P.5SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : **THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA**
Subject: **Ethnic Groups in Uganda**
Lang. competence: **The learner spells, pronounces and uses the new words correctly.**

i)	**Pre-colonial**	**iii)**	**Ethnic group**
ii)	**Migration**	**iv)**	**Origin**
v)	**Immigration**	**vi)**	**Emigration**
vii)	**Emigrants**	**viii)**	**Immigrants**

Content:

Ethnic groups in Uganda

An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages.

The major ethnic groups in Uganda.

- Bantu
- Nilotics (Luo / River-lake Nilotes)
- Nilo Hamites also known as Plain Nilotes
- Highland Nilotes
- ***Hamites / Cushites***
- The Sudanic people

General characteristics of Ethnic groups

- Speak almost the same language.
- Have the same origin
- May have similar cultural practices
- May have the same political and social institutions.
- Have similar names but some with slight difference.

Migration patterns in Uganda.

The Bantu

The Bantu form the largest ethnic group in Uganda.

Who are the Bantu?

Bantu is a group of people who speak related languages with a common word "ntu" when referring to people.

Origin of the Bantu

The Bantu are said to have come from West Africa and moved through Congo forests into Uganda.

What was the original homeland of the Bantu?

Cameroon Highlands

From which Country did the Bantu enter Uganda?
Democratic Republic of Congo
The Bantu entered Uganda from the Western direction.
They settled in the region called interlacustrine region.

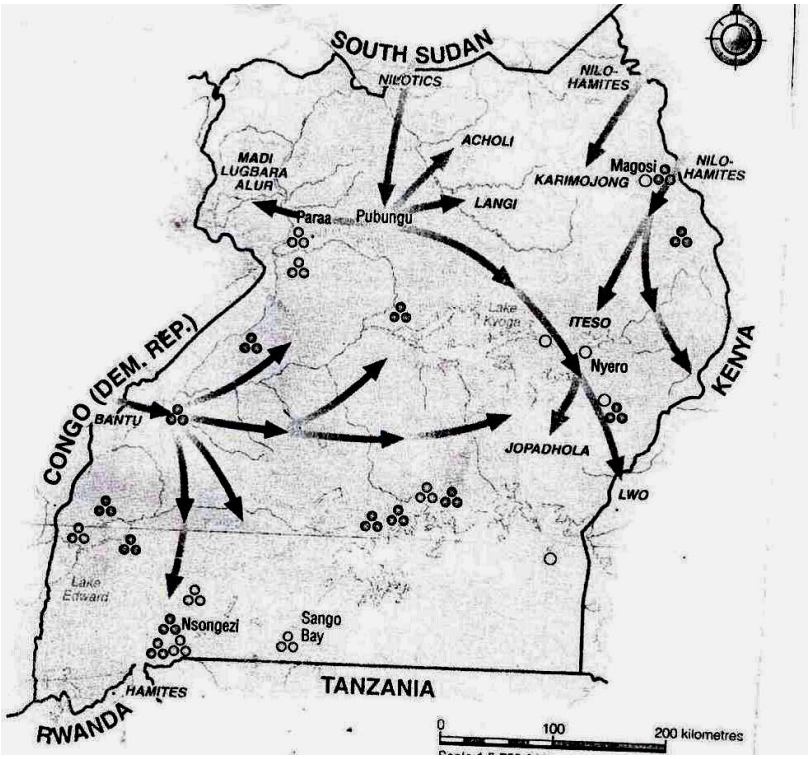
What is interlacustrine region?
This is the region between the great lakes of East Africa.

Examples of Bantu tribes in Uganda

- Banyoro
- Bakiga
- Baganda
- Bagisu
- Banyankole
- Bagisu
- Batoro
- Basoga

Note: The major occupation of the Bantu was crop cultivation.

Migration Patterns in Uganda (Map)(MK standard SST New edition page 53)



KEY

Routes of Ethnic groups

A- Bantu
B- Nilotics
C- Nilo - Hamites
D- Hamites

Activity

1. Who are the Bantu?
2. State the original homeland of the Bantu.
3. From which direction did the Bantu enter Uganda?

4. What is an ethnic group?
5. Apart from the Bantu, mention two other ethnic groups that came to Uganda.
6. Give one example of the recent ethnic groups in Uganda.
7. Mention the area where the Bantu settled when they came to Uganda.
8. How are the Bantu related?
9. What was the main occupation of the Bantu?
10. In which way are the Bagisu similar to the Baganda by ethnicity?
11. What does the term Interlacustrine mean?

Reasons for Bantu migration

The Bantu could have migrated due to the following reasons:-

- To look for areas with favourable climate
- To search for land for farming.
- Due to internal conflicts in their cradle land.
- Due to love for adventure

Areas of settlement and the reasons for their settlement

The Bantu settled in what is called the lake region or interlacustrine region.

Examples of the Great lakes regions.

- Lake Victoria
- Lake Albert
- Lake Edward
- Lake George
- On hill slopes close to rivers

Reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region

- The area had fertile soils suitable for crop cultivation.
- The area had favourable climate for human settlement
- ***The area had enough water supply for use.***

Results/ effects of Bantu settlement in their new homeland

- They introduced the idea of settled agricultural practices
- They introduced new crops such as Bananas and cereal crops.
- They formed kingdoms
- They introduced the use of simple iron tools
- They led to population increase in the areas they settled.

Problems faced by the Bantu immigrants

- Lack of enough supplies like food and water
- Poor transport due to thick forests
- Fierce man eaters

Activity

1. Who were the original inhabintants of Uganda before the coming of the four major ethnic groups?
2. What is emigration?

3. Give one factor that leads to population increase in an area.
4. Give two reasons that led to migration of the Bantu from their cradle land.
5. How did land shortage contribute to the migration of the Bantu into Uganda?
6. State one factor that forced the Bantu to settle in the interlacustrine region.
7. Mention one crop that was introduced by the Bantu.

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: The Nilotics (River Lake Nilotes) - Text book teaching
Lang. competence:
i) Nilotes ii)Nilotics iii) Bahr-el-Ghazel, Pubungu, pastoralism. Japadhola, Gipiir and Labongo, Alur
Content:
The Nilotics
The Nilotics are said to have come from Bahr-el- Ghazel region in the present day **South Sudan**

- They entered Uganda from the Northern direction around 1400AD.
- They first settled at Pubungu currently known as Packwach.

What was the major occupation of the Nilotics?
Cattle keeping.

Mention the people who led the Nilotics to Uganda.
Gipiir and Labongo

Who was the father of Gipiir and Labongo?
Olum

Examples of the tribes that belong to the Nilotics (River – lake Nilotes)
- Acholi - - Alur - Japadhola

The course of the migration of the Nilotics
The river –lake Nilotes split into 3 groups.

The first group
The first group crossed the Nile and settled in the West Nile.
This ***group*** the Lendu and intermarried giving rise to the Alur people.

2nd group

- The second group which included the Langi and Acholi remained in the area.
- A few of the river lake Nilotes crossed to Bunyoro.
- The Luo intermarried with the Bachwezi giving rise to the luo-Babito dynasty.

Who was the founder of the Luo-Babito dynasty?
Insingoma Rukidi Mpuga.

The 3rd group
The third group moved to Eastern Uganda and Western Kenya.

Examples of the tribes under the third group.

- The Jopadhola in Tororo
- The Jaluo of Kenya

Nilotics tribes which have the custom of removing their lower teeth.

- The Alur
- The Jaluo

Reasons for migration of the River-lake Nilotes

- Their place of origin experienced floods.
- They were looking for pasture and water for their animals.
- Over population in their homeland.
- Internal conflicts.
- Outbreak of epidemic diseases like Bilharzia
- Outbreak of famine due to constant drought.

Effects of the coming of the River-lake Nitotes

- The population increased in the areas they settled
- They introduced beads and new culture
- They introduced chiefdoms
- The Luo languages were introduced.

N.B: The custom of pet names was started by the Luo Babito in Western Uganda.

Examples of the pet names among the Banyoro and Batoro

- Amooti - Abwooli - Akiiki - Araali - Apuuli

Why is Insingoma Rukidi important in the history of the Luo Babito dynasty?

- He was the founder of the luo-babito dynasty

Activity

1. Why is Pubungu remembered in the history of the Nilotics?
2. State the original homeland of the River-lake Nilotes.
3. Give two reasons why the Nilotics came to Uganda.
4. Mention the Nilotic tribe that settled in Western Kenya.
5. Apart from the tribe mentioned in (4), give two other tribes that belong to the river-lake Nilotes.
6. In which way did the coming of Nilotics to Uganda affect the people in the areas they settled?
7. How are the Luo related to Bahr-el-Ghazel?
8. What was the main occupation of the Bantu?
9. Give two lessons we learn from the legend of the bead and the spear.

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE- COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: The Nile Hamites
Lang. competence:
i) Highland ii)Plain iii) Origin iv) Karimojong

Content:
The origin of the highland Nilotes
The Nile Hamites came from Ethiopia and Sudan.

Groups of the Nile Hamites

i) Highland Nilotes
ii) Plain Nilotes

Plain Nilotes
These people settled in plain areas of North Eastern Uganda and that is why they are called Plain Nilotes.
They lived in the Nile region.
Their origin is said to have been between the highlands of Ethiopia and Southern Sudan.
They entered Uganda from the North Eastern direction.

Tribes that form the plain Nilotes

- The karimojong
- The Iteso
- The Jie
- The Kumam
- Langi

Reasons for their migration

- In search of water and pasture
- Due to animal diseases
- Prolonged drought
- Internal conflicts
- Population pressure
- Famine outbreak

The Highland Nilotes
They also originated from Ethiopia Highlands. They settled on the Northern slopes of mountain Elgon.

Examples of the Highland Nilotes in Uganda.
The Sabiny
They practice both livestock and crop farming.
They are found in the current districts of Kapchorwa and Bukuro.
The Sabiny practice female circumcision.

Resultsfor the migration of the Nilo Hamites

- They displaced people in the areas they settled
- They intermarried with other people and formed new cultures.
- The Iteso adopted crop growing
- They introduced new ***breeds*** of cattle
- They led to increased population in the area they settled.

Reasons why some of the plain Nilotes changed from pastoral life to mixed farming.

- They settled in areas with fertile soils.
- They settled in areas with favourable climate
- Due to cattle ***rustling***

Activity

1. Mention one example of Highland Nilotes in Uganda.
2. Give one factor that forced the plain Nilotes to adopt mixed farming.
3. How did the coming of the Nilo Hamites affect the people of Uganda?
4. Give tribe that belongs to the Plain Nilotes
5. Mention one similarity between the Iteso and Karimojong in terms of ethnicity.
6. What is cattle rusting?
7. State one factor that made the Nilotics settle in fertilie areas.

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: Hamites and Sudanic
Lang. competence:
i) Hamites ii) Legends iii) Myths
Content:

Origin of Hamites
The hamites entered Uganda from the South Western direction.
Examples of tribes that belong to the Hamites.

- Bahima
- Batutsi
- Bahinda
- Basita

Reasons for the migration

- Due to prolonged drought
- Animal diseases
- Internal conflicts
- Due to search for pasture and water for their animals

Effects of their migration

- Increase in population
- Introduction of new cultures
- Introduction of new breeds of cattle

Note : Their original occupation was pastoralism.

The Sudanic people
These are the people who are found in the West Nile region of Uganda.
Their origin is said to have been the Juba region of Southern Sudan.

Examples of Sudanic people

- Madhi - Lugbara - Okebo - Kakwa

Reasons for the coming of the Sudanic people to Uganda

- Moving away from internal quarrels
- They migrated due to famine
- Due to floods
- They were looking for water

Effects of the Sudanic migration

- They led to increased population of the areas they settled.
- They introduced new cultures in Uganda

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Implications of legends and Myths

A legend is a story from the past that may or may not be true.

Audio – visual (Practical lesson)

Examples of legends from different tribes

- The legend of Kintu and Nambi Buganda
- The legend of the spear and the bead-luo
- The legend of Mundu and Seera – Bagisu
- The legend of the Bachwezi

The children will read stories about different legends and give implications about them.

Implications/ lessons we learn from the legend of Kintu and Nambi.

- Forgetfulness is bad, it can bring death
- Death came as a result of Nambi going back to collect the millet which she had forgotten
- Poverty cannot stop you from succeeding

Implications/ lessons we learn from the legend of the spear and the Beads

- We should forgive those that hurt us
- We should not be quarrelsome
- Refusing to forgive can cause suffering and death.
- Permanent separation can occur as a result of un forgiveness

Activity

1. What is a legend?
2. Mention the legend which is told by the luo tribes.
3. Why is it good to tell legends to the children?

4. Who was the father of Gipiir and labongo?
5. What was the cause of the reparation between Gipiir and Labong?
6. Which legend explains the origin of the Bagisu?
7. What does the word Ingishu mean according to the Masai?
8. How was dum related to Labong according to the Legend of the spear and bead?

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: How occupation influenced settlement of people
Lang. competence:
i) occupation ii) influence iii) settlement
Content:
How occupation influenced settlement of people.

- The ethnic groups that came to Uganda had particular occupations.
- They had to settle in areas that favoured their occupation.

Bantu settlement

- The major occupation of the Bantu was crop cultivation
- They also kept some animals.

The above factors forced the Bantu to settle in the lake region, rivers and mountains.

Reasons why the Bantu settled in the lake region

- The lake region had good climate
- The area had fertile soils for crop cultivation.
- The area also had plenty of water and pasture for their animals.

The settlement of the river – lake Nilotes and plain Nilotes

- The River-lake Nilotes and plain Nilotes were nomadic pastoratists.
- They moved with their animals from place to place looking for water and pasture.
- When they came to Uganda, they settled in the drier areas.

Reasons why the River-lake Nilotes settled in the drier areas of Uganda

- The drier areas had short grass
- Lack of thick vegetation like rain forests allowed them to move freely with their homes
- They settled in the North Western Uganda where there was plenty of grass and water.

Settlement of the Hamites

- The Hamites were also pastoralists
- They would keep their animals around their homes.
- They settled in the South Western Uganda where there was plenty of grass and water.

Activity

1. Give one reason why the plain Nilotes settled in North Eastern Uganda.
2. Mention the tribe among the plain Nilotes that lives a pastoral way of life.

3. Give two problems faced by the above tribe.
4. Why do Nomadic pastoralists settle in areas with an open space?
5. Mention the pastoral tribe in Uganda which belongs to the Hamites.
6. State the major occupation of the Bantu.
7. How did the occupation of the Bantu contribute to their settlement patterns
8. What is interlacustrine region?
9. How was the occupation of the Bantu different from the Nilotics?

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: Political organisations
Lang. competence:
i) political ii) organization iii) Govern iv)Europeans v) colonicalists
Content:
Political Organization of different ethnic groups.
What does political organization mean?
Political organization refers to how people govern themselves.

How were different groups of people in politically organized before the coming of the European colonialists?

- Some groups of people were organized in kingdoms ruled by kings.
- Some groups were organized in chiefdoms governed by chiefs.

Political organization of the Bantu

- Most Bantu groups were governed by kings. They formed kingdoms.
- Some small sections of the Bantu were governed by Chiefs eg. the Basoga.

Examples of the Bantu tribes (societies) That were governed by kings

- Baganda - Banyoro - Batoro - Banyankole

The societies that were governed by king formed kingdoms.
Most kingdoms in Uganda were formed around or between lakes and they came to be known as interlacustrine kingdoms

Characteristics of the interlacustrine kingdom

- Kings of different kingdoms had a lot of powers.
- Their decisions were not questioned by any of their subjects.
- A king would even have any of his people (subjects) killed for no good reason.
- Land belonged to the king.

