestic use and irrigation

Lakes
Source of water
Sued for transport
Attract tourists
Used for study purposes

Plateau
Used for farming
QN. How do physical features influence human activities

The climate of Uganda

Climate: is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.
Weather: is the state of the atmosphere at a given time.
Climate is recorded over along period of time (30 – 35 years) while weather is determined after a short period of time.

Main factors of climate
Rainfall
Temperature

Types of climate in Uganda
Tropical climate
Equatorial climate
Semi desert climate
Mountain climate

Map showing climatic regions in Uganda

Tropical climate
Uganda lies within the tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn so much of Uganda's climate is of the tropical type i.e. hot and wet.

Characteristics of the tropical climate
It is hot throughout the year.
Rainfall received is less than that of the equatorial climate
Has two main rainfall seasons
Rainfall is received during the hottest season of the year.

Economic activities
Growing of crops e.g. simsim, sorghum, cotton
Pastoralism
Tourism
Mining
Equatorial climate
This type of climate is experienced in areas lying along the equator e.g. Kampala, Jinja, Wakiso, Entebbe
It is described as hot and wet throughout the year.

Characteristics of equatorial climate
It is hot and wet throughout the year
It receives convectional rainfall
Humidity in the region is high due to high transpiration and evaporation rates

Economic activities
Crop growing coffee, tea, cocoa

Lumbering
Fishing
Hunting
Tourism

Problems facing people in equatorial regions
Diseases
Poor road network
Soggy soils

Semi arid climate
This climate lies in the north eastern part of Uganda in the districts of Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit

Characteristics of semi desert climate
The temperatures are vey high
It has low and unreliable rainfall (cyclonic / frontal)
It is described as hot and dry.

Economic activities
Animal rearing
Hunting
Tourism

Problems of semi arid areas
Very cold at night and cold during day
Little rainfall received

Mountain climate
This type of climate is experienced in highlands and is cool due to high altitude
Highlands and mountains help in formation of relief rainfall.
Places that lie on the leeward side (rain shadow of the mountain receive less or no rainfall while those on the windward side receive much rainfall
Highland and mountainous experience low temperatures compared to low land areas.
Water bodies help in the formation of convectional rainfall.

Influence of climate of human activities
People in areas with heavy rainfall practice crop growing while those in areas with semi arid areas practice pastoralism

Farming in Uganda
Farming is the growing of crops and keeping of animals
Why is it important for farmers to know the climate of an area?

Its because the type of crops grown and animals kept depend on the climate

Farming systems in Uganda
Subsistence farming: this is the growing of crops and keeping of animals mainly for home use.

Why do most people in Uganda practice subsistence farming
It is cheap
It requires less land
It requires cheap labour force from family members.

Disadvantages of subsistence farming
Low quality products
Low yields

Mixed farming: this is the growing of crops and keeping of animals on the same piece of land under the same management

Advantages of mixed farming
A farmer gets double income
A farmer gets a balanced diet
There is interdependence between crops and animals
A farmer gets skilled labour

Disadvantages of mixed farming
It is expensive to start and manage
It requires skilled labour
Animals can easily damage the crops
It requires a large piece of land

Plantation farming
This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for sale

Examples of plantation crops
Tea
Cocoa
Coffee
Sugarcane
Oil palm

Tea
This is a beverage crop
It requires warm temperatures and heavy rainfall

Examples of tea plantation estates
Kasaku
Igara
Nakigalala
Tea growing districts
Mubende
Rukungiri
Kabarole
Mukono
Bushenyi

Ta is harvested by plucking buds

Coffee
Coffee is a beverage crop
It contains a substance called caffeine

Types of coffee
Arabica coffee grown in highlands
Robusta coffee grown in low lands
Clonal coffee

Advantages of clonal coffee over other types
More resistant to diseases
Matures faster than other types
Gives high yields

NB: coffee is harvested by hand picking of berries

Sugarcane
It grows in swampy areas
Its stems are crushed to get juice which makes sugar crystals

Sugarcane plantation in Uganda
Kakira in Jinja
Lugazi in Mukono
Kinyara in Masindi
Sango bay in Rakai

Wheat
Is a cereal crop which requires low temperatures and heavy rainfall.
The grains provide flour used in baking.
In Uganda wheat is mainly growin in Kapchorwa, Kisoro, Bundibugyo
Cotton
It is a fibre crop used in the textile industry
It is grown using seeds and harvested by picking fluff

It is taken in ginneries to remove seeds and remaining is lint
The lint is processed into threads and this is called spinning

Cotton growing districts in Uganda
Kumi, Iganga, Tororo, Jinja, Kamuli, Lira, Gulu, Apac, Pallisa, and Kasese

Uses of cotton
To make threads
To make cloth
To make cotton wool used in hospitals
The seeds make animal feeds
The seeds can produce cooking oil and soap.

Cattle keeping
It is divided into three
Dairy farming
Ranching
Nomadic pastoralism

Dairy farming
Is the keeping of cows for mainly milk production
Dairy farming is mainly carried out in the cool mountainous areas
Dairy farms are commonly found in Kisoro and Kabale

Dairy farms are commonly found in Kisoro and Kabale

Products obtained in a dairy farm
Milk, butter, yoghurt, ghee, cheese

Ranch farming
Is the rearing of cattle for beef production
Ranch farming is mainly carried out in dry areas
Sometimes bulls are used for transport and ox – ploughing

Products from a ranch
Beef
Hooves for making glue
Horn tips for making buttons

Examples of ranches in Uganda
Nyabushozi – Mbarara
Kisozi – Mpigi
Kabula – Sembabule
Maruzi – Apac
Buruli – Nakasongola
Achwa – Kitgum

Ujuk – Katakwi
Bunyoro – Masindi

Nomadic pastoralism
Pastoralism is the keeping of animals as a way of life.
Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of cattle keepers from one place to another looking for pasture and water.
It is mainly carried out in Semi arid areas

Districts where nomadic pastoralism is carried out
Moroto
Kotido
Nakapiripirit

Problems facing nomadic pastoralists
Shortage of water and pasture
Cattle rustling / cattle raiding
Animal diseases

Why do nomads keep large numbers of animals
Prestige
For cultural purposes
For food

Irrigation farming
This is a method of farming where crops are provided with water by an
This is the supply of water to land in order to make it productive especially in dry areas.
The supply of water to crops mainly in dry areas.

Types of irrigation
Overhead sprinkler irrigation
Canal irrigation

How can crop farming be made possible in dry areas

Advantages of irrigation farming
Crops can be grown throughout the year
A farmer gets high yields
Dry land can be made productive for crop growing

Disadvantages of irrigation farming
Needs skilled labour
Requires a reliable source of water
Leads to erosion and leaching

It is expensive to start and maintain

Examples of irrigation schemes

Scheme	District	Source of water	Crops grown
Mobuku	Kasese	River Kibimba	Rice, main vegetables
Doho	Butaleja	R. Nyamaba, R. Sebwe R. Mobuku	Cotton, maize, bananas, onions, tomatoes
Nsimbe	Mpigi		Flowers, tomatoes, pineapples
Kiige	Kamuli		Citrus fruits, e.g. oranges, lemons, pears
Ongom	Lira	R . Achwa	Citrus fruits

Traditional cash crops
These are crops that were introduced by the colonialists for export e.g. cotton, coffee, tobacco

Nontraditional cash crops
These are crops that were formerly grown for food but now ar sold e.g. maize, beans

Advantages of nontraditional cash crops
They have ready market
They mature quickly
they serve more than one purpose

Why people are encouraged to grow nontraditional cash crops
To promote export trade
To promote industrialization

Problems faced by farmers in Uganda
Poor transport network
Crop pests and diseases
Unstable prices
Shortage of capital
Soil erosion

Solutions
Feeder roads should be constructed and maintained
Agricultural chemicals and tools at low costs
Set minimum standard prices for goods
Give loans to boost farming activities
Set up cooperative societies to look for markets
Provide improved varieties of seeds and animals

Factors affecting climate
Nearness to water bodies
Distance from the equator (latitude)
Altitude
Man’s activities
Vegetation cover
Local winds
Relief of an area

Qn. Let the teacher explain how each factor affects climate

Vegetation of Uganda
Vegetation is all plant life covering the earth’s surface

Types of vegetation
Natural vegetation
Plantation vegetation

Natural vegetation
Is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own.

