PRIMARY FIVE NOTES

TERM ONE NOTES

LOCATION OF UGANDA

Location means position of places

Ways of locating places

- Using a compass
- Using major land marks
- Using position of the sun
- Using neighbouring places

Ways of locating places on a map

- Using a compass direction
- Using grid reference(lines of longitudes and latitude)

Qn: In which Geographical region is Uganda found?

East Africa

Qn: What is a district?

A district is an administrative area at the level of local council five

Qn: Who is the political head of a district?

Chairperson L.C.V

Uganda is divided into the following regions;

- Central Region
- Western region
- Eastern region
- Northern region(largest region)

Sub regions

- West Nile sub region
- Karamoja sub region
- Kigezi Sub region

Districts found in different regions

Northern	Eastern	Western	Central
Gulu	Jinja	Masindi	Kampala
Arua	Iganga	Mbarara	Wakiso
Moyo	Mayuge	Bushenyi	Mukono
Yumbe	Tororo	Kasese	Masaka
Lira	Mbale	Hoima	Luwero
Oyam	Busia	Kabale	Rakai
Adjuman	Kapchorwa	Kisoro	Kyotera
Koboko	Soroti	Kanungu	Mpigi
Apac	Kumi	Isingiro	Kiboga
Kaabong	Bugiri	Kagadi	Buvuma
Abim	Manafwa	Kabalore	Kalangala
Moroto	Namutumba	Kamwenge	Gomba
Kotido	Namayingo	Mitoma	Sembabule
Lamwo	Serere	Ntoroko	Kalungu
Amudat	Amuria	Sheema	Lwengo

Note: Find out more districts with your pupils from the Atlas and draw maps

Districts found different sub regions

WestNile	Karamoja	Kigezi
Arua	Moroto	Kabale
Yumbe	Kotido	Kisoro
Zombo	Nakapiripiti	Ntungamo
Maracha	Kaabong	Mitoma
Koboko		Kanungu

Creation of new districts in Uganda is done by Ministry of local government

Reasons for creating new districts in Uganda

- To make administration easy
- To extend services nearer to people
- To create more jobs
- To promote development in all areas

Factors to consider when creating new districts

- Size of the mother district
- Distance from the mother district headquarters.
- Population of the mother district

Disadvantages of creating new districts

- High administrative costs
- Land conflicts between districts
- Separation of tribes
- Greed for leadership

Island districts in Uganda

- An island is an area of land completely surrounded by water
- Island districts in Lake Victoria include Kalangala andBuvuma.

Economic importance of Kalangala.

- It promotes tourism
- It has fertile soils which favourcrop farming
- It has tropical forests which provide timber
- There is commercial fishing

Qn: Name the island in Kalangala known for chimpanzee

Ngamba Island

Problems facing people in Kalangala.

- Poor transport system
- Lack of hydro electricity
- Poor medical facilities
- Poor sanitation
- Poor education services

Solutions to problems facing the people of Kalangala

- Building more schools, hospitals
- Providing better means of water transport
- Using solar energy

Economic activities done in Kalangala

- Farming
- Lumbering
- **Fishing(Major**)
- Tourism
- Transport
- Trade

Qn: Name the crop that has been introduced in Kalangala island.

Oil palm.

Qn: Why is Kalangala called an island district?

- It is surrounded by a waterbody

Qn: Name the major tree crop grown in Kalangala

- Oil palm

Qn: Mention some products of oil palm

- Cooking oil
- Palm wine,
- Soap

Qn: Name the major crop grown in WestNile

Tobacco

MAPS AND PICTURES

- A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.
- A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside

Similarities between a map and a picture

- Both are drawings of objects
- Both represent real objects

Types of maps

- Political maps
- Climatic maps
- Economic maps
- Population maps
- Physical map
- Vegetation maps

Uses of maps

- They are used for locating places
- Accurate maps are used to calculate actual ground distance
- They store geographical information

Qn: Draw maps and pictures of the following objects

Object	Picture	Map
Tree		
Table		
Bucket		
Car		
Pot		
Cup		

ELEMENTS OF A MAP

Map elements are features found on a map that make map reading easy.

- K**ey**: it interprets map symbols
- **Title /heading**: It shows what the map is all about
- **Compass direction**: It shows direction of a place on a map
- **Scale**: it is used to calculate actual ground distance between places on a map
- **Frame**: it encloses a map

Map symbols

- These are features used to represent real objects on a map.

Qn: Why are symbols used on a map instead of real objects?

- To promote neatness on a map
- To avoid overcrowding on a map.

Colour	**Items represented**
Blue	Waterbodies
Brown and Purple	Highlands and mountains
Green	Vegetation/plants
Red	boundaries
Yellow	scattered short grass, lowlands, plateaus

Common map symbols

Qn: Draw the following map symbols

Swamp -

Bridge -

Waterfalls -

Dam -

Quarry -

- Mountain peak

- Seasonal river

- Permanent river

- Seasonal lake

- Permanent lake

Railwayline - - Mine

Mountain - - Airport

Rift valley - - Plateau

Forest - - Seaport

Stoneage site - - Canal

Linear scale - - Contours

Hills

Types of scales

- Linear scale
- Statement scale
- Fractional/representative scale
- Ratio scale.

How to use the given scale to find actual ground distance

Qn: If A to B is 200cm distance on the map, how long is it from A to B on the earth if the scale is **1:100**

1cm = 100km

200cm = (200x100) cm

20000KM

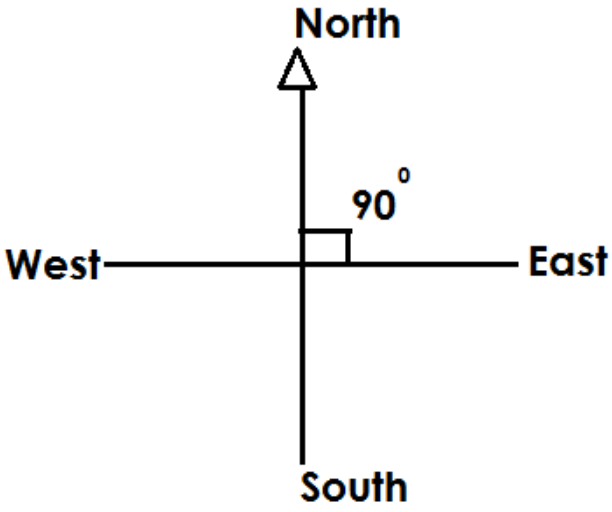
A to B will be 20000km

Compass

- A compass is an instrument used to show direction of places
- A compass direction is an element of a map used to show direction of places on a map.

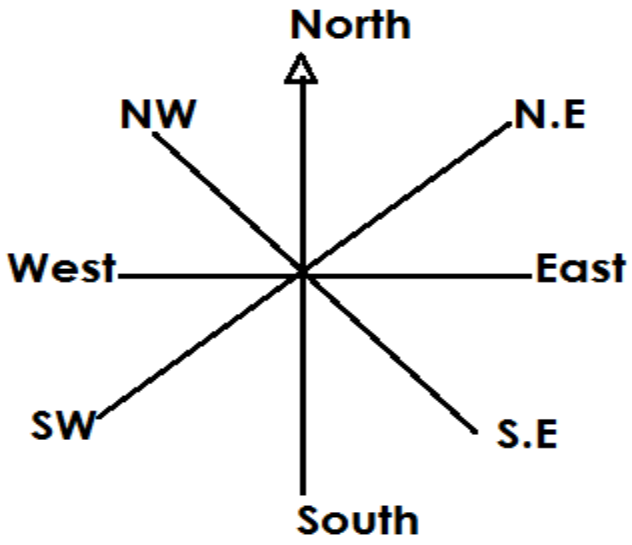
Cardinal points of a compass

These are four major points of a compass i.e North, East, South ,West



Semi cardinal points/secondary points.

These are points formed between cardinal points



Groups of people who use a compass

- Pilots

- Tourists
- Rally drivers
- Mountain Climbers
- Ship captains

Movements on a compass

- Clockwise movement
- Anti clockwise movement

Activity

1. Why does the needle of a compass point North while at rest?
2. Name the opposite direction to south West
3. Kato was standing in the North He moved 90^0 clockwise.What was his new direction?
4. Jane was standing in the West. She moved 45^0anti clockwise.

   What was her new direction?
5. State the difference between a compass and a compass direction.
6. Why does the shadow of an object appear short at noon?

Finding direction of Uganda from her Neighbours

1. What is the direction of Uganda from **Kenya?**
2. What is the direction of Uganda from **DRC?**
3. What is the direction of Uganda from **Rwanda?**
4. What is the direction Of Uganda from **South Sudan?**
5. **What is the direction of Uganda from Tanzania?**
6. What is the direction of Tanzania from **Uganda?**

Using lines of latitude and longitude to locate places

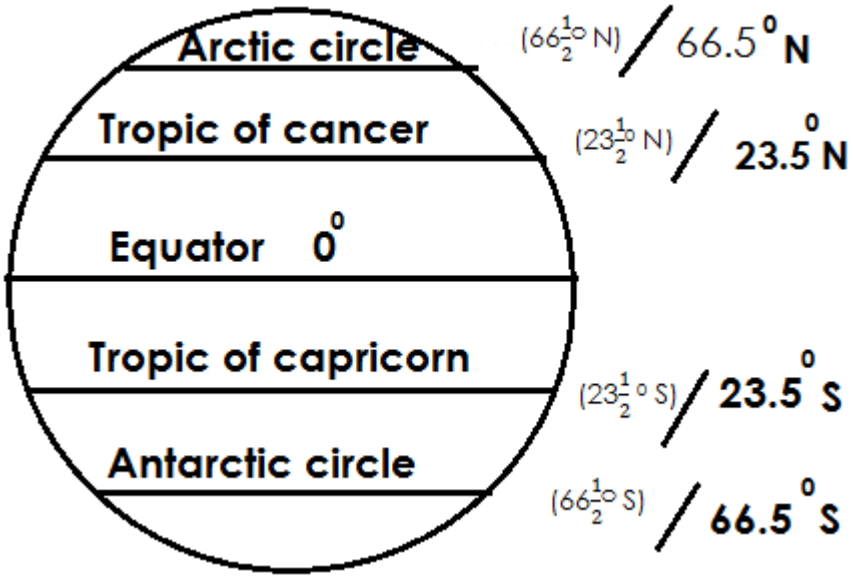
- The method of locating places on a map using lines of latitude and longitude is called grid reference

Lines of latitude(latitudes)

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a map/ globe running from East to West
- Latitude is the distanceof a place North or South of the Equator

Examples of lines of latitude

- Equator(O°)
- Tropical of cancer($23\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ N)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ S)
- Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N)
- Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S)



Qn: Give the general name for all lines of latitudes

- ✓ Parallels

THE EQUATOR(O°)

- Equator is the major line of latitude which crosses the globe
- It is marked O° because it is the midpoint for all lines of latitude

Qn: Why is the equator the major line of latitude?

- It divides the earth into two equal parts.

District crossed by the equator in Uganda

- Kasese
- Ibanda
- Wakiso
- Kamwenge
- Mpigi
- Kiruhura
- Kalungu
- Sembabule

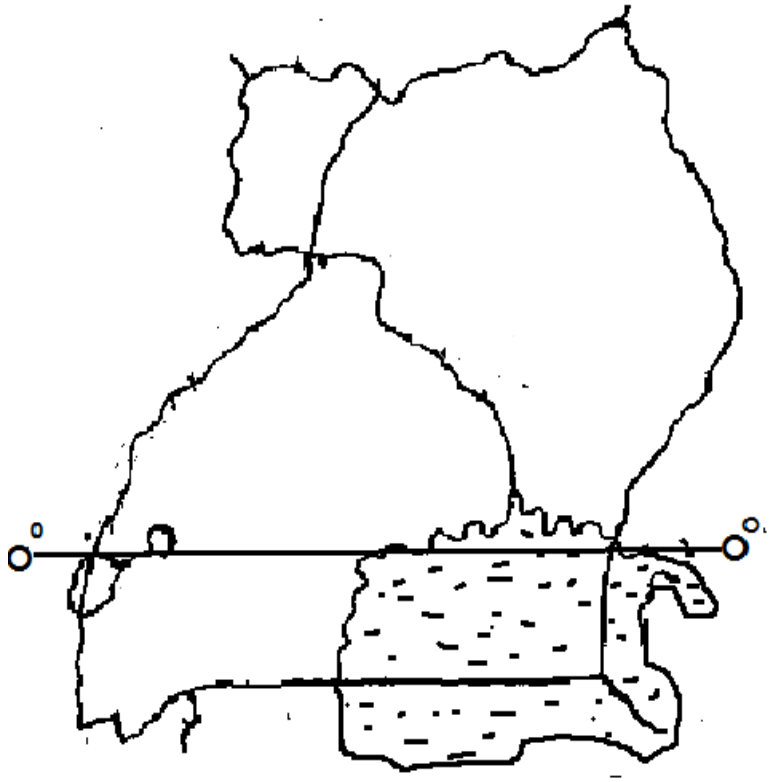
Lakes crossed by the equator in Uganda

- Lake Victoria
- Lake George

Towns crossed by the equator

- Entebbe

A map of Uganda showing the equator



The equator divides the earth into two equal hemispheres

- ✓ Southern hemisphere
- ✓ Northern hemisphere.

Qn; What is a hemisphere?

- ❖ A hemisphere is a half of the world divided by the equator or prime meridian

Qn: What is northern hemisphere?

- ❖ This is a half of the world north of the equator

Qn: What is southern hemisphere?

- ❖ This is a half of the world south of the equator

EQUINOX

- ❖ This is the period when the sun is overhead the equator

Qn: Write down dates and month when the sun overheads the following lines

i) Equator – 23rd September

- 21st march

Characteristics of equinox

- ❖ A lot of rainfall is received.
- ❖ Days and nights have the same length

ii) Tropic of cancer – 21st June

iii) Tropic of Capricorn – 22nd December

Importance of lines of Latitude.

- ❖ They determine climate of an area
- ❖ They locate places on a map

Qn: How does latitude determine climate of an area?

- ❖ Places near the equator are hotter than places far from the equator
- ❖ Places near the equator receives more rainfall than places far away

Qn: **Why are places near the equator hotter?**

- ❖ They receive direct/vertical sunrays
- ❖ Sun –rays travel a shorter distance

Qn: **Mention two movements of the earth**

- ❖ Rotation of the earth
- ❖ Revolution of the earth

Qn: **Give effects of the earth's rotation**

- ❖ It causes days and nights
- ❖ It causes ocean currents

Qn: **Give one effect of the earth's revolution.**

- ❖ It causes change in seasons
- ❖ It causes change in years

Qn: **Why does the sun appear to rise from the East?**

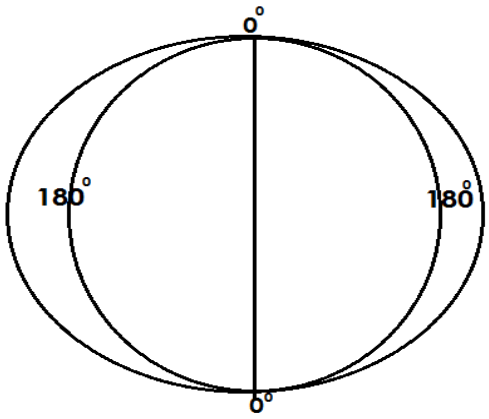
- ❖ The earth rotates towards the East.

Lines of Longitude (longitudes)

- ❖ Lines of longitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from North pole to South pole
- ❖ The general name for all lines of longitude is **meridians**
- ❖ Longitude is distance of a place East or West of the Prime Meridian

Examples of lines of Longitude

- ❖ Greenwich meridian(O°)
- ❖ International dateline(180^{0})E/W



Greenwich meridian/Prime Meridian

- This is the major line of longitude
- It is marked 0^0because it is the midpoint for all lines of longitude

Qn: **Why is Greenwich meridian called so?**

- It crosses Greenwich town in England

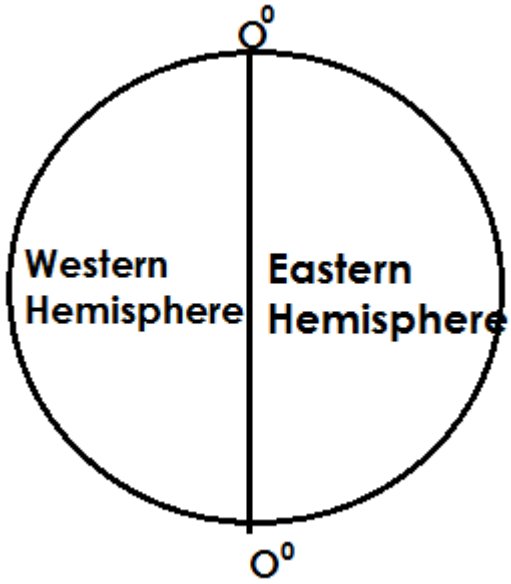
Qn: **Name the capital city in Africa which crossed by the Greenwich meridian?**

- Accra

Note: The Greenwich meridian divides the earth into two equal hemispheres

a) Eastern hemisphere (half of the world East of the Prime meridian)

b) Western hemisphere (half of the world west of the prime meridian)



Importance of lines of Longitude

- They help to determine time
- They locate places on a map
- They determine dates

Give importance of the Greenwich meridian

- It determines time
- It helps in locating places on a map

Qn: **Give importance of the international dateline**

- It determines dates

Uganda and her Neighbours

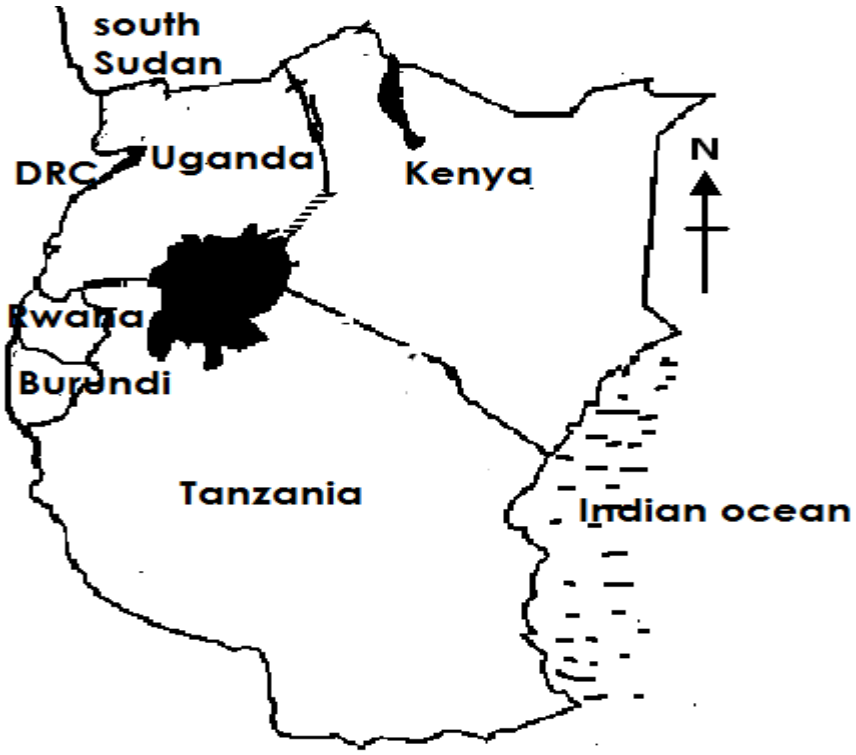
- Uganda is located in East Africa
- This region of Africa has five countries like Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi

- The five countries that share borders with Uganda are;
- South Sudan - North
- Kenya - East
- Rwanda - South West
- Tanzania - South
- DRC - West

Neighbours of Uganda and their capital cities

- Kenya - Nairobi
- South Sudan - Juba
- Rwanda - Kigali
- Tanzania - Dodoma
- DRC - Kinshasa

A MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING UGANDA'S LOCATION



Uganda as a landlocked country

- **A landlocked** country is a country without a seaport/coastline
- **A hinterland** is an area served by a seaport

Uganda's neighbours that are landlocked

- Rwanda
- SouthSudan

Uganda's neighbours that are not landlocked(coastline countries)

- Kenya
- Tanzania
- D.R.C (Democratic Republic of Congo)

What is a coastline country?

This is a country with a seaport.

Seaports Uganda uses to import and export her goods

- Mombasa port
- Dar-es –salaam port

Qn: **How is port Mombasa economically important to Uganda?**

- It handles Uganda's imports and exports

Qn; **Why does Uganda prefer using port Mombasa to Dar – es – salaam?**

- Port Mombasa is nearer to Uganda than Dar –es – salaam

Qn: **Name the seaport found in D.R.C**

- Port Matadi

Qn; **Give economic activities done at Mombasa**

- Fishing
- Tourism
- Trade
- Transport
- Mining

Qn: **Give problems faced by people at Mombasa**

- High temperatures
- High crime rates

Problems landlocked countries face

- ❖ High transport costs
- ❖ Delay of goods in transit/on the way.
- ❖ Highway robbery
- ❖ High taxes charged on goods

Advantages of coastline countries/non landlocked

i) Easy importation and exportation of goods

ii) Low transport costs

Disadvantages of coastline countries

- ❖ Attacks from the pirates

Solutions to problems landlocked countries face

- ❖ Developing air transport
- ❖ Developing railway transport
- ❖ Developing home industries
- ❖ Joining regional bodies/common markets eg**COMESA**, **EAC** etc.
- ❖ Promoting friendship with non-landlocked countries

Imports and exports

- ❖ Imports are goods brought into a country from another.

Examples of Uganda's imports

- ❖ Vehicles
- ❖ Phones
- ❖ Computers (laptops)
- ❖ Clothes, shoes
- ❖ Spare parts etc
- ❖ Electronic appliances

Qn: **Name the tax charged on imports**

- ✓ Imports tax(custom duty)

Exports are goods taken out of a country

Examples of Uganda's exports

- Labour
- Flowers
- Electricity
- Education
- Coffee
- Cotton
- Fishetc

Examples of invisible exports

- Tourism
- Electricity
- Labour
- Education

Qn: **Why is tourism referred to as an invisible export?**

- It does not involve physical exchange of goods but it earns forex/foreign exchange

PHYSICAL FEATURES IN UGANDA

- Physical features are landforms of the earth's surface

Examples of physical features

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Plateaus
- Mountains
- Plains
- Hills
- Valleys
- Inselbergs etc

Types of physical features

- Relief features

- Drainage features

Relief features

The term relief means general appearance of landscape

Relief features are landforms that can be identified according to their altitude.

Examples include

- Mountains
- Hills
- Plateaus
- Valleys
- Coastal plains

Drainage features

These are landforms which contain water.

Examples include

Lakes

Rivers

Oceans

Seas

Streams

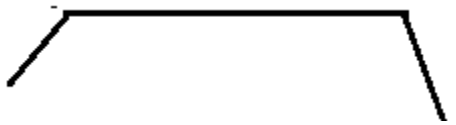
Plateau

A plateau is a raised flat-topped piece of land

It can also be called **table land**

Plateau is the physical feature which covers most parts of Uganda

Amap symbol for a plateau



Lakes found on the central plateau in Uganda

- Lake Victoria
- Lake Kyoga
- Lake Bisina
- Lake Kwania
- Lake Opeta

Qn.**Name the largest lake on the Central plateau in Uganda.**

- **L. Victoria.**

Economic activities carried out on the plateau

- Farming
- Tourism
- Fishing
- Trade
- Lumbering
- Mining

  NOTE; Mining is the extraction of minerals from under ground.

Importance of the plateau

- It is used for farming/animal grazing
- It is a mining area
- It promotes tourism
- It supports industrialization

Reasons why most people settle on plateau areas

- Presence of fertile soils
- There is easy transport on plateau
- It is easy to construct houses on plateau areas
- Presence of pasture for dairy farming

Problems faced by people living on Uganda's plateau

- Pests and diseases
- Floods
- Drought

Mountains in Uganda

A mountain is alarge raised piece of land higher than 2000metres

Examples of mountains in Uganda

- Mountain Rwenzori (highest)
- Mountain Elgon
- Mountain Kadam
- Mountain Moroto
- Mountain Muhabura/mufumbiro

Examples of mountainous or highland districts in Uganda

- Kabale
- Mbale
- Bududa
- Kapchorwa
- Kasese
- Sironko
- Kisoro
- Bundibugyo
- Bulambulietc

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING MOUNTAINS



Types of mountains

- Block mountains/Horst
- Volcanic mountains.

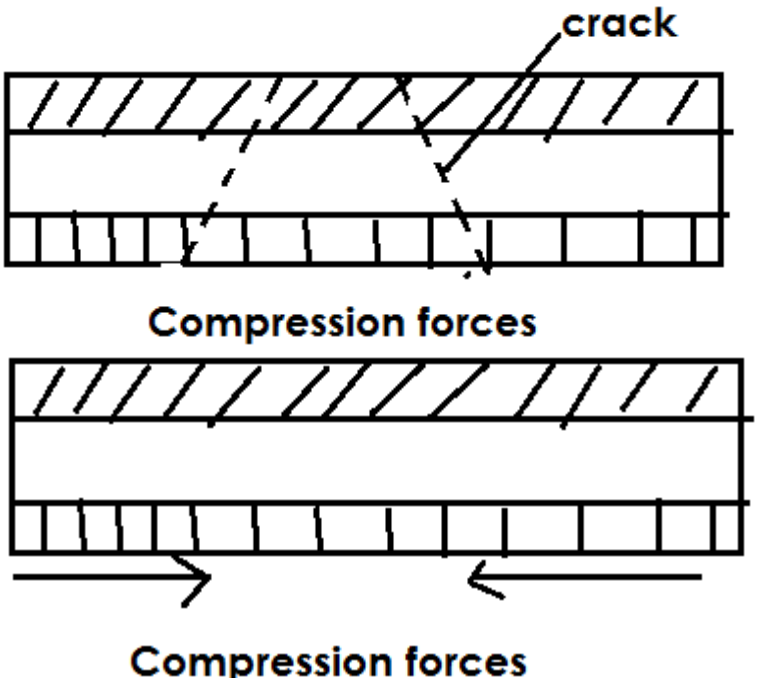
Block mountains

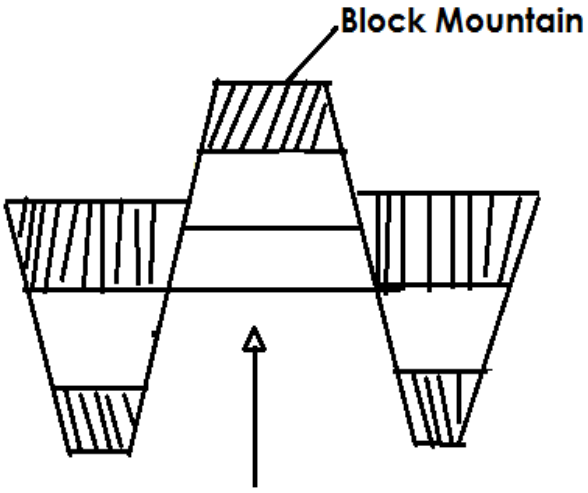
- These are mountains formed by **faulting**
- **Faulting** is the cracking of the earth's surface
- **Compression forces** are forces that act on a piece of land from either side tothe center
- **Tension forces** are forces that pull apart

Qn: **Name the block mountain found in Uganda**

- Mountain Rwenzori [Rwenzori ranges]

Formation of a block mountain (illustration)





M s by faulting

- Its highest peak is **Margherita** and the second highest is peak **Stanley**
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and D.R.C(Political Importance)
- It is snowcapped throughout the year because its peak crosses the snow line
- The first European explorer to see Mt. Rwenzori was **Henry MortonStanley**
- He named it mountains of the moon because it was snowcapped throughout the year

Districtson the slopes of mountain Rwenzori

- Kasese
- Bundibugyo
- Kabarole

Rivers that flow from the molten snow on mountain Rwenzori

- River Sebwe
- River Nyamwamba
- River Mubuku
- River Mpanga

Importance of Mt. Rwenzori

- It provides minerals like copper and cobalt
- It promotes tourism
- It has fertile soils for crop farming
- It creates a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC
- It helps in rain formation.