What are interlacustrine kingdoms?
These are kingdoms formed between the great lakes of East Africa.

Examples of interlacustrine kingdoms.

- Buganda kingdom

Let Bunyoro –Kitara Kingdom on page 13 Lesson 10 be taught first before other kingdom

- Ankole kingdom **under lesson 8**
- Bunyoro kingdom
- Toro kingdom

Examples of the Chiefdom that was formed in Uganda
- Busoga chiefdom

The main types of political organizations during the pre-colonial period
- Centralised kingdoms
- Clans
- Chiefdoms
- Councilled communities.

Reasons why the Bantu formed kingdoms
- They had a settled life.
- The Bantu tribes were united.

Political organization among the Baganda
- The Baganda formed a kingdom
- Their king was called Kabaka
- The Kabaka had a lot of powers

Ways the Kabaka exercised his powers over his people.
- He controlled all the land
- He appointed chiefs who were supervised by the Prime minister known as the Katikiro

Roles of the katikiro
- He made sure that the Chiefs brought food, bark cloth, beer, firewood and ivory to the Kabaka's palace.
- He made sure that the chiefs were obedient to the Kabaka.

Buganda's political structure
The structure of the Buganda kingdom
KABAKA (KING)
↓
Prime minister (Katikiro)
↓
County Chief (Saza Chief)
↓
Sub County (Gombolola chief)
↓
Sub-Parish (Mutongole Chief)

Some of the kingdoms of Buganda kingdom
- Kabaka Muteesa I
- Kabaka Mwanga

- Kabaka Daudi Chwa II
- Kabaka Muteesa II
- Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II

Reasons for the growth and expansion of Buganda kingdom

- Strong leader
- Strong standing Army
- Unity
- Strategic location
- Participating in Long distance trade

Reasons for the decline

- The coming of the colonialists
- It leads to scarcity of labour.

Mixed activity

1. Write short notes on the following;-
   i) Migration
   ii) Rural – rural migration
   iii) Rural – urban migration
   iv) Urban – urban migration
   v) Urban – rural migration
   vi) Immigrants
2. a) State any two causes of rural – urban migrations
   b)Mention any two effects of rural – urban migration
3. a)State any two causes of urban – rural migration
   b)Give any two ways people can be encouraged to settled in rural areas.
4. In which one way do people in rural areas;
   a) Support those in urban areas?
   b) Benefit from those in urban areas?
5. Mention any two social malpractices in urban areas.

Activity

1. Why were the Bantu tribes able to form kingdoms
2. Where in East Africa did the Bantu form kingdom?
3. Why is it not correct(true) to say that people in Uganda ***never had government*** before the coming of the colonialists?
4. Mention the title given to the king of Buganda.
5. Who is the current king of Buganda?
6. ***Name the Buganda leader who invited Missionaries to Uganda.***
7. ***How was the strong standing army promote the development of Buganda kingdom?***

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: Political organizations around different tribes
Lang. competence:
Modern / recent migration

Immigration The process by which people come to live permanently in a country that is not their own.

Immigrants These are people who come to live permanently in as country that is not their.

Causes of immigration
- Presence of jobs opportunities in the country
- Civil wars in their home country
- Marriage
- High rate of unemployment
- Civil war

Effects of immigration
- It leads to population increase / explosion
- It incre4ased on the government expenditure
- It leads to limited social services
- It leads to disease at break.

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: Political organizations around different tribes
Lang. competence:

Content:
Political organization among the Banyoro
- The Banyoro formed a kingdom
- The title given to the king was Omukama.
  The king had a lot of powers
- He appointed chiefs who governed different parts of the kingdom.
- The chiefs had to provide the Omukama with gifts, beers, grain, cattle, ivory etc.
- The Chiefs also sent people to work in the palace as soldiers

What name was given to the soldiers of Omukama Kabalega
Abarusura

The kingdom was divided into provinces, districts and sub-districts for easy administration.

Political organization among the Banyankole
- The people of Ankole formed a kingdom.
- Their king was known as Omugabe
- The king appointed chiefs known as Abakungu who were in charge of provinces.
- The Abakungu were responsible for keeping peace and sending beer and millet to the palace of the Omugabe.

- The most powerful chief was Engazi

The structure of Ankole kingdom

Omugabe (king)

↓

Engazi (Prime minister)

↓

Abakungu (chiefs)

↓

Abakuru b'ebika (clan heads)

Political organization among the Basoga and bagisu

The Basoga and Bagisu did not form kingdoms

- The Basoga andBagisu did not form kingdoms
- The Basoga formed chiefdoms, headed by Chiefs
- The chief was assisted by a council of elders

Bagisu

- The political organization of the Bagisu was based on clans.
- Each class was head by a headman who was assisted by a council of elders.

Roles of clan head and council of elders

- They settled the disputes in their clans
- They disrupted land
- They presided over clan functions
- They organized clan meetings
- They registered clan members

Political organization among the Nilotes

- Their political organization was based on class system.
- The clan was head by a leader known as known Rwoth.
- The council of elders settled major disputes.

Political organization among the Highlands and Plain Nilotes

They formed clans.

They did not form kingdoms because they never had a settled life.

Activities

1. State how the tribes below were political organized during the pre- colonial period
    a. Baganda
    b. Basoga
    c. Bagisu
    d. Batoro
    e. Banyankole
2. What title was given to the king each of the following kingdoms?
    a. Buganda kingdom
    b. Toro kingdom

c. Ankole kingdom

3. How were the Abarusura important to Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro kingdom?
4. Give the difference between centralized societies and decentralized societies
5. State any two examples of centralized and decentralized societies in the pre- colonial Uganda

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: The Early kingdoms in Uganda
Lang. competence:
i) Kingdom ii) my sterious iii)Miraculous iv) dynasty
Content:
Bunyoro Kitara
The earliest kingdom to be founded in Uganda was that of Bunyoro kitara.
Who were the founders of Bunyoro *kitara* kingdom?
The Batembuzi
The Batembuzi were mysterious people who used to perform miraculous signs.
They were referred to as demi gods because they performed miraculous signs.
Reasons that led to the expansion of Bunyoro kitara kingdom

- It had powerful rulers
- It had fertile soils which enabled crops growing.
- It had a good centralized administration

Reasons that led to the collapse of Bunyoro kitara

- The broadness of the kingdom
- Outbreak of drought and famine
- Epidemic disease
- Civil wars
- The emergence of new independent states.

The Tembuzi dynasty was succeded by the Bachwezi
Who was the leader of the Bachwezi?
King Ndahura

From which country did the Bachwezi come to Uganda?
Ethiopia

What was the major occupation of the Bachwezi?
Pastoralism
They were pastoralists with large numbers of long horned cattle
Who was the last king of the Bacwezi?
King Wamala
Contributions of the Chwezi to modern Uganda
Economic contributions

- The Bachwezi introduced long horned cattle.
- They introduced coffee growing
- They brought the knowledge of iron smelting

- They introduced bark cloth making
- They started salt mining in lake Katwe.

Political contributions of the Bacwezi

- The Chwezi introduced kingdoms.

This system of rule was called centralized monarchy.

- They introduced regalia of kingship

Examples of the royal crown (regalia)

- Drums
- Spears
- Arrows
- Stools

Social contributions of the *Bachwezi*

- They introduced board games like OMWESO (Local chess)
- They introduced the idea of building reed palaces
- They introduced the idea of digging ditches to provide water to animals.

The decline of the chwezi dynasty

The Chwezi had built a strong and large empire.
The kingdom became too large to be ruled properly.

Factors that led to the collapse of the Chwezi dynasty

- Civil wars (internal conflicts)
- Constant drought and famine.
- The death of their beloved cow ***Bihogo***
- The Luo invasion (coming of the Luo –Babito) led to the final collapse of the Chwezi
- Broadness of the empire

Examples of state / kingdoms that emerged after the collapse of Bunyoro – Kitara empire / Chwezi

- Buganda
- Bunyoro
- Tooro
- Ankole
- Busoga
- Wanga in Kenya

Activity

1. Mention the earliest kingdom to be founded in Uganda.
2. Who were the founders of the above kingdom?
3. Who was the first king of the Bachwezi?
4. How did the coming of the chwezi contribute to the economic development of Uganda?
5. In which way did the size of the Chwezi empire contribute to its collapse?
6. Mention the type of cattle introduced to Uganda by the chwezi.
7. State the system of governance that was introduced to Uganda by the Chwezi.

8. How did the size of Bunyoro- Kitara lead to its down fall?

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: Kingdoms in Uganda
Lang. competence:
i) kingdom ii) regalia iii) hereditary
Content:
Kingdoms in Uganda
A kingdom is a state ruled by a king or queen.
Characteristics of kingdoms

- Each kingdom was ruled by a king
- Each kingdom had regalia
- The king owned all the land on behalf of his people
- The king appointed chiefs and army commanders
- Each kingdom had hereditary kings

Advantages of kingdoms

- Kingdoms encourage and promote unity
- They initiate and encourage development schemes
- They help to control power struggle
- They promote good morals
- They promote culture

Disadvantages of kingdoms

- They encourage and promote dictatorship
- Hereditary rulers take the biggest share of wealth
- They hinder effective development of a country

In 1967, kingdoms were abolished in Uganda by Apollo Milton Obote.
In 1993, president Y.K Museveni restored kingdoms in Uganda.

Reasons why kingdoms were restored in Uganda

- To promote unity and peace among the people
- To restore and promote morals
- To promote culture
- To foster development.

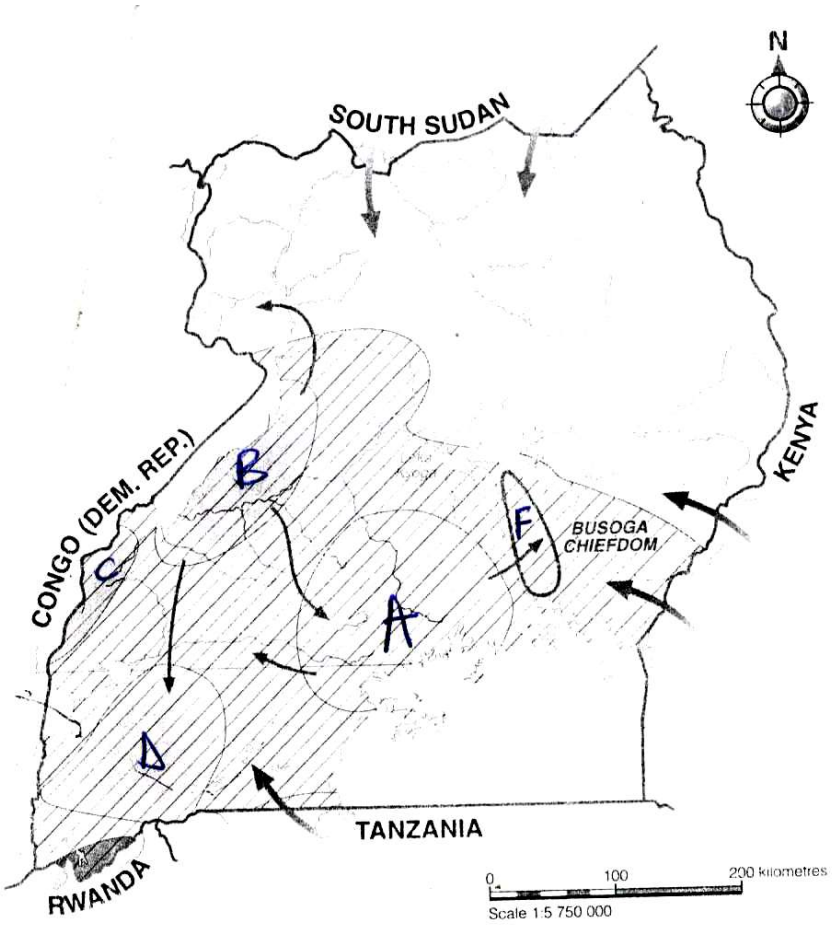
Current kingdoms in Uganda

Kingdom	**Title of the king**
Buganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Omukama
Toro	Omukama

Busoga Kyabazinga

Rwenzururu Omusinga

Kingdoms in Uganda (Map showing kingdoms in Uganda)
(MK Primary School Atlas page 44)



KEY

A. Ankole kingdom
B. Bunyoro kingdom
T. Toro kingdom
P. Buganda kingdom
K. Busoga kingdom

Activity

1. Give any two ways kingdoms are important in a country?
2. Give two reasons why kingdoms were restored in Uganda.
3. Who is the current Kabaka of Buganda kingdom?
4. Give one factor that led to the development of Buganda kingdom
5. State one way kingdoms hinder development of a country.
6. Why did Dr. A.M. Obote abolish kingdoms in 1967?
7. How did president Museveni support kingdoms in 1993?

Date	Time	Class	Subject	No. of pupils

Topic : THE PEOPLE OF PRE-COLONIAL UGANDA
Subject: Social organization
Lang. competence:
i) culture ii) customs iii) social

Content:

Culture

Culture refers to the customs beliefs and way of life of people in a given society.

Types of culture

Material culture

This includes physical things like;

- Clothing
- Food
- Crafts
- Occupation

Customs

Customs are accepted was of behavour in a given society .

Beliefs

Chief

A belief is a strong feeling that something is true.

Non-material culture

This includes;

Beliefs, religions, mode of conduct, security, language, name and moral values.

Evidence of early culture in Uganda

- Naming of children
- Burying of the dead
- Religious beliefs
- Marriage
- Circumcision
- Land demarcation

  This is done using trees such as Ficus Natalensis (Mutuba)

Importance of culture in our society

- Culture instills good morals among people
- It helps to group people eg. Bantu, Nilotic and others
- It promotes cultural heritage
- It helps to promote unity among people.

SOCIAL VALUES

Values are expected ways of behaviors that every one in the community is expected to practice and observe

Types of relationship

- Blood relationship
- Social relationship
- Peer relationship

Importance of social values

- Promotes identify
- Promotes good behavior
- Creates friendship
- Promotes unity
- Creates peace
- Provides leadership and guidance

Economic organization

In those days most societies produced their own food.

They only traded with their neighbours in things they could not produce.
There was no money to use

- Barter trade was practiced

What is Barter trade?
Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods and services for services.
Examples of the items that were exchanged in pre-colonial Uganda.

- Salt - Beads - Crafts - Bark cloth - spears

Bunyoro was famous for salt mining and making iron tools.
Buganda had plenty of food and bark cloth
The Nilotes had cattle, beads and crafts
Advantages of barter trade

- It promoted unity among communities
- It was cheap

Other types of trade carried out by pre-colonial societies

- Slave trade (buying and selling of human beings)
- Long distance trade
- Local trade (trade carried out between communities)

Activity

1. Give one importance of naming children in societies.
2. What is culture?
3. Why should school children be taught about their culture?
4. What was barter trade?
5. Why were people of long ago able to practice barter trade?
6. How is the buying and selling of human beings called?
7. Why was barter trade practiced by the people of pre-colonial in Uganda?