Examples of natural vegetation
Bushes
Shrubs
Trees
Papyrus

Plantation vegetation
Is the plant cover of an area planted by man

Examples of plantation vegetation
Crops
Eucalyptus
Grass

Types of natural vegetation
Equatorial vegetation (tropical rain forests)
Savannah vegetation
Semi desert
Mountain vegetation
Mountain vegetation
Swamps

Rain forests
They are mainly found along the equator
Its ever green

Examples of tropical rain forests
Mabira (Mukono)
Budongo (Masindi)
Marabigambo (Rakai)
Bugoma (Hoima)

Types of tree species got from natural forests
Mvule (troka)
Mahogany
Ebony
Rose wood
African walnut
Green heart

Characteristics of tropical rain forests
They are evergreen (don’t shade off their leaves)
They grow very tall and at the same time form canopies
They have broad leaves and large trunks
They have buttress roots
Have thick undergrowth
Provide hard wood
Take long to mature

Activities carried out in this vegetation
Lumbering
Farming
Tourism

Savannah vegetation
This covers the largest part of Uganda
It is sub divided into two namely;
Savannah grassland
Savannah woodland
Most trees in woodland savannah are deciduous (shade off their leaves during the dry season)

Examples of trees in savannah vegetation
Acacia
Baobag

Characteristics of savannah vegetation
Has tall grass
Has scattered tree species
Trees are deciduous

Activities in the savannah
Tourism
Animal rearing
Crop growing

Why most game parks in Uganda found in Savannah vegetation
Has a complete food chain
Has a good habitat

Semi desert (bush land and shrub)
It is found in north eastern Uganda

Characteristics of semi desert vegetation
Has thorny shrubs and thickets e.g. cactus
Has short and scattered grasses
Trees have thin leaves and thick barks

Economic activities
Nomadic pastoralism
Tourism
Hunting

Diagram showing mountain vegetation

More vegetation is found in the windward side of the mountain because of reliable rainfall.

Why is plant growth difficult on tops of high mountains
The areas are too cold and rocky.

Economic activities carried out
Lumbering
Tourism
Animal rearing e.g. dairy
Crop growing

Swampy vegetation
Swamps are water logged and vegetated areas
Sometimes swamps are called wetlands

Swamps are divided into
Swamp forests are swamps that have trees
Papyrus swamps: are swamps that have grasses growing in them.

Uses of swamps
Source of raw materials

Act as fishing grounds
Habitat for wild animals
Areas of scientific study
Help in rain formation
Filter water and remove pollutants
They are grazing grounds for animals
They have fertile soils for crop growing

Problems facing wetlands
Draining swamps
Disposal of industrial wastes
Over harvesting of swamp vegetation
Establishment of infrastructure, roads, industries and housing

Dangers faced by people living near swamps
Swamps harbor disease vectors e.g. mosquitoes
Harbor dangerous wild animals like snakes
In case of heavy rainfall floods can be menace

Plantation vegetation
This vegetation include; trees that are planted by people.

Examples of plantation forests in Uganda
Eucalyptus
Conifers
Pine
Cedar
Camphor
Cypress

Districts with plantation forests in Uganda
Lendu in Nebbi
Mafuga in Rukungiri
Bugamba in Mbarara
Nyabyeya near Budongo forests
Katuugo near Nakasongola
Magamaga in Iganga

Uses of plantation forests
Provide soft wood for making paper rulers pencils plywood and match boxes

Characteristics of plantation forests
Trees provide soft wood
Trees have same species
Trees mature quickly

Trees are tall and straight
They are evenly spaced
There is little undergrowth
They are evergreen

Importance of forests to man
They are sources of timber
They are sources of wood fuel
They help in rain formation
They attract tourists
They are a habitat for wildlife
They are for education and scientific research
They are sources of herbs
They help in controlling soil erosion

Why man has destroyed forests
To get land for farming
To get herbal medicine
To get wood fuel
To get timber

Ways of conserving forests
Afforestation
Re-afforestation
Agro – forestry
Enforcing laws against deforestation
Gazetting land for forests
Massive sensitization of people on uses of forests

Factors affecting vegetation distribution
Climate of an area
Relief of an area
Nature of the soil
Human activities e.g. deforestation, afforestation
NB: Let the teacher explain how each of the above factors influence vegetation distribution.

Foreign influence in Uganda

Foreigners are people who are not citizens to a particular country.
A citizen is a person who enjoys civil, constitutional and human rights of a nation or country.
Foreigners to Uganda came from two regions or continents. These regions are Asia and Europe
Foreigners to Uganda came in four major groups.

Groups of foreigners in Uganda
Traders
Explorers
Missionaries
Administrators

Traders
These were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda.
Traders came in two groups
These groups were;
Asian traders
European traders

Asian traders
Asian traders came to Uganda in two groups
These groups were;
Arab traders
Indian traders

Arab traders
Arabs were the first group of foreigners to enter Uganda

They came from Saudi Arabia, Persia, Yemen, Oman in the continent of Asia
They used their boats called DHOWS to cross Indian ocean.
The monsoon winds helped them to blow their dhows to the coast of East Africa.
The Arabs first settled at the coast of East Africa.
They settled in places like;

(a) Kilwa
(b) Mogadishu
(c) Mombasa
(d) Lamu
(e) Malindi
(f) Zanzibar and
(g) Sofala

The Arabs named the land at the coast the “Zenji” empire
The word Zenji means the land of the black people
The Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika present day Tanzania
They passed through places of Tabora and Karagwe.

Why the Arabs entered Uganda through Tanganyika.
They feared to face the hostile people in Kenya
The first Arab traders to come to Uganda were led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim.
Ahmed Bin Ibrahim therefore was the first Arab trader to come to Buganda in 1844.
Kabaka Sunna II of Buganda received the first Arab traders in Buganda.
Suray Bin Amir was another important Arab to come to Buganda.
The Arabs came to Uganda majorly to carryout trade.
They later spread Islamic religion.

Goods (items) brought to Uganda by Arabs to Uganda
Cloths
Cups
Mirrors
Necklaces
Beads
Guns
Glasses
Some crops

Goods taken by Arabs from Uganda
Slaves
Ivory
Salt
Iron
Skins
Food stuffs

The Arabs used barter trade system
Barter trade is the exchange of physical goods.
The Arabs later introduced cowrie shells.
Cowrie shells were later used as a medium of exchange
Another group of Arabs to enter Uganda from the north in 1841.
These Arab traders came from Suda and Egypt.
These were called the Khartonmers
They raided the areas of Acholi, Bunyoro and Lango.
In Buganda the traders were moving in big groups called caravans

Effects of the coming of Arabs in Uganda
Positive
They introduced cowrie shells which was used in trade as the firs form of money.
They introduced new goods (e.g. cloths, beads, etc)
They introduced Islam.
They introduced new crops (e.g. mangoes, rice etc)
They introduced new culture (dressing styles)
Trade activities increased.
They developed trade routes in Uganda
Chiefdoms developed into kingdoms and empires.
They introduced Swahili language.

Negative
They introduced slave trade in Uganda
Slave trade increased wars among communities in Uganda
People lost their lives through slave trade
They caused disunity among people

Why Islam took long to spread in Uganda
The Arabs were more interested in trade
The Arabs were hated for being slave traders
Islam was preached in foreign language which proved hard to the natives.
Arabs were not favoured by the colonialists
People feared the practice of circumcision

Slave trade and slavery
Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
Slavery is the illegal owing of a person by another person

How slaves were obtained by Arabs
By raiding villages
Through inter tribal wars
By direct buying

Why slave trade developed in Uganda
There was need for labour at the coast and the other countries
The Arab traders and African chiefs wanted money
The African chiefs wanted guns for defense and expansion
Disunity among communities in Uganda

Why slave trade took long to come to an end
Chiefs and kings were benefiting a lot
African chiefs and kings supported it

Effects of slave trade in Uganda
Population decrease
Uganda lost strong men and women
A lot of suffering and death was experienced
Property was destroyed
Families split up
It led to famine
Slave trade caused wars

Positive
Kingdoms developed
New crops were introduced
New items were introduced

Indian traders
This is another group of Asian traders
Indian traders came from India
They came to carryout trade
Alidina Visram was the first Indian trader to open up a shop in Kampala
Indians introduced Rupees as a form of money
Rupees replaced the cowrie shells that was introduced by the Arabs