Tribes that live on slopes of Mt. Rwenzori

- Bakonjo /Bakonzo
- Bamba

Volcanic Mountains in Uganda

- They were formed by **Volcanicity**
- **Volcanicity** is the process through which magma is forced out of the earth's surface

Examples of volcanic mountains

- Mt. Elgon
- Mt. Moroto
- Mt. Mufumbiro
- Mt. Kadam
- Mt. Napak

FORMATION OF A VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

Define the following terms

A volcano is a feature formed after volcanic eruption.

Magma is a molten rock found under the earth's surface

Vent is a passage through which magma is forced onto the earth's surface

Crater is a depression found on top of a volcanic mountain

Lava is solidified magma/cooled magma

Types of volcanic mountains

i) Active volcanic mountains

These are volcanic mountains that may erupt at anytime

ii) Dormant volcanic mountains/sleeping

These are volcanoes that may erupt later

iii) Extinct /dead volcanic mountains

These are volcanoes that erupted sometimes back and will never erupt again.

Mountain Elgon

- It is a volcanic mountain located in Eastern Uganda
- Its local name is Masaba
- Its highest peak is Wagagai
- It is found at the border of Uganda and Kenya.
- It creates a natural boundary between Uganda and Kenya

Tribes that live on slopes of Mt. Elgon

- Bagisu
- Sabiny

Crops grown on slopes of Mt. Elgon

- Arabica coffee
- Wheat
- Bananas
- Maize

Factors that favour the growth of Arabica coffee on slopes of Mt. Elgon

- Presence of volcanic fertile soils
- Reliable rainfall/cool climate

River that have their sources in Mt. Elgon

- River Manafwa
- River Nzoia
- River Malaba
- River Mpologoma

Districts which have slopes of Mt. Elgon

- Mbale
- Kapchorwa(leading producer of wheat)
- Sironko
- Bududa

Qn: Who was the first European explorer to see Mt. Elgon

- Joseph Thompson

Qn: Name the gamepark found on slopes of mountain Elgon

- Mountain Elgon national gamepark

Qn: Give reasons why people in mountainous areas rear donkeys

- They are used for transport

Mountain Moroto

- It is a volcanic mountain found in North Eastern Uganda
- Its highest peak is Sokdek
- Sogolomon peak is its second highest peak
- The slopes of Mt. Moroto are commonly occupied by the Karimojong who are Nomadic Pastoralists
- Crops grown on slopes of Mt. Moroto are vegetables and sorghum
- Areas near mountain Moroto receive little rainfall because of thedrywinds that blow most of the time from North East

Mountain Mufumbiro

- It is a volcanic mountain located in South Western Uganda
- Its highest peak is Muhavura
- Other peaks are Sabinyo and Mgahinga
- Countries that share Mt. Mufumbiro are Uganda, Rwanda and DRC
- Its slopes are found in districts of Kisoro Kanunga and Kabale
- It forms a mountain range in Kigezi sub region

Qn: Why did Winston Churchill refer to Kigezi sub region as Switzerland of Africa?

- It has similar features like the Alps of Switzerland

Qn: Whatis a mountain range?

A mountain range is a series of mountain peaks.

Qn: List down tribes found on slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro

- Bafumbira
- Bakiga
- Batwa

Crops grown on slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro.

- Vegetables
- Sorghum
- Pyrethrum
- Irish Potatoes

Qn: Why are some mountains called Mt.ranges?

- They have more than one peak

Problems faced by people in Kigezi

- Poor transport
- Soil erosion
- Land fragmentation
- Coldness

Qn: What is land fragmentation

- This is the division of land into small plots

Qn: What caused land fragmentation in Kigezi sub region?

- High population
- Mountainous nature of land

Ways of improving transport in mountainous areas

- Constructing winding roads
- Rearing donkeys for transport

Qn: How can road transport be made possible in mountainous areas?

- By constructing winding roads

Other features formed as a result of volcanicity

- Hot springs
- Crater lakes
- Lava dammed lakes
- Calderas

Inselbergs

- Inselbergs are isolated hills

Examples of inselberges

Osukuru hills(Tororo

Musaijamukuru (Hoima)

LabworHills(Karamoja)

Qn: How are inselbergs formed?

- They are formed as a result of erosion

Importance of inselbergs

- They promote tourism
- They are sources of some minerals

Qn: Name the mineral commonly got fromOsukuru hills.

- Limestone
- Phosphates

Hotsprings

- These are springs of water naturally heated

Examples of hot springs

- Kitagata hot springs
- Sempaya hot springs
- Kibiro hot springs

- Kisizi hot springs

Importance of hotsprings

- They promote tourism
- They generate geothermal power
- They create employment for people

Qn: Give one cultural importance of hot springs

- They are used to heal sickness in some cultural

Importance of mountains

- They help in the formation of relief rainfall
- They promote tourism
- They form natural boundaries between countries
- Some mountain slopes have fertile soil for crop growing
- Some mountains have minerals
- They are sources of building materials

Problems faced by people living on mountain slopes

- Soil erosion
- Poor transport network
- Volcanic eruptions
- Landslides

Solutions to problems faced by people in mountainous areas

- By rearing donkeys for transport
- By constructing winding roads
- By terracing their land
- Relocating people to plateaus and plains

Economic activities carried out in mountainous areas.

- Farming
- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Mining

Qn: How do mountains modify climate?

- ❖ They help in rain formation

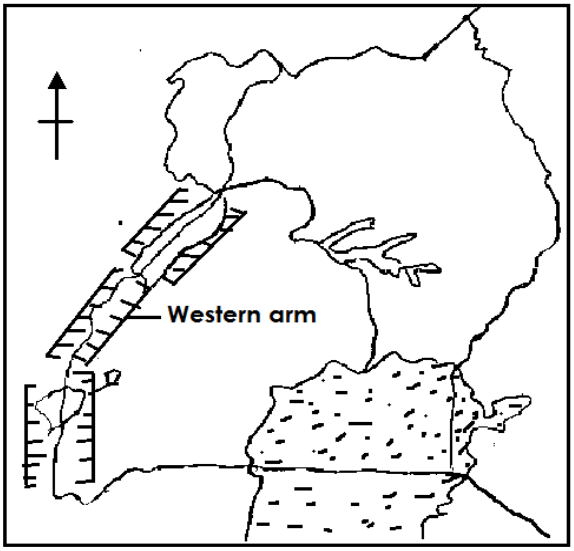
Qn: How do mountains influence animal distributions?

- ❖ Forests on Mountains attract fruit eating animals

THE RIFT VALLEY

- ❖ This is a long and wide depression on the earth's surface
- ❖ The rift valley was formed as a result of faulting
- ❖ The western arm of the rift valley begins from Uganda and goes to Rwanda and Tanzania
- ❖ The western rift valley is also called the Albertine rift valley

A MAP SHOWING THE RIFT VALLEY IN UGANDA



Qn: Name the arm of the rift valley which crosses Kenya .

Eastern arm

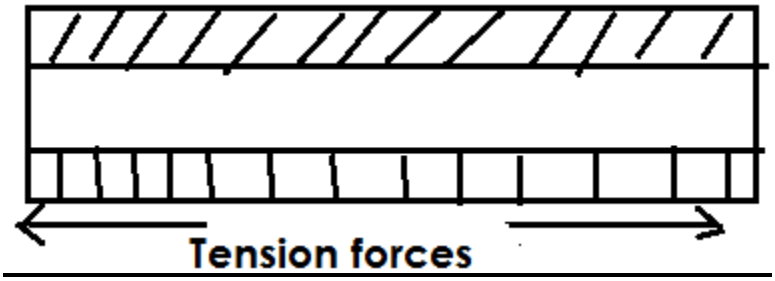
Qn: What are escarpments?

- These are the steep sides of a rift valley

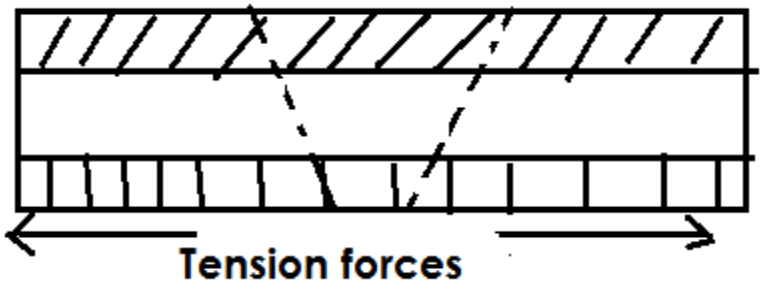
Formation of rift valley

- The rift valley was formed as a result of faulting
- The force responsible for the formation of rift valley is Tension force

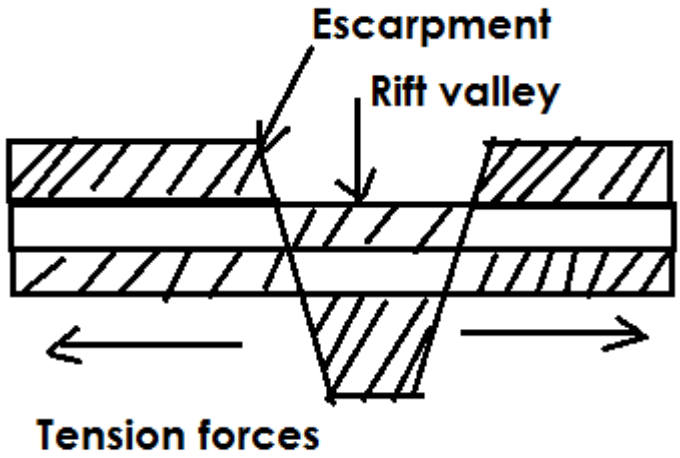
Step.1



Step 2



Step 3



Economic activities carried out in rift valley

- ❖ Farming
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Trade

Features found in the rift valley

- ❖ Rift valley lakes
- ❖ Rivers
- ❖ Block mountains
- ❖ Hills

Importance of the rift valley (s)

- ❖ It promotes tourism
- ❖ They are sources of some minerals
- ❖ They provide pasture for animal grazing
- ❖ Rift valley lakes promote fishing

Problems faced by people living in the rift valley

- ❖ Severe soil erosion
- ❖ High temperatures
- ❖ Poor road and railway transport
- ❖ Constant attacks from dangerous wild animals
- ❖ It makes farm mechanization difficult

Crops grown in a valley

- ❖ Tea
- ❖ Cassava
- ❖ Bananas
- ❖ Beans
- ❖ Sugarcanes

Lakes in Uganda

A lake is a large mass of water surrounded by land

Examples of lakes in Uganda

- ❖ Lake Victoria(largest in Uganda)
  Lake Albert(Source of crude oil)
- ❖ Lake Kyoga (Most swampy)
- ❖ Lake Edward
- ❖ Lake Kwania
- ❖ Lake George
- ❖ Lake Wamala
- ❖ Lake Mburo
- ❖ Lake Bisina
- ❖ Lake Bunyonyi (Deepest inUganda)
- ❖ Lake Opeta
- ❖ Lake Mutanda
- ❖ Lake Katwe(Source of salt)
- ❖ Lake Bulera

A MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF LAKES IN UGANDA



Types of lakes in Uganda

- Basin /depression lakes (down warped lakes)
- Rift valley lakes/ Tectonic lakes
- Crater lakes
- Lava dammed lakes
- Lagoon lakes/deposition lakes
- Ox bow lakes/flood plain
- Man made lakes
- Glacial lakes

Basin lakes (Depression lakes)

- These are lakes that were formed as a result of downwarping
- Downwarping is the down ward bending of the earth's surface

Examples of Basin lakes

- Lakes Victoria
- Lake Kyoga
- Lake George
- Lake Bisina
- Lake Opeta
- Lake Mburo
- Lake Wamala
- Lake Kwania

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

- They are shallow
- They are large in size
- They have irregular shape
- They have fresh water
- They have inlets and outlets
- They are swampy

Qn; Give a reason why basin lakes have fresh water

- They have inlets and outlets

Rift valley lakes

- These are lakes found in the rift valley and are formed by faulting

Examples of rift valley lakes

- Lake Edward
- Lake Albert

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

- Lake Edward
- Lake Albert

Characteristics of rift valley lakes

- Some have salty water
- They are deep
- They are long and narrow/ they are oblong in shape

Qn: Give a reason why rift valley lakes have salty water

- They lack outlets
- They have salt rocks underneath

Qn: Why are rift valley lakes deep?

- They take the depth of the rift valley

Qn: Why are rift valley takes long?

- They take the shape of the rift valley

Crater lakes

- They are formed as a result of volcanicity.

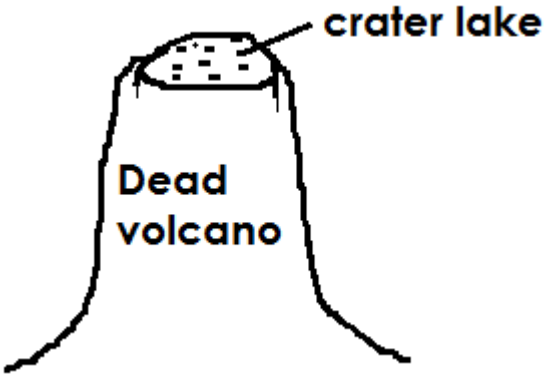
Examples of crater lakes in Uganda

- Lake Katwe
- Lake Nyakasura
- Lake Rutoto
- Lake Nyamunuka
- Lake Nyungu

Note:

- Most crater lakes are found in South Western Uganda because that region experienced volcanicity for a long time

Diagram



Ch

- They have steep sides
- They have no outlets
- They have salty water

Qn: Name the largest lake in Uganda

- Lake Katwe

Qn; In which process was lake Katwe formed?

- Volcanicity
- It is a salt mining lake in Uganda

Lava dammed lakes

- These are lakes that were formed as a result of lava blocking the flow of the river/volcanicity

Qn: How are lava dammed lakes formed?

- By volcanicity

Examples of lava dammed lakes

- Lake Bunyonyi (deepest in Uganda)
- Lake Mutanda
- Lake Bulera

OX bow lakes

- These lakes were formed as a result of river meandering and deposition

Examples of Oxbow lakes

- Semliki lake
- Rwizi lake

Glacial lakes

- These are lakes formed as a result of glaciations

A glacier refers to large mass of ice formed on top of a mountain

Examples of glacial lakes

- Lake Speke
- Lake Bujuku
- Lake Bigata

Lagoon lakes

- A lagoon lake is formed due to wind actions leading to separation of sea water by sand or mud

Examples of lagoon lakes

- Lake Nabugabo

Man made lakes

- These are lakes formed as result of man's activities e.gKabaka's lake
- Lake Kibimba ,Uganda martyrs lake Namugongo

Information about different lakes

Lake Victoria

- Its local name is Nalubaale which means home of gods
- Its local name is Kenya is Sango and Nyanza in Tanzania
- It is a basin lake and it was formed by downwarping
- It is the largest fresh water lake in Uganda and Africa

- It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania thus calling it an <u>inter territorial lake</u>
- The first European explorer to see Lake Victoria was John HanningSpeke who name it Victoria after the Queen of England by then

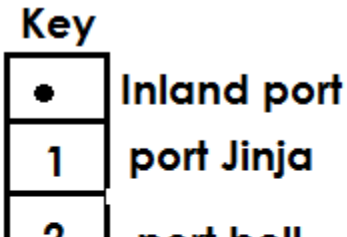
<u>Island districts in Lake Victoria</u>

- Kalangala
- Buvuma

<u>Inland ports of Lake Victoria in Uganda</u>

- Port bell
- Port Bukakata
- Port Jinja

A MAP SHOWING INLAND PORTS ON L.VICTORIA



Rivers that flow into lake Victoria in Uganda

- River Kagera
- River Katonga
- River Malaba

Qn: Nam the river that flows out of lake Victoria

- Rive Nile

Reason why areas around lake Victoria are densely populated

- Presence of good climate /reliable rainfall
- Presence of fertile soils
- Presence of job opportunities

Qn: How does Lake Victoria promote trade?

- It is used in transportation of goods using water transport

Lake Kyoga

- It is a fresh water lake
- It is a basin lake and it was formed by down warping
- It is the mostswampy lake in Uganda

Qn: Why is Lake Kyoga Swampy?

- It is shallow

Qn: Why is lake Kyoga shallow?

- It has a lot of clay
- It is much silted
- The Victoria Nile connects lake Kyoga to Lake Victoria and lake Albert

Note: The first European explorer to see lake kyoga was **Chaille Long**

Lake Albert

- It is the second largest lake in Uganda
- It is a rift valley lake and it was formed by faulting
- It is found in the western rift valley.
- It is found at the border of Uganda and DRC
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC (Political importance)
- Its local name is **Mwitanzige**which means killer of locusts
- The first European explorer to see lake Albert was Sir Samuel Bakerin 1863
- It was named Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England who was Called Sir Albert.
- Crude oil was discovered around lake Albert
- The main inland port on lake Albert is Port Butiaba

Qn: Apart from crude oil, mention any other mineral found in Lake Albert

- Natural gas

Lake Edward

- It is a rift valley lake and it was formed by faulting.
- It also forms a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC
- IT is connected to lake Albert by River Semliki
- It is connected to lake George by the Kazinga Channel
- The first European explorer to visit this lake was Henry Morton Stanley

Qn: Name the commonest tourist attraction found in the Kazinga channel

- Hippopotamus

Lake George

- It is a basin which was formed by downwarping
- It is joined to lake Edward by the Kazinga channel

- ❖ It is crossed by the equator.
- ❖ The first European explorer to see lake George was Henry Morton Stanley

Lake Katwe

- ❖ It is a crater lake
- ❖ It was formed by avolcanicity
- ❖ It is famous for salt production.

Economic activities done at L. Katwe

- ❖ Salt mining
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Trade

Qn; Name the mineral got from lake Katwe

Salt

Importance of lakes

- ❖ They help in rain formation(converctional)
- ❖ They promote tourism
- ❖ They are fishing grounds
- ❖ They are sources of water of domestic use
- ❖ Some lakes are sources of minerals e.g lake Katwe
- ❖ They form natural boundaries
- ❖ They promote water transport

Economic activities done on lakes

- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Trade

Problems facing lakes

- ❖ Water pollution /use of poor fishing methods
- ❖ Prolonged drought

- Over fishing
- Silting
- Water weeds

Problems caused by lakes

- Water pollution /Use of poor fishing methods
- Prolonged drought
- Over fishing
- Silting
- Water weeds

Problems caused by lakes

- They harbor dangerous water animals
- They are breeding places for vectors
- They can cause death incase of drowning

Ways of caring for lakes

- Avoid pouring wastes in lakes
- Planting trees around lakes
- Limiting encroachment on lakes

RIVERS IN UGANDA

- A river is a narrow mass of water flowing in a particular direction

Sources of rivers

- Highlands/ mountains
- Lakes
- Swamps
- Plateau

Qn: Why do most rivers have their sources in highlands?

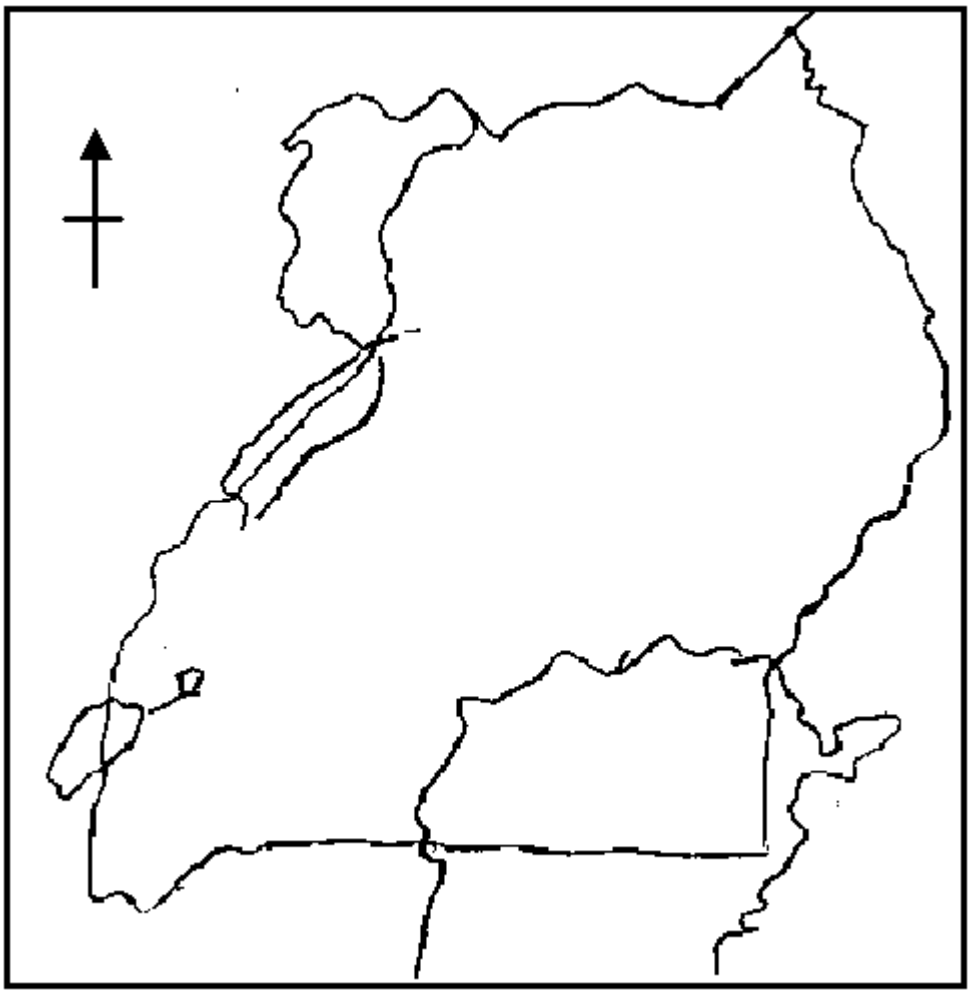
- Highlands receive heavy rainfall throughout the year
- Due to melting snow

Examples of rivers in Uganda

- River Nile
- River. Mpologoma

- River. Achwa
- River. Kagera
- River Katonga
- River. Semliki
- River. Kafu
- River. Mayanja
- River. Agago
- River. Pager.
- River Sezibwa
- River. Mpaga

A MAP SHOWING RIVERS IN UGANDA

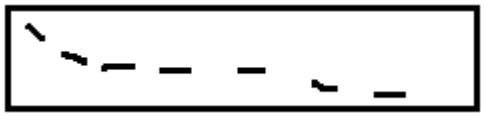


- These are rivers that flow mainly during a wet season and dry up in a dry season

  Examples of seasonal rivers in Uganda

- R. Mpongo
- R. Agago
- R. pager
- R. Mayanja

Draw a map symbol of a seasonal river



Permanent rivers

These are rivers that flow throughout the year.

Examples of permanent rivers in Uganda

R. Nile

R. Katonga

R. Achwa

R. semliki

R. Kafu

R. Mpologoma

R. Nkusi

R. Kagera

Draw a map symbol of a permanent river



Part of river.



Terms related to rivers.

- River Source

Is a place where a river begins/ starts flowing.

- River mouth

Is a place where a river ends

- Tributary

Is a small river joining the main one.

- Distributary

Is a small river branching away from the main river.

- Delta

Is a point where a river forms many distributaries as it enters a sea.

- Confluence

Is a place where two or more rivers meets

- Estuary

  is wide part of a river formed as it enters the mouth /sea

- Water fall
  is a steep flow of a river

- River shed
  This is the catchment area of a river

- River bed

  This is the bottom part of a river

- River bank

This is a side of a river

- River front

This is a side of a river next to a town

- River basin

This is an area drained by a river and its tributaries

- River Meander

This is a curve bend of a river

- River load

These are moveable materials carried by a river

- River course

These are stages through which a river flows

Stages of a river

- Upper/youthful/ torent stage
- Middle /mature stage
- Lower/old/senile stage

Characteristics of a river in upper stages

- Water falls and rapids are formed
- Water flows very fast
- The river is narrow
- The river forms steep slopes/Vshaped valley

Note:

- The upper stage of a river is suitable for H.E.P generation

Why?

- Due to waterfalls/fast running water

Characteristics of a river in the middle stage

- It flows gently
- The river begins to form meanders
- It forms U- Shaped valley
- Many tributaries join the river at this stage
- The river becomes wide

Note

- This section is mainly used for agricultural farming

Characteristics of a river in the lower stage

- The river forms ox – bow lakes
- It forms alluvial plains suitable for farming
- It flows deltas and estuaries

Note;

- This is the most suitable stage for agriculture farming

RIVER NILE

- Its local name is Kiyira
- It is the longest river in Uganda with its source in lake Victoria

- ❖ It flows towards the northern countries since the plateau on which it flows descend towards northwards
- ❖ River Nile forms a delta on the Mediterranean sea
- ❖ It flows through Nimule town as it enters south Sudan

Countries through which river Nile flows are

- ❖ Uganda , south Sudan, Sudan, Egypt
- ❖ River Achwa is the main Tributary of river Nile in Uganda

Note:

Distributaries of River Nile

- ❖ River Damietta
- ❖ River Rosetta

QN: Give a reason why river Nile flows northwards

- The North is on a lower altitude

Sections of River Nile

- ❖ Victoria Nile (FromL.victoria to Albert)
- ❖ Albert Nile (From L. Albert to Nimule)
- ❖ White Nile (From Nimule to Mediterranean sea)

Qn: Why is Victoria Nile not used for transport?