END OF TOPIC TEST

1. Name the first Ethnic group to enter Uganda.
2. Why is Pubungu popular in the history of the River –Lake Nilotes?
3. How did the migration of the Bantu to East Africa affect the Bushmen?
4. What is a legend?
5. Give any two reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlucustrine regions.
6. How are ethnic groups classified?
7. State any one kingdom that emerged after the collapse of the great Bunyoro Kitara Empire
8. Give any two forms of material culture.
9. Who are the Banyoro similar to the Bagisu in terms of ethnicity?
10. Name the only highland Nilotes in eastern Uganda.
11. Give the difference between immigration and Emigration.
12. Complete the table below

Community	Ruler
Batoono	_____
_____	Rwot
Basoga	_____
_____	Omugabe

Word bank for people of pre- colonial Uganda

- Tribal group
- Ethnic group
- Cradle land
- Origin
- Migration
- Emigration
- Immigration
- Immigration
- Immigrant
- Movement
- Pastoralism
- Occupation
- Cultivation
- Bantu
- Nilo- Hamites
- Nilotics
- Hamates
- Sudanic
- Legends
- Myths
- Influence
- Settlement
- Patterns
- Interlacustrine
- Tribe
- Kingdom
- Chiefdom
- Prime minster
- Katikiiro
- Omugabe
- Kyabazinga
- Organization
- Political
- Dynesty
- Collapse

- Culture
- Restore
- Hereditary
- Customs
- Economic
- Barter trade
- Exchange

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

SUB TOPIC : Foreign influence in Uganda

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. ***Barter***
2. ***Slavery***
3. ***Foreigner***
4. ***Colonialists***
5. ***Monsoon***

CONTENT :

Foreign influence in Uganda

Groups of foreigners that came to Uganda

Qn. Who is a foreigner?

- This is a person who comes from a different country.
- Is a person who does not ***belongs to*** particular ***Country.***

Qn. Write down the four groups of foreigners who came to Uganda.

- Arab traders
- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Colonialists / Administrators

Arab traders

The Arabs were the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.

From which country did the Arabs come to Uganda (Origin)

-Saudi Arabia

The Arabs travelled from Saudi Arabia across the Indian ocean to the East African coast by

Dhow boats.

Qn. Name the winds that drove the dhow boats across the Indian Ocean.

The monsoon winds

The monsoon winds drove the Dhow boats to and from the East African Coast across the Indian Ocean. The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was Ahmed Bin Ibrahim in 1844.

Qn. Which king of Buganda welcome Ahmed Bin Ibrahim in 1844?

Kabaka Suuna II

Items brought to Uganda by the Arabs

- Cloth
- Plates
- Guns
- Beads
- Cups
- mirrors
- Knives

Items that were needed by the Arabs from Uganda

- Ivory
- Slaves
- Grains
- Salt
- Hides and skins

Reasons why the Arabs came to Uganda.

- To carry out trade
- To spread Islam
- They were running away from religious persecution

Qn. Which system of trade was used by the Arab traders?

Barter system of trade (Barter trade)

Apart from the Arabs, mention other group of traders that came from Egypt and Sudan.

The ***Kharoumers***

Qn. Give the major reason why the Khartourmers were interested in coming to Uganda.

They wanted to get ivory and slaves from Uganda

Activity

1. ***Who were the first foreigners to come t o Uganda?***
2. ***Apart from the above mentioned group, give other three foreigners who came to Uganda.***
3. ***Give two reasons why the Arabs came to Uganda.***
4. ***State two items the Arabs brought to Uganda.***
5. ***Mention three items taken by Arabs from Uganda.***
6. ***How were the Monsoon winds important to the Arab traders?***

7. ***Why is Ahmed Ibrahim still remembered in Uganda's history?***
8. ***How is Saudi – Arabia related to the Arab traders?***

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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Contributions of the Arabs to East Africa (Uganda)

- They linked Uganda to Saudi Arabia.
- They introduced new ideas and skills like stone building
- The Arabs introduced new crops like rice, cloves, dates e tc.
- They spread Islam in Uganda
- They introduced zebu cows
- They introduced Swahili language and culture through intermarriages between the Arabs and the coastal Bantu.
- They introduced Sharia laws

Influence of foreign trade (Arabs) on pre-colonial Societies.

- Slave trade was introduced
- It caused inter tribal wars through slave trade.
- It led to hatred between the kings, chiefs and their subjects
- The population of some societies decreased.

Problems faced by Arabs when spreading Islam.

- Language barrier
- Thick forests
- They were hated for practicing slave trade.
- Fierce man eaters / wild animals e.g. lions

Reasons why Islam took long to be spread in Uganda.

- Islam had no specific missionaries.
- Arabic language was difficult
- People feared circumcision
- The Arabs were hated for practicing slave trade.

Activity

1. From which country did the Arabs come from?
2. Give any one economic contribution of the Arabs in East Africa.
3. Who was the first Arab trader to come to Uganda?
4. Which culture resulted from the inter-marriages between the Bantu and the Arabs?
5. How did the coming of the Arabs help to shape people's morals in Uganda?
6. Why were the Arab traders hated by African?
7. In which way did the coming of the Arabs affect the blacks socially.
8. State any one political effect of the Arabs in Uganda.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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SLAVE TRADE

Questions

1. What is slave trade?

   Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings.
2. What is slavery?

   Slavery is an act of being a slave.
3. Who is a slave?

   A slave is a person who is illegally owned by another person and is forced to work for them (him)
4. ***Give two reasons why Islam took long to spread in Uganda.***

Reasons why slave trade was carried out

- To get slaves to work in sugar cane plantations
- To get slaves to work in mines
- To work in industries

Participants in slave trade.

- The Arabs
- Baganda
- Banyoro

Ways in which the slaves were obtained.

- Through raiding villages
- Kings and chiefs exchanged slaves for guns (barter trade)
- By encouraging tribal wars eg between Baganda and Banyoro

Results of slave trade in Uganda

Positive results

- It led to introduction of goods like guns.
- The kings and chiefs became rich
- Islamic religion was introduced
- Swahili culture was introduced

Negative results of slave trade

- It led to loss of life and property
- It led to separation of families
- There was displacement of people
- It led to famine out break
- It caused inter tribal wars.

Indian traders

The Indian traders came to Uganda from Asia. They came as Indian coolies to construct the Uganda railway.

Examples of prominent Indians in Uganda

Aldina Visram

He was the first Indian trader to open up a shop in Kampala.

N.K Mehta

- He opened up a sugar factory at Lugazi Mukono

Muljibhai Madhvani

- He opened a sugar factory at Kakira

Contributions of Indians in Uganda

- Introduced rupees in Uganda
- They promoted trade in Uganda
- They have built hospitals, and schools in Uganda
- They have created employment to people
- The Indians built the Uganda Railway.

Activity

1. Mention any one tribe that participated in slave trade in Uganda.
2. How did the chiefs and kings benefit from slave trade?
3. In which one way did slave trade affect farming in Uganda?
4. What brought the first Indians to Uganda?
5. Who were the Indian coolies?
6. Why is N.K. Mehta remembered in the history of Uganda?
7. Mention the form of currency that was introduced by the Indians.
8. Who were the Banyans?

EXPLORERS

Who is an explorer?

An explorer is a person who travel s to unknown places in order to find out more about them.

Therefore explorers are travelers who came to find out more about the physical features of Uganda.

From which country did most explorers come to Uganda?

England

Qn. Mention the society / organization that sent most explorers to Uganda.

The Royal Geographical Society

Qn. A part from the RGS,. Give one other organization that sent explorers to Africa.

The University Mission to central Africa.

Qn. Who was the president of the Royal Geographical society?

Dr. Lord Ripon

Qn. What contribution was made by the R.G.S towards the coming of explorers to Uganda?

R.G.S funded the journey of explorers to Uganda.

Qn. When the explorers where coming to Uganda, they first went to Zanzibar. Give three

reasons why they had to do so.

- To get permission from the sultan of Zanzibar to travel in his area.
- To get porters
- To learn Swahili language

Qn. Why did European explorers pass through Tanzania instead of using a direct route through Kenya?

- There were hostile tribes in Kenya.
- There were fierce wild animals in Kenya.

Qn. Which king of Karagwe welcomed explorers in his kingdom?

King Rumanika

Qn. How was king Rumanika of Karagwe helpful to the explorers on their way to Uganda?

- King Rumanika gave explorers' guide to Uganda
- He protected the explorers
- He allowed them to rest in his kingdom.

Qn. Why did explorers come to Uganda?

To look for the source of the Nile

Qn. How was the River Nile responsible for the coming of the explorers to Uganda?

The explorers came looking for the source of the Nile.

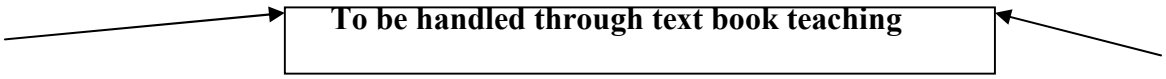
Examples of the European Explorers who were sent to Uganda

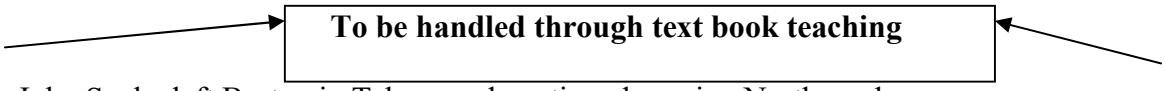
i. John Hannington Speke and Richard Burton (1856-1858)
ii. James Grant (John Speke and James Grant (1860-1863)
iii. Sir Samuel Baker (1862-1865)
iv. Henry Morton Stanley.

John Speke and Richard Burton (1856-1858)

- John Speke and Richard Burton were the first explorers to be sent to Uganda (Africa)
- They were sent to Africa to look for the source of the River Nile.
- They arrived in Zanzibar in 1856.
- The sultan was in-charge of the coastal areas.
- John Speke and Richard Burton spent time at the coast gathering suppliers and porters.
- They visited Chief Kamweri of Usambara in Tanganyika.
- After getting permission for the sultan of Zanzibar, they started on their journey into the interior of East Africa.
- They left Bagamoyo in 1857. Bagamoyo was the entry point for most explorers to Uganda.
- In November 1857, after along and rough journey, they reached Tabora.
- The Arabs in Tabora welcomed them
- From Tabora they moved West wards

In February, 1858 they came across L. Tanganyika. They then returned to Tabora but unfortunately, Richard Burton fell sick and he could not move any more.





John Speke left Burton in Tabora and continued moving Northwards.
Speke reached the shores of L. Victoria on 30 July *1858.*
Speke became the first European to see lake Victoria.
He named L. Victoria after Queen Victoria of England. Lake Victoria was formerly known as lake Nyanza in Tanganyika and Nalubaale in Buganda.
Speke believed that this lake was the source of River Nile.

When Speke returned to Tabora, he told Burton about his new findings but they disagreed. Burton would not believe what Speke told him about lake Victoria being the possible source of the Nile. They returned to Europe as enemies.

a) John Speke and James Grant (1860 – 1863

- Due to the misunderstandings between John Speke and Richard Burton, John Speke was sent back to prove whether lake Victoria was the source of the Nile or not.
- John Speke made his second journey with James Grant.
- They were accompanied by two gunmen called**Mwinyi Mabruki and Sidi Bombay** from the coast of East Africa.
- They passed through Tanganyika and reached Karagwe kingdom.
- They were welcomed by king Rumanika.
- Grant fell Speke and Speke left him behind
- Speke continued with his journey to Buganda and Grant joined him later.
- John Speke was the first European to come to Uganda.
  He arrived at Kabaka Muteesa's palace at Banda in 1862.
- Kabaka Muteesa I exchanged gifts with Speke.

Examples of the gifts that Speke gave to Kabaka Muteesa I

- Rifle
- Knives
- Clothes

❖ John Speke reached the source of the Nile on the 28th July 1862.

❖ He named the falls at the source, Ripon falls, after Lord Ripon the president of the Royal Geographical society.

❖ It was the Royal Geographical society which paid for the two journeys Speke and his friends had made to East Africa.

SUMMARY ABOUT JOHN SPEKE (To be given as a lesson)

Qn. Why is it wrong to say that Speke discovered the source of the Nile?
- John Speke was just shown the source of the Nile.
- The natives of the area had already seen the source of the Nile.

Qn. Why was lake Nalubaale named Lake Victoria in 1858?
- It was named after the then Queen of England

Qn. Why did Speke and Grant follow the Nile North wards towards Egypt?
To be sure that it's the Nile whose source they had seen

Qn. Why was John Speke and Grant sent to Uganda for the second time?
To prove whether lake Victoria was the source of the Nile or Not.

Qn. Why did John Speke and Richard Burton become enemies?
Richard Burton had disagreed with Speke about his findings

Qn. Name the two gun men who accompanied Speke and Grant
- Mwinyi Mabruki
- Sidi Bombay

Contributions of John Speke in the history of Uganda / Discoveries
- He named lake Nalubaale lake Victoria
- He was the first white man to see the source of the Nile
- He was the first white man to see lake Victoria
- He was the first white man to enter Uganda.

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The Bakers (MK SST page 72 – 73) TEXT BOOK TEACHING

The Bakers (1862 – 1865)

- Sir Samuel Baker was the first European explorer to come to Africa with his wife called Jane Baker.
- Jane Baker died of malaria soon after
- Sir Samuel Baker tried to trace the source of the Nile beginning from its mouth.
- He started his journey from Egypt following the Nile Sourthwards.
- In 1863, he met John Speke and James Grant at Gondokoro in Southern Sudan.
- They told him that they had seen the source of the Nile.
- A year later Baker reached the palace of Omukama Kamurasi of Bunyoro.
- On 14th March, 1864, Baker 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 to see the Murchison falls in the same year.
- Sir Samuel Baker returned to England in 1865 after his findings and he later came back to Africa.

Khedive Ismail of Egypt made Sir Samuel Baker the first Governor of the Equatorial province.
The Equatorial province was the area made of Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda.

SUMMARY(To be given in book as notes)

Problems faced by Sir Samuel Baker as a governor of the Equatorial province.

He was disturbed by the cruel Arab slave traders.

Qn. In which way did Baker solve the problem of the cruel Arab slave traders?

His soldiers kept on disarming the slave traders.

Reasons why the Acholi people loved Sir Samuel Baker.

- Sir Samuel Baker guarded the Acholi people against the Arab slave traders.
- He stopped slave trade in the Acholi region

Qn. Give the major reason why Sir Samuel Baker built many forts.

- He built many forts to accommodate the soldiers and their weapons.

Examples of the Forts built by Sir Samuel Baker.

- Fort Foweira
- Fort Patiko

He later retired from his job and returned to Europe.

He was succeeded by Colonel Charles Gordon as the new Governor of the Equatorial province.

Doctor Edward Schnitler, a German medical doctor, later succeeded Charles Gordon.

Doctor Edward Schnitler was nicknamed Emin Pasha.

Qn. What problems did Emin Pasha face as a Governor of the Equatorial province?

- Emin Pasha faced a problem of the Madhi revolt (rebellion)
- The Acholi also gave him had time.

Qn. Which fort was built at Wadelai to act as a defence unit?

- Fort Wadelai

Reasons why the Acholi hated Emin Pasha

- His soldiers were involved in raiding the Acholi for slaves.

Qn. Why did khedire Ismail send governors to the Equatorial?

- To administer Equatorial ***province*** for Egypt.

Reasons why the Sudanese rebelled against the Egyptians province.

- They were tied of walking long distances
- They were tired of fighting
- They not paid salaries

Qn. Why wasn't Sir Samuel Baker welcomed by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro when he came the second time?