Other important Indian traders include
Mehta khalida
He established the first sugarcane plantation in Uganda at Lugazi in 1924.
Muljibahi madhvan
He started Kakira sugar plantation at Jinja
Later other Indians came to build the Uganda railway.
These were the Indian coolies (prisoners)

Effects of Indians in Uganda
They introduced rupees in Uganda
They started sugarcane growing in Uganda
They started the banking system (Banian)

They set up sugar factories in Uganda
They set up ginneries
They increased business in Uganda
They controlled all the economy of Uganda

The Indians were later expelled from Uganda by President Idi Amin Dada

The coming of Europeans to Uganda
Europeans came to Uganda in four groups these groups were
Explorers
Missionaries
Traders
Colonialists

The European explorers came to Uganda
The explorers were the first European group of people to come to Uganda

Why the explorers came to Uganda
They came to look for the source of river Nile
They came to know more about Uganda
River Nile was the major physical feature that attracted most of the European explorers
Most of these explorers were sent by the Royal geographical society (RGS)
The Royal Geographical Society funded (financed) the explorers' journeys in Uganda

John hannington speke
John Speke made two journeys to Uganda
His two journeys were sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society

John Speke and Richard Burton 1856 – 1858
They came to look for the source of the Nile
They reached Tabora in 1857
They reached Lake Tanganyika in February 1858.
They became the first European explorers to see L. Tanganyika in Tanzania.
They visited chief Kamweri of Usambara
John Speke left Burton at Tabora and moved north words
John Speke reached the shores of lake Victoria on 30th July 1858
He named it after Queen Victoria of England
Before John Speke the lake was called Lake Nyanza in Tanganyika, Nalubaale in Uganda
He proved that this lake was the source of the Nile

John Speke became the first European explore to see the source of the Nile
He was also the first European explorer to come to Uganda
On returning home they developed a disagreement about the source of the Nile.

John Speke and James Grant (1860 – 1863)
John Speke made his second journey with James Grant
He came to confirm his discovery of the source of the Nile on Lake Victoria
They were escorted by two gun men from the coast
These escorts were Mwinyi Mabruki and Sidi Bombay
They passed through the kingdom of Karagwe
They were received by king Rumanika of Karagwe
Grant fell sick and was left behind by Speke
John Speke arrived at Kabaka Muteesa's palace at Banda in 1862.
John Speke reached the source of the Nile on 28th July 1862.
He named the falls at the source the Ripon falls.
He named the falls after Lord Ripon the president of Royal Geographical Society in Britain at that time.

Sir Samuel Bakar
He was the first European explorer to look for the source following it from the source
He came with his wife
He was the first European explorer to come with his wife
John Speke and James Grant met Sir Samuel Baker at Gondokoro in south Sudan.
They told him that they had discovered the source of river Nile
He changed his journey
He went to West and reached Omukama Kamurasi's palace in Bunyoro
He became the first European to see Lake Mwitanzigye
He named it lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England
He also became the first European explorer to see the Murchison falls in 1864.
He was later sent as the first governor of the equatorial province by Khedive Ismail of Egypt
The equatorial Province was the region between south Sudan and northern Uganda
He established his headquarters at Patiko in northern Uganda where he helped so much in the fight against slave trade.
Sir Samuel Baker gave guns to the people of Acholi to protect themselves against slave traders.

Ways how sir Samuel baker helped the people of acholi land
He fought salve trade in northern Uganda

Henry Morton Stanley
He was sent by new Herald and British Daily telegram
He made three journeys to Africa
He entered Uganda through Tanganyika
One his first journey he was sent to look for Dr. David Livingstone
On his second journey he came to complete

Dr. David Livingstone
He circumnavigated (sailed) around Lake Victoria
He wanted to prove if it was the source of River Nile
Stanley visited the Kabaka of Buganda (Muteesa I)
Muteesa I requested Henry Stanley Morton to write a letter on his behalf inviting missionaries to Uganda

Why did muteesa I invite missionaries to uganda
To teach his people reading and writing
He expected missionaries to give him guns for protection
To teach his people Christianity
Stanley moved towards western Uganda and became the first European to see Mt. Rwenzori, R. Edward and L. George

Problems faced by explorers
Language problems
They experienced shortage of supplies like drugs, food etc
They were attacked by tropical diseases
They were attacked by unfriendly tribes
Poor means of transport and communication
Harsh climatic conditions

Effect of the coming of the explorers
Their reports encouraged traders and administrators to come to Uganda
Brought new goods in form of special gifts
They made Uganda known to outside world.

Missionaries
These were the second group of Europeans to come to Uganda
A missionary is a person who leaves his land to go to a foreign land to spread the word of God
They came in two major groups
Protestants
Catholics

Protestants missionaries
They were the first group to come to Uganda
They were sent by the church missionary society (CMS)

They are also called Anglican missionaries
They were led by Alexander Mackay others were C T Wilson and Shergold Smith
They arrived here in 1877.
Alexander Mackay was carpenter, builder, teacher
The brought the first printing press in Uganda
Other importation protestant missionary include
Dr Albert Cook
He built the first missionary hospital in Uganda at Mengo
He tried to control the spread of sleeping sickness aroud the shores of lake Victoria

Kenneth Borup
He introduced the fast growing cotton seeds called American upland variety in 1903.

Robert Ashe
Brought the first Raleigh bicycle

Bishop Hannington
He died in Busoga on his way to Buganda under the order of Mwanga
He was killed because he used a wrong route while entering Buganda

Apollo Kivebulaya
He was a Muganda missionary
He spread Christianity in western Uganda and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

The roman catholic missionaries (white fathers)
They came from France and arrived in Uganda in 1879.
They were led Father Simon Lourdel and Brother Amans Delmas
They were later joined by Fr. Leon, Livinchac and Ludoric Girault and Fr. Leon Barbot
They were sent by Cardinal Kavengerie of missionaries of Africa and Algeria

Other groups of catholic missionaries included
Holy ghost father
Mill hill fathers

Persecution of Christian converts
Before Muteesa I died, he had developed a dislike towards missionaries

Why Muteesa I developed a dislike for the missionaries
They disobeyed his orders
They preached against the traditional practices and culture

Who is a martyr
This is a person who dies for his or her faith.
The first three Christian martyr were killed at Natete near Busega
These were;
Makko Kakumba
Nuwa Sserwanga
Yusufu Lugalama

Write down a list of the Christian martyrs
The massive killing of the martyrs was at Namugongo
The largest number of martyrs was killed on 3rd June
This is why Christians in Uganda and neighbouring countries commemorates (remember) the 3rd June every year.
Pope Paul VI came to Uganda in 1969 to recognize the Uganda Martyrs
Arch Bishop Luwumu was also killed in 1972 by Iddi Amin Dada
He was declared a martyr by the Anglican church of England
Bishop was the first African Anglican bishop in Uganda
He is the last martyr to be killed.

Positive effects of missionary work
They introduced Christianity
They introduced formal education
They introduced new crops e.g. cotton
They built hospitals
They built schools

Negative effects
They preached against traditional cultures
They led to religious wars
They paved way for the coming of colonialists
They led religious divisions

Formal education
This is the type of education introduced by European. It replaced the informal type.

Informal education
This is the type of education that existed before the coming of Europeans

Traders
These were the third group of Europeans to come to Uganda
They came to carryout trade.

William Mackinnon
He was a British trader

He formed the imperial British East African Association (IBEACO) in 1887.
The Association got a charter in 1888 and became the imperial East African Company (IBEACO)
It had its headquarters at Machakosin Kenya

Captain Fredrick Lugard
He was a British trader
He was sent to Uganda to represent IBEACO in 1890.
He set up his headquarters at Old Kampala
He built for Edward on Old Kampala hill.
He signed a partition treat with Kabaka Mwanga
He signed a friendship agreement with Omugabe Ntare of Ankole in 1890.
Lugard restored Omukama Kasagama of Toro to his throne
Lugard brought the Sudanese soldiers to Uganda
He wanted them to help him fight wars and ensure stability and peace in Buganda

Why IBEACO was formed
To promote trade in the main land
To protect British interests in Uganda
To stop slave trade
To develop communication and transport network in Uganda
To promote peace and security

Ibeaco collapsed because it became bankrupt

Why ibeaco ran bankrupt
It lacked a reliable and potential source of income
It got so involved in the political administration which was costly
The territory controlled was too large to be maintained properly
It employed many personnel that needed big pay.
Before the company left Bishoop Alfred Tucker asked for funds from the Church Missionary Society to keep it operating in Uganda
William Mackinnon suggested the need to build the Uganda railway

Colonialists
This was the fourth group of Europeans to come to Uganda
They came from Europe
The first European country attempted colonizing Uganda was Germany
Germany sent Carl Peters to Uganda who signed a treaty with Mwanga demanding to have full control over Uganda 1890.