- ❖ It has waterfalls
- ❖ It has rapids and cataracts
- ❖ Due to water catarasts
- ❖ Due to fast running water
- ❖ Qn: List down waterfalls on river Nile in Uganda
- ❖ Murchison falls
- ❖ Kalagala falls
- ❖ Itanda falls

Qn: Mention hydro electric dams on R. Nile in Uganda

- ❖ NalubaaleDam(Largest in Uganda)
- ❖ Kiira Dam

- Bujagali dam

Qn: Give importance of waterfalls

- They generate Hydro Electric Power
- They attract tourists
- They create employment

Qn: Who was the first European explorer to see River Nile John Speke

Economic importance of River Nile

- It generates hydro electricity
- It promotes tourism
- It is a source of fish
- It provide water for industrial use

RIVER KAGERA

- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania
- It originates from Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania
- It pours its water into L. Victoria
- It flows through throughBurundi , Tanzania and Rwanda

RIVER KATONGA

- It flows from Lake George to lake Victoria

RIVER SEMLIKI

- It connects lake Edward to Lake Albert
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and DR.C

RIVER ACHWA

- It is the second longest river in Uganda
- It has two major tributaries of Agago and river Pager
- It is the mojor tributary of River Nile in Uganda

RIVER NKUSI

- It starts in the swamps of Hoima and flows into lake Albert

Economic activities done on rivers

- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Trade
- ❖ Transport

Fishing

Fishing is the catching of nature fish from waterbodies

Sources of fish

Lakes

Rivers

Streams

Swarms

Examples of fish caught in Uganda

Tilapia (commonest in Uganda)

Nile Perch (Largest in Uganda)

Mud fish (commonest in swamp)

Cat fish

Lung fish

Methods of catching fish

Traditional methods

- ❖ Using hooks
- ❖ Using spears
- ❖ Using baskets

Modern methods

- Using fishing nets
- Using baskets

Tools used for fishing

- Hooks
- Basket traps
- Fishing nets
- Spears

Methods of preserving fish

Traditional methods

- Sun drying
- Smoking
- Salting

Modern methods

- Freezing
- Canning

Importance of fish

- It is a source of food
- It is a source of income
- Sports fishing promotes tourism
- Fish bones are used for making fertilizers
- Fish can be used to make medicine

Problems faced by the fishing industry

- Water hyacinth
- Shortage of capital
- Pollution
- Poor transport system
- Poor fishing methods
- Bad weather condition

Solution to problems facing fishing industry

- By removing water hyacinth
- By discouraging poor fishing methods
- By discouraging water pollution
- By constructing better roads
- By getting loans from banks

Dangers of water hyacinth

- Suffocates fish
- Blocks the way of boats
- Breaks fish nets
- Hide dangerous animals

Importance of water Hyacinth

- Used to make crafts
- Used to make fertilizers
- Its flowers are used for decoration
- Used as animal feeds

Examples of poor fishing methods

- Using poison
- Using undersized nets

Qn: Why is fish poisoning dangerous ?

- It leads to death of water animals
- It leads to extinction of fish
- It leads to water pollution
- It leads to death of consumers

Qn: Give one effect of undersized fishing nets

- It leads to catching of young fish

Qn: What is indiscriminate fishing?

- This is the catching of all sizes of fish from a water body

Qn: Why are modern fishing methods commonly used on Lake Victoria?

- They prevent water pollution

- ❖ They prevent catching mature fish
- ❖ Lake Victoria is wide and deep

Importance of rivers

- ❖ They promote tourism
- ❖ They are used for transport
- ❖ They are fishing grounds
- ❖ They provide water for irrigation
- ❖ Some form natural boundaries between places
- ❖ They help in rain formation

Dangers of lakes and rivers

They cause floods which kill people and animals

They harbor dangerous wild animals

They have waterfalls which make road construction fdifficult

People can drown in lakes and rivers

They encourage soil erosion

Causes of accidents on water bodies

- ❖ Water hyacinth
- ❖ Strong storms/winds
- ❖ Boats in poor conditions
- ❖ Dangerous water animals
- ❖ Over loading water vessels

Problems facing lakes and rivers

- ❖ Pollution
- ❖ Drought
- ❖ Silting
- ❖ Over harvesting of swamp vegetation

Ways in which people contaminate water

- ❖ Defecating in water bodies

- ❖ Dumping garbage and industrial wastes in water bodies
- ❖ Bathing in water bodies
- ❖ Urinating in water bodies

<u>How physical features influence climate</u>

- ❖ Mountains help in rain formation
- ❖ Mountainous areas have cool temperatures and lowlands have high temperatures
- ❖ The leeward side of a mountain is dry while the wind ward side is wet

<u>How physical features influence animal distribution</u>

- ❖ Water animals are commonly found in areas with large water bodies
- ❖ Climbing animals are common highland areas

<u>Influence of physical features an population distribution</u>

- ❖ Areas around large water bodies are densely populated
- ❖ Slopes of mountains are densely populated
- ❖ Few people stay on mountain slopes
- ❖ Plateaus are densely populated

<u>Influence of physical features on vegetation distribution</u>

- ❖ Areas around rivers have thick vegetation
- ❖ Mountains have different vegetation zones on them
- ❖ Mountain peaks have little or no vegetation

Sample questions

1. Give a reason why few people settle on mountain tops.
2. Give two reasons why lake shores are densely populated
3. How does a mountain help in formation of relief rainfall?
   - ❖ It blocks warm moist air forcing it to rise to form relief rainfall
4. Why is the lee ward side of a mountain dry?
   - ❖ It receives dry winds
5. Give a reason why the windward side of a mountain is wet

- It receives warm moist winds

Problems associated with physical features

- Floods around rivers
- Eruptions on active volcanoes
- Land slides in highland areas
- Water accidents on lakes and rivers
- Difficult in construction roads and railways in highland areas

Ways of improving people standards of living in areas near physical feature

- Rearing donkeys for transport in hilly areas
- Constructing winding roads in hilly areas
- Terracing land to control soil erosion
- Relocating people from areas which are likely to have land slides.
- By using life jackets while travelling on water.

TOPIC 3

CLIMATE OF UGANDA

Climate:

- Is the average weather condition of an area studied and recorded for a long period of time

OR.

Climate: is the usual weather pattern of an area

Major aspects/elements/factors of climate

- Rainfall
- Temperature

Weather: is the state of the atmosphere at a given time.

Or

Weather is the atmospheric condition of an area at a given time.

Elements /components of weather

- Cloudcover
- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Airpressure
- Mist
- Sunshine
- Humudity
- Wind
- Fog
- Chilly

Conditions/types of weather

- Rainy
- Sunny
- Windy
- Cloudy
- Humid
- Foggy
- Chilly
- Misty

Element	Type/condition	Units	Instrument	Use
Rainfall	Rainy	milimetres (mm)	Raingauge	It measures the amount of rainfall received in an area
Sunshine	Sunny	hours	sunshine	It records the number of hours the sunshines in a particular place
Temperature	hot/cold/warm/cool/chilly	degrees	six's thermometer	It measures the highest and lowest temperature of the day
Cloudcover	Cloudy	Okta	ceilomter	It measures the thickness of clouds

Airpressure		Millibars	barometer	It measures air pressure
Wind(direction)	Windy	-	Windvane windsock weather cock	It shows the direction of wind
Wind (speed)	Windy	Kilometers per hour	Anemometer	It measures the speed of wind
fog	Foggy			
Mist	Misty			
Humidity	Humid	percentage	Hygrometer	It measures humidity

Similarities between weather and climate

- Both are atmospheric conditions
- Bothe have the same elements

Differences between weather and climate

- Climate is constant while weather changes from time to time
- Climate is unreal while weather is real

Qn: What is climatology?

- Climatology is the study of climate.

Qn; What is meteorology?

- Meteorology is the study of weather.

Qn: What is a meteorological centre?

- This is a place where weather elements are studied and recorded from.
- Another name for a meteorological centre is a weather station.

Elements of wind measured at a weather station

- Speed of wind
- Direction of wind

Note

- ❖ The largest meteorological station in Uganda is found at Entebbe in Wakiso district.

Qn: Why is a windsock not considered a true weather instrument?

- ➢ It is not found at a weather station

Qn: Name any three places where a windsock is found.

i) Airport

ii) Airfield

iii) Airstrip

Qn: What do we call people who study about the following?

a) Weather - meteorologists

b) climate - climatologists

Qn What is weather forecasting?

- ❖ This is the telling of future weather changes.

Qn: How is weather forecasting important to the following?

i) Farmers

- ❖ It helps farmers to plan for their farming activities.
- ❖ It helps farmers to know when to plant and harvest their crops.
- ❖ It helps farmers to target market.

ii) Travellers

- ❖ It helps travelers to put on the right clothes
- ❖ It helps travelers to choose the suitable means of transport

Define the following terms.

a) Isohytes

- ❖ These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with same amount of rainfall.

b) Isobars

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same air pressure.

c) Isotherms

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same temperature.

d) Isonephs

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same cloudcover.

e) Isohels

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining places with the same sunshine.

f) Contours

- These are imaginary lines drawn on a weather map joining placeswith the same altitude.

g) Doldrum

- These are areas where the North East and south East trade winds meet.

CLIMATIC ZONES IN UGANDA

A climatic zone is an area with the same type of climate.They include;

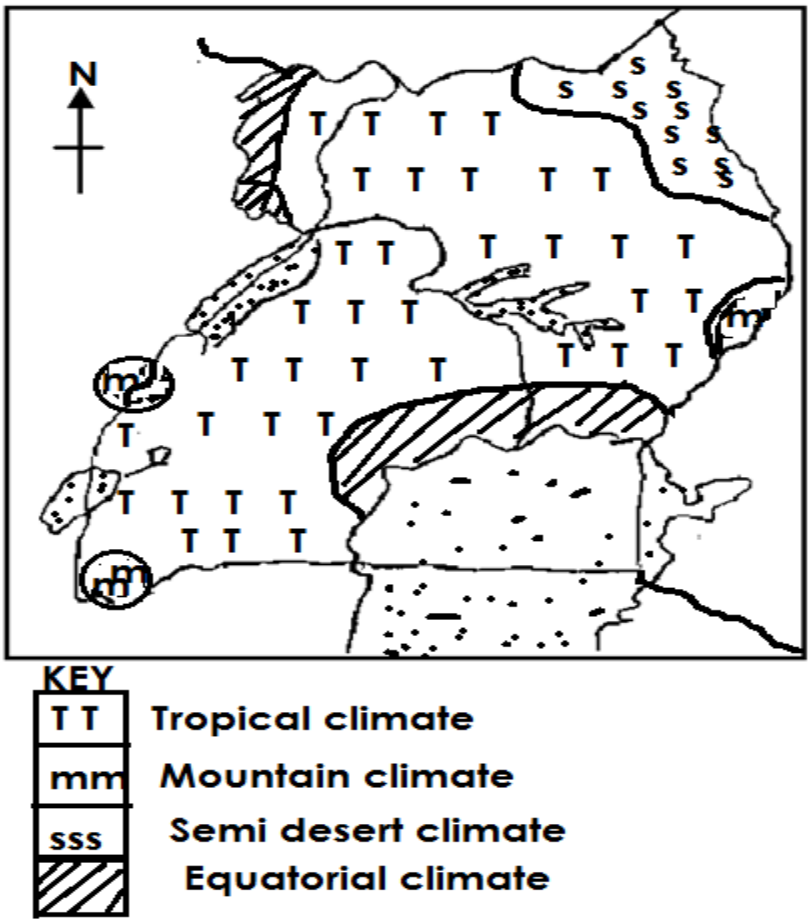
i) Equatorial climatic zone

ii) Tropical climatic zone

iii) Semi desert climatic zone

iv) Mountain/montane climatic zone

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING CLIMATIC ZONES



Types of climate

i) Tropical climate

ii) Tropical climate

iii) Semi desert climate

iv) Mountain/montane climate

Equatorial climate

- It lies within 50N and 50S of the equator.

- ❖ It is experienced in areas near the equator.

Qn: Describe equatorial climate

- ❖ It is hot and wet throughout the year

Characteristics of equatorial climate

- ❖ It receives high temperatures throughout the year
- ❖ It receives heavy rainfall throughout the year
- ❖ It has a double rainfall maxima
- ❖ It receives high humidity

Qn: What causes double rainfall maxima in equatorial region?

- ❖ Due to the influence of equinox

Qn: What causes high humidity in equatorial regions?

- ❖ High evaporation rate
- ❖ High transpiration rate

Qn: At what time does the equatorial region commonly receive rainfall?

- ❖ In the afternoon

Why ?

- ❖ It is when evaporation takes place

Qn: Why is there hardly a dry season in equatorial regions?

- ❖ Heavy rainfall is received throughout the year

District which experience equatorial climate

- ❖ Jinja
- ❖ Wakiso
- ❖ Mukono
- ❖ Kalangala
- ❖ Kibale
- ❖ Buvuma
- ❖ Kagadi

- Buikwe
- Mpigi

Economic activities carriedout in equatorial climate.

- Farming
- Tourism
- Mining
- Fishing
- Lumbering(major)
- Trade

Crops grown in equatorial climatic region

- Coffee
- Tea
- Rubber
- Oil palm
- Bananas
- Sugarcanes
- Cocoa

Note:

- The type of natural vegetation found in equatorial climate is tropical rainforests/equatorial vegetation.

Qn: Why is rainfall heaviest between March and September?

- The sun is overhead the equator in that period.

Characteristics of equinox

- Days and nights have the same length
- Heavy rainfall is received

Qn: Which houses are built in equatorial regions?

- Houses with slanting roofs

Why?

- For easy flow of rain water

Qn: Why do people in equatorial regions wear thick clothes?

- ❖ To keep themselves warm
- ❖ Due to cold temperatures

Tropical climate

It is experienced with in the tropics

It is experienced 5^0 to 15^o S or N of the equator

Qn: Describe tropical climate

- ❖ It is hot and wet.

Note: Most parts of Uganda experience tropical climate.

Characteristics of tropical climate.

- ❖ It receives high rainfall
- ❖ It receives high temperatures
- ❖ It has high humidity
- ❖ It has distinct wet and dry

Qn: What happens when one;

i) moves away from the equator?

The amount of rainfall decreases

ii) moves nearer/towards the equator?

- ❖ The amount of rainfall increases.

Qn: Mention the two types of rainfall experience in tropical regions

- ❖ Convectional rainfall
- ❖ Relief rainfall/orographic rainfall

Qn: Why do forested areas receives convectional rainfall?

- ❖ Due to high transpiration rate.

Qn: Why is convectional rainfall received near waterbodies?

- ❖ Due to high evaporation rate

Qn: Give reasons why areas along the equator receive a lot of rainfall

- Due to high temperatures which help in evaporation and transpiration

Districts that experience tropical climate in Uganda

- Arua
- Gulu
- Palisa
- Kitgum
- Soroti
- Iganga
- Tororo
- Luwero
- Ntungamo
- Mbarara
- Kumi
- Nakaseke

Crops grown in tropical climate

- Cotton
- Simsim
- Maize
- Bananas
- Millet
- Sorghum

Economic activities done in tropical climate

- Farming(major)
- Tourism
- Mining
- Bee keeping
- Fishing
- Trade

Semi desert climate

- It is described as hot and dry.

- ❖ It is mainly experienced in North Eastern Uganda.

Qn: What is a semi desert?

- ❖ This is an area bordering major desert.

Characteristics of semi desert climate

- ❖ It receives little rainfall
- ❖ It experiences cold nights
- ❖ It experiences high temperatures during day
- ❖ It receives low humidity

Qn: Why do semi desert areas experience cold nights?

- ❖ Due to the clear skies which allow escape of heat.

Causes of a semi desert

- ❖ Dry winds
- ❖ Cold ocean currents
- ❖ Human activities like deforestation

Crops grown in a semi desert

- ❖ Millet
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ Sorghum
- ❖ Simsim
- ❖ Cassava

Qn: How is crop farming made possible in semi desert areas?

- ❖ Through irrigation
- ❖ Growing drought resistant crops

Economic activities done in a semi desert

Nomadic Pastoralism (major)

Tourism

Trade

Mining

Districts in Uganda which experience semi desert climate

Kotido

Moroto

Nakapiripirit

Abim

Kaabong

Qn: Why does North Eastern Uganda experience semi desert climate?

- ❖ It receives dry winds
- ❖ It lacks permanent waterbodies
- ❖ It has little vegetation

Problems faced by people in a semi desert

- ❖ Shortage of water
- ❖ Shortage of pasture
- ❖ High temperatures

Mountain/montane climate

- ❖ It is experienced in High altitude areas /mountainous areas

Areas that experience mountain climate in Uganda

- ❖ Areas around Mt. Rwenzori
- ❖ Areas around Mt. Elgon
- ❖ Areas around Mt. Mufumbiro

Districts that experience mountain climate in Uganda

- ❖ Kasese
- ❖ Kapchorwa
- ❖ Kisoro
- ❖ Bundibugyo

- Bududa
- Kabale
- Sironko
- Mbale
- Manafwa

Characteristics of mountains climate

- It has cool temperatures
- It has high humidity
- It receives relief rainfall
- Vegetation changes with increase in altitude

Economic activities done in mountain climate

- Mining
- Tourism
- Trade
- Lumbering
- Quarrying
- Farming

Factors influencing the climate of Uganda

i) Altitude

ii) Latitude/Distance from the equator

iii) Distance from large water bodies

iv) Ocean currents

v) Human activities

vi) Prevailing winds

vii) Vegetation cover

viii) Relief

Qn: Describe how each of the above factors influence climate of an area

Altitude

- Areas on a high altitude are cooler/wetter than areas on a low altitude.

Qn: Why is Kabale cooler than Kampala?

Kabale is on a higher altitude than Kampala.

Latitude

- Areas near the equator are hotter than areas far from the equator
- Areas near the equator receives more rainfall than those far away from the equator

Qn: What do we call the latitude

a) near the equator

low latitude

b) far from the equator

High latitude

Distance from large water bodies

- Areas near large water bodies receives more rainfall than those far from large water bodies

Ocean currents

- These are masses of water steadily flowing in a particular direction
- Warm ocean currents bring rain while cold ocean currents bring dry conditions

Human activities

- Human activities like deforestation reduce on the amount of rainfall received while human activities like afforestation help in rain formation

Qn: What is global warming?

- This is the constant rise in the world's temperature.

Qn: Mention causes of global warming

- Deforestation
- Swamp drainage
- Bush burning
- Vehicles in poor mechanical conditions

Qn: Which gas is responsible for global warming?

- Carbondioxide

Qn: Give effects of global warming

- Death of people and animals
- Drought
- Melting of snow
- It causes of acidic rainfall
- Excessive heat in the atmosphere

Qn: Give ways of reducing global warming

- By afforestation
- By re afforestation
- Treating fumes from factories
- Through agroforestry
- Abandoning old vehicles

Prevailing winds

Qn: What is wind?

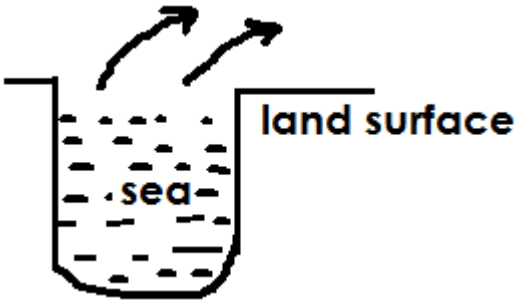
- Wind is moving air in the atmosphere.

Qn: What causes wind to blow?

- Difference in atmospheric pressure
- Difference in temperature

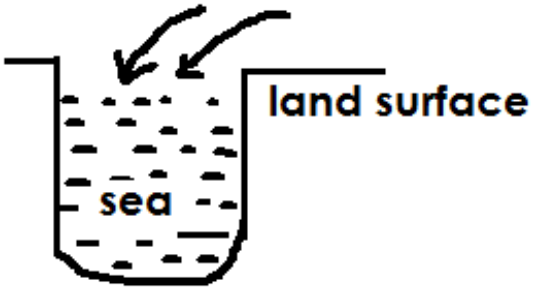
Qn: <u>What name is given to winds that blow from;</u>

I. The sea.
   - ✓ On shore winds



ii) The land

   - ✓ Offshore wind.



Offshore winds

Qn: <u>Why are prevailing winds called so?</u>

- ❖ They blow frequently in a particular direction.

Qn: <u>Why are prevailing winds called ?</u>

i) Trade winds

- ❖ They helped early traders to sail their dhows on the Indian ocean

ii) Monsoon winds

- ❖ They blow seasonally.

<u>Vegetation cover</u>

Areas with thick vegetation receive more rainfall than those with little or no vegetation

<u>Relief</u>

Mountainous areas receive more rainfall than low land areas

(Review the three types of rainfall)
Draw all the types

Rain statistics of different types of climate

Climate	Rainfall	Observation
Equatorial	Over 1500mm	i) Two rainfall maximas ii) High temperatures and rainfall
Tropical	850- 1500mm	i) One rainfall maxima ii) District wet and dry seasons iii) High temperatures and rainfall
Semi desert	250 – 500m	i) High temperatures ii) little rainfall

Examples

Study the table below and answer questions that follow

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp(°c)	23	21	20	20	21	23	26	21	20	20	21	24
R/fall(mm)	170	80	180	200	210	175	250	150	190	200	190	250

a) Name the type of climate shown above

- Equatorial climate

b) **Give any two characteristics of the type of climate shown above**

- it experiences high temperatures
- it receives heavy rainfall throughout the year

c) **Calculate the rainfall range**

Range = Highest - lowest

R = H

R = 250

R = 170mm

= 80mm

d) **Calculate the temperature range**

R = H - L

R = 26^{O}C - 20^{O}C

R = 6^{0}C

e) **Name the type of natural vegetation found in the above area**

Tropical rainforests/Equatorial vegetation

f) **State the relationship between rainfall and temperature in the abovetable**

Rainfall increased with increase in temperature and vice versa

2. Study the climatic graph below and answer questions that follow;

Example 2

Study the table below and answer questions that follow

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp(^{O}c)	27	27	26	25	22	20	20	23	26	27	29	30
R/fall(mm)	125	75	50	10	7	5	3	3	-	7	3	35

a) **Which type of climate is shown above?**
Semi desert climate

b) **Name the type of natural vegetation which grows in the above** type of **climate**

Semi desert climate

c) **Identify the major economic activity done in the above area**

Nomadic pastoralism

d) **Calculate the mean annual temperature of the above place**

$$\frac{27 + 27 + 26 + 25 + 22 + 20 + 20 + 23 + 26 + 27 + 29 + 30}{12}$$

$$= \frac{284}{12}$$

$$= 24^{0}C$$

2. Study the graph below and answer questions that follow

Example 3

Qn: Study the table below and answer that follow

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp(°c)	24	27	22	21	20	20	18	17	18	20	23	24
R/fall(mm)	200	175	100	25	20	-	-	-	-	50	100	175

a) Name the type of climate shown above.

Tropical climate.

b) **Describe the type of climate shown above.**

It is hot and wet.

c) **State economic activities done in the above area.**

- ❖ Farming
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Tourism

d) Identify the month which received the highest amount of rainfall

January

e) Calculate the annual rainfall

200 + 175 + 100 + 25 + 25 + 20 + 30 + 100+175

= 845mm

f) **Calculate the temperature range**

R = H – L

R = 24°C – 17°C

R = 7°C

Study the climatic graph below and answer questions that follow

Qn: **How does climate influence people's way of life?**

- ❖ People in dry areas carryout nomadic pastoralism
- ❖ People in equatorial climate practise lumbering
- ❖ People in tropical climate practice lumbering
- ❖ People in drier areas put on light clothes
- ❖ People in cold areas put on thick clothes

Farming InUganda

- ❖ Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals
- ❖ A person who grows crops and rears animals is called a farmer

Qn: Why is farming referred to as the backbone of Uganda's econoy?

- ❖ Most people in Uganda carryout farming
- ❖ It is the major source of Income for people in Uganda

Crops are grouped into twoi.e

i) Cash crop

ii) Food crops

Classification of cashcrops

- ❖ Traditional cash crops
- ❖ Non traditional cash crop

Traditional cash crops

- ❖ These are crops which were originally introduced by colonialists for sale

Example of traditional cashcrops

- Cotton
- Coffee
- Tea
- Sisal
- Cocoa
- Oilpalm
- Pryrethrum
- Tobacco

Non traditional cash crops

Qn: Why is the government of Uganda encouraging growing of non Traditionalcashcrops

- To promote food security
- To provide raw materials toagro based industries

Qn: What are agro based industries?

- These are industries that use agricultural produce as their raw material

Qn: Give examples of Agro based industries in Uganda

- Kakira Sugar facrory
- Lugazi Sugar factory
- Mukwano
- Nile breweries

Crops and their products

Crops	**products**
Coffee	coffee hasks , bullets
Cotton	Cotton wool, threads , clothes
Sisal	Ropes, sacks, bagas, carpets
Oil palm	Cooking oil, soap, palmwine
Tobacco	Cigarettes, snuff, cigar
Pyrethrum	Insecticides
Wattle trees	Tannin
Ficus tree	Bark cloth
Mulberry	Drugs like quinine

Flax	Threads
Rubber	Latex for making balls, tyres, rubber bands

Importance of crops

- ❖ They provide food
- ❖ They are sources of raw materials
- ❖ They provide employment opportunities
- ❖ They are sold to get income

Coffee growing in Uganda

Types of coffee

i) Robusta coffee

ii) Arabica Coffee

Robusta coffee

- ❖ It is the commonest type of coffee grown in Uganda
- ❖ It grows well in flat areas
- ❖ In Uganda, it was introduced by the Bachwezi

Arabica Coffee

It grows well on slopes of volcanic mountains

Qn: Give two factors that favourgrows if Arabica coffee in slopes of mountains

- ❖ Presence of volcanic fertile soils
- ❖ Reliable rainfall (Good climate)

Areas where Arabica coffee is grown

- ❖ Slopes of mountain Elgon
- ❖ Slopes of mountain Mufumbiro

Clonal coffee

This is improved robusta coffee

Advantages of clonal coffee

- ❖ It matures faster
- ❖ It is resistant to harsh climate
- ❖ It is resistant to crops pests and diseases
- ❖ It produce s high yields

Qn: Why is Arabica Coffee not commonly grown in Central Uganda?

- ❖ Central Uganda does not have volcanic fertile Soil

Conditions necessary for proper coffee grown

- ❖ Reliable rainfall
- ❖ Fertile soils
- ❖ High temperatures

Qn: How is coffee harvested?