- He had come to clonise Bunyoro for Egypt

Qn. State the three duties that the governors of Equatorial province were supposed to perform.

- To stop slave trade.
- To establish Egyptian rule
- To take over new areas.

Qn. Mention the two people who were sent from Europe to rescue Emin Pasha.

- H,.M Stanley and
- Carl Peters

H.M Stanly succeeded in resaving Emin Pahsa from the Equatorial province.

- ❖ Amin Pasha left behind Sudanese Soldiers (Nubians)
- ❖ They were laster brought to Buganda by Captain Fredrick Lugard.

Qn. State two duties that were performed by the Sudanese soldiers in Uganda.

- To maintain peace in Buganda
- They helped Buganda to fight Kabalega and restored Kasagama as the king of Toro.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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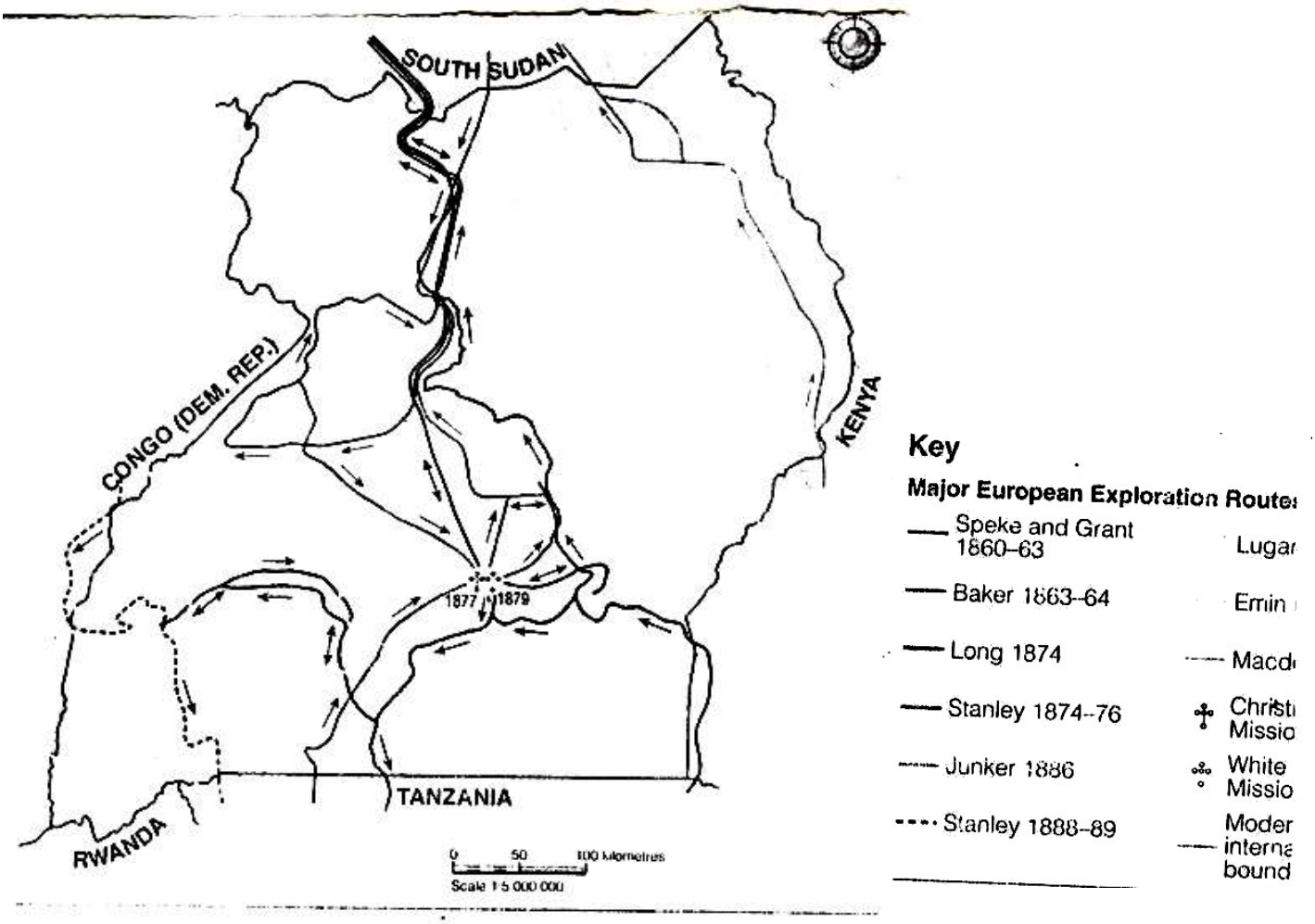
HENRY Morton Stanley

- He made three journeys to Africa.
- His first journey was to look for Dr. David Livingstone
- His second journey was to complete the work of early explorers
- His third journey was to rescue Emin Pasha.

His contributions / discoveries

- He circumnavigated L. Victoria to prove the source of the Nile.
- He named Rwenzori mountains the mountains of the moon.
- He wrote a letter on behalf of Kabaka Muteesa I inviting missionaries to Uganda.

<u>The sketch map of Uganda showing explorers routes</u> **(Functional book 5 page 107)**



1. What did H.M Stanley circumnavigate L. Victoria?
2. Give a reason why H.M Stanley named Rwenzori Mountains as the mountains of the moon.
3. How did H.M Stanley contribute towards the coming of missionaries to Uganda?
4. Name two lakes in Western Uganda that were discovered by H.M Stanley.
5. Why is the peack of Mt. Rwenzori snow capped through the year?
6. Why did H.M Stanley make his third journey to Uganda?

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
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Effects of the coming of the explorers

- Their reports to the people in Europe encouraged traders
- They led to the coming of the missionary teachers to Uganda
- They brought new goods in form of special gifts to kings and chiefs.
- Uganda was made known to the outside world.

Ways how explorers contributed towards the coming of colonialists

- The made reports about the wealth of Uganda which attracted colonialists.

Negative effects

- Their reports led to the exploitation of resources.

Problems faced by Explorers

- Language difficulty
- Tropical diseases
- Attacks from fierce man eaters (animals)
- Strikes and rebellions by porters
- Walking long distances
- Crossing lakes, swamps, valleys and forests was as problem.
- Shortage of supplies such as drugs, food etc.
- Lack of effective means of communication with the home government
- Hostile tribes
- Suspicision from natives and un friendly kings and chiefs.

Questions

1. Name any two tribes that were hostile to Europeans in Uganda.
2. State any two difficulties faced by explorer in Uganda.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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TOPIC : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA
SUB TOPIC : Missionaries in Uganda (MK SST page 76-77)

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. ***Missionary***
2. ***Barrier***
3. **Bellefonds**
4. ***Lieutenant***
5. ***Christianity***

CONTENT :

Who is a missionary?

A missionary is a person who moves from his or her home land to another to spread the word of God.

(Text book teaching and giving summary notes)

How missionaries came to Uganda

In 1875, an American explorer called Henry Morton met Kabaka Muteesa I of Buganda at his palace in Banda.

Stanley had come to Uganda to draw a map of lake Victoria.

Mafta : From Zanzibar was Stanley's servant who translated his master's speech from English to Kiswahili.

Muteesa requested Stanley to write a letter to Queen Victoria of England inviting missionaries to come to Uganda.

The letter is believed to have been given to a Frenchman called **Linant De Bellefonds** to take it to England. Unfortunately, Dellefonds was killed in Sudan by the Madh.

The letter was found in his boots and later taken to London.

The letter appeared in the **Daily Telegraph Newspaper** on the 15th November, 1875 in England.

The missionaries read the letter and accepted to come.

(Work to give children)

Reasons why Kabaka Muteesa I invited missionaries

- Muteesa I wanted the missionaries to teach his people Christianity.
- He wanted missionaries to bring for him guns to fight his enemies like the Banyoro and Egyptians.
- He wanted missionaries to teach his people new knowledge.

Examples of the organizations that sent missionaries to Uganda.

- The Church Missionary Society based in England
- The white fathers society based in France.

Groups of missionaries sent by each organization

- The protestant missionaries

On the 31st July, 1877, the first group of missionaries arrived in Uganda. They belonged to the Church missionary Society (CMS)

Examples of the members of the protestant missionaries

i. Lieutenant Shergold Smith
ii. Reverend C.T Wilson — They were the first to come from Britain.
iii. O' Neil

- Kabaka Muteesa I gave them a piece of land at Natete.

In 1878, Alexander Mackay joined the group.

- He was as teacher, a carpenter and a builder.

Contributions of Alexander Mackay.

- Mackay brought the first printing press to Uganda
- He was the leader of the CMS in Uganda

Uses of the printing press

He used it to print Christian and educational literature

Other members of the protestant missionaries

In 1879, a new group of English missionaries arrived in Buganda.

These were;

i. Reverend G. Lichfield

ii. C.W Peason

iii. Dr. Felkin

They had travelled from the North following the Nile

Examples of the protestant missionaries who were killed in a fight at Ukerewe Islands on lake Victoria.

- Lieutenant Shergold Smith
- O'neil

Activity

1. Define a missionary.
2. Identify the groups of missionaries that came to Uganda
3. Mention the Kabaka of Buganda who invited missionaries to Uganda
4. Give two reasons why the above Kabaka invited missionaries to Uganda.
5. In which way did H.M Stanley contribute to the coming of missionaries to Uganda?
6. Which organization sent the first group of missionaries to Uganda?
7. Name two members of the above group.
8. Why is Alexander Mackay remembered in the history of Christianity?
9. Write in full: CMS

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.5		**Social Studies**

TOPIC : **FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA**

SUB TOPIC : **Groups of missionaries that came to Uganda**

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : **The Learner;**

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. ***Lourdel***
2. ***Martyr***
3. ***Hannington***
4. ***Converts***
5. ***Alexander***

CONTENT :

The Roman Catholic Missionaries

This group was sent to Uganda by the white fathers society.

The Catholic missionaries arrived in Uganda in February 1879, by way of Zanzibar.

The catholic missionaries came from France.

Examples of the members of the R.C.M that came to Uganda

- Father Simon Lourdel who was the leader
- Brother Amans Delmas
- Fr. Leon Livinhac
- Fr. Ludovic Girault
- Fr. Leon Barbot

The white fathers were sent by Cardinal Levegerie of the missionaries of Africa based in Algeria.

Father Simon Lourdel

- He was the leader of the Catholic missionaries
- He was nicknamed "Mapeera"
- The Baganda called him Mapeera basing on the French word "Monpere" which means 'My father"

Activity

1.a. Mention the second group of missionaries to come to Uganda

b. Who was the leader of the above group?

c. Mention two other members that belonged to the above group of missionaries

2.a. Give the major reason for the coming of missionaries to Uganda.

b. How did the Rev. P. Ashe contribute to the improvement of transport in Uganda ?

3. Why did the Baganda nickname father Simon Lourdel as "Mapeera"?

4. What contribution was made by Linant De Bellefonds towards the coming of missionaries to Uganda?

5. Mention the Newspaper where the letter inviting missionaries to Uganda appeared.

6. Who was the leader of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Uganda?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

Sub topic: Bad experience of missionaries in Buganda and persecution

Before Muteesa I died, he had developed a strong mistrust towards foreigners.

Muteesa I had lost interest in the missionaries.

Reasons why Muteesa I and Mwanga developed mistrust in x-tian converts

- Missionaries had not fulfilled Muteesa's expectations of bringing for him guns.
- The x-tian converts disobeyed the Kabaka in activities to do with religion.

On 10th October, 1884, Muteesa I died and was succeeded by his youthful son Mwanga.

Mwanga had developed mistrust for the missionaries and Christian converts too.

Persecution of the x-tian converts

Christian martyrs

Who is a martyr?

A martyr is a person who accepts to die for his or her faith

Qn. Name the Kabaka of Buganda who ordered for the persecution of the x-tian converts.

Kabake Daniel Basamula mwanga

Qn. Mention the first x-tian martyrs in Uganda

The first Christian martyrs were Alexander Mackey's pupils at Nateete.

They were burnt alive at Busega Mpiimerebera near Nateete on 31st January 1885.

The names of Alexander Mackay's children who were burnt alive.

- Makko Kakumba
- Nuwa Serwanga
- Yusufu Lugalama

In October 1885, the first English Anglican Bishop of East Africa, Bishop James Hannington was murdered in Busoga.

He was on his way to Buganda

Qn. Which Kabaka of Buganda ordered for the killing of Bishop James Hannington?

Kabaka Mwanga.

Qn. Give the main reason why Bishop Hannington was killed?

Bishop Hannington used a wrong route to enter Buganda according to the Baganda's beliefs.

Qn. Which Kiganda belief led to the killing of Bishop Hannington?

- There was a belief that any while person who would enter Buganda through the East (back door) would over throw the Kabaka.
- Alexander Mackay had heard about this myth. So when he heard that Bishop Hannington had arrived in Mombasa, he sent a messenger.

Qn. Why did Alexander Mackay send his messenger to Mombasa to meet Bishop Hannington?

- Mackay sent the messenger to warn Bishop Hannington not to enter Buganda through the Eastern direction.
- Unfortunately the messenger never met the Bishop.
- When Bishop Hanning arrived Busoga, he was arrested by Chief Luba of Bunya.
- He was kept in prison for 8 days. Luba got orders from Kabaka Mwanga to spear Bishop Hannington to death.
- On 3rd June, 1886, there was a massive and wide spread killing of Christian converts.

Both Catholics and protestant converts were burnt alive at Namugongo.

Examples of other places where x-tian converts were burnt

- At Munyonnyo
- Nakivubo
- Old Kampala
- Mityana

Qn. Where in Uganda was the commemoration shrine for the Uganda martyrs built?

The commemoration Shrine for the Uganda martyrs was built at Namugongo.

Qn. Mention the Pope who canonized the commemoration Shrine in 1969.

Pope Paul VI

Qn. Why is 3rd June celebrated every year in Christianity?

- Christians celebrate 3rd June to remember the Uganda martyrs.
- 3rd June is a martyrs day.

Many Christians make pilgrimage to Namugongo on 3rd June mainly to strengthen their faith and remember the martyrs.

Who was the Chief executioner for Mwanga?

- Mukajanga was the Chief executioners for Mwanga.

Arch Bishop Janan Luwum was murdered by field MarshallIdd Amin Dada in 1977.
He was the twenty fifth martyr of the Anglican church.