Sir Gerald Portal
He was sent to make a report on how best Uganda could be ruled in 1893

He built forts in Toro (Fort Portal) and at Entebbe (Fort Alice)
He established his headquarters at Entebbe making it the first capital city of Uganda
He declared Uganda a British protection

Colony
This is a country where foreigners, settle, develop and take full control of Administration

Colonist
A person who settles in an area that has become a colony.

Colonialism
This is where a more powerful country controls another country

Protectorate
A country ruled by a foreign power temporally to protect their interests

Methods of acquiring colonies
Signing treaties
Using force
Using company rule
Using missionary work
Using agents

Systems of colonial administration
Indirect rule
Direct rule
In Uganda the British used Indirect rule
Captain Lugard proposed the idea of using indirect rule
Indirect rule was the type of rule where colonialists used African leaders to rule on their behalf.
In Uganda indirect rule was used in the kingdoms of Toro, Buganda, Ankole

Why did the British use indirect rule
It was cheaper than direct rule
It reduced rebellions
It solved the problem of language barrier
It did not interrupt cultural practices
They lacked enough manpower

Disadvantages of indirect rule
Native leaders lost full control of their territories

Native leaders were used as puppets
It caused division among natives

Direct rule
This is where colonialists did not use local chiefs to administer on their behalf.
In Uganda direct Rule was used in areas which did not have local leaders and those areas which resisted e.g. Bunyoro, Kigezi, Kabale, Ntungamo

Reaction's resistance
Resistance through staging rebellions
Collaboration through signing treaties or agreements

Kabalega's resistance
Never wanted British rule in his kingdom
Wanted to protect Bunyoro's independence
He used his army of the Abarusula but they were defeated by Colonel Henry Colville
Kabalega was arrested and exiled to Seychelles islands in the Indian Ocean
While on his way back in 1992 he died on the way at Mpumudde near Jinja.

Mwanga's revolt
He was not happy with Uganda's involvement in the politics of his kingdom
He wanted to send away the missionaries who were dividing his people and making his subject disobey his orders.
Mwanga was defeated by the British captured and exiled with Kabalega to **Seychelles island**
The British replaced him with his young son Daudi Chwa II
He later died in 1907 while in exile

Lamogi rebellion 1911 – 1912
This was staged by the people of Acholi against the British
It was led by chief Awich of Payera

Causes
The Acholi never wanted to register their guns
Awich wanted to protect his independence

Nyangire rebellion
The word Nyangire means "I have refused"
It was staged by Bunyoro
The Banyoro never wanted Baganda agents to rule them.
Banyoro fought the Baganda agents who fled to Hoima

Finally governor Henry Colville sent troops and they defeated Bunyoro

Agreements
The 1900 Buganda Agreement
It was signed between the Buganda kingdom and the British protectorate government
Sir Harry Johnston signed on behalf of the British government
Sir Apollo Kaggwa signed on behalf of the Buganda kingdom
The agreement was signed during the rule of Kabaka Daudi Chwa II
Daudi Chwa II did not sign the agreement because he was very young of about 3years old
He was ruling under regents (helpers)
The helpers were;
Sir Apollo Kaggwa (prime minister)
Stanas Mugwanya (chief justice)
Zakaria Kisingir (treasurer)

Terms (issues) of the agreement
Land
Taxation
Government / administration

Effects or results or outcomes of the 1900 Buganda agreement
Land was divided into mailo and crown land
Buganda's land was divided into 20 counties
Buganda's boundaries were fixed.
Hut and gun taxes were introduced
Kabaka's powers were reduced
The lukiiko was given more powers

How did toro benefit from the 1900 buganda agreement
It confirmed Toro's independence from Bunyoro

Toro agreement of 1900
It brought Toro under the British protectorate

Ankole agreement (1901)
It was signed between the British and Omugabe Kahaya of Ankole
Ankole was given the counties of Buhweju, Igara, Bunyaruguru and Kajara in 1898.
Nuwa Mbaguta was the prime minister at that time

Collaborators
Nuwa mbaguta
He helped to fight illiteracy in Ankole
He started the building of roads in Ankole

He planted trees in Ankole to improve on the environment

Semei Kakungulu
He extended the British rule in Eastern and northern Uganda
He signed treaties with the native chiefs in eastern Uganda
He built his headquarters at Budaka
He helped the British to arrest Kabalega and Mwanga
He planted Mvule trees to improve on the environment
He built roads in Eastern Uganda

Fixing the boundaries of Uganda
Uganda was declared a British protectorate in 1894.
Present day Uganda is smaller compared to Uganda before 1900.

A map of Uganda showing evolution of Uganda

Why some parts were removed or given to Uganda
Nyanza province was given to Kenya in 1902
To have the Nandi and Masai under one government
To put the Uganda railway under one administration
To allow Uganda concentrate on the development of north – eastern region
West Nile from Sudan to Uganda in 1914
To have maximum control over the Nile
North eastern part from Uganda to Kenya 1926
To separate the Karamojong and the Turkana
Lado enclave from Uganda to Sudan 1914
To separate the Sudanese from the Acholi

Negative effects of fixing boundaries
Tribes were separated for example there are Luo in Kenya and Uganda
Families were split

Effects of colonial rule
Positive
Encouraged cash crop growing
Built roads and railways
Built schools
Built hospitals
Built modern industries
Taught people modern administration
Encouraged the respect of human rights

Negative
Loss of natives' independence

Put unjust laws
They over exploited Uganda
Racial segregation
Promotion of divide and rule
Loss of major elements of culture

Reasons for the introduction of crop growing in Uganda
To get raw materials for their industries
To enable Ugandans to get income to pay taxes

Commissioners
Colonel sir Henry Colville
He fought and defeated Kabalega
He brought Bunyoro under British rule

Sir Harry Johnston
He was last British commissioner in Uganda
He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government

Sir Hesketh Bell
He was the first governor in Uganda
He encouraged the growing of cash crops
He introduced the first ford car in Uganda
He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali
He constructed ports on lake Victoria, Albert, and Kyoga.

Sir Fredrick Jackson
He ruled during the first world war
He started the construction of Mulago hospital
He overcame the Lamogi rebellion

Sir Robert Thone Coryndon
He established the legislative council in 1921

Sir geofrey f. archer
He opened Makerere college

Sir William gowers

Sir Philip mitchel
He turned Makerere college into a university to promote higher education

Sir Charles dundas
He governed Uganda during the world war two

Sir John hathon mall (1944 – 1952)
Africans joined Legco during his reign
The first political parties were formed during his term in office

Sir Andrew cohen (1952 – 1957)
He exiled Kabaka Mutesa II in 1953
Nyanza textile was built during his time
Owen falls dam was completed during his term of office
He started the construction of parliamentary building and radio Uganda

Sir Fredrick Crawford
He organized the first general elections in 1958
He completed the construction of parliamentary building

Sir walter coutts
He was the last colonial governor of Uganda
He organized the last general elections to independence

The independence of Uganda
Independence in Uganda was obtained peacefully
A series of conferences were organized in London but some Ugandans attended
Mr. JV Wild chaired the committee which organized the first general elections
Uganda got self government in 1961 led by Ben Kiwanuka
The London conference was organized in 1961
On 9th October 1962 Uganda attained independence
He was the first prime minister of independent Uganda
In 1963 edward Muteesa II was appointed first non executive president of Uganda and deputized by Nadiope Wilberforce.
DP, UPC and UNC participated in the first elections
The duke of Kent handed over the instruments of power to elected prime minister Milton Obote
Uganda attained her independence through forming political parties
UPC and KY made an alliance to win DP in the elections that brought Obote as the first prime minister of Uganda

Presidents of Uganda
Kabaka Muteesa II 1963 – 1966
Milton Obote 1966 – 1971 / 1980 – 85
Amin Dada 1971 – 1979
Yusuf Kironde Lule April 1979 – June 1979
QC Lukongwa Binaisa June 1979 – 80
Paul Mwanga May 1980 – December 1980
Tito Okello Lutwa July 1985 – Jan 1986

Kaguta yoweri museveni January 1986

Uganda as a nation
A nation is a group of people with the same language, culture and history under one government
A state is an organized political community under one government

Characteristics of a state
It has a national leader
It has its own citizens
It has clearly marked boundaries

Symbols of a nation
National anthem
National flag
National coat of arms
National constitution
National emblem

National anthem
It was composed by George William Kakoma
It has three main parts called stanzas
Teachers should tell learners to write the anthem

Stanza I
It shows that Uganda is a God fearing country
It shows that Ugandans are united and have liberty.