- ❖ By handpicking

Cotton growing

- ❖ It is one of the traditional cash crops grown in Uganda
- ❖ It is a fibre crops
- ❖ Kenneth Borup introduced fast growing coffee seeds in Uganda
- ❖ (American upland seeds)
- ❖ Cotton is harvested by hand picking

Districts where cotton is grown in Uganda

- ❖ Kumi
- ❖ Jinjia
- ❖ Palisa
- ❖ Kamuli

- Apac
- Kasese

Qn: Give meaning of the following terms

a) Ginnery

This is a place where cotton seeds are separated from lint

b) Lint: This is cotton without seeds

c) Ginning: This is the separation of cotton seeds from lint

Qn: What is the best season for harvesting cotton?

- Dry season

Why?

- To prevent harvested cotton from getting dirty

Conditions necessary for cotton growing

- Moderate rainfall
- Regular weeding
- Fertile soils
- Moderate soils

Qn: Give reasons why cotton growing declined in Uganda

- Introduction of artificial fibre

TEA GROWING IN UGANDA

- Tea is a beverage crop
- It is harvested by plucking
- It is mainly grown in highland areas

Districts where tea is grown in Uganda

- Bundibugyo
- Kabarole
- Buikwe
- Mundende

- Bushenyi
- Rukungiri

Conditions necessary for proper growth of tea

- Reliable rainfall
- Warm temperatures
- Well drained fertile soils
- Gently sloping land
- Acidic soils
- Moderate rainfall

Qn: Why is tea growing done on gently sloping land?

- To allow easy flow of running water

Tea estates in Uganda

- Igara tea estate
- Kasuku tea estate
- Kyamuhunga tea estate
- Mwenge Tea estate

TOBACCO

- In Uganda it is commonly grown in West Nile
- Tobacco is harvested by plucking
- Tobacco is used to make cigarettes

Methods of preserving tobacco

- Flu curing
- Air curing
- Fir curing

Qn: Why has tobacco growing declined in Uganda

- Lack of ready market
- Closure of tobacco factories in Uganda

Conditions necessary for tobacco growing

- Well drained fertile soils

- ❖ Reliable rainfall
- ❖ Moderate temperatures

Sugarcane growing Uganda

- ❖ Lugazi
- ❖ Kakira
- ❖ Kinyara

Products of Sugarcanes

- ❖ Sugar
- ❖ Molasses

Oil palm

- ❖ It is commonly grown in Kalangala,
- ❖ Its products include
- ❖ Cooking oil
- ❖ Palmwine
- ❖ Soap
- ❖ Oil palm is harvested by cutting

Qn: **Who are out growers**?

These are people who grow crops on a small scale and sell them to nearby factories.

Problems facing farmers.

- ❖ Crop pests and diseases
- ❖ Prolonged drought
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ Shortage of capital
- ❖ Poor farming methods
- ❖ Poor veterinary services
- ❖ Price changes

Solutions to problems farmers

- ❖ By spraying using pesticides
- ❖ By encouraging use of modern farming methods
- ❖ Using irrigation farming to overcome poor climatic changes
- ❖ Supporting farmers with soft bank loans to get capital
- ❖ Constructing better roads

Types of farmingng

i) Subsistence farming

ii) Mixed farming

iii) Plantation farming

iv) Livestock farming

iv) Irrigation farming

MIXED FARMING

- ❖ This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land but different plots.

Advantages of mixed farming

- ❖ A farmer gets double income
- ❖ A farmer gets a balanced diet
- ❖ It provides droppings can be used as manure to crops

Disadvantaged of mixed farming

- ❖ It is expensive to manage
- ❖ It requires a large piece of land
- ❖ It requires a lot of labour force

Plantation farming

- This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for commercial purpose

Examples of perennial crops

- Tea
- Sugarcane
- Oil palm
- Coffee
- Bananas
- Sisal
- Cocoa
- Pineapples

Advantages of plantation farming

- It promotes tourism
- It is a source of revenue for the government
- It is a source of jobs
- It leads to development of infrastructure.

Disadvantages of plantation farming

- It requires a lot of capital
- It requires a lot of labour
- It needs a lot of land
- It leads to soil exhaustion
- It encourages swamp drainage and deforestation

Why is plantation farming not commonly practiced in Uganda?

- It is expensive to start
- It requires a large piece of land
- It requires skilled labour

Subsistence farming

Subsistence farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home use.

Advantages of subsistence farming

- ❖ It requires less capital
- ❖ It requires a small piece of land
- ❖ It requires less labour
- ❖ Simple tools can be used

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

- ❖ It employs few people
- ❖ It earns less income
- ❖ It provided less raw materials for industries

Qn: **What is farm mechanization**?

- ❖ This is of modern farming machines on a farm

Qn: **Why is form mechanization not commonly practiced in Uganda**?

- ❖ It is expensive
- ❖ It requires skilled labour

<u>Irrigation farming</u>

- ❖ This is the artificial supply of water in the garden to support plant growth.

<u>Advantages of irrigation farming</u>

- ❖ Crops are grown throughout the year
- ❖ It increases crop yields
- ❖ It promotes food security
- ❖ It controls crop pests and diseases

<u>Disadvantages of irrigation farming</u>

- ❖ It is expensive to manage
- ❖ It requires skilled labour

- ❖ It leads to situation
- ❖ It leads to soil leaching
- ❖ It may encourage breeding of vectors

Methods of irrigation

- ❖ Canal irrigation /furrow/gravity flow
- ❖ Sprinkler irrigation
- ❖ Bucket irrigation

Canal /furrow/ gravity flow

- ❖ This is when canals are constructed to allow water to flow to all parts of the garden.
- ❖ This method is possible on gently sloping land

Sprinkler irrigation

This is where water is transported through pipes to the garden and pumped out in form of rain.

Advantages of sprinkler irrigation

- ❖ less labour is needed
- ❖ it saves time
- ❖ it does not end land to be leveled
- ❖ it is good in hilly areas

Disadvantages of sprinkler irrigation

- ❖ It encourages soil leaching
- ❖ It is expensive
- ❖ It requires permanent water source

Qn: **What is bucket irrigation**?

- ❖ This is where water is collected in a bucket and supplied to crops in the garden.

Examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda

Irrigation scheme	Main crop	Water source
Doho	Rice	R. Manafwa
Mubuku	Vegetables, maize	R. Sebwe
Kibimba /Tilda	Rice	L. Victoria
Kakira	Sugarcane	L. Victoria
Kinyara	Sugarcane	R. Kafu
Kiige	Citrus fruits	Victoria Nile
Nsimbe	Flowers	L. Victoria
Lugazi	Sugarcanes	
Ongom	Citrus fruits	
Atera	Cotton, millet	

Importance of irrigation schemes

- ❖ They employ people
- ❖ They provide raw materials
- ❖ They are sources of government revenue
- ❖ They provide food throughout the year

Challenges facing irrigation farming

- ❖ Prolonged drought
- ❖ Shortage of capital
- ❖ Poor technology
- ❖ Silting

Livestock farming

- ❖ This is rearing of farm animals.

Define the following terms

1. Pastoralism

   This is the keeping of animals in large numbers as a culture.

2. Nomadism

This is the act of moving from one place to another.

3. Nomadic pastoralism

This is the movement of people with their animals from one place to another looking for water and pasture.

Qn: Name the pastoral tribe found in Uganda

- ❖ Karimojong

Qn: Name the area in Uganda where pastoralism is practiced?

- ❖ Karamoja sub region / North Eastern Uganda

Qn: Why is Nomadic pastoralism practiced in North Eastern Uganda?

- ❖ It is dry / it is a semi desert.

Qn: How has the government helped the Karimojong to live a settled life?

- ❖ By constructing valley dams

Qn: How has the government tried to solve the problem of illiteracy in Karamoja sub region?

- ❖ By introducing ABEK (Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja)

Qn: Give reasons why pastoralists keep large herds of cattle.

- ❖ For prestige
- ❖ For paying bride price

Problems facing pastoralist

- ❖ Cattle rustling
- ❖ Animal disease and parasites
- ❖ Prolonged drought leading to shortage of water and pasture
- ❖ Poor veterinary services

- ❖ Over stocking
- ❖ Poor breeds of cattle

Solutions to problems facing pastoralists

- ❖ Ensuring security to stop cattle rustling
- ❖ Constructing valley dams to overcome water shortage
- ❖ Improving on veterinary service
- ❖ By cross breeding

Qn: What is cattle rustling?

- ❖ This is the traditional stealing of cattle among pastoral tribes

Qn: How did the government of Uganda solve the problem of cattle rustling in Karamoja?

- ❖ By disarming the Karimojong

Dairy farming

- ❖ This is the keeping of animals or cattle for milk production

Conditions necessary for dairy farm

- ❖ Cool climate
- ❖ Enough pasture
- ❖ Enough water

Examples of dairy farms in Uganda

- ❖ Mbarara
- ❖ Jessa

Products got from a dairy farm

- ❖ Milk

Products got from milk

- ❖ Yoghurt
- ❖ Ghee
- ❖ Butter
- ❖ Cheese

Exotic breeds of dairy cattle

- Friesian
- Jerseys

Ranching

- This is the keeping of animals for beef production

Conditions for setting up a ranch form

- Presence of pasture
- Warm temperatures
- Presence of water
- Enough veterinary services

Examples of ranch farms

- Kisozi
- Nyabushozi
- Kabula
- Ssingo
- Buruli
- Achwa

Products from ranch form

- Beef (major)
- Hooves
- Horns
- Skins

Define the following terms

1. Floriculture

- This is the growing of flowers on the large scale for sale

2. Uses of flowers

- They are used for decoration

- ❖ They are used during burial ceremonies
- ❖ They are used to show love
- ❖ They are used to make perfume

2. Apiculture

- ❖ This is the rearing of bees for commercial purpose

3. Viticulture

- ❖ This is the growing of grapes for making wine

4. Horticulture

- ❖ This is the growing of fruits and vegetables

5. Sericulture

- ❖ This is the breeding of silk worms

6. Aquaculture

- ❖ This is the rearing of fish

7. Arable farming

- ❖ This is the growing of crops only
- ❖ **Market gardening**
- ❖ This is the growing of vegetables on a small scale

Why is farming called an industry?

- ❖ It is a source of income
- ❖ It is a source of employment
- ❖ It is a source of government revenue

Problems facing agriculture in Uganda

- ❖ Shortage of funds
- ❖ Crop pests and diseases
- ❖ Price changes
- ❖ Poor transport system

- ❖ Climatic change

Write NAADS in full

- ❖ National AgriculturalAdvisory services

Roles of NAADS

- ❖ It teaches better farming method
- ❖ It provides improved seeds to farmers
- ❖ It helps farmers to get market for their produce

Problems facing NAADS

- ❖ Shortage of funds
- ❖ Corrupt officials
- ❖ Climatic changes

Problems facing people living in wet areas

- ❖ Soil erosion
- ❖ Coldness
- ❖ Floods
- ❖ Silting
- ❖ Poor transport network

Ways of solving problems facing people in wet areas

- ❖ Mulching
- ❖ Planting trees
- ❖ Rearing donkeys for transport
- ❖ Spraying using pesticides

Problems faced by people living in dry and hot areas

- ❖ Prolonged drought
- ❖ Shortage of water and pasture
- ❖ Disease vectors
- ❖ Shortage of floods
- ❖ Too much heat

THE VEGETATION OF UGANDA

Qn: What is vegetation?

- Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

Qn: Why is it wrong to say that vegetation is the green plant cover of anarea?

- Not all vegetation is green

Examples /elements of vegetation

- Grass
- Forests
- Swamps
- Crops
- Shrubs
- Thickets

Types of vegetation

i) Natural vegetation

ii) Planted vegetation

Natural vegetation

- This is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own.

Examples /components of natural vegetation

- Natural forests
- Swamps
- Shrubs
- Thickets
- Grasslands

Vegetation zones /types of natural vegetation

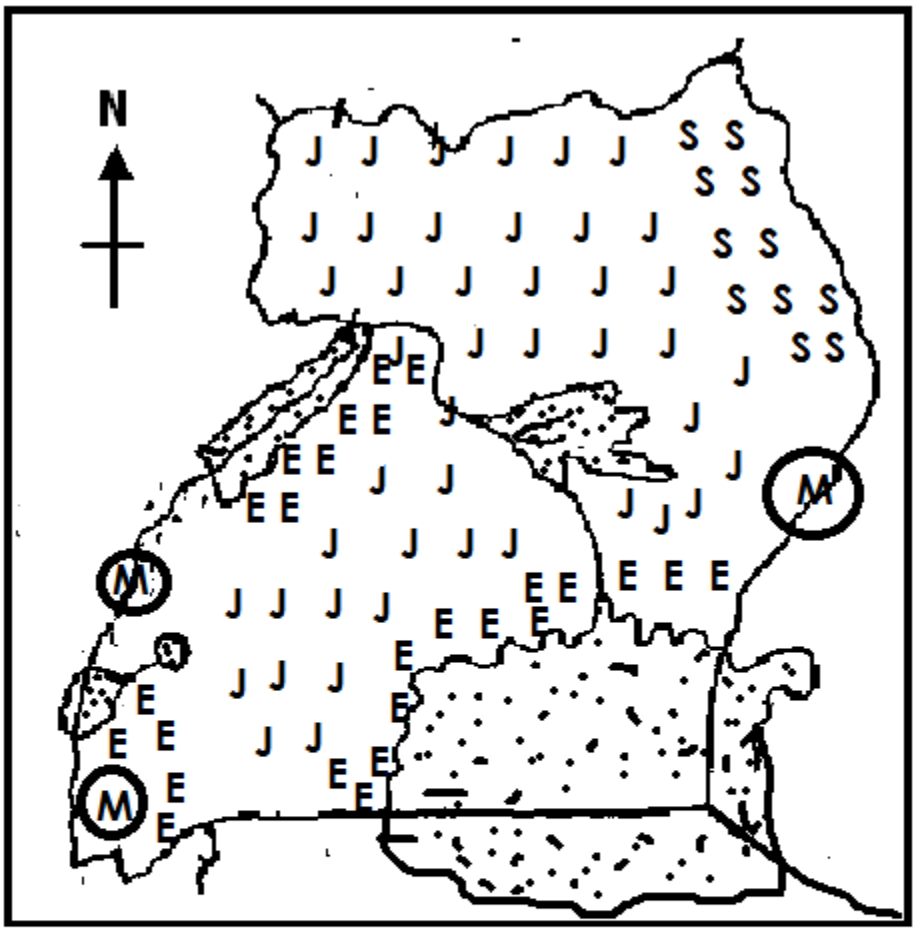
- Equatorial /tropical rainforests

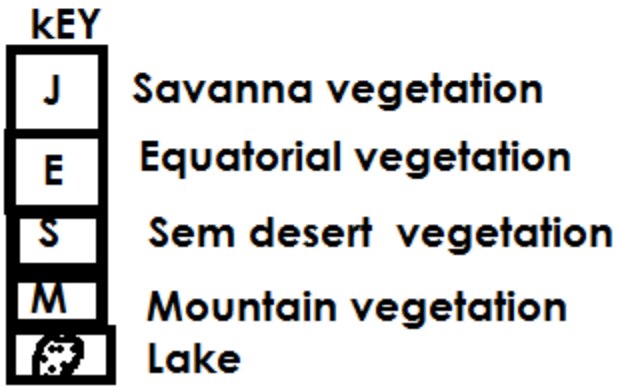
- ❖ Savannah vegetation
- ❖ Semi desert vegetation
- ❖ Mountain vegetation

Qn: <u>What is a vegetation zone?</u>

- ❖ This is an area with the same plant cover /vegetation

<u>A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING VEGETATION ZONES</u>





<u>Equatorial /Tropical rainforests</u>

Qn: Why are tropical rainforests called so?

- ❖ They are located in areas that receive a lot of rainfall

Areas with Equatorial vegetation in Uganda

- ❖ Areas around LakeVictoria.
- ❖ South western Uganda

Characteristics of tropical rainforests

- ❖ They are thick
- ❖ They form canopies
- ❖ They grow tall
- ❖ They are ever green
- ❖ They have a variety of tree species
- ❖ They have buttress roots
- ❖ They produce hard wood
- ❖ They have broad leaves

Qn: Why do tree in Tropical rainforests have the following

a) Broad leaves

- ❖ To increase on the rate of transpiration

b) Buttress roots

- ❖ To hold them firm in the soil
- ❖ To give extra support

c) Ever green

- ❖ They shed their leaves at the same time

d) Grow tall

- ❖ To compete for sunlight

e) Produce hardwood

- ❖ They take long to mature

f) Form canopies

- Due to different tree species that grow at different heights

Tree species in equatorial rainforest

- Mahogany
- Mvule
- Rosewood
- Ebony
- Green heart
- African walnut

Qn: What is a canopy?

- This is an umbrella like layer found on top of tropical rainforest

Major divisions of a canopy

i) Emergent canopy

ii) Main canopy

iii) Under canopy

Qn; What name is given to the climbing plants that use big trees as their Support in tropical rainforests?

- Lianas

Economic activities done in Tropical rainforest

- Lumbering(major)
- Farming
- Tourism
- Mining
- Trade
- Fishing
- Hunting

Qn: What is lumbering?

- ❖ This is the cutting down of mature trees for commercial purposes.

Qn: Why is road construction difficult in tropical rain forests

- ❖ Due to thick forests
- ❖ Due to soggy soils

Problems faced by people who live in tropical rainforests

- ❖ Attracts from vectors
- ❖ Poor transport
- ❖ Attacks from dangerous wild animals

Savannah vegetation

Qn: Describe savanna vegetation.

- ❖ It is a large area of grass with scattered trees
- ❖ Savanna is a type of natural vegetation which covers the largest part of Uganda

Types savanna

i) Savanna grassland /wet savanna

ii) Savanna woodland/dry savanna

Qn: In which type of climate do we find savanna vegetation?

Tropical climate

Savanna grassland

- ❖ They are located in tropical regions
- ❖ They have plenty of pasture and that is why most gameparks are located there.
- ❖ Most trees in savanna grasslands are deciduous.i.e
- ❖ They shed their leaves during dry seasons to reduce the rate of transpiration

Characteristic of savanna grasslands

- ❖ It has tall grass and scattered trees
- ❖ Trees have long roots in order to tap underground water
- ❖ It has deciduous trees
- ❖ It is green in wet seasons and dry in dry seasons

Savanna woodland/ dry savanna

Characteristics of dry savannah

- ❖ It has short grass
- ❖ It has long tap roots
- ❖ It has deciduous trees
- ❖ It has thorny trees

Trees common in dry savanna vegetation

- ❖ Acacia
- ❖ Cactus
- ❖ Baobab
- ❖ Eurphorbia

Qn; **Give a reason why the above trees grow in dry savanna**

- ❖ They are resistant to drought

Qn: **What hazard is commonly practiced in savanna grasslands during dry Seasons?**

- ❖ Bush burning

Economic activities done in Savanna vegetation

- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Hunting
- ❖ Bee keeping
- ❖ Farming/cattle keeping

Semi desert vegetation

- ❖ It is a type of natural vegetation found in semi desert areas
- ❖ It Uganda, it is found in North Eastern Uganda.

These areas have little vegetation

Why?

- ❖ They receive little rainfall
- ❖ It consists of shrubs, thorny trees and rough scattered grass

Tree species in semi desert vegetation

- ❖ Cacti
- ❖ Bao bab
- ❖ Poppies

Characteristics of semi desert vegetation

- ❖ Trees have thick barks
- ❖ Plants have long roots
- ❖ Trees have thin leaves
- ❖ Trees are short
- ❖ Plants are thorny

Economic activities done in semi desert vegetation

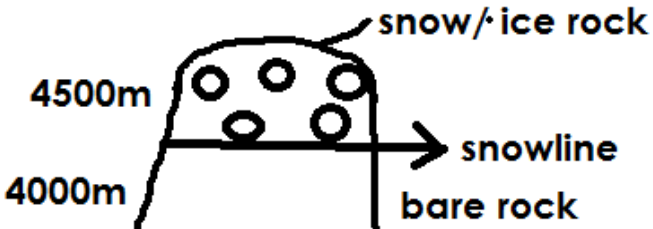
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Nomadic pastoralism
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Trade

Mountain vegetation/ montane

Qn: What determines vegetation cover on a mountain?

Difference in altitude

Qn: Draw mountain vegetation



Qn: On which side of the mountain do tropical rainforests grow

- Windward side

Qn: Why is it impossible for vegetation to grow on high mountain peaks?

- Some peaks are snow capped
- Some peaks are rocky

Economic activities done in mountain vegetation

- Lumbering
- Tourism
- Mining
- Farming

Qn: **What scientific name is given to vegetation**?

- Flora

Planted vegetation

- This is this planted cover of an area which grows under influence of man

Examples of planted vegetation

- Planted forests
- Vegetables
- Crops
- Flowers
- Planted

Characteristics of planted vegetation

- They take a short time to mature
- Trees provided softwood
- Trees mature at the same time
- Trees are well spaced
- Trees are of the same species

FORESTS IN UGANDA

A forest is a group of trees growing together with other plants on a large scale.

Types of forests

i) Natural forests

ii) Plantation forests

Qn: **What are natural forests**?

- These are forests that grow on their own on a large scale.

Characteristics of natural forests

- Trees produce hardwood
- Trees grow tall
- Trees have thick under growth

- Trees are of different species

Trees found in natural forests

- Mahogany
- Ebony
- Green heart
- Africanwalnut
- Oak
- Teak

Examples of natural forests in Uganda

- Budongo(Largest in Uganda)
- Mabira (largest in Central Ug)
- Maramagambo forest
- Bwindi impenetrable forest
- Ssese island forest
- Wiceri forest
- Kibale forest
- Marabigambo forest
- Zoka forest
- Mountain Elgon forest
- Mountain Rwenzori natural forest
- Bugoma forest

PLANTED FORESTS

- These are forests that are grown by man.

Or

- These are forests that grow under influence of man

Characteristics of planted forests

- Trees take a short time to mature
- Trees provide softwood
- Trees are well spaced
- Trees are of the same species

Qn: <u>why do trees in planted forests produce soft wood?</u>

- ❖ They take a short time to mature

Qn: <u>Why is tree harvesting easy in planted forests?</u>

- ❖ Trees are well spaced

Qn: <u>Why do trees in planted forests mature at the same time</u>?

- ❖ They are planted at the same time

<u>Examples of planted forests in Uganda</u>

- ❖ Lendu forest (the largest)
- ❖ Agwata forest
- ❖ Katuugo forest
- ❖ Nabyeya forest
- ❖ Mafuga forest
- ❖ Bugamba forest
- ❖ Magamaga forest

<u>Trees found in planted forests</u>

- ❖ Cypress
- ❖ Fir
- ❖ Cedar
- ❖ Spruce
- ❖ Eucalyptus
- ❖ Pine

<u>Products of softwood</u>

- ❖ Papers
- ❖ Pencils
- ❖ Wooden rulers
- ❖ Plywood
- ❖ Softboards
- ❖ Match boxes

<u>A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF FORESTS</u>



Importance of forests

- They are sources of timber
- They promote tourism
- They help to control soil erosion
- They help in rain formation
- They are sources of wood fuel e.g firewood, charcoal
- They are habitats for wild animals
- They promote natural beauty in an area
- They provide herbal medicine

Problems facing forests

- Drought
- Deforestation
- Encroachment
- Fire outbreaks
- Tree pests and diseases

Solutions to problems facing forests

- Creating forest reserves
- Encouraging re afforestation
- Teaching the community the importance of forests
- Using alternative sources of fuel like solar to control deforestation

Problems faced by people around forests

- Dangerous wild animals
- Vectors like mosquitoes
- Poor transport
- Bad people like rebels hid in forests

Note(Revise about swamps)

Factors which influence vegetation distribution

- Climate
- Nature of the soil
- Human activities
- Altitude
- Relief
- Government policy

Ways the above factors influence vegetation distribution

a) Climate

Areas which receive a lot of rainfall have thick vegetation than those with little rainfall.

b) Nature of the soil

Areas which have fertile soils have more vegetation than those with infertile soils

c) Altitude

Different vegetation grows on different altitude

d) Human activities

Some human activities help to conserve vegetation while others destroy it

e) Relief

Mountainous areas have more vegetation than low land areas

f) Government policy

Areas protected by the government/by law have more vegetation than others

Forest conservation

This is the protecting of the existing forests

Qn: Name bodies responsible for conservation of the following in Uganda

i) **Forests**

National Forestry Authority (N.FA)

ii) **Swamps**

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Iii) **Game parks**

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Human Activities that destroy vegetation

- Deforestation
- Bush burning
- Over grazing

- Over stocking
- Over cultivation
- Swamp drainage
- Road construction
- Industrialisation

Reasons why people carryout deforestation

- To get timber
- To get wood fuel i.e firewood charcoal
- To get land for farming / industrialization
- Due to ignorance

Effects / dangers of deforestation

- It leads to drought
- It leads due global warming
- It leads to soil erosion
- It destroys homes for wild animals
- It leads to animal migration
- It leads to shortage of food for animals

Importance of vegetation

- It promotes tourism
- It controls soil erosion
- It is a source of source
- It helps in rain formation
- It is a source of herbal medicine
- It controls global warming
- It promotes natural beauty

Dangers of vegetation

- Hiding places for wrong doers
- Breeding places for vectors
- It makes road construction difficult
- It limits land for human settlement
- Some vegetation is poisonous

Qn: **How does vegetation modify climate**?

- ❖ It helps in rainformation

Qn: **How does vegetation purify air**?

- ❖ It absorbs carbondioxide and releases oxygen

Qn: **How does natural vegetation influence people's lives**?

- ❖ People in equatorial vegetation carry out lumbering
- ❖ People in savannah vegetation carryout farming
- ❖ People living in semi desert carryout nomadic pastoralism

National game parks and game reserves

- ❖ National game parks are large areas of land put a side by the government to conserve wildlife.
- ❖ Wild life are plants, animals and birds that live in natural habitats.

Examples of game parks in Uganda

- ❖ Murchison falls national game parks(largest)
- ❖ Queen Elizabethnational game park
- ❖ Kidepo Valley National game park
- ❖ Kibale national gamepark
- ❖ Mountain Elgon national gamepark
- ❖ Mgahinga national gamepark (smallest)
- ❖ Lake Mburo national gamepark
- ❖ Semliki national game park
- ❖ Bwindi Impenetrable national gamepark

Qn: **What is game reserve**?

- ❖ A game reserve is an area set aside by the government to be turned into a game park.