Activity

1. Define a martyr.
2. List down the three children of Mackay who were burnt alive at Nateete.
3. Which Kabaka of Buganda ordered for the killing of the Christian converts?
4. Who was the Chief executioner for the above Kabaka?
5. Give two reasons why Kabaka Mwanga disliked missionaries later.
6. Why is 3rd June celebrated by x-tians every year?
7. To which place do x-tians in Uganda make their pilgrimage?
8. Where in Uganda was the commemoration Shrine for the Uganda martyrs built?
9. Mention the Pope who canonized the above Shrine.
10. Name the Bishop who was killed by Chief Luba of Bunya.
11. Who ordered for the killing of the above Bishop?
12. How did the Bishop above meet his death?
13. Why was the Bishop killed?
14. Who was Mukajanga?
15. Why did Kabaka Mwanga order for the killing of Christian converts?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

SUB TOPIC : Religious wars in Buganda

(MK SST page 81 and Text book teaching)

COMPETENCE :

- **Refuge**
- **Refugees**
- **Conquered**
- **Abarusura**

(Text book teaching and then giving guiding questions)

In 1888,

- Mwanga wanted to get rid of all foreign religions and their followers.
- The foreign religions and their followers also organized to attack Mwanga after realizing his intentions.
- Mwanga left Rubaga and went South wards to lake Victoria.
- He went with his subjects who were still royal to him.
- His elder brother **Kiwewa** who had become a muslim was made a king.
- Kiwewa made a king by the converts of the new religions whose leaders were muslims.
- Kiwewa appointed**Honorato Nyonyintono** as his Katikiro.
- The muslims were not satisfied because Nyonyintono was a catholic.
- There were clashes which forced Kiwewa to run away
- Kiwewa was arrested and afterwards killed in prison
- Kalema the young brother of Kiwewa was persuaded to become a muslim.
- He became a muslim and the muslims made him a Kabaka.
- By the time Kalema was made a Kabaka, Mwanga had strengthened himself and his subjects.
- Mwanga established his base at **Bulingugwe Islands** in Lake Victoria.
- The Christians who had fled to **Kabula** started fighting Kalema and his muslim supporters.
- On 4thOctober 1889, Kalema was defeated and driven out of Rubaga.
- Kalema took **refuge** in Bunyoro
- Mwanga came back as Kabaka and built a new capital at Mengo.
- Kalema attacked Mwanga once again. He was helped by the **Abarusura**.

Who were the Abarusura?

- ❖ Abarusura were the well trained soldiers of Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
- ❖ Mwanga gained support from his subjects who encouraged him to fight back.
- ❖ On 10th February 1890, he returned to Mengo and conquered Kalema.

Guiding questions to give to learners

1. How did Mwanga cause religious wars in Buganda?
2. Why did the foreign religions and their followers attack Mwanga at Rubaga?
3. Mention the muslim brother of Mwanga who succeeded him when he went Southwards to lake Victoria.
4. How did Kiwewa become a king of Buganda?
5. Who was the Katikiro of king Kiwewa?
6. Give the major reason why muslims never welcomed Nyonyintono as the Prime minister of Buganda.
7. Mention the young brother of Kiwewa who succeded him.
   Kalema
8. State the area which Mwanga established as his base to regain his kingship.
9. Why was Mwanga able to defeat Kalema and become a king for the second time?
10. Identify the area where king Kalema took refuge after being attacked by Mwanga.
11. Who were the Abarusura?
12. In which way were the Abarusura helpful to Kalema?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

TOPIC : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

SUB TOPIC : Contributions of Missionaries in Uganda and problems faced.

LANGUAGE COMPENTENCES : The Learner;

Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Introduce**
2. **Sleeping sickness**
3. **Stopped**

4. Hospital

CONTENT :

Contributions of Missionaries in Uganda and problem faced.

The missionaries carried out a lot of useful work in Uganda. Although they settled in Buganda, they gradually extended their work to different parts of Uganda.

Give four contributions made by missionaries in Uganda.

- Missionaries spread Christianity in Uganda
- They introduced formal education in Uganda
- They built up hospitals which provided medical care service to the people of Uganda.
- They taught people new skills like carpentry
- Missionaries introduced cash crops in Uganda eg. Cotton.
- They stopped slave trade in Uganda by spreading Christianity.
- Missionaries taught people better methods of farming.

Important missionaries in Uganda.

Why are the following people remembered in the history of Uganda?

1. **Dr. Albert Rusin Cook.**
   - He built the first hospital in Uganda called Mengo hospital in 1897.
   - He treated people against sleeping sickness around the shores of lake Victoria.

2. **Robert Ashe**
   - Robert Ashe introduced the first bicycle to Uganda .
   - It was a Raleigh bicycle and this was in 1892.
3. **Pilkington**
   - He translated the Bible into Luganda.
4. **Apollo Kivebulaya**
   - He was a Ugandan missionary who spread Christianity in Western Uganda and to the Pygmies in DR. Congo.
5. **Kenneth Borup.**
   - He introduced fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903.

Examples of the schools built by missionaries in Uganda.

There are many schools throughout the country which were built by missionaries.

These include:-

- Primary schools
- Colleges and

- Institutions

List down the missionary schools that were built in Uganda.

- Namilyango Mill Hill ***College*** school
  - It was the first primary school in Uganda
  - It was opened in 1902.
- Gayaza High School
  - Established in 1905 for the daughters of Chief s
- Buddo ***Kings College***
  - Established in 1906 for the sons of kings and chief
- Mengo ***Senior School / Lubiri Secondary School***
- ***Bishops Senior Secondary School***
- Namagunga Secondary School
- Rushuroza in Kabale
- Immaculate Girls Senior Secondary Rukungiri
- Nyamigisha in Masindi
- Duhaga in Hoima
- Sacred Heart Secondary School in Gulu

Hospitals build by missionaries in Uganda

- Mengo hospital
- Rubaga hospital in Kampala District
- Nsambya hospital in Kampala district
- Nkokonjeru hospital in Mukono district
- Dabani hospital in Busia district
- Kisubi hospital in Mpigi district

Problems faced missionaries in Uganda

- Lack of easy means of communication
- They faced a problem of cruel rulers like Mwanga
- Lack of enough supplies like food and medicine
- They faced a problem of tropical diseases

EFFECTS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN UGANDA

Positive results

- Many people were converted to Christianity
- Formal education was introduced in Uganda
- Hospitals were built in Uganda.

- ❖ Missionaries introduced their European culture like dressing and life style.
- ❖ Cash crops were introduced in Uganda.

Negative results of the missionary work in Uganda

- ❖ Missionary work undermined African culture
- ❖ Missionary work divided people on the basis of religion

Activity

1. I which way did the missionaries contribute to the economic development of Uganda?
2. Give on e social service that was provided by missionaries in Uganda.
3. Mention the first school to be built in Uganda.
4. Which Ugandan missionary spread Christianity in Western Uganda?
5. Name the first hospital to be built in Uganda
6. How did the coming of the missionaries undermine African culture?
7. State two problems faced by missionaries in Uganda.
8. In which way did Kenneth Borup contribute to the development of agriculture in Uganda?
9. How did the missionaries improve on the health of Ugandans?
10. In which way did the missionaries help to stop slave trade?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

Topic : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

Sub topic : The Colonialist

Competence : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

- **Colonialist**
- **Colonialism**
- **Colony**

What is colonialism?

- Colonialism is the practice in which a powerful country takes control of a weaker country.
- Colonialism is when a weaker country is controlled by another more powerful country.

Who are the colonialists?

Colonialists are the people who rule a weaker country on behalf of a powerful country.

Define a colony.

A colony is a weaker country controlled and developed by a more powerful country.

A protectorate

A protectorate is a weaker country controlled by a more powerful country purposely for economic exploitation.

Qn. Mention the African country which attempted to colonise Uganda.

Egypt

Qn. Give the major reason why Egypt attempted to colonise Uganda

Egypt wanted to control the River Nile source

Qn. Name the first European country to be attempted to colonise Uganda.

German

Qn.Which European country colonized Uganda?

Britain

Qn. Who were the colonial masters of Uganda?

Britain wanted to control the source of the Nile

Why did Britain develop much interest in Uganda?

Britain wanted to control the source of the Nile.

This was because Uganda was part of the Nile valley.

Reasons why colonialists came to Uganda / Africa

- To get raw materials for their home industries
- To get market for finished cheap labour
- To get room for investing their surplus capitals

Trading company in Uganda.

- In 1887, William M***ackinnon*** formed an association called the British East African Association. Its main aim was to trade in the East African mainland.
- In 1888, the company was given a charter. It became known as the Imperial British East Africa company(IBEACO)

What were the major roles of IBEACO in Uganda?

- To carry out trade.
- To maintain British influence in Uganda
- To protect the missionaries in Uganda
- To ensure peace while carrying out business.

Who was the founder of IBEACO?

- William Mackinnon
- Captain Fredrick Lugard was the leader of IBEACO.

Purpose of IBEACO

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

In 1892, the IBEACO ran bankrupt and made preparations to leave Uganda.

- **Bishop Alfred Tucker** did not want the company to leave Uganda.
- He asked for funds from the Church Missionary Society to keep it running.
- Approximately 4,000 pound sterling was collected to maintain the company until the end of 1892.
- Before the company pulled out of Uganda, William Mackinnon had suggested for the building of the Uganda railway.

Reasons why William Mackinnon suggested for the construction of the Uganda railway.

To make the colonial administration easy in the interior of the country easy.

How was Bishop Alfred Tucker helpful to IBEACO?

Bishop Alfred Tucker asked for funds from the Church missionary society to keep IBEACO running.

Give the major reason why Bishop Tucker never wanted IBEACO to leave Uganda.

Bishop Tucker wanted IBEACO to protect missionary work in Uganda.

Give the major reason why IBEACO withdrew from Uganda

IBEACO had run bankrupt

In which way was IBEACO important to the missionaries in Uganda?

IBEACO protected the missionaries in Uganda.

Reasons why IBEACO ran bankrupt

- It lacked a reliable and potential source of income
- IBEACO got involved in the political administration which was costly.
- The territory controlled by IBEACO was too large to be maintained properly
- It employed many personel that needed big pay.

Activity

1. Which African country wanted to colonise Uganda?
2. Why was Uganda called a protectorate?
3. Name the colonial master of Uganda

4. Write IBEACO in full.
5. How did Captain Fredrick Lugard come to Uganda?
6. Give two contributions made by William Macknnon
7. Why did IBEACO withdraw from Uganda?
8. Give the reason for the coming of IBEACO to Uganda
9. Give one reason why IBEACO ran bankrupt.
10. What is colonialism?
11. Which Egyptian leader attempted to colonize Uganda?
12. Name the first foreign flag to be flown in Uganda.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

Topic : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

Sub topic : Examples of the British colonialists and their contributions

Competence : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

- **Agreement**
- **Treaty**
- **Forts**
- **Mutiny**

Captain Fredrick Lugard is sent to Uganda. In 1890, a German called Calpeters came to Buganda and signed a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga.

The IBEACO saw this as a threat to its economic interests Captain Fredrick Lugard was immediately sent to Buganda.

He arrived in Buganda as ABEACO's representative in 1890.

How did Captain Lugard come to Uganda?

- Captain Lugard came to Uganda as a representative of IBEACO.
- He built Fort Edward on old Kampala Hill where he raised the company's flag.
- He signed a partition treaty with Kabaka Mwanga in 1890.

Provisions of the 1890 treaty

- Buganda was to be put under the protection of the IBEACO.
- Buganda was not allowed to make any agreement with any other country
- Officials of the company were to help the Kabaka to role the country

- Missionaries were free to enter Buganda and spread Christianity.

In 1891, Lugard signed an agreement of friendship with the **Omugabe Ntare** of Ankore.

Reasons why Lugard signed an agreement with Omugabe Ntare of Ankore in 1891.

- He wanted Ankore to be under the IBEACO's areas of operation.
- Lugard also met with Omukama Kasagama of Toro.

The Omukama had been expelled from his kingdom by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.

Lugard fought and restored Kasagama back to his throne.

In which way was captain Lugard helpful to king Kasagama of Toro?

- Captain Lugard restored king Kasagama of Toro back to his throne.
- He brought the Sudanese soldiers from the Equatorial province who had been left there by Emin Pasha.

Reasons why Lugard brought Sudanese soldiers.

Lugard wanted the Sudanese soldiers to maintain security and peace in Buganda.

The Sudanese soldiers later staged a mutiny in 1897 at Luba's fort.

Reasons why the Sudanese soldier staged a muting in 1897.

- The Sudanese soldiers were tired of fighting
- The sudaness soldiers being underfed
- The Sudanese soldiers were underpaid
- They wanted their living conditions to be made better

The rebellion was crushed at Jinja and later brought to Buganda. When Lugard returned to Buganda, he found the protestants and Catholics preparing for war. He took sides and supported the protestants. During the war, he used his gun called the **Cannon**.

The Catholics were defeated and they flew with Kabaka Mwanga. Mwanga was later recalled and Lugard signed a new agreement with him.

Effect of the new treaty signed by Lugard with Mwanga.

The company got official political control over Buganda.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

Sir Gerald Portal is sent to Uganda(1893)

- Many controversies over Uganda arose in Britain after the IBEACO the IBEACO had left.
- Some British were not supporting the idea of their government taking over Uganda. But other British wanted Uganda to be retained. These were called **retentionists.**

Who were the reterntionists?

Retentionists were the British who wanted Uganda to ***be*** retained by Britain.

Give the major reason why the retentionists wanted Uganda to be retained by Britain

They wanted Uganda to be ruled by British in order to protect the missionaries.

Reason why Sir Gerald Portal was sent to Uganda

- Sir Gerald Portal was sent to Uganda to study the political situation in Uganda.
- He was instructed to make a report on the best means the country could be ruled.
- Sir Gerald Port was a consul – general at Zanzibar . He built a fort in Entebbe and named it **Fort Alice** after his wife.
- He made it his headquarters. Entebbe became the headquarters of the colonial government.
- ***Who declared Uganda a British protectorate?***

Rose Berry

- ***He declared Uganda as a British protectorate in 1894.***

Contributions of Sir Gerald Portal

- He declared Uganda as
- He built a fort in Entebbe called fort Alice.
- He built a fort in Toro and named in Fort portal

Why did Gerald Portal build fort Portal in Toro?

He wanted fort Portal to act as a military base for the colonial government in Western Uganda.

Activity

1. Why did Captain Lugard come to Uganda?
2. Mention the German imperialists who signed a treaty with Kabaka Mwanga.
3. Mention the fort which was built on old Kampala hill by Captain Lugard.
4. Why did Lugard sign a treaty with Omugabe Ntary in 1891?
5. Which British official declared Uganda as a British protectorate?
6. In which year was Uganda declared a British protectorate?

7. Where in Uganda were the head quarters of the colonial government?
8. Who built Fort Portal in Uganda?
9. Of what importance was fort Portal to the colonial government?
10. Give one provision that was in the partition treaty of 1890.
11. Write in full: IBEAC

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

Topic : FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

Sub topic : Resistance to colonial rule

Competence : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

- **Resistance**
- **Rebellions**
- **Revolts**
- **Political parties**

Response of the people of Uganda to colonial rules

The people of Uganda responded to colonial rule in two ways.

i) Some people resisted the colonialists

ii) Others worked(collaborated) with them

The people who resisted against colonialist were tradition al leaders and politicians

Examples of traditional leaders who resisted colonial rules

i) Kabaka Daniel Basamula Mwanga of Buganda

ii) Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro

iii) Chief Awich of Payera

Why did the traditional leaders resist against colonialism?

Traditional leaders had lost most of their powers

How did the Uganda resist against colonial rule?

- They staged rebellions
- They formed political parties

Examples of the rebellions that were staged in Uganda

- Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro by Omukama Kabaslega
- Mwanga's revolt in Buganda by Kabaka M wanga
- Lamogi rebellion 1911-1912 by Chief Awich of Payora

Nyangire Rebellion in 1907

In 1907, the Banyoro staged a rebellion called Nyangire. Nyangire is a Runyoro word meaning "I have refused". It was delivered from the slogan of the rebellion which was " **I have refused the Baganda"**

Causes of the Nyangire rebellion

- Kabalega wanted to be free from the British interference
- Kabalega did not want to have the Banyoro guns to registered by the British
- Kabalega did not want the Banyoro to be taxed (i.e pay hut tax) when the money was not to be used by them.