Stanza II
Ugandans are friendly
Ugandans are peaceful
Uganda is a land of freedom

Stanza III
Uganda has fertile soils
Uganda is the pearl of Africa

Respect of the anthem
Whenever it is being sung all people must stand upright
If unable to stand, one should raise his or her right hand upright

When to sing the anthem
At school assemblies
National day celebrations
Burial of a ruling president
Opening of parliamentary sessions

Singing of the anthem
1st stanza sung when president is not around
1st and 2nd stanzas when the president is attending the function
All the three stanzas are sung during the burial of a ruling president
Also the three stanzas are sung during the swearing of the president

National flag
It was designed by Late Grace Ibingira
It has three colours i.e. black, yellow and red
In the middle of the flag there is a white circle with a crested crane
The crested crane always faces the flag pole
It stands on one leg to show that Uganda is moving forward in development

Why the crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem
It is peaceful and gentle
It is a humble bird
NB When it is raining the national flag should not be left outside

Places where the flag is raised
Government offices
Parliamentary building
School compounds
Air ports
NB: the flag is raised at half mast on the declared day of national mourning

Meaning of colours
Black: it shows that Ugandans are black Africans
Red: it shows brotherhood
Yellow: abundant sunshine
Tropical climate
Lies along the equator

Importance of the national flag
It is a symbol of independence and unity
It is for identification

Coat of arms
It was designed by Paul Mukasa
It is a symbol of independence and unity
It has the Uganda Motto

Significances of symbols on the Uganda coat of Arms
The Uganda Kob – represents wildlife

Crested crane – represents the peaceful nature of Ugandans
Sun – represents Uganda's abundant sunshine
Coffee and cotton – Uganda is an agricultural country and Uganda's main cash crops
Blue strips – signify Uganda's abundant water sources and the mighty source of the Nile
Landscape with green – represents the green colours of Uganda
Spears and shield – represents readiness of the Ugandans to protect and defend themselves in case of enemy attacks

National emblem
The crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem because
It's peaceful
It's gentle
It's used on government official documents and things like national flag currency etc

Functions of kampala as a city
It is an educational centre
It is a commercial centre
It is an administrative centre
It is a communication centre

Types of nations
Monolithic nation: is a type of nation with a common origin, common language, history, desires, territories and cultural institutions e.g. Rwanda, Burundi, Japan etc
Heterogeneous nation: is a nation with different groups of people with different culture, origin and languages but share the same territory e.g. Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The government
A government is a group of persons ruling or controlling a country

Types of governments
Democratic government
It is a government whose leaders are elected by the people

Military government
This is a government formed after army takeovers

Federal government
It's a government where powers of the government are shared between the central government and he local government units called states

Multi party government

It is a government formed after many political parties campaign for state power and elected

Single party government
It is a government led by one political party

Executive
Its headed by the president
Its made up of president ministers, civil servants
Ministers collectively are called cabinet
Permanent secretary is the highest civil servant

Functions of the executive
It implements government policies
It monitors service provisions to the public

Legislature
It’s also the parliament of Uganda
It’s chaired by a speaker
It’s made up of people’s representatives

Functions of the legislature
It makes new laws and amends the old ones
It discusses and approves the national budget
It checks on the government’s expenditure
It discusses international relations

Judiciary
It s headed by the chief justice
It’s made up of judges, magistrates and lawyers

Functions of the judiciary
It settles disputes
It punishes law breakers
It interprets the law

How a government is formed
A government is formed through
Elections
Hereditary
Alliance
Violence e.g. coup de tats

Elections in Uganda
This is when people vote to elect a leader for an official position

Types of elections in Uganda
General elections
These involve the electing of members of parliament and the president

Local elections
Here local government leaders are elected e.g. LCV, LCIII, councilors, mayors etc

Bye elections
Are elections held to fill a vacant seat

Referendum
A type of elections organized to decide on a political issue

Organization of elections
In Uganda elections are organized by the body called Electoral Commission

Duties of the Electoral commission in Uganda
To conduct and supervise elections
To demarcate constituencies
To declare election results
To compile and update voter's registers
To carryout civic education

Election terminology
Constituency: this is a voting district
Returning officer: a person in charge of elections in a district.
Voter's register: this is a list of voters
Polling stations: these are places where voting takes place
Presiding officer: a person in charge of elections at a polling station
Polling assistant: a person at a polling station who assist a presiding officer
Polling day: it's the day when elections are held
Polling agent: a representative of a candidate at a polling station

Qualifications of a president
Should be a citizen of Uganda
Should be 35years and not more than 75years of age
Should be a registered voter

Qualifications of Member of Parliament
Person of unsound mind
An electoral commissioner (any person involved in organizing elections
A cultural leader
A person declared bankrupt

A person sentenced to death or imprisoned without court fine

NB: a person who heads the electoral commission in Uganda is the chairman electoral commission
Mention any four special groups of people represented in the parliament

Duties of a central government
Protects citizens and their property
Defends the country from foreign attack
Provides employment to its people
Keeps law and order
Building and maintaining main roads
Building a strong economy
Looking after the welfare of its people

Constitutional development in Uganda
A constitution is the supreme law governing a country

Importance of a constitution
To have regulations governing a society
It empowers a group of people in a society
It checks the powers of leaders
It lays down ways to make other laws
It sets the limits of governmental powers
It limits misuse of government offices

Uganda's constitutions
The 1900 Buganda agreement it had provisions of the constitution e.g. land administration, taxation, boundaries, political administration
Uganda internal self government constitution 1961
Independence constitution of 1962.
The 1966 constitution
The 1967 constitution
The 1995 constitution made by the constituent assembly
NB: It was promulgated on 8th October 1962 at the constitutional square.
It's the constitutional day in Uganda

Budgeting and taxation
A national budget is a coutnry's estimated income and expenditure for a given financial year.
The two major parts of a budget are income and expenditure
Uganda's financial year begins in July and ends in June the following year.

Types of budgets
Balanced budget
It's a type of budget where the income is equal to the expenditure

Surplus budget
It is a type of budget where expenditure is less than the income

Deficit budget
It’s a type of a budget where expenditure is greater than the income.
Diagrams illustrating the three types

Disadvantages of a deficit budget
It leads a country to debts
It encourages dependence on foreign donations
Government fails to provide services to its people
It may lead to political interference by financial donors

Long term solutions to a deficit budget
Diversifying the economy
Widening the tax base
Privatization of the economy

Importance of budgeting
It avoids unnecessary spending
It helps one identify sources of income
It ensures enough money for the required essentials
It helps to plan how to spend its income

Sources of revenue
Revenue means income of a government
Soruces of income include;
Taxes
Loans
Grants
Court fines
Donations

Taxation
A tax is a sum of money paid by the people of the country to the government

Types of taxes
Direct taxes
These are taxes which the government gets directly from tax payers e.g. PAYE, income tax

Indirect taxes
These are taxes incurred on spending e.g. VAT, Customs duty, and excise duty.

Customs duty: it’s a tax levied on imports and exports
Excise duty: it’s a tax levied on locally manufactured goods.

VAT – value added tax charged on goods and services

Why people pay taxes
To construct roads
To construct schools
To pay civil servants
To construct and maintain hospitals
To cater for security services

Why people don’t pay taxes
Lack of tax information
High tax rates
Corruption among tax collectors
Most tax information is written in English

Rights and responsibilities of the citizens
A citizen is a person who enjoys full, civil, democratic and human rights in a country

Ways of becoming a citizen in Uganda
By birth: is a person whose parents or grand parents were members of the indigenous communities when Uganda’s boundaries were drawn in 1926.

A foundling is abandoned child of unknown parents. If found and is less than five years that child qualifies to be a citizen by birth.