Example of game reserves in Uganda

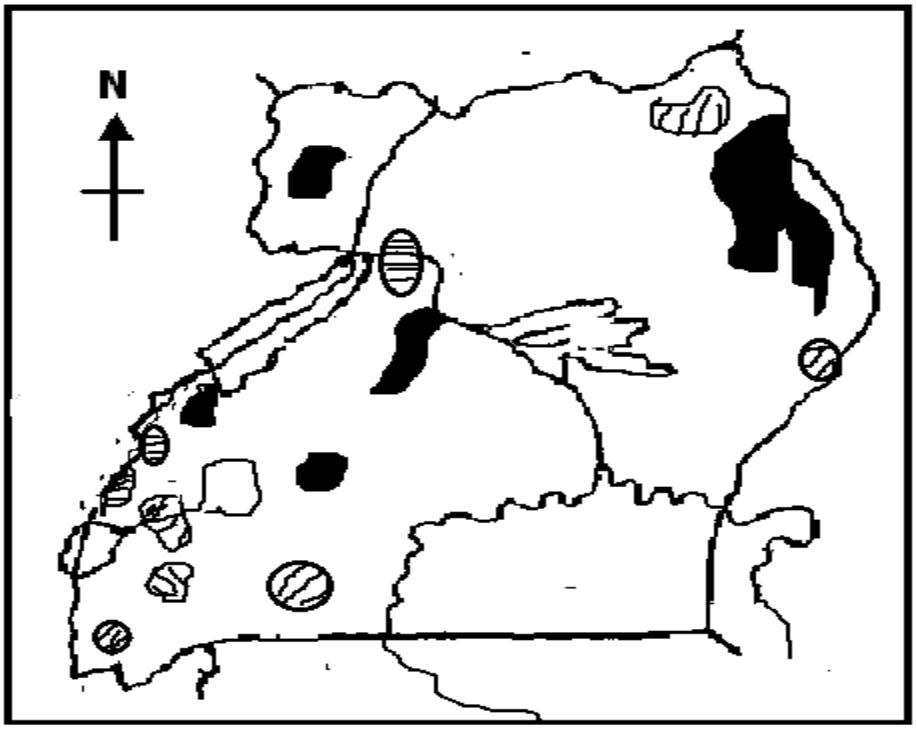
- ❖ Pian – upe (largest)
- ❖ Bokora
- ❖ Matheniko

- ❖ Kibale
- ❖ Katonga
- ❖ Ajai
- ❖ Karuma
- ❖ Bugungu

Qn: **Give the local name for Murchison falls national game park.**

Kabalega National Park.

AMAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF GAMEPARKS AND GAME RESERVES



Common animals found in different game parks

Game park	Common Animals
Murchison falls	Crocodiles
Queen Elizabeth	Hippopotamus
KidepoVallye N.GP	Ostriches
Mgahinga	Mountain gorillas
Bwindi	Mountain gorillas

Lake Mburo	Zebras

Qn: Why are there many gorillas in Bwindi and Mgahinga national game parks

- ❖ Due to presence of Bamboo trees

Qn: <u>Why are there no crocodiles in Kidepo Valley N.G.P?</u>

- ❖ There are no permanent water bodies in Kidepo.

Qn: <u>Why are most game parks located in savannah?</u>

- ❖ There is a complete food cycle for animals

Importance of game parks/game reserves

- ❖ They promote tourism/ source of government revenue
- ❖ They preserve wildlife
- ❖ They provide employment opportunities
- ❖ They help in development of infrastructure in their areas of location.
- ❖ They act as research centres
- ❖ They create market for locally manufactured crafts

<u>Problems faced by game parks</u>

- ❖Bush burning
- ❖Poaching
- ❖Drought
- ❖Animal diseases
- ❖Encroachment

Qn; <u>What is poaching?</u>

- ❖Poaching is the illegal hunting of wild animals in gameparks.

Qn: <u>Give reasons why people carryout poaching</u>

i) To get meat

ii) To get ivory

iii) To get hides and skins

iii) To get horns

Qn: Give dangers of poaching

- ❖It reduces number of wild animals
- ❖It leads to migration of wild animals.
- ❖It leads to extinction of rare animals

TOURISM

This is the business of providing services to tourists

Or

Tourism is the act of travelling to new and interesting places for pleasures, or study

Note: A tourist is a person who travels to a new place for pleasure or study purpose

Categories of tourists

i) Domestic / local tourist

ii) International tourist

Examples of tourist attractions

Gameparks

Physical features

Culture

Climate

Climate

Vegetation

Historical sites

Qn: Give reasons why tourism is called an industry

- ❖It is a source of income
- ❖It is a source of employment/jobs
- ❖It is a source of government revenue

Qn: Why is tourism called an invisible trade?

- ❖It does not involve physical exchange of goods but it earns income

Qn: Why is tourism called an invisible export?

- ❖It does not involve physical exchange of goods but foreign exchange is earned.

Qn: Name the body responsible for tourism in Uganda

- ❖Uganda Tourism Board

Qn; Which ministry is responsible for tourism in Uganda?

- ❖Ministry of tourism, wildlife and antiquities.

Problems facing the tourism industry

Poor transport network

Insecurity

Poor accommodation facilities

Shortage of funds

Poor advertisement for some tourism centres

Solutions to the above problems

Improving on security

Advertising tourist attractions on international media

Improving the infrastructure like roads

Improving on hotels lodges

Developing tourist attractions

Qn: Define the following

i) Zoo

This is a place where wild animals and birds are kept in cages for public viewing

ii) Animals cropping

- This is the legal hunting of animals in gameparks.

iii) Game

- These are wild animals

iv) Marine parks

- These are game parks that are lakes as well e.g Lake Mburo N.G.P

v) Sanctuary

- This is an area where animals and birds which are threatened by extinction are kept and allowed to breed.

Or

- This is an area where rare animal species and birds are kept and allowed to breed. E.gNgambaIsland for chimpanzees

Dangers of tourists.

- Some come as spies to a country
- Some come as tourists
- Some transmit diseases into a country
- Some bring bad cultural practices into a country/badmorals

Ways of improving tourism in Uganda

- Maintaining political stability
- Improving transport and communication
- Enforcing laws against poaching

- ❖Constructing better hotels and lodges
- ❖Making more advertisements on international/media
- ❖Putting more tourist attractions in a gazette

NATURAL RESOURCES IN UGANDA.

Qn: What is resource?

A resource is anything man uses to meet his needs.

Types of resources

i) Natural resources

ii) Artificial /man made resources

Natural resources

- ❖These are components of the environment that exist on their own and man uses them to meet his needs.

Examples of natural resources

- ❖Land
- ❖Minerals
- ❖Waterbodies
- ❖Wildlife
- ❖Vegetation
- ❖Sun
- ❖Air

Artificial resources/ manmade resources.

- ❖These are things made by man to meet his needs.

Examples of artificial resources

- ❖Electricity

- ❖Buildings
- ❖Clothes
- ❖Weapons
- ❖Computers/ laptops
- ❖Manufactures drugs
- ❖Telephones
- ❖Vehicles

Types of natural resources

i) Renewable resources

ii) Non renewable resources

Renewable resources

- ❖These are resources which can be replaced naturally once used up.

Examples of renewable resources

- ❖Land
- ❖Water
- ❖Plants/vegetation
- ❖Air
- ❖Sunshine
- ❖Animals

Non renewable resources

- ❖These are resources which cannot be replaced naturally once used up.

Examples of non-renewable resources

- ❖Minerals
- ❖Rocks

Qn: What is resources conservation?

- ❖This is the management of resources to prevent them from extinction.

Land

- ❖This is the major natural resources on earth.

Qn: Why is land called the major natural resource?

- ❖Most of the other resources are found on land.
- ❖It is where man does most of his activities.

Qn: Why is land called a natural resource?

- ❖It exists on its own and man uses it to satisfy his needs.

Importance of land

i) Land is used for crop growing

ii) It is used for brick laying

iii) It is used for construction of industries

iv) It is a best for road construction.

Ways people misuse land

- ❖Dumping plastics on land
- ❖Dumping polythene bags into the soil
- ❖Dumping industrial wastes on land
- ❖Over using fertilizers

Qn: Give one proper way of managing polythene bags in the environment

- ❖By re- cycling them
- ❖By reusing them

Qn: Name the body in Uganda responsible for protecting the environment

- ❖National Environment Management Authority(NEMA)

Human activities that destroy land.

- ❖Brick laying
- ❖Road construction
- ❖Mining
- ❖Overstocking
- ❖Monoculture

Qn: What is land degradation?

- ❖This is the act of lowering the quality and productivity of land.

Qn: Give ways of degrading land

i) Over grazing

ii) Over cultivation

iii) Dumping wastes on land/ land pollution

iv) Over stocking

Qn: Give ways of acquiring land

i) By buying it

ii) Through inheritance

iii) Through donation

Ways of conserving land

- ❖Through bush fallowing
- ❖Through contours ploughing
- ❖Through terracing
- ❖Discouraging land/pollution

Qn: What is land conservation?

- ❖This is the act of protecting land from losing its productivity /from getting exhausted.

Minerals

- ❖These are valuable substances found in the underground.

Examples of minerals

- ❖Gold
- ❖Copper

- Limestone
- Crudeoil
- Salt
- Phosphates
- Tungsten
- Tin
- Cobaltetc

Types of minerals

- Metallic minerals
- Non-metallic minerals
- Fuel minerals

Examples of metallic minerals

- Copper
- Iron
- Gold
- Zinc
- Mercury
- Cobalt
- Lead
- Silver
- Tin

Examples of non-metallic minerals.

- Salt
- Limestone
- Diamond
- Phosphates
- Graphite
- Soda ash

Fuel minerals

These are minerals that give out heat and light when heated.

Examples of fuel minerals

Crude oil /Petroleum

Coal

Natural gas

Uranium

Ignite

Mining

Mining is the extraction minerals from the ground.

Types of mining

Modern mining

Traditional mining

Methods of mining

Open cast mining –

Drift mining

Underground mining

Alluvial mining

Drilling

Minerals	Mining areas	uses
Lime stone	Osukuru hills in Tororo Hima in Kasese	For making cement For making lime
Gold	Kotido Kasanda Kaabong	For making gold medals artificial teeth For making ornaments/jewellery For making watches
Phosphates	Osukuru hill	For making artificial fertilizers
Crude oil	Albertine region	For making petrol, diesel, kerosene, tar, jet fuel
Salt	Lake Katwe	For making table salt

copper	Kilembe in Kasese	For making bullets For making pipes for making electric wires For making helmets For making artificial hips
Asbestos	Tororo	For making roofing sheets.

Oil fields in Albertine region

- Ngara
- Kasamene
- Karuka
- Waraga
- Mputa
- King fisher

Qn: Name the ministry responsible for mining in Uganda.

- Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development.

Importance of mining

- It is a source of government revenue
- It promotes tourism
- It is a sources of employment opportunities
- It creates market for local goods
- It leads to development of infrastructure
- It is a source of raw materials.

Problems facing mining in Uganda

- Shortage of funds
- Poor transport
- Price changes
- Shortage of skilled labour
- Low level of technology
- Shortage of mining equipment
- Collapsing mines

Problems caused by mining in Uganda

- It leads to environmental pollution
- It leads to displacement of people
- It leads to clearing away of vegetation
- It leads to death of people due to collapse of mines

Reasons why some minerals are not yet exploited in Uganda

- Due to low level of Technology
- Due to poor transport
- Due to shortage of funds
- Due to shortage of mining equipment
- Due to shortage of skilled labour

Ways in which the government can improve the mining sector

- Widening market for minerals
- By constructing better roads to ease transport
- By attracts more investors to deal in mining
- By fixing constant prices for minerals

Human resource

- These are people used to produce goods and services.

Uses of man as a resource

- Man provides market for goods and services
- Map provides labour
- Man manages resources
- Man produces food

Types of human labour

- Skilled Labour
- Unskilled labour

Skilled labour

- Skilled labour is the labour provided by trained people.

Examples of skilled labour

- Mechanics

- Teachers
- Engineers
- Pilots
- Medical workers

Unskiledlabour

- This is labour that doesn't have any training or skill.

Examples of unskilled labourers

- Potters
- Hawkers
- Wheelbarrow pushers

Problems faced by man as a resource.

- Poverty
- Accidents
- Insecurity
- Ignorance
- Poor payment
- Mal nutrition

Ways of improving human resources

- By encouraging people to go to school
- By providing vocational training to people
- By providing better health services

Water resources

- These are resources obtained from water bodies

Examples of water resources

- Fish
- Sand
- Salt
- Water

Sources of water resources

- River
- Lakes
- Streams
- Ponds
- Swamps
- Oceans

Importance of water resources

- They are sources of income
- They are used as a raw material for industries
- They promote tourism
- They promote transport

Ways man has misused water

- Pollution
- Over fishing

Ways man pollutes water bodies

- Defaecating in water
- Pouring chemicals
- Urinating in water
- Dumping garbage

Dangers of water pollution

- Causes death of fish
- Increases water borne diseases
- Leads to contamination of water

Ways of conserving water resources

- Planting trees around water bodies
- Using better fishing methods
- Enforcing laws against water pollution

Climate as resource.

Uses of climate as a resource

- ❖Promotes tourism
- ❖Supports farming
- ❖Provides solar energy

Sunshine.

- ❖It dries harvested crops
- ❖It provides light
- ❖It generates solar power
- ❖Sources of vitamin D

Rainfall

- ❖It provides water for domestic use
- ❖It helps crops grow
- ❖It softens soil for cultivation

Wind

- ❖It is used for winnowing
- ❖It provides wind energy
- ❖Helps in rain formation
- ❖Helps in pollination

Dangers of climate

- ❖It causes of soil erosion
- ❖Destroys crops
- ❖It causes landslides
- ❖It destroys houses

Ways of conserving climate

- ❖By planting trees
- ❖By treating wastes and fumes from industries
- ❖By protecting water sources
- ❖By protecting forests

Animal resources

Groups of wild animals

1. Herbivorous animals

   These are animals which feed on vegetation e,g Elephant, zebras, giraffes, mountains gorillas.

2. Carnivorous animals

   These are animals which feed on fresh e.g lion, tiger, leopard, cheetah

3. Omnivores animals

   These are animals which feed on both plants and animals e.g warthog/wildpig

4. Insectivores

   These are animals that feed on insects e.g chameleon

Importance of wild animals

- ❖They provide skins and hides
- ❖They provide meat
- ❖They provide materials for the craft industry
- ❖They attract tourist

Ways of caring for animals

- ❖Feeding them
- ❖Treating them
- ❖Giving them shelter
- ❖Protecting them

Dangers of animals

- ❖They spread diseases
- ❖They kill people
- ❖They pollute water
- ❖They destroy crops

Problems facing natural resources

- ❖Deforestation
- ❖Swamp drainage
- ❖Poaching
- ❖Bush burning
- ❖Over grazing
- ❖Dumping of industrial wastes
- ❖Over exploitation of natural resources

Effects of misusing resources

- ❖It causes prolonged drought
- ❖It can lead to desertification
- ❖It caused environmental degradation
- ❖Death of people
- ❖Animal migration

Ways of protecting natural resources

- ❖Teaching people the dangers of mis-using natural resources
- ❖Encouraging afforestation and re-afforestation
- ❖By teaching people better farming methods

Bodies that conserve resources.

1. **Natural forestry Authority** (N.FA.)

How does NFA preserve resources?

- ❖By supplying tree seedlings to people
- ❖By providing information materials on tree planting
- ❖Managing forest reserves

❖Encouraging people to plant trees.

2. **National Environment Management Authority** (NEMA)

Duties of NEMA

❖To conserve swamps
❖To carry out environment impact assessment
❖To discourage swamp drainage

3. **Uganda wildlife Authority [UWA]**

❖ It protects animals in gameparks and game reserves.

TERM TWO

TOPIC ONE:THE PEOPLE OF PRE –COLONIAL UGANDA

Qn: **Give meanings of the following terms.**

a) Pre-colonial period

This was the time before colonialism

b) Pre-colonial Uganda

This was the time before colonialism in Uganda.

Ethnic groups in Uganda

❖ An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speak related languages.
❖ Another name for an ethnic group is a tribal group.
❖ Ethnicity is the fact of belonging to a particular race.

Qn: Who were the original inhabitants of Uganda before the coming of ethnic groups?

Bushmen

Qn: What was the major occupation of bushmen?

Hunting

Characteristics of an ethnic group

- ❖People have the same origin
- ❖People speak related languages
- ❖People have similar occupations
- ❖People have similar traditional beliefs

Majors ethnic groups in Uganda

- ❖Bantu ethnic group
- ❖Hamites(cushites)
- ❖Nilotics /River lake Nilotes/Luo speakers
- ❖Nilo hamates
- ❖Sudanic people.

Qn: What is a tribe?

- ❖This is a group of people with the same origin and speak the same language.

Qn: **Give characteristics of a tribe**

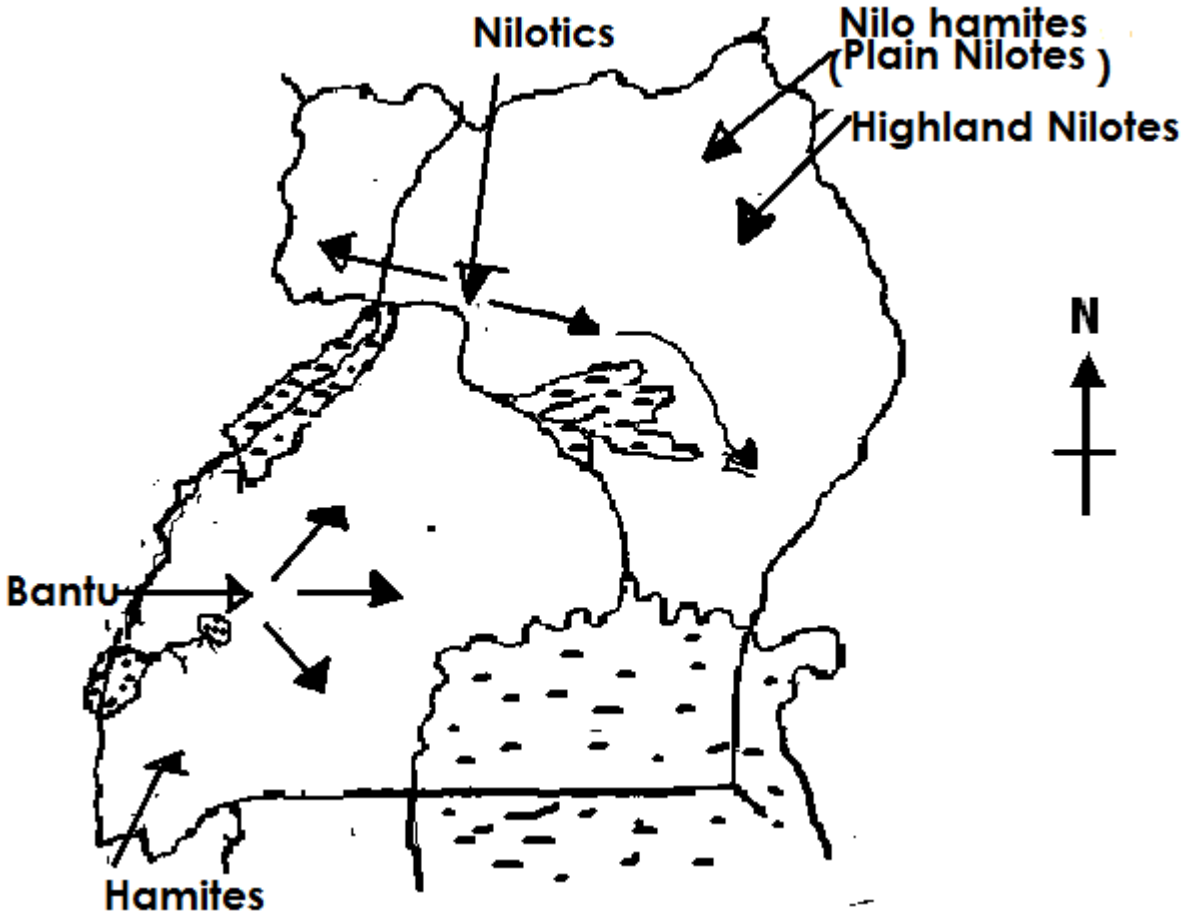
People have the same origin

People speak the same language

People have the same culture

People have the same economic activity.

AMAP SHOWING MIGRATION ROUTES OF ETHINIC GROUPS



BANTU ETHNIC GROUP

- ❖The cradle land of the Bantu was Cameroon highlands in Central Africa
- ❖The Bantu entered Uganda through Western direction
- ❖Bantu was the first ethnic group to enter Uganda
- ❖The main occupation of the Bantu is crop growing/cultivation
- ❖The Bantu speak closely related languages with a root word ntu which stands for people or things
- ❖The largest tribe of Bantu in Uganda is Baganda

Characteristics of Bantu Ethnic group

- ❖People have the same origin
- ❖Their main economic activity is cultivation
- ❖People have a common root word "Ntu"

Qn: Where did the Bantu settle in Uganda?

- ❖Interlacustrine region

Qn: <u>What do you understand by the interlacustrine region?</u>

- ❖This is the region between great lakes of East Africa

Qn: <u>Give examples of great lakes in Uganda</u>

i) Lake Victoria

ii) Lake Kyoga

iii) Lake Albert

iv) Lake Edward

Qn: <u>Give reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region</u>

- ❖Due to presence of good climate
- ❖Due to presence of fertile soils

<u>Examples of Bantu tribes in Uganda.</u>

- ❖Baganda
- ❖Basoga
- ❖Batooro
- ❖Bagisu
- ❖Bakiga
- ❖Banyankole
- ❖Bamba
- ❖Bagwere
- ❖Banyankore
- ❖Banyore
- ❖Banyoro
- ❖Basambae.t.c

Qn: <u>Mention any two tribes of Bantu that live in Highland areas.</u>

- ❖Bafumbira (on slopes of Mt. Rwenzori)
- ❖Bakonzo (on slopes of Mt. Rwenzori)
- ❖Bagisu (on slopes of Mt. Elgon)

<u>Reasons for migration of the Bantu</u>

- ❖Search for fertile land for farming

- ❖Drought
- ❖They had internal and external conflicts
- ❖Natural calamities in their homeland
- ❖Land shortage due to increase population
- ❖Outbreak of epidemic diseases

QN: **Give one reason why the Bantu were able to form Kingdoms.**

- ❖<u>They lived a settled life</u>

<u>Positive results /effects for the coming of the Bantuin Uganda</u>

i) They introduced new crops

ii) They formed Kingdoms and chiefdoms

iii) They introduced new languages/culture

<u>Negative results /effects for the coming of the Bantu in Uganda</u>

i) The bushmen were displaced

ii) They led to population increase where they settled

iii) They caused wars and conflicts in areas where they settled

<u>Nilotics /River lake nilotes</u>

- ❖The river lake Nilotes are also called Luo speakers
- ❖They speak Luo language
- ❖The original cradle land of the Nilotics is <u>Bahr –el – Ghazel</u> in South Sudan
- ❖Their main occupation was Nomadic pastoralism
- ❖They entered Uganda through the North
- ❖They first settled at <u>Pubungu</u> the present day Pakwach

Qn: **Why were the river lake nilotes called so**?

- ❖They lived along the river Nile

Qn: **Why did the river lake nilotes settle near rivers**?

To carryout fishing

Tribes under Nilotics in Uganda.

Acholi

Japadhola

Alur

Qn**: Howdid the Alur come into existance**?

Reasons for migration of river lake Nilotes in Uganda

To look for water and pasture for their animal

Due to diseases outbreaks in their cradle land

Over population in their cradle land

Internal and external conflicts

Famine outbreak in their homeland

Effects for migration the Nilotics into Uganda

Positive effects

They introduced Luo language

They introduced new crops

They introduced pet names

They formed Luo babiito dynasty

They introduced short horned cattle

Negative effects

They displaced people in areas where they settled

The Luo invasion to the decline of Bunyoro Kitara empire.

They caused wars in areas where they passed

They led to overstocking of animals

Qn: **Name the district in eastern Uganda occupied by the**

Japadhola -Tororo district

Plain Nilotes

They are also called Nilo hamates

Qn: **Why were the plain Nilotes called so**?

They settled in plain areas

Qn: **Name the cradle land of the plain Nilotes**

Ethiopia

Qn: **In which direction did the plain Nilotes enter Uganda**?

North East

Qn: ? **What was the major occupation of the plain Nilotes**

Nomadic pastoralism

Tribes under plain nilotes in Uganda

Karimojong

Iteso

Jie

Kuman

Langi

Qn: **Why were the Karimojong unable to form Kingdoms**?

They did not live a settled life

Reasons why some plain nilotes change from pastoralism to mixed farming

- ❖They settled in areas with fertile soils
- ❖They settled in areas with favourable climate
- ❖They were influenced by their neighbours-the Bantu

Highland Nilotes

- ❖They migrated from Ethiopia

Qn: Why were highland nilotes called so?

- ❖They settled in highland areas of East Africa.

Tribes under highland nilotes

- ❖Sabiny
- ❖Pokot

N:B**The Sabiny in Uganda live on slopes of mountain Elgon**

- ❖They grow wheat and maize

Hamites/Cushites

- ❖They came from the Horn of Africa(Somalia)
  They were pastoralists /cattle keepers.
- ❖They entered Uganda through south West
- ❖Hamites is the smallest ethnic group inUganda.

Qn: **Name the tribe IN Uganda taken to be the descendants of theBachwezi**

- ❖Bahima

Tribes under Cushites

- ❖Bahima
- ❖Bahinda
- ❖Basita

Sudanic people

- ❖They migrated from Juba in South Sudan.
- ❖Their major occupation was cattle keeping
- ❖They settled in West Nile.

Tribes under the Sudanic

i) Kakwa

ii) Madhi

iii) Lugbara

Iv) Okebu

v) Lendu

MIGRATION

Qn: Give the meanings of the following terms

i) Migration

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

ii) Immigration

This is the process of coming into a foreign country for permanent settlement.

iii) Immigrant

This is a person who comes into a foreign country for permanent settlement.

iv) Emigration

This is a process of leaving one country for another for permanent settlement.

v) Emigrant

This is a person who leaves a country to another country for permanent settlement.

Problems faced by early migrants

- ❖Poor transport
- ❖Attacks from dangerous wild animals
- ❖Attacks from hostile tribes
- ❖Problems of crossing large physical features
- ❖Thick forests made their movements difficult
- ❖Shortage of food and water

Types of migration

i) Rural urban migration

ii) Urban Rural Migration

iii) Rural Rural migration

iv) Urban urban migration

Qn: What is rural urban migration?

This is the movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

Qn: Give reasons why people migrate from villages to towns

- ❖To look for better jobs
- ❖To look for better social services e.g good health
- ❖To escape some cultural practices

Effects of rural urban migration

- ❖Low food production in villages
- ❖Land shortage in towns
- ❖High crime rate in towns
- ❖Traffic jam and congestion in towns
- ❖Unemployment in towns

How to control rural urban migration?

- ❖Extending better social services in village
- ❖Extending electricity to village(rural electrification)
- ❖Setting up small scale industries in villages

Problems faced by people in towns

- ❖Land shortage
- ❖High cost of living
- ❖High crime rate
- ❖Easy spread of epidemic diseases
- ❖Development of slums
- ❖Poor sanitation
- ❖Unemployment

Qn: What is Urban rural Migration?