Effects of the Nyangire rebellion

- It caused many people in Bunyoro to die.
- Kabalega became a maker of history in Bunyoro and in Uganda as a whole.
- The rebellion promoted the spirit of African nationalism among the Banyoro.
- It enabled Kabalega to become a Christian while in exile (He was called John)
- Omukama Kabalega was defeated.

Mention the British commissioners who fought against Kabalega in 1894.

Colone Henry Colville

Where did Kabalega flee after being defeated?

Kabalega fled to Lango.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Subject

LESSON II

Mwanga's Revolt

At first Mwanga as the Kabaka of Buganda had tried to cooperate with the British colonial masters. He had even signed several agreements with captain Lugard. Mwanga later twinned against the British after a series of battles.

Why did Mwangas turned against the British later?

Mwanga realized that he had lost most of his powers

Causes of Mwanga's revolts

- Mwanga did not want Buganda kingdom to lost her independence to the British.
- He had lost a lot of his power to the British through the signing of agreements.

- He was continually mistreated and harassed by the colonial masters.

Results of Mwanga's revolt

- Mwanga was defeated and fled to Tanganyika
- Mwanga and Kabalega became friends

Bad experience of Mwanga

- When Mwanga fled to Tanganyika, he was imprisoned at Mwanza by the Germans.
- On 14th August 1897, Daud Chwa, a one year old son of Mwanga was installed as the new king of Buganda
- The young king was assisted by tthree regents (helpers)

Regents of Daud Chwa

- Sir Apollo Kaggwa
- Stanslus Mugwanya
- Zakaria Kisingiri
  - ❖ Mwanga escaped from Mwanza and managed to join Kabalega in Lango.
  - ❖ On 9th April 1899, they were both captured by the British with the help of Semai Kakungulu
  - ❖ They were exiled to **Seychelles Islands** in the Indian Ocean.
  - ❖ Mwanga died in exile in 1907. His body was brought back and buried at **Kasubi** in 1910.
  - ❖ Kabalega died in 1923 at Jinja on his way back to Bunyoro.

Mention the son of kabalega who succeded him

Kitayimbwa Yosia Kamakara

Why did Mwanga and Kabalega become friends yet they were enemies at first?

Mwanga and Kabalega became friends because they were fighting against a common enemy the British.

Give the major reason why K abalega is regarded as a hero.

Kabalega is regarded as a hero because he fought against colonial rule in Uganda.

Mention the colonial agent who helped the British to capture Mwangas and Kabalega.

Semei Kakungulu.

State the Island where Mwanga and Kabalega were exiled.

Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

THE LAMOGI REBELLION 1911 – 1912.

The Lamogu rebellion was staged in the Acholi region.

Who was the leader of the Lamogi rebelliuon?

Chief Awich of Payera

Causes of the Lamogi rebellion.

- The acholi people never wanted to be disarmed
- The Acholi never wanted to register their guns

Results of the Lamogi rebellion

- The Acholi lost in the war (They were defeated)
- The Acholi were disarmed in the end

Why should Ugandans today honour Chief Awich as a hero?

Chief Awich organisaed and staged a rebellion against the British colonialists

Or Chief Awich fought against colonialism in Uganda

Examples of the collaborators / colonial agents in Uganda

Who are the colonial agents?

The colonial agents are the people who ruled fellow Africans on behalf of the British.

They are African who collaborated with the British to establish colonial rule in Uganda

List down the colonial agents in Uganda

i) Semei Kakungulu in Eastern Uganda

ii) Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankole

iii) Sir Apolo Kaggwa in Buganda

END OF TOPIC TEST

1. Write down two traditional rulers who resisted against colonial rule in Uganda.
2. In which way did the Ugandans react to colonial rule? Give two ways.

3.(a) What is a rebellion?

(b) State one cause of each of the following rebellions.

i. Lamogi rebellion ii. Nyangire rebellion iii. Mwanga's revolt

4 (a) Who are regents?

(b) List down the regents of Daudi Chwa.

5. ***What role did Semei Kakungulu play in the colonial process of Uganda?***

6. Why was Kabaka Daudi Chwa unable to rule Buganda kingdom alone by 1900?

7. State any two effects of rebellions to a country?

8. Why did some Africans collaborate with the colonialists?

9. In which one way did Missionaries cobtribute to the development of the following in Uganda.

i) Education

ii)Health

11. Why did H.M Stanley name Rwenzori mountains as the Mountains of the moon?

12. Write R.G.S in full.

13. How did Missionaries contribute towards the colonization of Uganda?

Work bank

1. foreign
2. influence
3. foreigner
4. Saudi Arabia
5. Trade
6. spread
7. Islam
8. Arabs
9. Dhows
10. Monsoon winds
11. Ocean
12. Slaves
13. Slavery
14. Explorer
15. Exploration
16. Discovery
17. Organization
18. Royal geographical
19. Society
20. John Hanning Speke
21. Richard Burton
22. Sir Samuel Baker
23. Governor
24. Egypt

25. Fort
26. Albert
27. Victoria
28. Henry Morton Stanley
29. Missionary
30. Christianity
31. Society
32. Protestants
33. Catholics
34. Religion
35. Fr. Simsm Lourde;
36. Emin Pasha
37. Equatorial
38. Province
39. Shargold Smith
40. Colonialism
41. Colonialists
42. Colony
43. Protectorate
44. British
45. Britain
46. Imperial
47. Agreement
48. Rebellion

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

Topic : **HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION**

Sub topic : **Establishment of British rule**

Competence : **The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.**

- **Diplomacy**
- **Treaties**
- **Force (military means**
- **Agents**

Content : **Establishment of colonial (British) rules**

Uganda did not come under British rule in on single day.

It was through

(i) Diplomacy that is signing of agreements or treaties

(ii) Force against those people who resisted British

Leaders who signed agreements with the British officials found themselves forced to obey British administrators were forced to accept British administrators on their agents.

Ways how British rule was established in Uganda. Outlin e four methods that the British used to establish colonial rule in Uganda.

- The British colonialists signed treaties with local kings and chiefs
- They used military means (force) to those people who resisted colonial rule.
- The British used divid and rule policy
- They used trading companies like IBEACO
- Through collaborations with traditional leaders eg. kings and chiefs
- The British used colonial agents to rule on their behalf.

Examples of British administrators and their contributions

(i) Captain Fredrick Lugard

- He signed an agreement with Kabaka Mwanga which put Buganda un der the protection of the British
- He supported Buganda against Bunyoro which weaked Bunyoro

(ii) Colonel Colville

- He was a new British commissioner in Uganda
- Colonel Colville brought Bunyoro under British protection by force in 1894.
- He fought Kabalega and drove him out of his kingdom.
- When Kabalega ran away from his kingdom, much of Bun yoro's land was given to Buganda and Toro
- In 1891, Ankole was brought under the protection of the British.

(iii) Sir Gerald Portal

- He came to Uganda to study the political situation in Uganda.
- Sir Gerald Portal declared Uganda as a British protectorate in 1894. This meant that Uganda was not under the direct administration of the British government.

In Eastern Uganda, the British used agents to extend their con troll (rules)

Mention the most important (prominent) agent who extended British rule in Eastern Uganda.

Semei Kakungulu : British administrators later followed up the work of their agents. The British took much longer to bring Northern Uganda under their control.

Examples of the tribes in Northern Uganda who gasve the B ritish hard time to establish their rule

- Iteso
- Acholi
- Alur
- Madhi
- Lugbara

By 1919, most parts of Uganda had been brought under British administration except Karamoja

Why did it take long for the British to bring Karamoja under their administration?

- The Karimojongs were hostile
- They had little interest in the dry part of the country

Agreements signed in Uganda by the colonialists.

- The 1900 Buganda Agreement
- The Toro agreement, June 1900, 1901

Activity

1. Give two ways the British established their in Uganda
2. Give two contributions made by the British officials below in the establishment of colonial rule
    a) Captain Fredrick Lugard
    b) Colonial Henry Colville
    c) Sir Gerald Portal
3. How did the 1894 treaty affect Uganda?
4. Name two tribes that made the establishment of British rule in Northern Uganda difficult.
5. Which British agent extended British rule in Eastern Uganda?
6. Why did the British take long to bring Karamoja under their administration?

7. Give two reasons why some Africans collaborated with the British.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Sub topic : The 1900 Buganda Agreement

Competence : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

- **Mailo**
- **Hut tax**
- **Lukiiko**

The 1900 Buganda agreement was made (signed) between the Buganda and the British protectorate government.

Mention the two parties that signed the 1900 Buganda agreement.

i) Buganda kingdom

ii) British government

State the signatories of the 1900 Buganda agreement

i) Sir Apollo Kaggwa

- He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the Buganda kingdom (government)

ii) Sir Harry Johnston

- He signed the 1900 Buganda on behalf of the British government

Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?

The British wanted to strengthen their authority over Buganda.

Who was the king of Buganda kingdom during the sign ing of the 1900 Buganda agreement?

King Daudi Chwa

Why was king Daudi Chwa unable to sign the 1900 Buganda agreement by himself?

- King Daudi Chwa was still an infant (young)
- Kabaka Daudi Chwa was illiterate (never new how to read and write)

Mention the official who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the young king.

Sir Apollo Kaggwa

Apart from Sir Apollo Kaggwa, mention other people who signed the 1900 on behalf of

Daudi Chwa.

i) Stanslus Mugwanya

ii) Zakaria Kisingiri

Why did Sir Apollo K aggwa sign the 1900 agreement on behalf of the young king not any other person?

Sir Apollo Kaggwa was the prime minister of Buganda by then.

Terms / terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement

i) Taxation

ii) Land

iii) Governance

iv) Fixing of Buganda's boundaries

Effects of the 1900 Buganda Agreement

The Agreement had a great effect on Buganda and the rest of Uganda, politically, socially and economically.

Political effects / results / out comes / impacts of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

- The Kabaka's powers were reduced and the Lukiiko was given more powers.
- The Buganda kingdom was enlarged and divided into 20 countries each under a Saza (county) chief.
- Buganda's boundaries were fixed.
- The number of members on the Lukiiko increased . The Lukiiko consisted of the Katikiro (Prime minister) Muwanika (Treasurer), Mulamuzi(Chief judge) and 20 county chiefs.

Economic effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement.

Hut and gun taxes were introduced.

Social effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement

- The land was divided into two parts i.e Mailo and crown land.

Special land was set a side for places of worship such as churches and mosque as well administrative centres

Activity

1. Why was the 1900 Buganda agreement signed?
2. Which contribution was made by each of the officials below during the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement
   i) Sir Harry Johnston
   ii) Sir Apollo Kaggwa
3. Give two items that were discussed in the 1900 Buganda agreement

4. In which way did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the Kabaka?
5. What factor hindered Kabaka Daudi Chwa from signing the 1900 Buganda agreement?
6. Mention two types of taxes that were introduced by the 1900 Buganda agreement
7. How did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect land?
8. Why was mailo land called so?
9. Write down the three regents who signed the q900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the Kabaka Dauda Chwa?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		**Social Studies**

Topic : HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Sub topic : Agreements signed in Uganda

Competences : ***1. Agreement***

2. Mailo

3. Crown

4. Omugabe

***Tooro* Agreement, June 1900**

In 1892, Gerald Portal sent soldiers to the kingdom of Toro because king Kabalega was attacking Toro. Many forts were built to protect Toro. The British signed an agreement with the Omukama of Toro in 1900.

Results of the 1900 Toro agreement

The Omukama of Toro accepted the power and administration of the British

- The Toro became in dependent from Bunyoro
- Hut and hut taxes were also introduced
- All land that was in use belonged to colonial government

The 1901 Ankole agreement

This agreement was signed between the Omugabe **Kahaya** of Ankole and the British.

Signitories of the 1901 Ankole agreement

i) Omugabe Kahaya representing Ankole

ii) Fredrick Jackson representing Britain.

Results of the Agreement.

- The British agreed to recognize Kahaya as the true Omugabe of Ankole
- They protected the king against other claimants to the kingdom's throne.
- British administration over Ankole was confirmed

- Ankole was given the terretories of Buhweju, Igara, Bunyaruguru and Kajara which had been part of Bunyoro.
- The agreement introduced hut and gun taxes

Who was the prime minister of Ankole by then?

Nuwa Mbaguta : Was a British agent in Ankole Western Uganda

Contributions of Nuwa Mbaguta Enganzi

- He fought illiteracy in Ankole
- He forced the people to take their children to school
- He was a British agent in Western Uganda
- He built schools, road and other development projects in Ankole.
- He planted trees in Mbarara town and educated people on the importance of trees in the community.

Eastern and North Eastern Uganda

Semein Kakungulu : Was the most prominent British agent.

He established Buganda model of administration in the areas be controlled.

Contributions of Semei Kakungulu.

- He brought much of the Eastern part of Uganda under the British colonial rule
- He built a road network which made administration easy
- He planted Mivule trees in Eastern Uganda to conserve the environment.

Where were the headquarters of the colonial government in Eastern Uganda?

The headquarters were at Budaka in Bukedi

Examples of the Baganda Chiefs who helped Semei Kakungulu in his administration

- Temiteo M.
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa

Areas that were under the control of Semei Kakungulu

- Busoga
- Bugisu
- Tororo
- Teso

Reasons why Semei Kakungulu did not extend colonial rule in North Eastern Uganda(to Karamoja)

- Semei Kakungulu had no interest in the dry part of the country.

- The karimojongs were very hostile to any outside influence
- The Karimojongs killed almost every outsider attempted to establish colonial rule over them

Activity

1. Who were colonial agents?
2. Mention four British agents who establish rule in the areas of Uganda below.
   i. Eastern Uganda
   ii. Western Uganda
   iii. Toro
   iv. Buganda
3. What contributions were made by the British agents below during the establishment of British rule
   i. Nuwa Mbaguta
   ii. Semei Kakungulu
4. Why did Semei Kakungulu construct roads in Eastern Uganda?

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
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Topic : HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Sub topic : The Evolution of Uganda's boundaries

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

- Boundary
- Borders
- Evolution

Before the 1894 treaty, there was no country called Uganda.

Communities were governed independently. After making the treaties with some kingdoms the British has large areas under their control and the Nation was now in their formation.

Before 1900, the present day Uganda was larger than it is today.

Former boundaries of Uganda.

- Uganda's boundaries to the East extended as far as lake Turkana and South words to lake Naivasha.
- To the North it extended as far as Gondokoro in Southern Sudan.

- To the West Uganda toledied the natural physical features.
- The rift valley and the river Nile.
- Gradually some parts of Uganda were given to the neighbouring countries and some were added to it.