Registration
A person may become a citizen of Uganda by registration under the following ways

(a) An adopted child under the age of 18years
(b) A person who has lived in Uganda continuously since independence
(c) A person married to a Ugandan citizen for a period of 3years
(d) Legal and voluntary migrants who have lived in Uganda for atleast 10years

By naturalization
This is where a person from another country is made a citizen of a specified country

Dual citizenship

Is the possession of citizenship of two different countries at the same time

Loss of citizenship in Uganda
A person may lose citizenship in Uganda under the following grounds;

(a) Spying against Uganda
(b) Acquiring citizenship by travel
(c) Serving in an army of a hostile country to Uganda

Duties of the national citizenship and immigration board in Uganda
Registration of citizens
Issues national identity cards
Issues Uganda passports and other travel documents
Granting and canceling citizenship by registration and naturalization
NB: this board is under the ministry of Internal Affairs

Duties of a citizen
Pay taxes promptly
Keep law and order
Register for electoral purposes
Protect and preserve public property
Respect other people's rights and freedom
Defend Uganda at all times
Take part in self help projects
Take children and other vulnerable persons against any form of abuse

Rights of a citizen
Human rights are basic rights and freedom any human being is entitled to
They include;
Freedom of protection to life
Freedom of speech
Freedom of worship
Freedom of assembly
Right to clean and healthy environment
Right to privacy
Right to belong to a tribe, clan and lineage
Right to access public information
Population size and distribution in Uganda and their relationship to economic planning and development
Population is the number living in an area at a particular time

Population distribution
Population distribution refers to the way people are spread in an area

Factors that affect population distribution

Relief of the area
Rainfall availability
Soil drainage and fertility
Presence of mineral deposits
Historical factors e.g. slave trade
Employment opportunities
Presences of social services
Biological factors e.g. fertility in women
Political stability
Urbanization and industrialization
NB: Explain how each factor affects population growh

Population and resources
The number of people in Uganda varies according to the natural resources in that area

Uganda is classified as a developing country because of the quality of its citizen

Signs of Uganda's backwardness
Ignorance
Illiteracy
Poverty
Diseases
Hunger
Low life expectancy
High infant mortality rate
Belief in superstitions

The above indicators show that Uganda's population cannot top its resources to the full utilization

Population growth
This refers to the increase of people in an area

Factors affecting population growth
Birth rate
Death rate
Migration rate
Early marriages
Peace and political stability
Good medical services etc

Nb: explain how each factor affects population growth

Natural population increase

This is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths

Problems of population growth
Food scarcity
Easy spread of epidemic diseases
Lack of accommodation
High crime rate
Lack of proper social services
Land shortage
Land fragmentation
Environmental degradation
Development of slums

Ways of controlling population growth
Family planning campaigns
Tax benefits for small families
Education benefits
Act of parliament or government decree
Sensitizing the masses
Legalising abortion

Hazards which check on population growth
Hazards are bad things that check on population growth

Natural hazards
Pests and diseases
Floods
Earth quakes
Lightening
Strong winds
Drought
Volcanoes
Wars
Pollution
Transport accidents

Ways of reducing population hazards
Providing proper medical services
Practicing scientific agricultural methods
Advancement in communications
Technological advancement

Advantages of population growth
Ready market for produced goods
Cheap labour force

Full utilization of resources
Enough skilled labour force
Good security services
Enough tax collection base

Problems of low population
Under utilization of resources
Low labour force
Low market for manufactured goods
Low tax collection
Low skilled labour force
Poor security services

Population census
This is the general counting of people in an area
In Uganda it is held every after ten years

Reasons for a population census
To know the birth and death rates
For proper planning for the population
For proper allocation of services
To know the age structure.

Difficulties involved in population census
It is expensive
Lack of skilled enumerators
Wide spread illiteracy
Poor civic education
Walking long distances
False information by the population
Ignorance among the people

Population terminology
Population density: this is the average number of people per square kilometer
Population density = total population = number of people per square kilometer
Area
Over population: this is when the population of an area is greater than its resources
Under population: this is when the population of an area is less than its resources
Sparse population: this is when an area has few people compared to the size of the land
Dense population: this is when an area has many people compared to the size of the land.

Even population: this is when the number of people per square kilometer is almost the same.
Moderate population: this is when an area hasn't many people and very few people
Optimum population/ population explosion: this refers to the number of people which can be supported by an area according to its resources
NB: the population department is under the ministry of finance planning and economic development

Natural resources in Uganda
A resource is anything that satisfies man's needs.
A natural resource is anything that satisfies man's needs and exists on its own.

Types of natural resources
Renewable natural resources
These are natural resources that can be replaced naturally after uses

Examples of renewable natural resources
Vegetation
Human resources
Wildlife
Climate
Land

Non renewable natural resources
These are natural resources that can not be replaced naturally after use such as minerals

Land
This is the most important natural resource because
(a) Most natural resources are found on land
(b) Most economic activities are done on land
Uses of land
(a) Used for farming
(b) Used for construction

How land is misused (degraded)
Land degradation is the lowering of the quality of land
Ways of degrading land
By over grazing
By deforestation
By brick making
By dumping waster materials on land
By bush burning
By mining

Causes of land degradation
Industrialisation
Population increase (pressure)
Road construction
Farming

How can land be conserved?
Land conservation is the protection of land against destruction
Land can be conserved by
Afforestation
Bush fallowing
Agro forestry
Using modern methods of farming like contour ploughing
Proper disposal of waste materials

Water bodies
Examples of water bodies
Lakes
Rivers
Swamps
Springs
Ponds
Streams

Uses of water bodies
Source of water for domestic and industrial use
Source of fish
Water bodies are used for transport etc
Some water bodies help to generate electricity e.g.
Rivers (fasting running water) HE
Hot springs – geo thermal power

How water bodies can be misused
Over using water from water bodies
Polluting water bodies by
Dumping waste materials in water bodies
Washing cars from water bodies
Urinating, bathing, defecating in water bodies

How can water bodies be conserved?
Educating people about the dangers of misusing water bodies
Enforcing laws against misusing water bodies
Avoiding constructing industries near water bodies

Fishing in Uganda

Fishing is the catching of aquatic animals

Types of fish caught in Uganda
Tilapia, Nile perch, Silver fish, Mud fish, Cat fish, Lung fish
NB:
Tilapia is the commonest type of fish caught in Uganda
Nile perch is the largest fish caught in Uganda
Silver fish is the smallest fish caught in Uganda
Mud fish is mainly got from swamps
Methods of fishing
Modern methods
By using fishing (gill) nets
By using hooks (fishing rods)

Traditional methods
By using fishing baskets
By using spears

Methods of preserving fish
By sun drying – the cheapest method
By salting traditional
Smoking – the commonest method

Modern methods
Tinning (canning)
Refrigeration
Deep frying

Importance of fish
Source of food
Source of income
Used to make medicine
Used to make animal and poultry feeds

Importance of the fishing industry
Source of income (employment)
Source of government revenue
Promotes industrialization (leads to development of other industries)

Problems facing the fishing industry of Uganda
Poor methods of fishing like using chemicals
Price changes (unstable prices)
Water weed (hyacinth)
Poor fishing equipments
Poor storage facilities
Poor transport network

Shortage of capital
Theives on water bodies
Catching of young fish

Solutions to above problems
Poor methods of fishing – enforcing laws against poor methods of fishing
Water weed 0- uprooting using hands
Removing it using machines
Applying beetles to feed on it

Poor fishing equipments – providing modern fishing equipments at low cost
Poor storage facilities – providing modern storage facilities at landing sites
Poor transport network – improving on transport network
Thieves on water bodies – tightening security on water bodies

- Facilitating marine police department
- Catching of young fish – enforcing laws against catching young fish

Vegetation
Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

Uses of vegetation
Helps in rain formation
Supports animal life etc

How vegetation can be destroyed
By deforestation
By bush burning
By over grazing etc

How man can conserve vegetation
By afforestation
By agro – forestry
By enforcing laws against bush burning
By bush fallowing
By reafforestation

Why man destroys vegetation
To get land for construction, settlement, farming
To get herbal medicine
To get building materials
To get wood fuel

Climate

Give human activities that can improve on the climate of an area
Which human activities can affect the climate of an area negatively?

Minerals
A mineral is a substance formed naturally in the earth

Types of minerals in Uganda
Metallic minerals like gold, copper, cobalt, tin etc
Non metallic like crude oil, limestone, salt, phosphates.