This is the movement of people from towns to villages for settlement

Qn: Give reasons why people move from towns to villages

- ❖To look for enough land for farming/settlement
- ❖Due to high cost of living in towns
- ❖Due to unemployment in towns

Qn: What is rural- rural migration?

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

Causes of rural rural migration

- ❖Search for enough land for farming
- ❖Escaping from where they have committed crimes
- ❖Due to internal and external conflicts

Qn: What is urban Urban migration?

- ❖ This is the movement of people from one town to another for settlement.

Causes of urban Urban migration

- ❖ Job transfers
- ❖ Search for good accommodation facilities
- ❖ To look for places with good security services

Factors affecting settlement patterns

- ❖Land
- ❖Vegetation
- ❖Climate
- ❖Soils
- ❖Human activities
- ❖Social services

Organisation structure of ethnic groups

Qn: **How were ethnic groups organized**;

i) Politically

- ❖They formed Kingdoms
- ❖They formed empires
- ❖They formed chiefdoms
- ❖Through clans

ii) Economically

- ❖They carried out iron smelting
- ❖They carried out barter trade
- ❖They reared domestic animals
- ❖They carried out crop growing
- ❖They carried out fishing

iii) Socially

- ❖They carried out hunting
- ❖They carried out wrestling
- ❖By worshipping small gods
- ❖Through rock painting
- ❖Through food gathering according to age and sex

Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom

- ❖It was the earliest kingdom to be formed in Uganda
- ❖It was founded by**Batembuzi**
- ❖Batembuzi are believed to have been demi gods because they could perform miraculous signs.
- ❖Batembuzi formed a dynasty called Tembuzi dynasty
- ❖Tembuzi dynasty was founded by Ruhanga and his brother**Nkya**
- ❖Isaza was the last king of Tembuzi dynasty
- ❖Tembuzi dynasty came to an end when king Isaza had been locked in the underground by King Nyamiyonga
- ❖The batembuzi were succeeded by the Bachwezi.

Qn: **What factor led to the final collapse of Tembuzi Dynasty**?

The arrest of King Isaza in the underground world.

THE BACHWEZI

- ❖They founded the Chwezi dynasty to replace the Tembuzi dynasty
- ❖Ndahura the grandson of Isaza was the founder of Chwezi dynasty and their first ruler
- ❖Wamala was the last ruler of Chwezi dynasty
- ❖The Bachwezi were succeeded by the Luo
- ❖The Luo founded the LuoBabito dynasty

Economic contributions of the Bachwezi

- ❖They introduced long horned cattle
- ❖They introduced salt mining on L.Katwe
- ❖They introduced Coffee cultivation
- ❖They introduced iron smelting
- ❖They introduced pottery
- ❖They introduced bark cloth making

Social contributions of the Bachwezi

- ❖They introduced local chess
- ❖They introduced cowhide sandals
- ❖They introduced the building of grass hatched houses

Political contributions of the Bachwezi

- ❖They introduced royal regalia.
- ❖They introduced centralized monarchy
- ❖They introduced reed palaces
- ❖They introduced a ditch system of protection

Qn: Where did the Bachwezi establish their headquarters in Uganda?

- ❖Bigobyamugenyi

Qn: What do you understand by royal regalia?

- ❖These are symbols that identify a kingdom

Examples of royal regalia

- ❖Royal crown, royal gown

- ❖Royal throne
- ❖Royal stool
- ❖Royal drum
- ❖Royal spear and shield

Importance of royal regalia

- ❖They promote identification
- ❖They promote culture

Factors that led to collapse of chwezi dynasty/ Bunyoro Kitara Empire

- ❖Death of the beloved cow(bihogo)
- ❖The empire was too large to be ruled by one person
- ❖Outbreak of epidemic diseases
- ❖Internal and external conflicts
- ❖Prolonged drought and famine
- ❖Weak army
- ❖Weak leadership
- ❖Greed for power by princes
- ❖The Luo invasion

Qn: What factors led to the final collapse of the chwezi dynasty?

- ❖The Luo invasion

Qn: How did the Luo invasion lead to collapse of Bunyoro Kitara Empire?

- ❖It caused wars among the Banyoro
- ❖It caused disunity among the Banyoro

Qn: How did the size of Bunyoro Kitara lead to its collapse?

- ❖It was too big to be ruled by one King

Systems of governance that existed during pre-colonial society

i) Centralised governance

ii) Decentralised / non centralized governance

Centralised governance

- This was a system of governance where kingdoms were formed and kings were the supreme rulers.

Decentralised governance

- This was a system of governance where chiefdoms were formed and chiefs were the supreme rulers.

Kingdoms in Uganda

- A kingdom is area ruled by a king or Queen
- Most kingdoms were formed by the Bantu in the interlacustrineregion
- Those kingdoms are called interlacustrine kingdoms

KINGDOM	**TITLE OF ITS LEADEAR.**
Buganda	Kabaka
Busoga	Kyabazinga
Bunyoro	Omukama
Toro	Omukama
Rwenzururu	Omusinga

Examples of kingdoms and titles given to their culture leaders

CHIEFDOM	**TITLE OF LEADER**
Acholi	Rwot

- Iteso
- Alur
- Japadhola
- Bagisu

Characteristics of Kingdoms

- They have hereditary rulers
- They have royal regalia
- They have one supreme king at a time

- They have social and cultural institution
- Kings have absolute powers

Advantages of Kingdoms

- They promote culture
- They promote unity
- They promote morals
- They limit power struggle
- They promote development
- They mobilize people for a national tasks e.g immunization
- They employ people

Disadvantages of Kingdoms

- They promote tribalism
- They promote dictatorship
- They create divisions among people
- The royal family is given more respect than other people
- There is unequal distribution of wealth among people
- They promote regional development rather than national development

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF KINGDOMS



BUGANDA KINGDOM

- ❖It is believed to have been founded by Kato Kimera by Luo tradition and Kintu according to ganda tradition
- ❖The Kabaka is the political head and commander in chief of the kingdom.
- ❖He appoints ministers and chiefs to assisthim in managing the kingdom
- ❖Buganda was divided into countries(Amasaza) Sub countries(Amagombolola)and parishes(Emiruka)
- ❖The prime minister is known as the Katikiro

Factors for the growth of Buganda Kingdom

- ❖It had strong army
- ❖It had powerful leaders
- ❖The Baganda were united

- ❖Plenty of food
- ❖It required guns from Arabs
- ❖It was strategically located on the shores of lake victoria
- ❖It was small in size

Qn: How did the following help Buganda to Expand?

a) Acquisition of guns from Arabs

- ❖They protected themselves against enemies
- ❖They used guns to raid their neighbours

b) Strategic location near lakeVictoria

- ❖Lake Victoria provided natural protectionagainst their enemies in the south

c) Fertile soils

- ❖Itimproved food production

d) Size: It was small size and easy to be ruled by one king

Some of the Kings of Buganda Kingdom

KabakaSuuna

Kabaka Muteesa1

Kabaka Mwanga

KabakaDaudiChwa

Kabaka Edward Muteesa 11

Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi 11

N:BAbatabaazi were the trained soldiers of Buganda Kingdom.

Bunnyoro Kingdom

- ❖ It was founded by IsingomaRukidiMpuga a twin brother To Kato Kimera

- ❖ IsingomaRukidiMpuga founded Luo Babito Dynasty to replace the ChweziDynasty.
- ❖ The cultural leader of Bunyoro is given the tittle Omukama
- ❖ The famous ruler of Bunyoro Kingdom was Omukama Kabalega

Qn: Who were the Abarusura?

❖These were the trained soldiers of Omukama Kabalega

Factors that led to existence of Bunyoro Kingdom up to colonial times

❖Able leaders
❖Unity of the people
❖Strong soldiers(Abarusura)

Qn: **Mention the two kingdoms of Uganda whose cultural leaders share thesame title.**

❖Bunyoro Kingdom
❖Tooro Kingdom

2. **Why does Tooro has the same title of the king like Bunyoro?**

❖The founder of Tooro was a son to aking of Bunyoro.

Qn: Why Omukama Kabalega fought and overthrewomukamakasagama?

❖He wanted to control salt mining at L.Katwe
❖He wanted to put back Tooro under Bunyoro

Qn: Why did Tooro break away from Bunyoro Kingdom?

❖Greed for power
❖Internal conflicts

Chiefdoms in Uganda

A chiefdom is an area headed by a chief.

Characteristics of chiefdoms

- They are ruled by chiefs
- They were ruled in small communities
- Leaders could be changed according to the choice of the community

Some Bantu tribes that did not from Kingdoms.

- Bakiga
- Bagisu
- Bagwere
- Bamba
- Basamia
- Banyole

Why some tribes did not form Kingdoms

- They never lived a settled a life

Reasons why some Bantu tribes formed Kingdoms

- They wanted to expand their territories
- For prestige
- For protection against enemies
- They wanted to strengthen themselves
- To preserve their culture

Social organization

Functions of clan heads

- To settle disputes among people
- To preside over traditional ceremonies and clan meetings
- To organize clan ceremonies
- To distribute clan wealth
- To protect clan property

Culture

- Culture refers to customs, beliefs and values of a given society.

Or

❖Culture refers to social norms of a given society.

Types of culture

❖Material culture
❖Non material culture

Material culture

These are objects that people give great importance in a society.

Examples of material culture

❖Clothes
❖Food
❖Animals
❖Weapons
❖Crafts

Examples of weapons

❖Spears
❖Arrows
❖Bows
❖Swords
❖Shield

Non material culture

❖These are non-physical ideas that people have about their culture.

Examples of non-material culture

❖Beliefs
❖Religions
❖Taboos
❖Security
❖Language
❖Name
❖Tatooing
❖Burial
❖Moral values

Evidence of culture in Uganda

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

Importance ofculture

- it promotes unity
- It promotes peace
- It promotes morals
- It promotes culture identity
- It promotes proper upbringing of children

Ways of promoting culture

- Through organizing cultural galas
- Through telling myths and legends
- Through teaching local languages
- Through dressing in cultural wears
- Through organizing cultural ceremonies

How is culture practiced in schools?

- Through organizing cultural shows
- Through teaching local languages
- Through teaching local languages
- Through music, dance and drama

Social activities

- These are ceremonies that bring people together

Examples of social activities

- Funeral rites
- Twin initiations
- Burial ceremonies

- ❖Child naming
- ❖Circumcision
- ❖Wrestling

Importance of social activities

- ❖They promote unity /friendship
- ❖They promote culture
- ❖They promote peace /harmony
- ❖They promote tourism
- ❖They promote morals

Define the following terms

1. **Norms**

   These are standards of behaviours in a given societ

2. **Taboos**

   A taboo is a religious or cultural custom that prevents people from doing certain things.

3. **Custom**

   An acceptable behavior in a given society

Relationships

- ❖This is how people interact with others

Types of relationship

- ❖Blood relationship
- ❖Marriage relationship
- ❖Poor relationship

Importance of relationship

- ❖It promotes peace
- ❖It creates teamwork

- ❖It solves problems
- ❖It reduces conflicts

Economic organizations among sometimes

- ❖This is a way in which things are connected with trade, industry and development of wealth in society.

Qn: **How were people of precolonial Uganda economically organized**?

- ❖They carried out barter trade

What is barter trade?

- ❖This is the exchange of goods for goods or services

Items of trade exchanged by different tribes during barter trade

- ❖Animals
- ❖Food
- ❖Salt
- ❖Bark cloth
- ❖Weapons

Advantage of barter trade

- ❖It promotes friendship
- ❖It makes trade possible without money
- ❖It enables people to get what they want

Disadvantages of barter trade

It involves cheating
It is time wasting
There is no standard unit of measurement
It is difficult to move with bulky goods over long distances
There is double coincidence of wants

Qn: Which systems of trade replaced barter trade?

- ❖Monetary trade

Qn: What is monetary trade?

- Monetary trade is the use of money as a medium of exchange

Qn: What is the legal tender of Uganda

Uganda Shillings.

Qn: What is Money?

Money is the acceptable medium of exchange

Qualities of money

- It should be portable
- It should be divisible
- It should be durable
- It should be acceptable as a medium of exchange

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

Qn: What is foreign influence?

This refers to changes brought about by different groups of people who came to Africa

Foreigner

- A foreigner is a person who lives in a country which is not his or hers.

Groups of foreigners who came to Uganda

- Traders
- Explorers
- Missionaries
- Colonialists or Administrators

TRADE

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services

Groups of traders who came to Uganda

- ❖Arab traders
- ❖Indian traders
- ❖Europeans traders

Reasons why traders came to Uganda

- ❖Looking for raw materials for their home industries
- ❖Looking for market for their manufactured goods
- ❖To invest their excess capital
- ❖Looking for slaves to work on their plantations and mines

Problems faced by early traders

- ❖Tropical diseases
- ❖Harsh climatic conditions
- ❖Attacks from dangerous wild animals
- ❖Poor transport
- ❖Attacks from hostile tribes

Arab traders

- ❖They were the first group of foreigners to
- ❖Come to Uganda
- ❖They came from Saudi Arabia
- ❖They crossed India ocean on their way to East Africa
- ❖Arabs used dhows to sail across the Indian ocean
- ❖The monsoon winds helped Arabsdhows to soil across the Indian ocean
- ❖Monsoon winds are also referred as trade winds.
- ❖The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was Ahmed Bin Ibrahim in 1844
- ❖KabakaSuuna 11 was the Kabaka of Buganda by the time the first Arab trader arrived in Uganda.

Reasons why Arabs came to Uganda

- ❖To trade
- ❖To spread Islamic religion
- ❖To run away from religious wars

Why Arabs took long to come to the interiors of East Africa?

- They feared to be attacked by tropical disease
- They feared to cross big physical features
- They feared hostile tribes e.g Masai
- There were no clear routes from the coast to the interior
- They feared attacks from dangerous wild animals

Items of trade brought by Arabs

- Guns
- Clothes
- Beads
- Mirrors
- Cups
- Knives
- Gun powder

Items of trade taken by Arabs

- Ivory
- Slaves
- Hides and skins
- Honey
- Copper
- Tortoise shells
- Ostrich feathers

Khortoumers

- These were Arab trades from Egypt and Sudan who raided Northern Uganda.

Contribution of Arabs in Uganda

- They introduced new crops
- They introduced cowrie shells as a medium of exchange (first form of currency)
- They brought new clothing styles

❖They introduced Islamic religion
❖They introduced new languages
❖They introduced zebu cattle
❖They introduce new ideas and skills of building
❖They linked Uganda to the rest of the world

Negative effects of Arabs

❖They introduced slave trade
❖They introduced guns which are dangerous to human life
❖Valuable goods were exchanged for less valuable goods

SLAVE TRADE

❖Slave trade is the buying and selling of human beings as slaves.

Slavery

❖This is the act of being a slave.

Who is a slave?

❖A slave is a person who is owned by another person and is force to work for them without pay.

Reasons why slaves were taken

❖To work in plantations
❖To work in mines
❖To work as porters
❖To do domestic work

How slaves were obtained

❖Raiding villages
❖Through inter-tribal wars
❖Through barter trade
❖Capturing lonely people

Negative effects of slave trade

❖It led to death of people
❖It led to displacement of people

- It led to destruction of property
- It led to famine
- It led to separation of families
- It led to shortage of labour

Positive effects of slave trade

- Some kings and chiefs became rich
- It led to growth and expansion of some kingdoms
- Some kingdoms get guns for protection
- New items of trade were introduced

Methods used to End slave trade In Uganda

- Signing treaties with local chiefs and kings
- Constructing the Uganda railway
- Sending Christian missionaries
- Declaring it illegal

Why Islam took long to be spread in Uganda yet it was the first foreign religion in Uganda?

- Africans feared circumcision
- Arabs were more interested in trade than spreading Islam
- Arabs practiced slave

INDIAN TRADERS

- Indian came from India
- The first Indians came to build the Uganda railway
- Those who came to build the Uganda railway were called Indian coolies
- Indian money lenders and traders were called Indian Banyans

Famous Indian traders who came to Uganda

- AllidinaVisram
- NanjiKhalidas Mehta
- MuljibhaiMadvan
- Agha Khan

AllidinaVisram

- ❖He opened up the first shop in Kampala
- ❖He introduced a modern banking system

NanjiKhalidas Mehta

- ❖He opened up Lugazi sugar factory

MuljibhaiMadhivan

- ❖He opened up Kakira Sugar factory

Contributions of Indians in Uganda

- ❖They promote trade by building many shops
- ❖They built towns and trading centres
- ❖They built schools
- ❖They built banks
- ❖They built industries like Mukwano
- ❖They set up sugar cane plantations like Sugar, Kakira
- ❖They introduced rupees as a form of currency

Negative effect of Indians

- ❖They make profits from Uganda for their own profits
- ❖They have dominated most business in Uganda

Explorers

- ❖An explorer is a person who goes to a foreign land to study about its geographical nature.

Or

This is aperson who goes to a foreign land to discover new things about it.

Examples of explores who came to Uganda

- ❖John Speke

- Henry Morton Stanley
- Joseph Thompson
- Sir Samuel Baker
- James Grant

Reason for the coming of explorers to Uganda

- To find the source of river Nile
- To fight against slave trade
- To gain fame /prestige
- To learn more about the natural weather of Uganda
- To learn the cultures of people of Uganda

Qn: Give the major reason for the coming of Explorers to Uganda

- To find the source of river Nile

Qn: Which physical feature attracted most explorers to Uganda?

- The source of river Nile

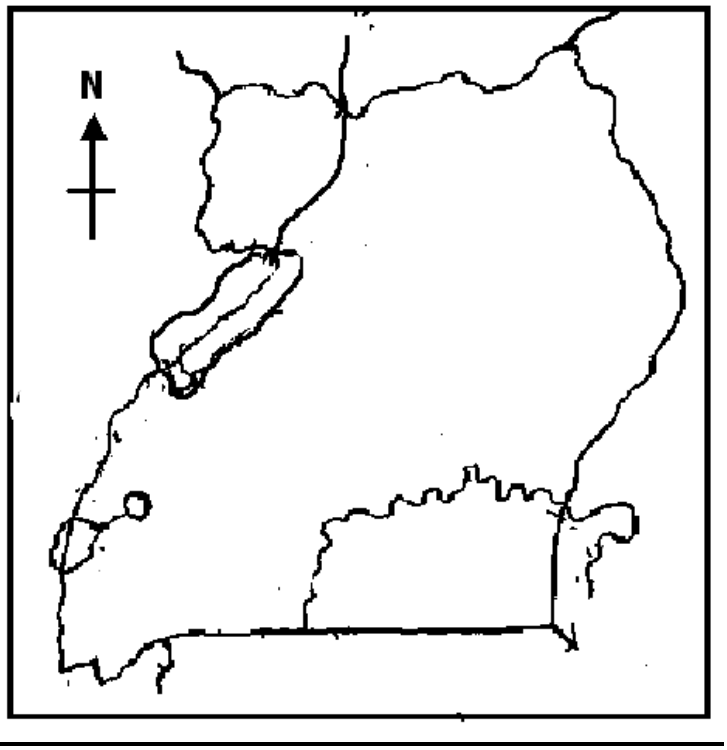
Qn: Name the organization that sent explorers to Uganda

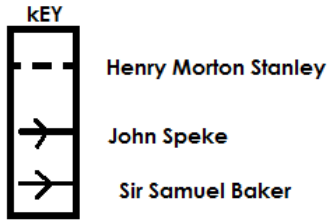
- Royal Geographical society (R.G.S)

Qn: How was RGS important to European explorers?

- It provided them with sketch maps
- It funded their journeys
- It trained them before their journey

A MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING MOVEMENT OF EARLY EXPLORERS





John Speke

1. What was John Speke's country of birth

   ❖Britain

2. What was Speke's profession?

   ❖Soldier

3. What was Burton's country of birth?

   ❖Wales

4. What was Burtons profession

   ❖An actor

5. Who was the first European explorer to enter the interior of Uganda?

❖John Speke

6. How many times did John Speke came to Uganda?

❖Once

7. Name the organization that sent Speke to Uganda

❖Royal geographical Society

8. Name the president of R.G.S who sent John Speke to Uganda

❖General Murchison

9. Why did John Speke and Burton go back to Europe as enemies?

❖They disagreed about the source of river Nile

10. Why were explorers interested in finding the source of river Nile?

❖To gain fame prestige

11. Name the two gunmen who escorted John Speke from the coast to Interior.

❖MwinyiMabruk
❖Sidi Bombay

12. Identify the local name of Lake Victoria in the following countries

❖Uganda – Lake Nalubaale
❖Kenya - Lake Sango
❖Tanzania – Lake Nyanza

13. Why was lake Nalubaale called so by the local people?

❖It was a home of gods

14. Why is it wrong to say that John Speke was the first person to see the sourceof river Nile?

❖The local people had already seen it.

15. Name the King of Karagwe who welcomed John Speke and Richard Burton?

❖King Rumanika

16. Name the features John Speke discovered.

❖Lake Victoria
❖Ripon Falls
❖Source of the Nile

17. Why did John Speke name the following features?

a) <u>Lake Victoria</u>

❖To honour the queen of England called Victoria

b) <u>Ripon falls</u>

❖To honour the president of R.G.S

18. Name the first European explorer to enter Uganda.

❖John Speke

19. Name the king of Buganda who welcomed John Speke.

❖KabakaMuteesa 1

20. Where did John Speke meet Sir Samuel Baker?

❖Gondokolo

<u>Sir Samuel Baker</u>

1. What was Baker's country of birth?
   Britain

2. What was Baker's profession?

❖Engineer/ Author

3. Name the explorer who came to Uganda with his family.

❖Sir Samuel Baker

4. Who was the wife of Sir Samuel Baker?
   Florence Baker

5. Why was Sir Samuel Baker much loved by people in Northern Uganda?

- ❖He stopped slave trade stop slave trade

6. How did Sir Samuel Baker Stop slave trade in Acholi

- ❖He built forts for protection
- ❖He gave the Acholi guns for protection

7. Mention the forts that were built by Sir Samuel baker

- ❖Fort Patiko
- ❖Fort Foweria

8. Name the group of slave traders who carried out slave trade in Northern Uganda.

- ❖Khartoumers

9. Name the physical features sir Samuel Baker discovered.

- ❖Lake Albert
- ❖Murchison falls

10. Name the president of R.G.S who sent sir Samuel Baker.

- ❖General Murchison

11. Why did Sir Samuel Baker name the following features so?

i) **Lake Albert**

- ❖To honour the husband of the queen of England

ii) **Murchison falls**

- ❖To honour the president of R.G.D by then

12. What was the local name of lake Albert.

- ❖Lake Mwitanzige

13. Name the explorer who traced for the source of river Nile from its mouth.

- ❖Sir Samuel Baker

14. Who was the king of Bunyoro by the time sir Samuel Baker arrived in Bunyoro?

❖Omukama Kamurasi

Henry Morton Stanley
Country of birth – Britain
Profession-Journalist

1. How many journeys did Stanley make to Uganda?

Two journeys

2. Which features were discovered by Henry Morton Stanley.

Mt. Rwenzori

Lake George

Lake Edward

3. Why did Stanley come to E. Africa during the following journeys

i) **First journey**

✓To look for doctor Livingstone

ii) **Second journey**

✓To prove whether lake Victoria was the source of river Nile

iii) **Third journey**

✓To rescue Emin Pasha

4. Name the organization that sponsored H.E Stanley

✓Daily Telegraph of London
✓Herald Tribune of New York

NOTE

H.M Stanley circumnavigated Lake Victoria using a canoe known as lady Alice

5. Why did H.M Stanley circumnavigate Lake Victoria

❖To prove whether Lake Victoria was the source of river Nile

6. How is H.M Stanley connected to the coming of missionaries in Uganda?

❖He wrote a letter inviting missionaries to Buganda

7. Give two reasons why KabakaMuteesa 1 invited missionaries to Buganda.

❖To teach his people how to read and write
❖To spread Christianity

8. Why didn't KabakaMuteesa 1 Write a letter to invite the missionaries

❖He was illiterate

Joseph Thompson

Country of birth - Scotland

Note: He was the first explorer to see mountain Elgon

Qn: Which organisation sent Thompson to Africa?

✓R.G.S

Qn: Why was Thompson sent to Uganda?

❖To find the shortest and direct route from the East African coast to Lake Victoria

Chaile long

❖He was the first explorer to see lake Kyoga.

Qn: Why did Henry Morton Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori Mountains of the moon?

❖It is snow capped.

Effects for the coming of explorers to Uganda

- ❖They renamed some physical features
- ❖Some explorers stopped slave trade
- ❖They made reports about African culture
- ❖They drew sketch maps of Africa
- ❖They linked Uganda to the rest of the world
- ❖They paved a way for the coming of missionaries

Qn: <u>How did explorers pave way for the coming of colonialists?</u>

- ❖They drew sketch map that guided colonialists to Uganda
- ❖They reported about the mineral wealth of Uganda
- ❖They asked their home governments to stop slave trade
- ❖They reported about Africa's culture

<u>Problems faced by explorers in Uganda</u>

- ❖Language barrier
- ❖Hostile tribes
- ❖Tropical diseases
- ❖Shortage of food and water
- ❖Attacks from dangerous wild animals
- ❖Poor transport(lack of clear routes)

Qn: Why did most explorers who came to Uganda pass through Tanzania than Kenya?

- ❖They feared hostile tribes in Kenya
- ❖They feared man eaters in Kenya

Qn: Why did most explorers who came to E. African first reported to Zanzibar?

- ❖To get permission from the sultan
- ❖To get interpreters
- ❖To get porters
- ❖To learn Kiswahili

<u>Missionaries</u>

❖Qn:Who is a missionary?

A missionary is a person who goes to a foreign land to spread the word of God.

Qn: What is a mission station?

❖This is a place where missionaries settled and operated from

Qn: Name the Kabaka who invited missionaries to come to Uganda.

❖KabakaMuteesa 1

Qn: How did H.M Stanley contribute to the coming of missionaries to Uganda?

❖He wrote a letter on behalf of the Kabaka 1 inviting missionaries.

Qn: How did KabakaMuteesa 1 contribute to the coming of missionaries

❖He requested Stanley to write a letter inviting missionaries.

<u>Examples of mission stations in Uganda</u>

❖Kisubi
❖Nateete
❖Namilyango
❖Villa Maria

Qn: Why were some mission stations built on hills?

❖For protection

<u>Reasons for the coming of missionaries</u>

To spread Christianity(major)

To introduce formal education

To stop slave trade

To introduce western culture

To teach practical skills

Qn: Name the two major groups of missionaries that came to Uganda

i) Protestants /Anglicans(1877)

ii) Catholics(1879)

Qn: Which society sent Anglican missionaries to Uganda

- ✓C.M.S (Church Missionary Society)

Qn: Who was the leader of C.M.S in Uganda?