EVOLUTION OF UGANDA BOUNDARIES

(The map of Uganda seen in Mk book 5 page 116)

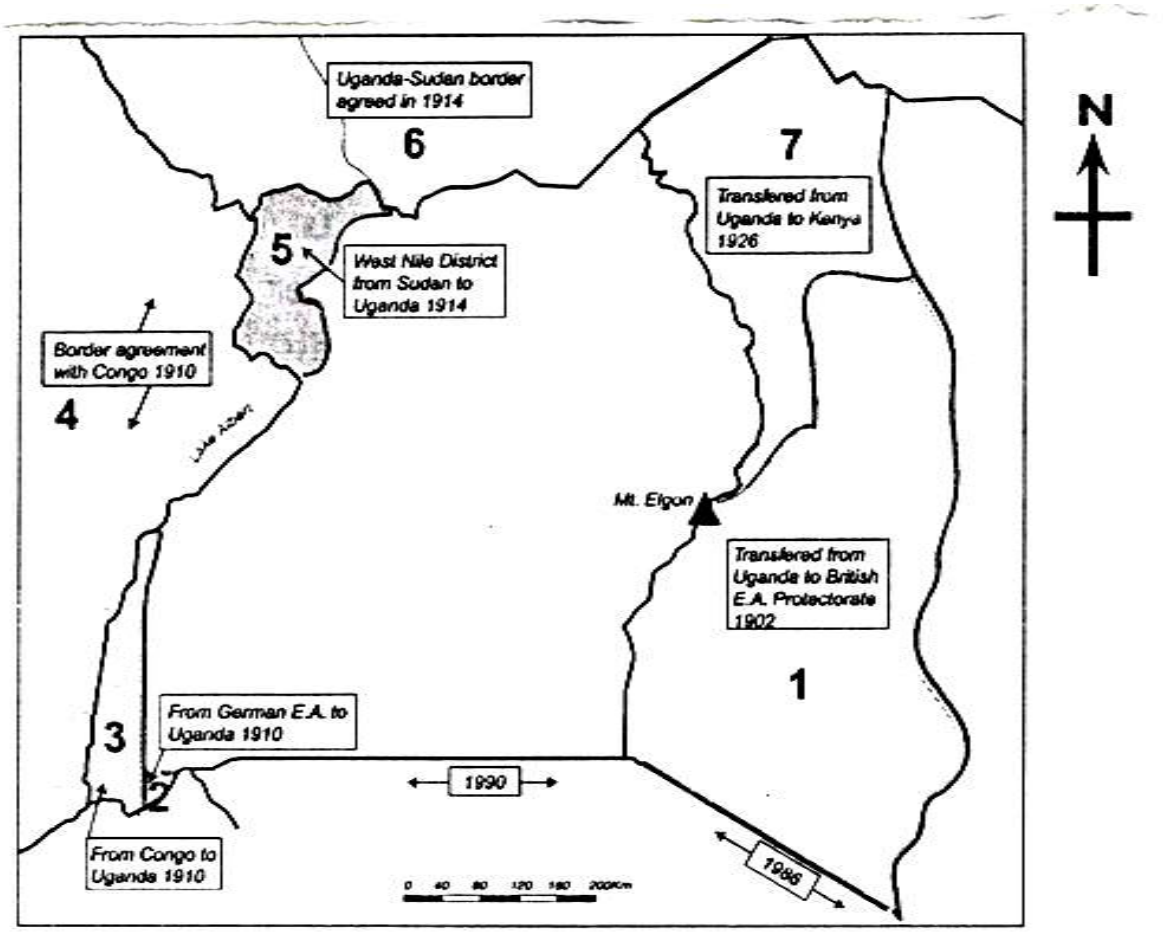


Fig. 8.2 A map showing evolution of Uganda boundaries

Reasons for the transfer of some parts

i) Nyanza province

It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902.

Identify the two reasons why the Nyanza province was transferred from Uganda to Kenya.

- They never wanted the railway to be under one administration
- The Nandi and the Mabai would be together and could be controlled easily by a single government.

- The Uganda government would then concentrate on developing the North.
- It was easier to reach lake Turkana area from Kenya and therefore, much easier to govern it from there.

ii) West Nile

It was transferred from Belgian Congo now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo to Uganda in 1914.

Give the major reason why the West Nile was transferred from DRC to Uganda.

To enable Uganda have maximum control over the Nile.

iii) Lando Enclave

it was transferred in exchange with Southern Sudan, which was handed over to the Sudanese government in 1914.

Why was the Lando Enclave transferred from Uganda to the Sudanese government?

The British wanted to control resistance to colonial rule

The North Eastern part of Uganda

This was transferred from Kenya to Uganda in 1926.

The major reason why the North part of Uganda was transferred from Kenya to Uganda.

To separate the Karamojong from the Tarkana in order to control cattle rustling.

South Western part of Uganda

This was transferred from the German East Africa to Uganda in 1910

Western part of Uganda

The part close to lake Albert was transferred to Belgian Congo in 1910.

In the same year the area close to L. Edward was given to Uganda. The colonialists used the Rift valley as a natural boundary between the two countries

Negative effects of the fixing of the Uganda borders.

When the colonialists were fixing boundaries, they never consulted the native of the countries they had occupied . some tribes were being divided for example the Samia are now in Uganda and in Kenya. The Rwandese are found both in Uganda and Rwanda.

Disadvantages (negative effects) of boundary demarcation

- The natives were displaced from their indigenous land
- Natives lost their historial origin
- Some natives were separated from their relatives
- Some tribes were split into two.

Activity

1. Why was the West Nile transferred from the Belgian Congo to Uganda?
2. Give the major reason why the colonialists separated the Acholi from the Sudanese during the demarcation of boundaries.
3. Give two ways the demarcation of Uganda's boundaries affected the communities.
4. State the physical feature that was used to create natural boundary between Uganda and DRC
5. How are physical features political important today?
6. Why did the colonialists use physical features to fix Uganda's boundaries?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Sub topic : Colonial Administrative systems during British occupation of Uganda.

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

- **Indirect rule**
- **Direct rule**
- **Chiefs**
- **Agents**

Types of rule used by the colonialists

- Indirect rule
- Direct rule
- Assimilation policy by the French colonialists in WA.

INDIRECT RULE

What was indirect rule?

This was the rule where the native kings, chiefs and colonial Agents ruled their people on behalf of the colonialists.

How did the king and Chiefs, colonial agents benefit from indirect rule?

- They were paid for their services.
- Their pay was got from the taxes collect from their subjects.
- Indirect rule was used in protectorates like Uganda
- Direct rule was used in colonies like Kenya.

Advantages of indirect rule

- It did not interrupt the cultural practices of the natives
- Indirect rule retained kingdoms and chief doms
- Local leaders learnt new methods of administration
- It reduced rebellions among natives
- Indirect rule controlled language barrier
- It was cheaper than direct rule.

Disadvantages of indirect rule

- Native leaders lost absolute control over their territories
- Native leaders were used as puppets by the colonialists.
- Indirect rule called division among the natives

Direct rule

This was the rule where by the colonialists did not use the local kings and chiefs rule on their behalf.

The colonialists ruled the natives directly

Disadvantages of direct rule

- It promoted rebellion and hatred towards the colonial masters
- Native rulers lost their power and authority
- There was language barrier between the natives and their colonizers

Give the difference between indirect and direct rule

Direct: was used in protectorates while as indirect rule was used in colonies

Activity

1. State the system of administration which was used by the British to rule Uganda.
2. Why did the British colonialists use direct rule some parts of Uganda?
3. Mention the country in East Africa where direct rule was mainly used.
4. Give two reasons why the British used indirect rule in Uganda.
5. Give one role that was played by the District Commissioner in Uganda.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Sub topic : Effects of colonial rule

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Discrimination**
2. **Culture**

3. **Establishment**
4. **College**

Positive effects of colonial rule

- The colonialists encouraged cash crop growing in Uganda
- Colonial rule introduced modern industries which has helped in creating employment for people
- The colonialists introduced modern transport and communication facilities.

Negative economic effects of colonial rule

- Colonial rule led to the exploitation of Uganda resources.
- There was forced labour for the colonialists
- The colonialists imposed taxes on Ugandans

Positive political effects of colonial rule

- The colonialists introduced modern government
- Modern laws were introduced

Negative political effects of colonial rule

- Colonial rule undermined African culture
- Loss of native independence
- Establishment of unjust laws towards the natives
- There was racial distribution (segregation) of natives

Social effects of colonial rule in Uganda

- The colonialists helped and encouraged the missionaries to build schools and technical institutions
- The colonialists promoted higher education in Uganda Phillip Mitchel turned Makerere College into a university
- The British colonialists helped the missionaries in fighting epidemic diseases like sleeping sickness and small pox.

Causes of political unrest among natives

- Loss of independence to foreigners
- Discrimination of natives at work and in leadership
- Exploitation through labour, trade and taxation
- Colonial laws which biased the natives.

Activity

1. Why is Sir Phillip Mitchel remembered in the history of Uganda?
2. In which way did the colonialists promote transport in Uganda?
3. Give ***the*** ways colonial rule affected the people of Uganda.
4. Give two causes of political unrest in Uganda.
5. Which British administrator turned Makerere College into a University?
6. Why did the British encourage cash crop growing in Uganda?
7. Mention the fast cash crop to be successfully grown in Uganda.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Sub topic : The British governors in Uganda

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Governor**
2. **Commissioner**
3. **Textile**
4. **Administrator**

In 1905

- the colonial office was transferred from London to Uganda.
- It was established at **Entebbe.**
- The title of the commissioner was replaced with that of the Governor
- The governor was the most important administrator in the Uganda British protectorate.

Who was the first British governor of Uganda

- Sir Hesketh Bell
  - He was a hardworking administrator
  - He encouraged the growing of cash crops in Uganda
  - He built road networks in Uganda

Why did Sir Hesketh Bell encourage cash crop growing in Uganda?

- He wanted Uganda to be economically independent
- The colonialists wanted Ugandans to get income and pay tax
- To generate raw materials for the home industries

Why did Sir Hesketh Bell build roads

- He wanted to provide adequate transport for the farmer's produce.

COMMISSIONERS, GOVERNORS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

1. **Colonel Sir Henry Colville (commissioner)**
    - He fought and defeated Kabalega, the king of Bunyoro .
    - He brought Bunyoro under British rule.
2. **Sir Harry Johnston (Commissioner)**
    - He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government.
3. **Sir, Hesketh Bell (Governor) 1905 -1910)**
    - He was the first British governor of Uganda
    - He encouraged the growing of cash crops such as cotton
    - He constructed many roads in Uganda
    - He started the department of Agriculture
    - He introduced the first ford car in Uganda
    - He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali to transport cotton from Namasagali to Jinja for processing
    - He also established steamers on lake Victoria, Kyoga and Albert, Port Bell, Bukakata, Butiaba, namasagali, Masindi port.
4. **Sir Fredrick Jackson(1911-1918)**
    - He governed Uganda during the first world war
    - Mulago hospital construction was started during his term of office.
    - He overcame the Lamogi rebellion of 1911 0 1912.
5. **Sir Robert Thone Coryndon (1918-1922)**
    - He established the first legislative council (LEGCO) in 1921.
6. **Sir Geoffrey F. Archer (1922-1925)**
    - Promoted education by building schools
    - He opened Makerere College in 1921.
7. **Sir Willism gowers (1925 -1932)**
    - A department of education was set up by the government during his term of office.
8. **Sir Phillip Mitchel (1935-1935)**
    - He promoted higher education in Uganda
    - He turned Makerere college into a University

9. **Sir Charles Dundas (1939-1944)**
    - He governed Uganda during the world war II
    - He promoted education in Uganda
    - He drew up a development plan for Uganda
10. **Sir Andrew Cohen (1952 -11957)**
    - The Owen Falls dam was completed during his term of office
    - The construction of the parliamentary building was also started during his term of office
    - Radio Uganda was opened during his term of office
    - He started the Uganda Development corporation
    - Nyanza Textil Industries e limited (NYTIL) was built during his regime
    - He exiled Muteesa II to British in 1953.
    - Self rule was encouraged as people were allowed to elect their own leaders.
11. **Sir Bernald H. Boundillon (1932-1935)**
    - He supported the establishment of more schools
12. **Sir Charles Dundas (1039-1944)**
    - He governed Uganda during the world war II
    - He promoted education in Uganda
    - He drew up a development plan for Uganda
13. **Sir Fredrick Crawford (1957-1961)**
    - The first general electrons in Uganda took place during his term of office in 1958.
    - The government health departed was formed during his term of office.
    - The construction of the parliamentary building was completed
    - The second general elections were organized by his government in 1961.
14. **Sir Walter Coutts (1961-1962)**
    - Uganda got independence during his term of office
    - The last general elections to independence were held
    - He was the last colonial governor of Uganda.

Self testing Exercise

END OF TOPIC TEST

1. Why did Sir Hesketh Bell open up a programme for building the road network in Uganda?
2. Why did the colonialists encourage cash crop growing in Uganda?
3. How did Kenneth Borup contribute to the economic development of Uganda?

4. Why did IBEACO withdraw its activities from Uganda?
5. Who introduced formal education in Uganda?
6. In which way did the British benefit from the 1900 Buganda agreement?
7. Why did the British extend the railway line to the following places
    a. Pakwach
    b. Namasagali
    c. Kasese
8. Name the head quarters of the colonial government in Uganda.
9. How did Ugandans benefit from indirect rule?
10. In which way did the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the powers of the Kabaka?
11. What was the major case of Lamogi rebellion in Northern Uganda?
12. Give any one effect of the evolution of Uganda boundaries.
13. Why did the British extend the railway line to Namasagali?

Work bank – how Uganda became a nation

1. Sir William Mackinnon
2. Administration
3. Sir Fredrick Lugard
4. Agreement
5. Treaty
6. Nation
7. Declare
8. Germany
9. Partition
10. Commissioner
11. Authority
12. Direct rule
13. Indirect rule
14. Governor
15. Establishment
16. Taxation
17. Exploit
18. Resistance
19. Sir Gerald Portal

20. Military
21. Crown land
22. Mailo land
23. Lukiiko
24. Sir Harry Johnstone
25. Sir Fredrick Jackson
26. England

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Sub topic : The x-tics of colonial Administrative system

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Riot**
2. **Segregation**
3. **Taxation**
4. **Legislative**

State the x-tics of the colonial administrative system

- Foreign laws were used
- There was unfair taxation
- There was forced labour
- It involved segregation
- Colonial economy which was changed from Barter economy to cash economy.

Segregation

This is a way of favouring a certain race and under mining the other. During the colonial government Africans were not allowed to be represented in the Legislative council. The Europeans were treated as superior human beings, the Indians followed and the Africans came last.

Colonial Economy

What were the major exports of Uganda before 1905?

- Ivory
- Hides
- Skins
- Salt

These goods could nor earn Uganda enough income to run the government. Trade flourished during the colonial times in Uganda.

How did the colonialists promote trade in Uganda?

- They developed infrastructure to promote trade \
- Barter trade was replaced by the use of currency
- More goods were imported and more were exported
- There was increased production of cash crops like cotton and coffee.

Cotton was the first cash crop to be grown successfully in Uganda.

Give the major reason why the colonialists encouraged cotton growing in Uganda.

There was a high demand for cotton by the British Textile industries.

All the cash crops that were introduced were introduced to be used as raw materials for the British industries.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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REACTIONS TO COLONIAL LEGAL SYSTEM

How did Ugandans react to colonial legal systems?

- Associations were formed to demand for equal treatment by the government e.g the Uganda African Farmers Association.
- They staged rebellions against the colonial system
- There were riots against the colonial system in 1945.
- Political parties were formed.

RIOTS STAGED IN UGANDA

What is a riot?

A riot is a violent protest by a crowd of people that involves fighting with police or army.

List down any two riots that were staged in Uganda against the colonial government.

- The 1945 riots
- The 1949 riots (staged by the Bataka party and farmers Umin)

The 1949 riots were staged to protest to demand against cotton prices

Why were the 1949 riots staged?

- The 1945 riots sparked off by the replacement of Nsibirwa as Katikiro of Bugnda with Samuel Wamala. The Bataka staged rebellions and riots demanding for political changes in Buganda.
- They wanted the land to be returned to the clans rather than belonging to the Kabaka and his Chiefs.
- They wanted the laws that favoured only the whites and Asians to be changed to favour all people.