Uses of minerals
Source of income
Raw materials for making different products
Promote industrialization

How minerals can be misused
By over exploiting minerals

Mining in Uganda
Mining is the extraction of minerals from the earth

Methods of mining
Open cost mining
Underground (shaft mining)
Alluvial mining
Drilling mining

Major minerals , mining areas and products obtained from them

Mineral	Mining area	District	Product (s)
Limestone	Obukuru hills Hima	Tororo Kasese	Cement, builing line
Phosphate	Osukuru hills	Tororo	Artificial fertilizers
Salt	Lake Katwe	Kasese	Common salt
Crude oil	Albertine region	Hoima, bulisa, kibale	Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc
Cobalt	Kilembe	Kasese	
Gold		Kotido, Busia	Necklaces, trophies, rings

Importance of mining in Uganda
Source of income
Promotes industrialization
Leads to development of infrastructure
Creates employment

Problems facing the mining industry
Shortage of funds

Price fluctuation
Low level of technology
Small quantities of minerals
Shortage of skilled labour
Poor road network

Problems caused by the mining industry
Destruction of natural vegetation
Leads to population explosion
Leads to environmental pollution
Leads to displacement of people
Leads to neglect of other sectors

Wild life
Wildlife refers to plants, animals, insects, living in a natural environment

Types of wildlife
Flora (plants)
Fauna (animals)

Uses of wildlife
Promotes tourism
Creates employments
Source of government revenue
Used for study and research purposes

How wildlife can be misused
By poaching
By bush burning
By deforestation

How can wildlife be conserved?
Educate people about the importance of wildlife
Enforce laws against the destruction of wildlife

Game parks and game reserves in Uganda
A game park is land gazetted by the government to act as a home of wildlife

A game reserve is a piece of land set aside by government to be turned into a game park.

Game parks and game reserves in Uganda
National parks
Murchison falls (Kabalega) the largest
Queen Elizabeth

Mountain Rwenzori national park
Mountain Elgon national game park
Kidepo valley national Game Park
Bwindi national Game Park
Ngabing national game park
Lake Mburo national Game Park
Semlila national Game Park

Game reserves
Kibale game reserve
Matheniko
Piana upe

Map of Uganda showing national game parks and game reserves (Mk pg 44 – 45)

Importance of game parks
Attract tourists
Provide jobs
Preserve wildlife
Used for study and research purposes
Leads to development of remote areas
Leads to development of infrastructure like roads, railway lines

Problems facing game parks
Poaching – this is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks
Wild bush fires
Prolonged drought
Animal diseases
Shortage of water and pasture

Solutions to above problems
Poaching – enforcing laws against poaching
Animal disease – providing veterinary services in game parks
Wild bush fires – educating people about the dangers of wild bush fires

Tourism
Tourism is the business of providing services to tourists
A tourist is a person who visits a place for pleasure or study purposes

Services provided to tourists
Accommodation, entertainment, security, transport, banking, health

Why tourism called an industry?
Tourism is a source of income
Tourism provides services to people

Tourism provides employment to people

Why tourism is called an invisible trade?
Tourism does not involve exchange of physical goods.

Tourist attractions in Uganda
Culture, wildlife, historical sites, scenery, climate, vegetation

Tourism centres
Kasubi tombs
Uganda museum
UWEC etc

Problems facing the tourism industry in Uganda
Poaching
Poor road network
Insecurity in some parts
Shortage of modern hotels
Shortage of tourism centres

How can the tourism industry be promoted in Uganda
By fighting poaching in game parks
By improving on security in Uganda
By putting up more modern hotels
By putting up more tourism centres
Improving on transport network
By marketing the tourism industry abroad

Human resource
How is man a resource?
Man manages other resources
Man exploits other resources
Man provides services
Man provides labour

Types of labour
Skilled labour – this is trained labour force such as teachers, lawyers, doctors etc
Unskilled labour – this is untrained labour such as casual labour like sweeping, digging etc

Tropical evaluation
1. Briefly define;
   (a) A map
   (b) A picture
2. Of what importance is a scale to a map reader?

3. Draw and name the following map symbols
   (a) A rift valley
   (b) A quarry
   (c) Water falls
4. Of what importance are latitudes?
5. Why is a Greenwich meridian called so?
6. Briefly define these terms;
   (a) Latitude
   (b) Longitude
7. Suggest three ways of locating places on a map
8. Name Uganda's neighbor to the;
   (a) North
   (b) East
   (c) South West
9. Identify three problems of Uganda as a landlocked country

The physical features of Uganda

1. What are physical features?
2. Identify four major physical features in Uganda
3. Which physical feature covers the largest part of Uganda?
4. State two types of mountains found in Uganda
5. Identify any two processes that were responsible for the formation of mountains in Uganda
6. Of what formation is
   (a) Mountain Elgon
   (b) Mountain Rwenzori
7. Why is the peak of mountain Rwenzori snow capped?
8. In which way is Joseph Thomson related to Mt. Elgon?
9. Name the highest peaks of the above mountains
   (a) Rwenzori
   (b) Elgon
   (c) Mufumbiro
10. Which means of transport is used in hilly / mountainous areas?
11. Identify two common problems faced by people who live in mountainous areas.
12. How do mountains influence the climate of an area?
13. State any two suitable ways of controlling soil erosion in mountainous areas
14. In which way are the Bakonjo similar to Bagisu?
15. Why are mountainous areas densely populated?
16. Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow
17. Name the physical feature marked X
18. Differentiate between dormant and extinct volcanoes
19. In which way is Lake Kyoga similar to Lake Victoria in terms of formation
20. State two characteristics of rift valley lakes.

21. Why do tourists visit Kazinga channel?
22. What is the most swampy lake in Uganda?
23. Why is the above lake swampy?
24. Why are rift valley lakes salty?
25. Why does river Nile flow northwards?
26. Define the following;
    (a) Permanent river
    (b) Tributary or a river
    (c) Distributary of a river
    (d) Source of a river
27. State two reasons why water transport is difficult on some rivers?
28. Name one dam and water fall found along river Nile in Uganda
29. Identify any one importance of waterfalls.
30. Name the sea where river Nile pours its water.
31. In which way is river Nile important to the industrial growth of Uganda?
32. State any force responsible for the formation of mountains in Uganda.

    Study the map of Uganda and answer the questions that follow
33. Identify the mountains marked 1 – 4
34. Name the lakes marked A – C
35. Name the rivers marked X – Z
36. How is mountain 1 similar to 4 in terms of formation?
37. State two importance of the following physical features;
    (a) Lakes
    (b) Mountains
    (c) Rivers
    (d) Plateau
38. What are escarpments?
39. Which arm of the rift valley crosses Uganda
40. Name the mineral resource found around Lake Albert
41. Give on inland port on Lake Victoria and Albert.

Tropical questions on climate

1. What is climate?
2. State the similarity between climate and weather?
3. How can the climate of an area be determined?
4. Give any one factor of climate.
5. Describe the climate that covers the largest part of Uganda
6. Suggest the main economic activity carried out in the semi arid areas of Uganda?
7. Why do highland areas of Uganda have cool temperatures?
8. Why is the equatorial climate described as hot and wet throughout the year?
9. Give a reason why most parts of Uganda have the tropical climate

10. Why is crop growing difficult in semi arid areas of Uganda?
11. State any one problem faced by people in equatorial regions.
12. Why is Kabale cooler than Entebbe?
13. What type of vegetation is commonly found in highland areas?
14. Suggest one cause of the poor road network in the equatorial regions?
15. Give a reason for the cold conditions at night in semi arid areas.
16. Mention any one way how climate influences human activities
17. Why is it important for farmers to know the climate of an area?
18. Give one characteristic of subsistence farming.
19. Why do most people in Uganda practice subsistence farming?
20. How is the harvesting of tea different from that of coffee?
21. Why is irrigation farming not commonly practiced in Uganda?
22. How are nontraditional cash crops different from traditional crops?
23. Give one way how irrigation farming can be made possible in dry areas?
24. Why do pastoralists move from one place to another?
25. Mention any one way how pastoralists can be helped to live a settled life?