Alexander Mackay

Qn: Mention the first three protestant missionaries to come to Uganda

- ✓Shergold smith
- ✓Rev C.T Wilson
- ✓O'neil

Qn: Name the first group of missionaries to come to Uganda.

- ❖Protestant Missionaries /Anglicans

<u>Contributions of Alexander Mackay</u>

- ❖He introduced the first printing press
- ❖He taught practical skills
- ❖He spread Christianity

Qn: Why did Alexander Mackay Introduce the first printing press in Uganda.

- ❖To print bible verses

<u>Examples of practical skills Alexander Mackay Introduced.</u>

- ❖Carpentry
- ❖Building

Qn: How did Alexander Mackay contribute to the spread of Christianity in Uganda?

- ✓He printed prayer books
- ✓He printed hymn books

Qn: Write the 3Rs in full

- Reading
- Writing
- Arithmetic

Qn: Give two ways the people of Uganda contributed to spread of Christianity

i) They provided land where churches were built

ii) They sent their children to missionary schools

iii) Some became missionaries

<u>Roman Catholic Missionaries</u>

It was the second group to come to Uganda

They came from France in 1879

They included

i) Father Simon Lourdel

ii) Brother Delmas Amans

Fr. Simon Lourdel was the leader of other Roman Catholic missionaries in Uganda

i) Father Leon Livinhac

ii) Father LudovicGirault

iii) Father Leon Barbot

Note:

- ❖Father Simon Lourdel was nicknamed Mapeera
- ❖The white fathers were sent by cardinal Lavengerie of the missionaries of Africa based in Algeria.

<u>Examples of Roman Catholic Groups that came to Uganda</u>

- ❖Millhill fathers
- ❖Verona fathers
- ❖Camboni fathers
- ❖Holy Ghost Fathers
- ❖White fathers

Qn: Name the group of missionaries which built the first missionary school.

Millhill fathers called Namilyango college

Effects for the coming of missionaries in Uganda

Social effects

- ❖They spread Christianity
- ❖They stopped slave trade
- ❖They introduced formal education (they taught people how to read and write)
- ❖They introduced western culture
- ❖They built hospitals like Mengo
- ❖They introduced new languages e.g English

Economic effects

- ❖They undermined African culture
- ❖They caused religious wars
- ❖They divided people according to sects
- ❖They made people to die as martyrs

Problems missionaries faced

- ❖Language barrier
- ❖Tropical diseases
- ❖Hostile tribes
- ❖Shortage of food
- ❖Harsh weather conditions
- ❖Poor transport and communication

How did the missionaries solve the problems below?

a) Language barrier

- ❖By hiring interpreters
- ❖They learnt African local languages
- ❖They taught literacy

b) Hostile tribes

- ❖By befriending African chiefs
- ❖They gave gifts to African chiefs and kings
- ❖They emphasized the ten commandments
- ❖They asked their home governments for protection

c) Poor transport

- ❖They constructed roads
- ❖They introduced bicycles
- ❖They hired porters

Food shortage

- ❖They befriended natives to give them food
- ❖Some carried their own food

Qn: How did missionaries pave way for the coming of colonialists?

- ❖They constructed roads that made movement of colonialists easy
- ❖Their preaching softened Africans hearts against resistance
- ❖They reported about Africa's culture
- ❖They asked their home government to stop slave trade
- ❖They asked for protection from their home government

Qn: Write a sentence about each of the following;

i) Dr. Albert cook

- ❖He built Mengo Hospital
- ❖He treated sleeping sickness around Lake Victoria

ii) Robert Ashe

❖He introduced the first bicycle in Uganda

iii) Kenneth Borup

❖He introduced fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda.

iv) Apollo Kivebulaya

❖He spread Christianity in western Uganda and DRC.

V) KataganaYohama

❖He spread Christianity in Ankole.

vi) Reverend Pilkington

❖He translated the Bible into Luganda.

Reasons why Muteesa 1 mistrusted the missionaries before he died in 1884.

❖They disobeyed him
❖They preached against his culture

Causes of religious wars

❖Political struggles by different religious groups
❖Struggle for converts by religious groups

Qn: Who succeeded KabakaMuteesa 1 after his death?

❖Kabaka Mwanga

Uganda Martyrs

❖A martyr is a person who dies for his/ her faith

Qn: Name the king of Buganda who ordered for the killing of Uganda martyrs

❖Kabaka Mwanga

Qn: Give reasons why Mwanga ordered for the killing of Christian converts/martyrs

- ❖They disobeyed his orders
- ❖They underminedAfrican culture.

Qn: Who was the chief executioner of the Uganda martyrs?

- ❖MukajaangakibuukaMufukula

Qn: Give methods used to execute Uganda martyrs.

- ❖They were burnt to death
- ❖They were speared to death
- ❖Some were beheaded
- ❖Some were castrated

Qn: Mention the first Christian converts who were killed as martyrs in Uganda

i) MakkoKakumba

ii) Yusuf Lugalama

iii) NuwaSerwanga

<u>Other Uganda Martyrs</u>

- ❖Kaloli Lwanga
- ❖Kizito Omuto (youngest)
- ❖MbagaTuzinde
- ❖Andrea Kaggwa
- ❖Joseph Mukasa Balikuddembe (Oldest)
- ❖Gonzaga Gonza
- ❖Matia Mulumba

Last two Christian martyrs who were killed in Northern Uganda

a) David Okello

b) Gideon Erwa

Places where the Uganda martyrs were killed

i) Namugongo

ii) Nakivubo

iii) Old Kampala

iv) Munyonyo

v) Busega

vi) Mityana

vii) Mengo

Importance for the killing of Christian martyrs

- ❖It strengthened faith of Christians in Uganda
- ❖Uganda martyrs were declared saints
- ❖3rd June became a public holiday in Uganda

Qn: How did the killing of Uganda martyrs strengthen faith among Christians?

- ❖It gave courage to Christians
- ❖Christians started making pilgrimages to martyrdom sites

Qn: Name the pope came to Uganda in1969 to canonize Uganda martyrs

- ❖Pope Paul VI

Qn: Why do christinas visit Namugongo shrines on 3rd June every year

- ❖To strengthen their faith
- ❖To remember the Uganda martyrs

Qn: Name the Bishop who was murdered on orders of Kabaka Mwanga

- ❖Bishop Hannington

Qn: How was Bishop Hannington murdered?

- ❖He was speared

Qn: Why was Bishop James Hannington murdered?

❖He used a wrong route to enter Buganda

Qn: Name the place where Bishop Hannington was murdered

❖At chief luba's palace

Qn: Why did Buganda Kingdom Kill all the foreigners who tried to enter it using the eastern route?

❖The Baganda thought that any foreigner who entered through the East would overthrow their king

THE COLONIALISTS/ADMINISTRATORS IN UGANDA

a) Colonialists

❖These are people from stronger countries who rule others in weaker countries on behalf of their home governments

b) Colonialism

❖This is when a weaker country is fully controlled by apowerful country politically, socially and economically

c) Colony

❖This is weaker country controlled and developed by apowerful country with the aim of having permanent settlement e.g Kenya

d) Protectorate

❖This is a weak country controlled and defend by a powerful country with an aim of economic exploitation e.g Uganda,Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

Examples of colonialists who came to Uganda

❖Colonel Henry Colville
❖Sir Harry Johnstone
❖Sir Hesketh Bell
❖Captain Fredrick Lugard
❖Sir Gerald Portal
❖Sir Walter coutts

Reasons for the coming of colonialists

- ❖To look for market for goods
- ❖To protect missionaries
- ❖To get raw materials for their home industries e.g minerals
- ❖To invest their surplus capital
- ❖To gain political pride
- ❖To stop slave trade
- ❖To get land for settlement

Egyptian attempts to colonise Uganda

i) Egypt is a country in North Africa

ii) Egypt is the African country which tried to colonise Uganda.

Reasons why Egypt wanted to colonise Uganda

- ❖To control the source of the Nile

Equatorial province

- ❖This was the region between Northern Uganda and southern Sudan
- ❖Khedive Ismail of Egypt created the Equatorial province Sir Samuel Baker

Governors of equatorial province

i) Sir Samuel Baker (1st governor)

ii) Sir Charles Gordon (2nd governor)

iii) Emin Pasha (also called Dr. Edward Schnitzer) last governor.

Qn: Who was the first governor of equatorial province?

- ❖Sir Samuel Baker

Qn: Name the king of Egypt who appointed Sir Samuel Baker as governor of Equatorial province

- ❖Khedive Ismail

Qn: Why was Sir Samuel Baker so much loved by the Acholi

❖He tried to stop Slave trade.

Qn: How did Sir Samuel Baker stop slave trade in Acholi?

✓He built forts for protection
✓He gave them guns to fight slave trade

Qn: Why did Sir Samuel Baker sent Charles Gordon to Buganda

✓To convince the Kabaka to accept Egyptian rule.

Qn: Mention the messengers who were sent by Sir Charles Gordon to Buganda to convince the king to accept Egyptian rule.

i) Chaile long

ii) Nuer Aga

iii) Lenant de Bellefonds

Qn: Who was the last governor of equatorial province?

❖Emin Pasha

Qn: Where did Emin Pasha put his headquarters?

❖At Lado.

Qn: Why did the Acholi hate Emin Pasha

❖He allowed his soldiers to participate in slave trade.

Qn: Who rescued Emin Pasha from the Mahdist?

❖Henry Morton Stanley

CAPTAIN FREDRICK LUGARD

❖He arrived in military in 1890
❖He was the representative of IBEACO (Imperial British East Africa Company)
❖He built fort Edward at old Kampala and raised the IBEACO flag
❖He was sent to establish British rule in Uganda
❖He signed an agreement of protection in1890 with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda

Provision of 1890 agreement

- ❖Buganda was to be put under protection of IBEACO
- ❖Buganda was not allowed to make any other agreement with any other European country
- ❖Officials of IBEACO were to help the Kabaka to rule the Kingdom
- ❖Missionaries were free to enter Buganda and spread Christianity

Qn: How did Omukama Kasagama of toro benefit from the coming of Lugard?

- ❖He restored himto his throne.

Qn: Why did Captain Lugard bring Sudanesesoldiers to Buganda?

- ❖To maintain peace and security in Buganda
- ❖To control religious wars in Buganda

Qn: What is amutiny?

- ❖This is when soldiers rebel against their leader.

Or

- ❖This is a refusal by soldiers to obey someone in authority.

Qn: Why did the Sudanese soldiers stage a mutinyin Jinja?

- ❖They were underfed
- ❖They were underpaid
- ❖They were tired of moving long distances
- ❖They were tired of poor working conditions
- ❖They were tired of fighting

SIR GERALD PORTAL

- ❖He arrived in Uganda in 1892
- ❖He was sent to study the political situation of Uganda
- ❖He signed on an agreement of protection with Kabaka Mwanga in1893
- ❖He built fort portal, fort Alice
- ❖Fort portal town was named after him.

Qn: Who recommended Uganda for a British protectorate in1894/

- ❖Sir Gerald Portal

Qn: Who declared Uganda as a British protectorate in 1894?

- ❖Lord Rosebery

Qn: Name the German administrator who signed an agreement with Kabaka Mwanga

- ❖Carl Peters

Qn: Which King had overthrown Omukama Kasagama from Toro Kingdom?

- ❖Omukama Kabalega

THE FORMATION OF IBEACO

- ❖IBEACO stands for imperial British East Africa Company
- ❖It started BEAA – British East Africa Association in 1887
- ❖BEAA was given a charter in1888 and its name changed to IBEACO
- ❖IBEACO was formed by Sir William Mackinnon who was its leader in E. Africa.
- ❖IBEACO had its headquarters at **Machakos** In Kenya and old Kampala in Uganda.
- ❖Captain Fredrick Lugard was sent to Uganda in 1890 as its representative and he became its leader.

Objectives/Aims /reasons why IBEACO was formed

- ❖To carryout trade
- ❖To protect missionaries
- ❖To set up better up transport and communication
- ❖To promote British rule

Qn: Give two reasons IBEACO withdrew its operations

- ❖It ran bankrupt

- ❖It faced constant civil wars

Qn: Why did IBEACO run bankrupt?

It had corrupt officials

It lacked a reliable source of income

It employed many workers who needed a big pay

It got involved in political administration which was costly.

It spent a lot of money in stopping civil wars.

Qn: <u>Why did Captain Fredrick Lugard remain behind when IBEACO collapsed</u>

- ❖To protect missionaries
- ❖To maintain British rule in Uganda
- ❖He feared that civil wars would happen again
- ❖He ever wanted to leave Sudanese soldiers he had brought to Uganda

Qn: <u>How was Bishop Alfred Tucker useful to IBEACO when it ran bankrupt?</u>

- ❖He mobilized funds for IBEACO from C.M.S

Qn: <u>Why did Bishop Alfred Tucker fund IBEACO?</u>

- ❖IBEACO was protecting missionaries

Qn: <u>How did Sir William Mackinnon improve on infrastructure in Uganda?</u>

- ❖He suggested the construction of the Uganda railway

<u>Reactions of Africans towards colonialists in Uganda</u>

i) Through collaboration

ii) Through resistance e.g stage rebellions

Qn: <u>Who is a collaborator?</u>

- This is a person who willingly accepts to promote interests of another person.

Colonial collaborators in Uganda

- SemeiKakungulu in eastern Uganda
- NuwaMbaguta in western Uganda
- Sir Apollo Kaggwa in Buganda
- OmukamaKasagama in Toro

Reasons why some Ugandans collaborated with colonialists

- They wanted to get gifts
- They wanted to get protection
- Some wanted to regain their political powers
- Due to ignorance

Qn: How did SemeiKakungulu extend colonial rule in Eastern Uganda?

- He constructed roads.
- He built an administrative centre.

Qn: State contributions of SemeiKakungulu in Uganda

- He extended colonial rule in eastern Uganda
- He constructed roads in Eastern Uganda
- He planted Mvule trees in Eastern Uganda to midfy climate
- He helped the British to capture Mwanga and Kabalega.
- He built administrative centres in Eastern Uganda

Qn: How did NuwaMbuguta promote Literacy in western Uganda?

- He built schools in western Uganda
- He encouraged parents to take their children to school

Qn: How did NuwaMbaguta promote/modify climate in western Uganda?

- He planted trees in western Uganda

COLONIAL RESISTORS

- These are people who opposed colonial rule.

Examples of colonial resistors in Uganda

- Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro
- Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda
- Chief Awich of Acholi

Reasons why some people resisted colonial rule in Uganda

- They did not want to lose their power
- They did not want their culture and traditions to be destroyed
- Colonialists lacked respect for the local kings and chiefs

Ways Ugandans resisted colonial rule

- Staging rebellions
- Boycotting European goods
- Through rioting demonstrating/striking

Rebellions in Uganda

Qn: What is a rebellion?

- A rebellion is the act of using force against a person or policy to prevent it from happening.

Rebellion that were staged in Uganda

- Kabalega' s resistance
- Nyangire Rebellion
- Mwanga's rebellion
- Lamogi rebellion

Nyangire Rebellion

The word Nyangire means I have refused.

It was staged in Bunyoro.

Causes of Nyagire Rebellion

The Banyoro never wanted to be ruled by Baganda Chiefs.

Mwanga's rebellion

It was staged by the Baganda

Causes

He feared to lose land

He feared to lose political power.

Qn. **How did the people of Bunyoro benefit from Nyangire rebellion?**

- It promoted the spirit of nationalism among the Banyoro.

Lamogi rebellion

- ❖It was staged by chief Awich of Payera.
- ❖It was staged in Acholi community.

Causes

- ❖The Acholi never wanted to register their guns/disarming of the aims.

How did Lamogi rebellion come to an end?

- ✓ After disarming the people of Acholi.

Kabalega's resistance

- ❖It was staged by Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro
- ❖It was staged to defend the Nyoro culture
- ❖Kabalega never wanted to lose his powers

Effects of resistance against colonial rule

- ❖People lost their lives during fighting
- ❖A lot of property was destroyed
- ❖Some traditional leaders were exiled and imprisoned

Reasons why Africans were easily defeated

- ❖They lacked military skills
- ❖Colonialists had superior weapons

- ❖Africans were not united

Qn: Name the country where Kabalega and Mwanga were imprisoned.

Seychelles Islands

Reasons why colonialists were interested in finding the source of R.Nile?

- ❖To use it for transport/navigation
- ❖To control the Nile valley countries

HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION

Qn: What is a nation?

- ❖A nation is a group of people living together within a defend boundary under one government

TYPES OF NATIONS

i) Monolithic nation

ii) Heterogenous nation

Monolithic nation

- ❖This is a nation where people speak the same language and have the same culture e.g Rwanda

Heterogenous nation

- ❖This is a nation where people speak different languages and have different cultures e.g Uganda

Characteristics of a nation

- ❖It has well defined boundaries
- ❖It has national symbols
- ❖It has government organs
- ❖It has national forces
- ❖It has a head of state

Qn: How did Uganda become a nation?

i) Through signing agreements/treaties

ii) Fixing boundaries

Treaties/agreements.

- A treaty /agreement is a natural understanding between two or more parties.

Examples of treaties in Uganda during colonial time

- 1900 Buganda agreement
- 1900 Toro Agreement
- 1901 Ankole agreement
- 1933 Bunyoro agreement

Reasons for signing treaties in Uganda during colonial time

- To extend colonial rule
- To show superiority /influence
- To ease administration
- To control conflicts between African communities

THE 1900 BUGANDA AGREEMENT

Parties that signed the 1900 Buganda agreement

a) Buganda Kingdom

b) British protectorate government

Personalities who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement

i) Buganda Kingdom - Sir Apollo Kaggwa

ii) British protectorate government – Sir Harry Johnston

Qn: **Who was the King of Buganda in1900**?

KabakaDaudiChwa

Qn: Why were the following kings unable to sign the 1900 Bugnda Agreement

i) **KabakaDaudiChwa**

- ❖He was still an infant

ii) **Kabaka Mwanga**

- ❖He was in exile

Qn: **Who is a regent?**

A regent is someone who rules a kingdom on behalf an un able King

Regents/helpers ogKabakaDaudiChwa

- ❖Sir Apollo Kaggwa
- ❖Zakaria Kisingiri
- ❖StanlasMugwanya

Qn: Why was the 1900 Buganda Agreement signed?

i) To strengthen British rule

ii) The British wanted to collect taxes

iii) The British wanted to get land

Terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement

- ❖Taxation
- ❖Land
- ❖Governance

Recommendations of the 1900 Buganda agreement

- ❖Hut and gun taxes were to be introduced
- ❖Kabaka's powers were to be reduced and added to the Lukiiko
- ❖Land was to be divided into mailo and crown land
- ❖The kabaka was to be given the title of his highness instead of His Majesty.
- ❖The number of members on the lukiiko was to be increased.
- ❖Buganda Kingdom was to be enlarged to 20 countries.
- ❖Buganda's boundaries were to be fixed

Effects of the 1900 Buganda agreement

- ❖Hut and gun taxes were introduced.
- ❖Kabaka's powers were reduced and added to Lukiiko
- ❖Buganda's land was divided into mailo and crownland
- ❖Kabaka's title was changed from his majesty to highness
- ❖The number of members on the lukiiko was increased
- ❖Buganda kingdom was enlarged to 20 counties.
- ❖Buganda boundaries were fixed.

Qn; <u>Why did the youth in Buganda fear to build huts?</u>

- ❖They feared to pay hut tax.

Qn: <u>What was the role of missionaries during the signing of the 1900 Buganda agreement?</u>

- ❖They acted as chief advisors

Qn: What do you understand by the following?

i) <u>Mailo land</u>

- ❖This was land which was given to Kabaka and his chiefs

ii) <u>Crownland</u>

- ❖This was land which was given to the British protectorate government.

<u>Reasons why crownland was created during the 1900 Buganda agreement</u>

- ❖To build administrative offices
- ❖To build places of worship
- ❖To build schools
- ❖To build hospitals

Qn: Why was Mailo land called so?

It was measured in square miles.

Qn: Mention the taxes that were introduced in the 1900 Buganda agreement.

i) Hut tax

ii) Gun tax

Reasons for establishing hut and gun taxes.

To get money for paying workers

To build schools

To build hospitals

To meet administrative cost.

Qn: Which group of people paid the following taxes?

i) Hut tax - hut owners

ii) Gun tax – gun owners

Qn: How did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the following?

i) The size of Bunyoro

- Bunyoro lost its counties to Buganda i.eBuyaga and Bugangaizi

ii) Kabaka powers

- Kabaka powers were reduced and added to the Lukkiko.

ii) Buganda's land

- Buganda's land was divided into Mailo and crownland

iv) The people of Buganda

- They started paying taxes

THE 1901 ANKOLE AGREEMENT

It was signed by OmugabeKahaya and Sir Fredrick Jackson who was a British commissioner

Effect of the 1901 Ankole agreement

a) Ankole Kingdom was enlarged by adding some countries from Bunyoro

b) Hut and gun taxes were introduced

c) Ankole became part of Uganda protectorate

d) The title of Prime minister was introduced (Enganzi)

Note: NuwaMbuguta was the prime minister (Enganzi) of Ankole in1901

Terms of 1901 Ankole Agreement

- Land
- Taxation
- Governance

Examples of counties that were added to Ankole Kingdom from Bunyoro

- Bahweju
- Igara
- Kajara
- Bunyaruguru

1900 TORO AGREEMENT

- It was signed by Omukama Kasagama of Toro and Sir Harry Johnston

Terms of the 1900 Toro Agreement.

- Land
- Taxation
- Governance

Effects of the 1900 Toro Agreement

- Hut and Gun taxes were introduced
- Crown land was given to the British governance
- Toro became part of Uganda Protectorate
- Toro was officially separated from Bunyoro

1933 Bunyoro Agreement

- It was signed by Benard Henry Bourdillon and Omukama Tito GafabusaWinyi Of Bunyoro.

Effects of the 1933 Bunyoro Agreement

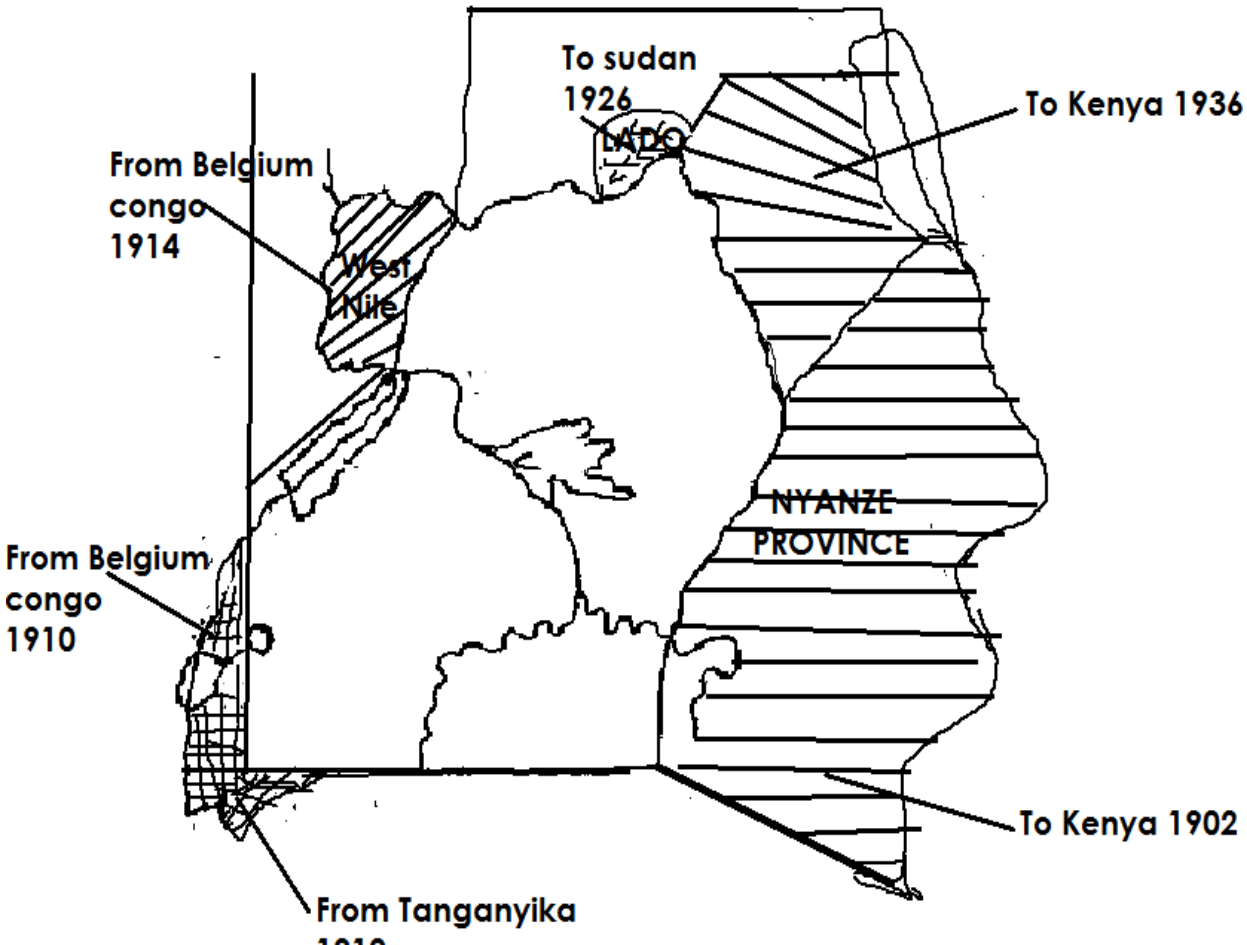
- ❖Bunyoro was divided into six counties
- ❖Poll tax was introduced
- ❖All minerals belonged to the British governance.
- ❖Game reserves belonged to the British protectorate government
- ❖Omukama greed to cooperate with the governor

THE EVOLUTION OF UGANDA BOUNDARIES.

This was the gradual fixing of Uganda's boundaries

During the fixing of Uganda's boundaries, some parts were taken while others were added to Uganda.

A MAP SHOWING EVOLUTION OF UGANDA'S BOUNDARIES



Nyanza Province

It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902 from the followingreasons;

- ❖They wanted the railway line to be under one administrationWestNile.
- ❖The British wanted to have full control over river Nile.

Lado enclave

- ❖To separate the Sudanese from Acholi

Why?

- ❖To control resistance against colonial rule.

North eastern part of Uganda

- ❖To separate Karimajong from the Turkina

Why?

- ❖To control cattle rustling.