Why did the natives have colonial rule

- The natives felt that their freedom was being taken away
- They no longer enjoyed the freedom on their land
- Both political and economic policies favoured the whites but not Africans.

Formation of the Legislative council

The legislative council was formed (set up) in 1921

Mention the governor who setr up the LEGCO

Sir Robert Thone Coryndon

Factors that led to the formation of the LEGCO

- To make laws for the governing the Uganda protectorate
- To make it possible for colonial officers to discuss the proposed laws
- To approve plans for the protectorate before implementation

What was the major reason for the formation of the LEGCO?

First Africans join the LEGCO in 1945.

1. Mr. Kawalya Kaggwa from Buganda representing the central region.
2. Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki from bunyoro representing Western Uganda
3. Yekonia Zirabamuzale from Busoga representing Eastern Uganda
4. Yekosafati Innyono the last Ugandan to join the LEGCO

How did the first Africans join the LEGCO?

Through nominations by the Governor.

Mention the British governor who nominated the first Ugandans on the Legco

Sir John Hathon Hall.

Why were the people of Uganda unhappy with the membership of the Legco before 1945?

There were no Africans in the legco before 1945.

Activity

1. Write LEGCO in full.
2. Why was LEGCO formed?
3. Which British governor formed the legislative council?
4. Mention the first three Ugandan to join Legco.
5. Who nominated the first Ugandans on the LEGCO?
6. Name the first African representative to represent Northern Uganda in the LEGCO.
7. What is a riot?
8. Mention the riots that were staged in Uganda during the colonial days.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Sub topic : The second world war

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **War**
2. **Nationalism**
3. **Veterans**
4. **Devotion**

In which year did the second world war start?

On 1st September, 1939 when Germany attached Poland.

State the countries that started the world war II in 1939.

- Germany
- Italy

Apart from Germany and Italy, name three other countries that were involved in the world war

II

- British
- France
- Russia

Name the leader of Germany who organized the second world war in 1939.

Adolf Histler

Why did Adolf Hitler and the Nazis organize the second world war?

Adolf Hitler wanted Germany to region her former lost glory.

Why were Ugandans recruited to go and fight in the second world war?

Uganda was a British protectorate hence supporting her colonial master.

In which year did the world war II end ?

The world war II ended in 1945.

In which way did the world war II benefit the Ugandan soldiers who were involved in the war?

- The …..learnt that whites could be fought and defeated.
- They learnt the importance of fighting for one's freedom.

Why were the veterans bold when demanding for independence?

- The veretans wanted a change in the way thin gs were run in their country
- They wanted economic liberation

Define Nationalism

Nationalism referes to one's deep desire for his / her total development and peace.

Influence of the second world war to Ugandans.

- People lost their lives and property
- The war led to shortage of food.
- Britian faced an economi crisis because of the cost of the war

What punishment was given to germany for startin g the world war?

Germany…. Her colonies

Activity

1. Write short notes about
   i. Adolf Hilter
   ii. The Nazsis
2. Mention the European countries that started world war II
3. Why was Uganda involved in world war II yet it is not a European country?
4. What is Nationalism?
5. In which way did the world II affect the world

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Sub topic : The demand for independence

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Independence**
2. **Labour**
3. **Discrimination**
4. **Conference**

What is independence?

Independence is the political freedom from colonialism

Reasons why Ugandan demanded for their independence

- Forced labour
- Unjust colonial laws
- High taxation of Africans by the colonial government
- Discrimination of Africans by the whites.

The East African Federation

Give the major reason why the British wanted to form the East African Federation

To strengthen the colonial rule in Uganda

Reasons why Kabaka Muteesa II rejected the proposed East African federation.

He never wanted Buganda to lose her independence.

Give two reasons why Kabaka Muteesa II was exiled to British in 1953.

- He rejected the proposed East African Federation
- He demanded for Buganda's separate independence

Mention the British Governor who exiled Sir Edward Muteesa II to Britain

Sir Andrew Cohen

Exiling Muteesa II led to a constitutional crisis

What was Kabaka crisis?

Kabaka crisis was the period when Kabaka Muteesa II was exiled to Britain.

How did the Baganda react when Muteesa II was exiled?

- They staged strikes
- They staged demonstrations
- They boy cotted the European goods.

Mention the organization that was formed to mobilize people not to buy European goods.

The Uganda National movement

Who was the leader of the Uganda National movement?

Augustine Kamya

Mention the conference which was held to organize for the return of the Kabaka from exile.

The Namirembe conference

When did Kabaka Muteesa II return from exile?

He returned on Monday, 17th October 1955.

State the agreement which was signed to allow the return of Muteesa II from exile

The Namirembe Agreement

Why was the Namirembe Agreement signed?

To allow the return of Kabaka Muteesa II from exile

The signatories of the Namirembe agreement

i) Mr. Micheal Kintu – on behalf of Buganda

ii) Keith Hankock – On behalf of the British government

Keith Hankock was a British lawyer

Activity

1. Why was Sir Edward Muteesa II exiled in 1953?
2. How did the taxation exercise affect the local people?

3. Why is Keith Hamkock remembered in the history of Buganda?
4. Why was the Namirembe agreement signed?
5. What doe sthe term independence mean?
6. Why did the Baganda stage demonstrations in 1983?
7. Write one sentence about the following people;
    a. Sir. Andrew Cohen.
    b. Mr. Michael Kintu
    c. Keith Hanzour

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Sub topic : Formation of political parties in 1950

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Political party**
2. **Organization**
3. **Comprise**
4. **Ideas**
5. **Independence**

What is a political party?

A political party is an organization comprising of people with the same political ideas and goals

Reasons why political parties were formed in Uganda in 1950s.

To demand for Uganda independence

In which way were political parties helpful during the demand for Uganda's independence?

- They acted as an opposition to the colonial government
- They sensitized people on how to demand for their independence.

Examples of the political parties that were formed to demand for independence in 1950s

i. The Uganda nation al Congress (UNC)
ii. The Democratic Party (DP)
iii. The United Congress Party (UCP)

iv. The Uganda People's Congress (UPC)

v. Kabaka Yekka (KY)

The Uganda National Congress (UNC)

It was the first political party to be founded in Uganda

The leaders (founders) of UK

- Ignatius Kangare musaazi
- Abubakar Kakyama Mayanja

Objectives of the Uganda National Congress

- To struggle for Uganda's independence
- To unite all the Ugandans
- To promote the economy in the interest of Ugandans
- To promote democracy in Uganda

Name the political parties which IK Musaazi joined after the collapse of UNC

- The Uganda People's Congress
- The Uganda Patriotic movement (UPM) under Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
- IK Musaazi died in 1990 and his body was laid to rest at the Heroe's ground at Kololo air strip

Why is Ignative K. Musaazi regarded as a hero in Uganda?

IK Musaazi formed the first political party in Uganda.

The Democratic party 1954.

Why was the DP formed?

- To demand for Uganda's independence.
- To protect the rights of the catholic in government.

Who was the founder of DP?

Joseph Kasolo

Which leader of DP too over leadership from Kasolo in 1956?

Matayo Mugwanya

Who succeeded Matayo Mugwanya as a leader of DP in 1958?

Benedicto Kiwanuka

Who was the Chief minister of Uganda?

Benedicto Kiwanuka

How did Ben Kiwanuka become the chief minister of Uganda?

After DP had run the 1961 general electrons with 45 seats against UPC's 35 seats.

Why was DP able to win the Uganda people's congress in the 1961 general elections?

DP had more representatives in the LEGCO than Uganda people's congress.

Activity

1. Write short notes n the following
   a) Ignastius Kangare Musaazi .
   b) Benedicto Kiwanuka
2. Who was the first prime minister of Uganda?
3. Give one reason why political parties were formed in 1950's
4. Mention the first political party to be founded in Uganda.
5. Why is IK Musaazi called a hero in Uganda?
6. What enabled Benedicto Kiwanuka to become the first chief minister of Uganda?
7. Which political party led Uganda into independence ?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.5		Social Studies

Topic : THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Sub topic : Political parties founded in early 1950s

Competences : The Learner; Pronounces, spells and uses the words correctly.

1. **Federal**
2. **System**
3. **Governance**
4. **Political party**
5. **Ideologies**

The United Congress party (UCP)

The Uganda National Congress split in 1957 and the splinter group founded the UPC

The UCP was in support of Federal system of governance and the Traditional leaders

What is federal system of governance?

It is a system of government which allows specific areas to govern themselves through under one government.

Who was the leader of the United congress party?

David K. Lubogo

Give one reason why the Kabaka supported the activities of the United Congress party.

The United con gress party supported federal system of governance and traditional leaders.

**The Uganda people's congress (UPC) **

It was founded in 10th March, 1960.

Political parties that joined to formed UPC.

i. Uganda National congress
ii. The Uganda people's Union

Who was the leader of the Uganda people's congress?

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.

What was the main objective of the Uganda people's congress?

To demand for Uganda's independence

Which political party led Uganda to independence?

Uganda people's congress

How was UPC able to lead Uganda to independence?

UPC formed an alliance with KY that gave UPC more strengthen

Who was the first executive prime minister of Uganda

Dr. Milton Obote.

KABAKA YEKKA (KY)

The Kabaka Yekka was founded in June ***1961.***

Who were the founders of Kabaka Yekka?

- S. Masembe and
- Augustine Kamya

Give two reasons why KY was formed

- To protect the interests of Buganda and he Kabaka
- To secure a favourable political position for Kabaka in independent Uganda.

Why did KY from an alliance with UPC before Uganda got her independence?

- To defeat Democratic party
- To destroy any support and influence of DP in Uganda

How did UPC benefit from the alliance with KY?

The alliance gave more strength to UPC.

Examples of political parties in Uganda to day with their leaders

Political party	**Political leaders**
1. National Resistance Movement (NRM)	H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
2. Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)	Mai-Gen Mugisha Muntu
3. Uganda People's Congress	Norbert Mao
4. People's Development Party	Dr. Abed Bwanika
5. People's progress Party	Jaberi Bidandi Sali

Activity

1. Write in full
   a) UPC
   b) KY
   c) DP
2. Which political party led Uganda to independence?
3. In which way was Milton Obote able to head Uganda to independence?
4. Name the ruling political party in Uganda today.
5. Who is the leader of the ruling party above?
6. Mention two political parties that participated in the presidential general elections of 2011.
7. In which year is the next elections expected to take place?

END OF TOPIC TEST

1. What is meant by the term Nationalism?
2. State any two characteristics of colonial rule in uganda.
3. Write LEGCO in full
4. Why was LEGCO formed?
5. Name the first Ugandans who represented the following areas on LEGCO.
    a. Eastern Uganda
    b. Western Uganda.
6. Why were political parties formed during colonial times?
7. How did the second world war contribute to the growth of African Nationalism?
8. Write UPC in full.
9. Name the ruling political party in Uganda today.
10. Why did the Kabaka Muteesa II oppose the east African Federation in 1953?
11. What happened to the above Kabaka when he opposed the proposed East African Federation?
12. Give the meaning of the following terms;
    a. independence
    b. political party
13. What enabled UPC to win the 1962 general elections?
14. Why is I.K Musaazi regarded as a Hero in Uganda?

Words bank – Road to independence

1. Segregation
2. Legislative
3. Nationalism
4. Discrimination
5. Labour
6. Conference
7. Independence
8. Colonialism
9. Hankole
10. Muteesa
11. Yekka
12. Democratic
13. Patriotic
14. Democracy
15. Musaazi
16. Congress
17. Ideologies

18. Resistance
19. Benedicts
20. Federation
21. Demonstration
22. Constitutional
23. Commissioner
24. League
25. Colonialism

TEXT BOOKS TEACHING RECORD FOR TERM II

Tr. Opala Stephen , Wanzusi Patrick and Kissa Nathan - P.5

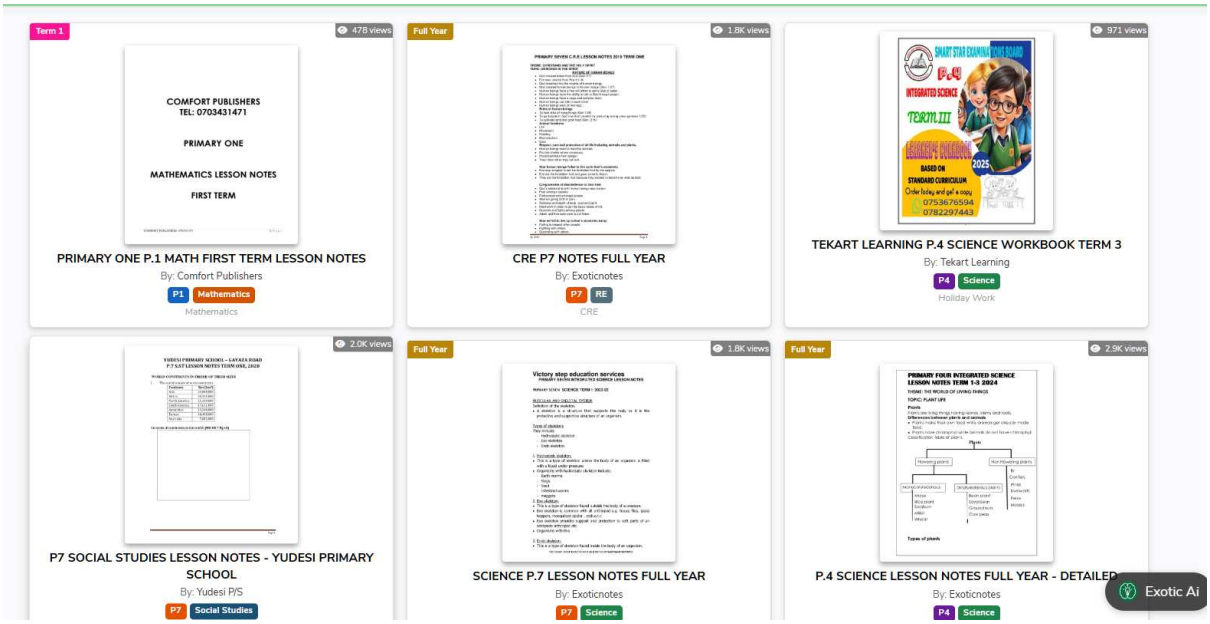
Topic / Lesson	**Text book title**	**Page**	**Content to be taught**	**Week**
People of pre-colonial Uganda	MK SST book 5	Tt – 82	Migration into Uganda Bantu Niloties Nilo Hamites Hamites and Sudanize Legends and myths	Wee 1 and 2
Foreign influence	Comprehensive SST book 5	98 – 105	Explorers Missionaries Colonialists	Week 4 & 5
Foreign influence	MK SST book	99 – 100	Religious wars in Buganda	Week 5

TEXT BOOKS TEACHING RECORD FOR TERM II

Tr. Wanzusi Patrick, Opala Stephen and Kissa Nathan P.5

Topic / Lesson	**Nature of practical / Audio visual / out of class (exercursion)**	**Requirements / real objects needed**	**Week for teaching the lesson**
People of pre- colonial Uganda	Audio – visual lessons about legends i.e. - Kintu and Nambi - The spear and the bead - Mundu and Seera	-Audio – visual CDs -Projector -Laptop -News prints	Week 2
The Road to independence	Audio – visual lesson about world war I and II	Audio – visual CDs -Projector -Laptop -News prints	Week 9

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