Tropical questions about vegetation

1. What is vegetation?
2. State one difference between natural and planted vegetation.
3. Why are conifers grouped under planted vegetation
4. Why are rain forests characterized as being evergreen?
5. Give one example of a tree species found in natural forests.
6. Mention one activity carried out in tropical rain forests.
7. Give a reason why savannah vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda?
8. What are deciduous trees?
9. State one characteristic of the savannah vegetation
10. Why are most game parks in Uganda found in Savannah vegetation
11. Give a reason why trees in semi arid areas have thin leaves ad thick barks?
12. Why is plant growth difficult on tops of high mountains?
13. What are swamps?
14. Suggest one problem caused by swamps to man?
15. Why does the windward side of the mountain receive more rainfall than the leeward side?
16. Give another name for the leeward side of the mountain.
17. Mention one use of a swamp.
18. State one problem facing wetlands in Uganda.
19. State one product got from plantation forests?
20. How do trees help in controlling soil erosion?
21. Suggest one way how man has degraded forests?
22. What is afforestation?

23. Give one factor affecting vegetation distribution?
24. How can the relief of an area affect vegetation distribution?
25. Differentiate between lumbering and deforestation.

Tropical questions
Natural resources

1. What is a resource?
2. What do we call things that are useful to man and exist on their own?
3. Identify any four major natural resources in Uganda
4. What is the most important natural resources?
5. State the importance of the following natural resources.
   (a) Land
   (b) Water bodies
6. Who does man destroy natural resources?
7. How can natural resources be conserved?
8. Define the following terms;
   (a) Tourism
   (b) Game park
   (c) Game reserve
9. Why is tourism called an industry?
10. Why should a tourist coming to Uganda be given a map of Uganda?
11. How can Uganda's tourism industry be promoted?
12. State two problems facing Uganda's tourism industry.
13. Give two solutions to the above problems
14. What problems are being faced by game parks in Uganda?
15. What is poaching?
16. How poaching dangerous to the tourism industry?
17. State two game parks found in Uganda.
18. Which national game park is famous for mountain gorillas?

Tropical questions on Arabs

1. Name any one country from which the first Arab traders came?
2. Name the first Arab trader who came to Buganda.
3. Which ships were used by the Arab traders to come to the coast of East Africa?
4. Why did slave trade take long to stop in Uganda?
5. How did the people of Uganda benefit from the coming of Arab traders?
6. What are "caravans"?
7. Name the Kabaka of Buganda who received the first Arab trader?
8. Why were the people of Uganda not happy with the coming of the Arabs?
9. Why did Islam take long to spread in Uganda.
10. How was the monsoon winds helpful to the early Arab traders?
11. How did the Arabs get (acquire) slaves in Uganda?

12. State any four items that were taken by the Arabs from Uganda?
13. How did the coming of Arabs affect the tourism industry in Uganda?
14. Name any one tribe that participated in slave trade in Uganda.

Indian traders

1. Name the first Indian trader to build a shop in Kampala?
2. How did Mehta contribute to economic development of Uganda?
3. State the contributions of the Indians to the transport development in Uganda?
4. What was the first form of money to be introduced in Uganda?
5. How do people benefit from the coming of Muljibhai Madhvani?
6. Name the president of Uganda who expelled the Indians in early 1970s?
7. How did the Swahili language came into existence?
8. How did the Indians contribute to the agricultural development of Uganda?

Explorers

1. Why did the early European explorers pass through Tanganyika and not through Kenya?
2. Who was the first white man to see the source of river Nile?
3. Why did the explorers come to Uganda?
4. Name the society that sent most explorers to Uganda?
5. Why did H.M. Stanley move around Lake Victoria?
6. How is Edward Muteesa I contribute to the education in Uganda?
7. Name the king of Karagwe who received the first explorers to Uganda?
8. Apart from Lake Victoria name any other lake that John Speke saw.
9. Name the explorer who looked for the source of the Nile from its source?
10. Why was Dr. Ripon important in the coming of explorers to Uganda?
11. State any two problems faced by early explorers to Uganda?

Missionaries

1. Explain four major contributions of the missionaries to the people of Uganda?
2. How did Kabaka Muteesa I contribute to development of education of Uganda?
3. Which was the first missionary group to come to Uganda?
4. Why is Alexander Mackay remembered in the history of Uganda?
5. Why did Muteesa I invite missionaries to Uganda?
6. Why was Bishop Hannington killed in Busoga on the orders of Kabaka Mwanga?
7. Who was the leader of the catholic missionary group?
8. Name the Kabaka of Buganda who ordered the killing of Christian converts?

9. State any one positive contribution of missionaries in Uganda?
10. Which was the first missionary hospital to be built in Uganda?
11. Why is 3rd June remembered in Uganda every year?
12. Name the Christian martyr who was killed from Old Kampala?
13. What was the main reason why missionaries came to Uganda?

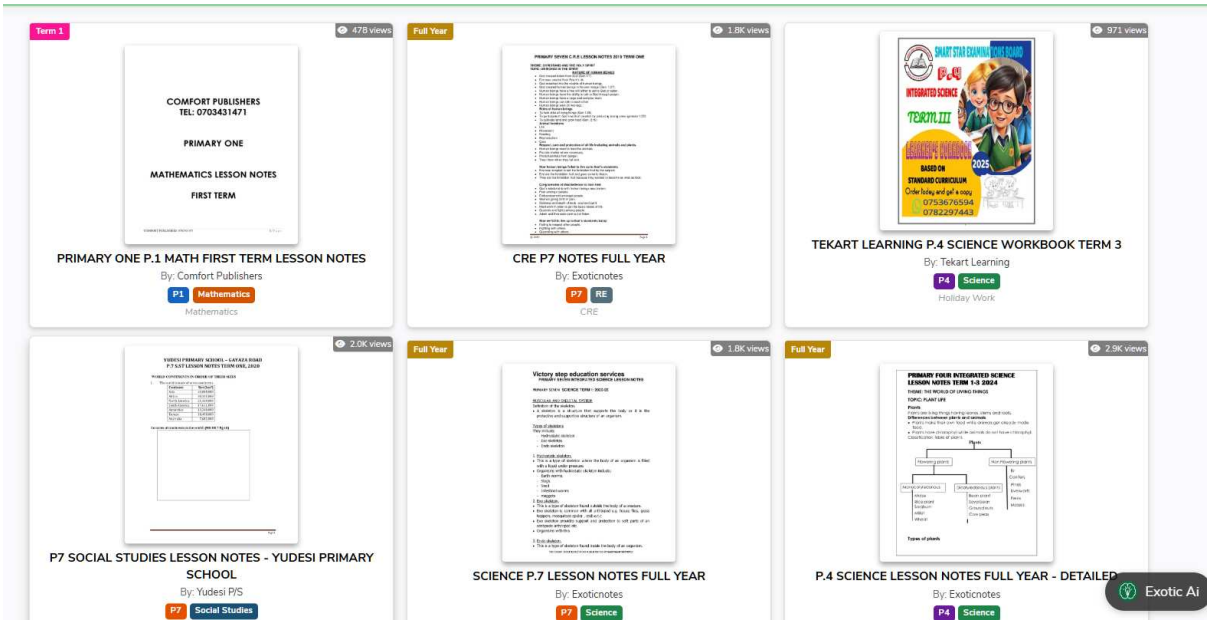
Colonialists

1. Give three reasons why the Sudanese soldiers staged a munity (rebellion)
2. What was the first country to try to colonize Uganda?
3. What name was given to the soldiers of Omukama Kabalega?
4. Who was the first governor of equatorial province?
5. What political event took place in 1894 in Uganda?
6. State any two reasons why IBEACO was formed?
7. How did Kasagama of Toro benefit from IBEACO?
8. How was the engineer of the Lamogi rebellion?
9. Who built fort Wadelai?
10. Why is English spoken as an official language in Uganda today?
11. How did the British try to disarm the Acholi?
12. How useful was Sir Samuel Baker to the Acholi?
13. Why didn't Daudi Chwa sign the 1900 Buganda Agreement?

Uganda becomes a nation

1. What type of rule did the British use in Uganda?
2. State any one term of the Buganda Agreement of 1900?
3. Why is Sir Apollo Kaggwa remembered in the history of Uganda?
4. Give four reasons why IBEACO failed in Uganda?
5. State any one contribution Sir Gerald Portal in Uganda?
6. State two ways in which Semei Kakungulu helped the British to take over Uganda?
7. Why is Nuwa Mbaguta remembered in the history of Ankole?
8. Who was the founder of IBEACO?
9. State any one contribution of the colonialists in Uganda?
10. How was Daudi Chwa able to rule Buganda yet he was young?

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