Western part of Uganda

- ❖To use the rift valley as a natural boundary

Qn: Give reasons why colonialists used physical features to fix boundaries

i) They are permanent

ii) They can easily be seen

Negative effects of fixing boundaries

- ❖Some natives lost their historical origin
- ❖Some natives were separated from their relatives
- ❖It increases smuggling
- ❖Some tribes were split into two
- ❖Some people were displaced
- ❖People lost land

Colonial administrative system (methods of administration)

i) Direct rule

ii) Indirect rule

Indirect rule

- ❖This was a system of administration where colonialists used local leaders to rule natives on their behalf

Qn: Who introduced indirect rule in Uganda?

- ❖Captain Fredrick Lugard.
- ❖He wrote it in his book called Dual Mandate

Advantages of indirect rule

- ❖It was cheap
- ❖It controlled rebellions
- ❖It solved the problem of language barrier
- ❖It preserved African culture

Disadvantage of indirect rule

- ❖Local leaders were used ad puppets
- ❖It caused divisions among natives
- ❖Local leaders lost total controls over their areas

QN: How was indirect rule cheap?

- ❖It was cheaper to pay Africans than Europeans

Qn: Why did the British decide to use indirect rule?

i) It was cheap

ii) They lacked manpower

iii) They feared direct blame incase of any problem.

Direct rule

- ❖This is a system of administration where the colonialists ruled natives by themselves

Note:

- ❖The British used direct rule in some Parts of Uganda e.g Karamoja and Acholi
- ❖In Uganda, direct rule was used in areas where people were resistant

Disadvantages of indirect rule

- ❖It promoted rebellions
- ❖It led to language barrier
- ❖African culture was destroyed
- ❖Native rulers lost their power/authority

Ways colonialists showed control over their areas

- ❖By raising their national flags
- ❖By collecting taxes
- ❖They demarcated boundaries
- ❖They taught their languages
- ❖They encouraged the growing of cash crops

The British commissioners and governors in Uganda

Qn: Which title was given to the first British administrators in Uganda?

- ❖Commissioners

Qn: Why did the British change the title from commissioner to governor in 1905?

- ❖The British had transferred their headquarters from London to Uganda

Qn: Where were the headquarters of the British in Uganda?

- ❖Entebbe

Examples of British Commissioners in Uganda

Colonel Henry Colville

- ❖He was the first British commissioner in Uganda
- ❖He fought and defeated Kabalega and Mwanga
- ❖He bought Bunyoro under British rule

Sir Harry Johnston

❖He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British

Examples of British governors in Uganda

Sir Hesketh Bell 1905 – 1910

❖He was the first British governor in UgNDA
❖He encourages the growing of cash crops e.g cotton
❖He constructed many roads
❖He started the department of agriculture in Uganda
❖He introduced the first ford car
❖He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali
❖He established steamers on L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Albert
❖He built port Bell at Luzira.

Sir Frederick Jackson 1911 -1918

❖He governed Uganda during the first world war.
❖Mulago hospital construction started during his term of office
❖He overcame the Lamogi rebellion of 1911 – 1912

Sir Robert Thone Coryndon 1918 -1922

❖He established legislative council (LEGCO) in 1921

Sir Geoffrey .F. Archer(1922 – 1925)

❖He promoted education by building schools
❖He opened up Makerere college

Sir William Gowers(1925 – 1932)

❖He started the department of education

Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon (1935 – 1939)

❖He supported the established of More schools

Sir Philip Mitchell(1935 – 1939)

❖He promoted higher education in Uganda
❖He changed Makerere college into a university

❖Sir Charles Dundas(1939 – 1944)
❖He governed Uganda during world war two.
❖He drew up a development plan for Uganda.

Sir John Hathon Hall(1944 – 1953)

❖He stopped many riots in Uganda
❖The first Political party was formed during his term
❖The first Ugandans on Legco were nominated during his term

Sir Andrew Cohen(1952 – 1957)

❖He built the parliamentary building
❖He Owenfalls dam was completed during his term
❖Radio Uganda was opened during his term
❖He built NYTIL(Nyanza Textile Industries)
❖He exiled KabakaMuteesa 11 to Britain

Sir Fredrick Crawford(1957 – 1961)
❖He started the department of health
❖He completed the parliamentary building
❖He organized the first general elections in1961

Sir Walter Coutts(1961 – 1962)

❖He organized the independence elections of 1962
❖He handed independence to Uganda in1962
❖He was the last British Governor in Uganda

Effects of colonial rule in Uganda

Political effects

❖Local chief learnt new administrative skills
❖Modern laws were introduced
❖Natives were protected from cruel kings and chiefs
❖Colonial government started paying local chiefs
❖Some kingsgot protection e.gKasagama of Toro

Economic effects

- ❖New crops were introduced
- ❖New taxes were introduced
- ❖Modern industries were built
- ❖Transport and communication networks were improved
- ❖Money was introduced

Social effects

- ❖New religions were introduced
- ❖Hospitals were built
- ❖Schools and colleges were built
- ❖They introduced new dressing code.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Qn: What does the term independence mean?

Independence refers to the freedom from political, social and economic oppression.

Or

Independence means being free from colonial rule

Characteristics of colonial administrative systems

- ❖Introductions of taxes
- ❖Changes in the economy
- ❖Foreign laws
- ❖Land ownership
- ❖Introduction of cash crops
- ❖Forced labour
- ❖Segregation
- ❖Indirect rule

Introduction of taxes

Qn: How were local people able to pay taxes?

- ❖By growing cash crops

Qn: Why did the British make local people to pay taxes?

- ❖To pay salaries for administrators
- ❖To provide social services

Changes in economy

The economy of Uganda changed from barter trade to monetary trade (cash economy).

Qn: Which form of currency was introduced by the following?

i) Arab traders - cowrie shells

ii) Indian traders – Indian rupees

iii) The British – Shillings

Foreign laws

Qn: Why did the British introduce laws?

- ❖To maintain law and order

Land ownership

Qn: **Name the land which belonged to the British protectorate government**

crownland

Introduction of cash crops

Qn: Why did the British introduce cash crop growing in Uganda?

- ❖To enable Ugandans to get money to pay taxes.
- ❖To get market for their goods.
- ❖To get new materials for their home industries.

Qn: List down cash crops that were introduced by the British

i) Coffee

ii) Cotton

iii) Sugarcane

iv) Tea

v) Tobacco

Ways Africans were mistreated by the British colonialists

- ❖Through forced labour
- ❖Paying heavy taxes
- ❖Buying native goods at low prices
- ❖Some were improned
- ❖Some people were killed
- ❖Some people lost land to the colonialists
- ❖Some were exiled
- ❖They were segregated.

Ways Africans protected themselves against colonial rule

- ✓By staging rebellions
- ✓Through riots, strikes,demonstrations.
- ✓Through boycotts.

Formation of LEGCO

i) Legco stands for ***Legislative Council***.

ii) It was formed in 1921 by Sir Robert Thone Coryndon

Qn: **Why was legco formed**?

- ✓ To make laws
- ✓ To advise the colonial government

- ❖ Qn: **Why were Ugandans not happy with the composition of Legco before 1945**?
  They were not represented.

Qn: **Name the British governor who nominated the first three Ugandans**

On Legco in1945.

- ❖ Sir John Hathon Hall

Qn: **Name the first three Ugandans on the legislature council**

i) Kawalya Kaggwa for central region

ii) YekoniaZirabamuzaale for eastern region

iii) PeteroNyangabyakiAkiiki for western region

Qn**: who was nominated to be Legco representative for northern Uganda** in **1949**?

- ❖ YekosofatiInnyon

Qn: **How could someone become a member of legco between 1945 – 1949**?

- ❖ Through nomination

Qn: **Why were Ugandans much interested in joining LEGCO**?

- ❖ They wanted fair laws
- ❖ They wanted their views to be represented

Qn: **What is nationalism**?

- ❖ Nationalism is love one's pride for one's country.

<u>Ways Ugandans demanded for independence</u>

- ❖ Through forming political parties
- ❖ Through demonstrations/riots
- ❖ Through writing articles in newspaper against evils of the British
- ❖ By boycotting European goods

Qn: <u>Give reasons Why Ugandans demanded for independence</u>

- ❖ To get fair laws
- ❖ To regain their lost land
- ❖ To end unfair taxes

- ❖ African kings and chiefs wanted to rule their own people
- ❖ They wanted to end racial segregation

Problems faced by Ugandans in the struggle for independence

- ❖ Many people died
- ❖ Some leaders were exiled
- ❖ There was displacement of people from their land
- ❖ Poor transport and communication
- ❖ Disunity among people
- ❖ Illiteracy among Ugandans
- ❖ Some were imprisoned

Uganda African Farmer's Union

- ❖ It was formed by Ignatius KangaveMusaazi

Reasons for its formation

- ❖ To fight for farmer's rights.
- ❖ They demanded for fair prices of cotton.

Reasons for formation of Bataka Party

- ❖ They wanted some chiefs to be removed from the Lukiiko.
- ❖ They wanted more Lukiiko members to be elected by people.
- ❖ They wanted Lukiiko to be independent from the British.
- ❖ They wanted to keep Buganda separate from the rest of Uganda.
- ❖ They did not want Buganda to be part of the East African Federation.
- ❖ They wanted land to be returned to clan heads than belonging to Kabaka and his chiefs.
- ❖ They wanted fair laws on LEGCO.

Qn: Why was KabakaMuteesa 11 exiled by Sir Andrew Cohen?

i) He rejected the proposed East African Federation.

II) He wanted Buganda to have a separate independence.

Iii) He mobilized the Banyoro not to send representatives on Legco.

Qn: **What is a federation**?

- ❖ This is a union of countries to form one government.

Qn: **Why did KabakaMuteesa 11 reject the proposed East African Federation**?

I) He feared to lose Buganda's land to settlers

ii) He never wanted Buganda to lose its special status

iii) He never wanted to lose his political powers

<u>Namirembe Agreement of 1954</u>

Qn: **Why was the Namirembe Agreement signed**?

- ❖ To return KabakaMuteesa 11 from exile.

- ❖ Qn:**Why was the Namirembe agreement called so**?

  - ➢ It was sign at Namirembe hill.

<u>Personalities who signed the Namirembe agreement</u>

a) Sir Keith Hancock - British colonial government

b) MichealKintu - Buganda Kingdom

Qn; Who upheld the throne of Buganda Kingdom when Edward Mutesa11was in exile?

- ✓ MichealKintu

<u>Formation of political parties</u>.

Qn: <u>What is a political party?</u>

- ❖ This is a group of people with the same ideas on how to run a country.

Or

- ❖ A political party is a group of people who are willing to rule a country.

Characteristics of a political party

- ❖ It should be registered
- ❖ It should have a name
- ❖ It should have a symbol for identification
- ❖ It should have a supreme leader
- ❖ It should have a constitution

Qn: Why were political parties formed in Uganda in 1950's.

- ❖ To unite People
- ❖ To fight for independence
- ❖ To fight for people's right
- ❖ To promote democracy

Examples of political parties before independence

- ❖ Uganda National Congress (UNC)
- ❖ Democratic party (DP)
- ❖ United Congress party (UCP)
- ❖ Uganda people's congress (UPC)
- ❖ Uganda People's Union(UPU)
- ❖ KabakaYekka(K.Y)

Qn: How did political parties help to fight for independence?

- ❖ They united people
- ❖ They mobilized people

Political parties and their founders

Political party	founder	year of formation
U.N.C	Ignatius KangaveMusaazi	1952
D.P	Joseph Kasolo	1954
U.P.C	Dr. Apollo Milton Obote	1960
K.Y	Augustine Kamya Masembe.S.	1961

Qn: What was the first political party to be formed in Uganda?

- ❖ UNC(Uganda National Congress)

Qn: Name the two political parties that joined to form U.P.C

- ❖ U.N.C (Uganda National Congress)
- ❖ U.P.C (Uganda People's Union)

Qn: How did united Congress Party come into existence?

- ❖ After the splitting of U.N.C

Note: It was led by David Lubega

Aims of Democratic Party

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

Qn: **Which political party won the 1961 general elections**?

- ❖ D.p (Democratic Party)

Qn: **Who won the 1961 general elections**?

- ❖ Benedicto Kiwanuka

Qn: **Who was the first chief minister of Uganda**?

- ❖ Benedicto Kiwanuka

Qn: **What title was given to the leader of government in1961**?

- ❖ Chief Minister

Qn: **Which title was given to the leader of government in1962 – 1966?**

- ❖ Executive Prime Minister

Aims of K.Y

- ❖ To protect interests of Buganda
- ❖ To secure a favorable political position for Kabaka in the independent Uganda.

Qn: Why did UPC form an alliance with KY IN 1961?

- ❖ To win the 1962 general elections
- ❖ To destroy the support and influence of democratic party.

Ways how political parties struggled for Uganda's independence

- ❖ By writing news articles against colonialism
- ❖ They united people
- ❖ They mobilized people
- ❖ They organized demonstrations and boycotts

Problems political parties faced in the struggle for independence

- ❖ Shortage of funds
- ❖ Some leaders were imprisoned
- ❖ Disunity among political leaders
- ❖ Illiteracy amongpeople.

Qn: What was the aim of the Lancaster conference?

- ❖ To plan for Uganda's independence

Recommendations of the Lancaster conference

i) The leader of Uganda's government was to be prime minister.

ii) Buganda was to remain part of Uganda.

Note:**After the Lancaster conference different kingdoms and chiefdoms Joined to form Uganda.**

TERM THREE

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION

Qn: **What is an independent nation**?

- ❖ This is a country which is free from colonial rule

The independence of Uganda

Questions

1. **When did Uganda get her independence**?
   - ❖ 9th October 1962
2. **Which political party led Uganda to her independence**?
   - ❖ Uganda People's Congress
3. **Who led Uganda to independence**?
   - ❖ Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

Note: Apollo Milton Obote got instruments of power from Duke of Kent.

4. **Name the first executive prime minister of Uganda.**
   - ❖ Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
5. **What title was given to the leader of Uganda after independence**
   - ❖ Prime Minister
6. **Why did UPC make an alliance with KY in 1962**?
   - ❖ To win the independence election
   - ❖ To reduce the support of DPin Uganda
7. **How was the union treated on the Independence day**?
   - ❖ It was lowered.

Instruments of power Obote got from Duke of Kent.

- ❖ Dummy Key
- ❖ Uganda flag
- ❖ Uganda coat of arms
- ❖ Uganda Constitution

8. **What is a republic**?

- ❖ A republic is a country ruled by an elected president

9. **Which constitution granted Uganda independence**?

- ❖ The 1962 constitution

10. Which constitution abolished Kingdoms and chiefdoms in Uganda?

- ❖ The 1967 republican constitution

<u>UgandanPresidents since independence.</u>

1. Sir Edward Muteesa 11 (1963 – 1967)
2. Dr. Apollo Milton Obote (1967 – 1971)
3. Idi Amin Dada (1971 -1979)
4. Yusuf KirondeLule (April – June 1979)
5. Godfrey LukongweBinaisa (June 1978 – May 1980)
6. Paul Muwonga (May - Dec 1980)
7. Apollo Milton Obote (1980 – 1985)
8. Tito Okello Lutwa (1985 – 1986)
9. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (1986 - update)

<u>Political parties that took part in 1980 general elections</u>

- ❖ UPC under Obote
- ❖ DP under Paul KawangaSsemwogerere
- ❖ UPM Under YoweriKaguta Museveni
- ❖ CP under Mayanja Nkangi

Note:

- ❖ UPC won the 1980 general elections

6. **Name the three rebel groups that fought against Obote's government**.

- National resistance army (Museveni)
- Federal Democratic Movement (George Nkwangi)
- Uganda Freedom Movement (Andrew Lutakome)

Symbols of Uganda as a nation

Qn: **What are symbols of a nation**?

- These are different items that identify a nation.

Examples of national attributes/symbols

- Uganda National flag
- Uganda national coat of arms
- Uganda national constitution
- Uganda national motto
- Uganda national anthem
- Uganda national emblem
- Uganda national currency

Uganda national flag

1.**Name the three colours that make up the Uganda national flag**.

- Black
- Yellow
- Red

Qn: **Who designed the Uganda national flag**?

Grace Ibingira

Meaning of the colours.

a) Black

- It represents the colour of Africans.
- It represents African identify.

b) Yellow

- Uganda receives abundant sunshine
- Represents tropical mate experienced in Uganda

c) Red

- ❖ It represents brotherhood

N:B The white colour stands bright future of the Uganda national flag Uganda/peace



Question

1: Name the bird found on the Uganda flag.

- ❖ Crested crane

2: Why is the crested crane drawn standing on one leg?

- ❖ To show that Uganda is moving forward to development

3. When is the Uganda flag flown at half-mast?

- ❖ When these is a national mourning

4. **Which flag replaced the union jack on the day of independence**?

- ❖ Uganda flag

5. Name the British official who lowered the Union jack.

- ❖ Sydney small

6. Who raised the Uganda flag on the day of the independence?

- ❖ AkorimoKanuti

7. Name the first flag in Uganda.

- ❖ IBEACO flag

8. Which flag replaced IBEACO Flag?

- Union jack

Places where the Uganda national flag is flown

- At parliament
- At government ministries
- At district headquarters
- At state house
- At Uganda embassies and high commissions
- At national radio and television stations
- At learning institutions like schools
- At the national airport
- At government hospitals

Importance of the Uganda Flag

- It identifies Uganda as an independent nation
- It promotes national unity

Qn: When is the national flag sometimes flown along streets?

- It is a symbol of welcoming the visiting head of state
- During national celebrations

Occasions when the national flag is flown

- During independence celebrations
- During Heroes day celebrations
- During school assemblies
- On liberation day

Situations that may lead to national mourning

- Death of the president.
- When a calamity has befallen a country.

Ways of showing respect to the national flag

- It should not touch the ground when being carried.
- It should not be left under rain.

- ❖ When being raised people around should stand upright and those in uniform should salute the flag.
- ❖ When being raised the crested crane should face the mast.
- ❖ It should not be used for making clothes.

Why should the national football team carry the national flag whengoing for international matches.

- ❖ For identification

National Anthem

- ❖ This is the national song of Uganda.

Qn: **Who composed the Uganda national anthem**?

- ❖ George Wilberforce kakoma
- ❖ Kakoma was assisted by Peter Wingard.

Qn: Name the anthem which was being sung in Uganda before independence.

- ❖ On 9th October, 1962.

Qn: How do people show respect to the Uganda national Anthem?

- ❖ By standing upright when being sung
- ❖ People who cannot stand should put up their right arm.

Qn: Occasions when the national anthem is sung

- ❖ During school assemblies
- ❖ During parliamentary sessions
- ❖ During school debates
- ❖ During liberation days
- ❖ During Heroes day celebrations
- ❖ During independence celebrations
- ❖ At a public occasion when people gather

Importance of the national anthem

- ❖ It promotes national unity
- ❖ It promotes patriotism and nationalism.
- ❖ It promotes fear for God among Ugandans.

Note

- ❖ Patriotism is one's love and willingness to defend his or her country.

Stanzas of the Uganda national anthem.

STANZA ONE.

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,

We lay our future in theyhands,

United free, for liberty

Together we will always stand

STANZA TWO.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom

Our love and labour we give

And with the neighbours all

At our country's call

In peace and friendship we will live

STANZA THREE.

Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us,

By sun and fertile soil grown

We shall always stand

The pearl of the Africa's crown

Qn: Name the British Prime minister who called Uganda the Pearl of Africa

- Sir Winston Churchill.

Qn: Why did sir Winston Churchill Uganda the pearl of Africa

- Uganda had beautiful scenaries.

Qn: What title is given to the Uganda anthem?

- Pearl of Africa

Meaning of different items on the Uganda coat of arms.

Crested crane

- It symbolizes the humility and gentility of Ugandans.

The kob

- It represents Uganda's abundant wild life.

The shield and spears

- They represent traditional weapons for defence.

The sun.

- It shows tropical climate of Uganda.
- It shows that Uganda receives abundant sunshine throughout the year.

Drum

- It represents culture of Ugandans
- It represents traditional means of communication

Coffee and Cotton

- They represent Uganda as an agricultural country.
- They represent Uganda's major cashcrops.

Uganda national motto

- It shows that Ugandans are God fearing people.

Blue strips at the bottom of the shields

- ❖ They represent the source of river Nile in Uganda.

Blue strips at the top of the shield

- ❖ They represent Uganda's water bodies

Hills with green colour

- ❖ It represents abundant vegetation and landscape of Uganda

Black background on the shield

- ❖ It represents the colour of Ugandans

Importance of national coat of arms

- ❖ It symbolizes nation identify
- ❖ It is a national seal on important documents
- ❖ It is used to identify government property

Documents on which the national coat of arm appear /designed

- ❖ National constitution
- ❖ National currency
- ❖ Official government document
- ❖ Presidential vehicle
- ❖ Government building e.g. State house, parliamentary building and court buildings.

Qn: Whatname is given to the official flag of the president?

- ❖ Presidential standard flag.

Qn: Who designed the Uganda national court of arms?

- ❖ Paul Mukasa

NATIONAL MOTTO

- ❖ The Uganda national motto is FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Qn: Name the school where the Uganda national motto was first used

- ❖ Busoga College Mwiri

Importance of the national motto

- ❖ It promotes love for one's country
- ❖ It promotes national identify
- ❖ It promotes unity among citizens
- ❖ It symbolizes that Uganda's are God fearing people

Uganda national Emblem

Uganda national emblem is the crested crane.

Qn: Why was the crested crane chosen as the Uganda national emblem?

- ❖ It is a gentile bird
- ❖ It is a peaceful bird
- ❖ It is a graceful bird
- ❖ It is a humble bird

Qn: What does the crested crane symbolizes?

- ❖ It symbolizes that Ugandans are peace loving people

Qn: Why is the crested crane drawn standing on one leg?

- ❖ It shows that Uganda is moving forward to development.

Government official objects where the crested crane appear.

- ❖ National flag
- ❖ Security flag
- ❖ Number plates
- ❖ Bank of Uganda buildings
- ❖ Parliamentary currency
- ❖ National coat of arms
- ❖ Huts of prison, police and army officials

Qn: Why is it wrong for a Ugandan to kill a crested crane?

- ❖ It is Uganda's national emblem.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

1. What is a national language?

   - ❖ This is a local language spoken and under stood by most citizens in a country.

2. Give two reasons why Uganda does not have a national language.

   - ❖ It has many tribes.

3. What is Uganda's official language?

   - ❖ English.

4. Why does Uganda use English as the official language?

   - ❖ It was colonized by Britain.

5. What is an official language?

   - ❖ This is a language used in government offices.

Advantages of having a national language.

- ❖ It promotes national unity
- ❖ It promotes trade
- ❖ It brings a sense of belonging
- ❖ It promotes easy communication

Uganda national currency

- ❖ The Uganda shillings is the national currency
- ❖ Uganda currency is in both paper and coins

Qn:What is the Uganda legal lender?

Uganda shillings.

Types of money

- ➢ Paper notes
- ➢ Coins

Features found on different denominations of Uganda shillings

Denominations	**Unique feature**

50/=	Head of antelope
100/=	cow
200/=	fish
500/=	Head of a crested crane
1000/=	Antelope
2000/	fish
5000/=	nest,bird
10,000/=	banana plant
20,000/=	cow
50,000/=	mountain gorilla

Examples of foreign currency commonly used in Uganda

Us Dollar

The central bank.

- The central bank in Uganda is called **Bank of Uganda**.
- It is head by the **Governor.**

Duties of the central bank

- It prints new money
- It controls money incirculation.
- It gives licences to commercial banks
- It gives loans to commercial banks
- It controls forex bureaus
- It manages public debts
- It buys valuable minerals like gold.

Commercial banks

- These are banks where people keep their money safe.

Examples of commercial banks

i) Stanbic bank

ii) Centenary bank

iiI) Tropical bank

iv) DFCU bank

V) Absa bank

vi) Diamond Trust bank

vii) Equity bank

importance of commercial banks

- ❖ They create employment /jobs
- ❖ They keep people's money safe
- ❖ They give loans to people
- ❖ They give financial advice to people

Why people keep their money in banks

- ❖ To get interest
- ❖ To get loans
- ❖ For their money to be safe
- ❖ It keeps government important documents
- ❖ It keeps money for commercial banks

NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY

- ❖ A national capital city is the main administrative centre in the country.
- ❖ Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.
- ❖ Entebbe was the colonial capital city of Uganda.

Qn: Why was the capital city of Uganda transferred from Entebbe toKampala?

- ❖ Kampala is centrally located.

Qn: **Name the body that governs Kampala city**.

- ❖ Kampala Capital city Authority. (KCCA)

Qn: **What title is given to the political head of capital city authority**?

- ❖ Lord Mayor.

Qn; **What title is given to the head of civil servants in a city /municipality**?

- ❖ Town clerk

Duties of KCCA

i) To clean the city

ii) To put lights on streets

iii) To collect taxes in the city

iv) To construct and maintain roads in the city

v) It sets ordinances in the city.

Importance of Kampala as a city.

i) It serves as the main administrative centre

ii) It serves as the main trading centre

Problems faced by people in Kampala.

i) High crime rates

ii) Traffic jam during rush hours

iii) Poor sanitation

iv) Unemployment

What is slum?

- A slum is an area congested with unplanned houses.

DEMOCRACY

- Democracy is a type of government that allows citizens to use their power and authority.

Or

- This is a type of government that allows citizens to exercise their rights.

Signs /indicators of democracy

i) Freedom of speech

ii) Freedomof worship

iii) Freedom of movement

iv) Freedom of expression

v) Freedom of association.

Name the town where democracy started.

- Athens of Greece.

<u>Ways democracy is practiced in Uganda</u>.

i) Through freedom of worship

ii) Through freedom of expression

iii) Through freedom of association

iv) Through freedom of press

v) Through freedom of speech

vi) Through freedom of movement

<u>Ways democracy is practiced in schools</u>.

i) Through freedom of worship

ii) Through freedom of expression

iii) Through freedom of association

iv) Through electing prefects

Qn: **How is democracy exercised in the following ways.**

a) <u>Association</u>

i) By attending political rallies.

ii) By forming clubs.

b) <u>Freedom of press</u>

- ❖ People are free to write articles in newspapers.

c) Freedom of movement

- ❖ People are free to move to any part of the country

d) Freedom of worship

- ❖ People are free to pray from any where

Importance of democracy.

- ❖ It promotes peaceful transition of leaders.
- ❖ It promotes unity among people.
- ❖ It promotes human rights.
- ❖ It helps people to choose their ownleaders.

Challenges /problems faced by democracy.

- ❖ Corrupt political leaders
- ❖ Dictatorship
- ❖ Vote rigging
- ❖ Ignorance of citizen about their rights
- ❖ Bribing voters.
- ❖ Threatening voters.

Roles of citizens in democracy.

- ❖ Participating in elections
- ❖ Promoting human rights
- ❖ Promoting peace, security and unity

ELECTIONS

- ❖ An election is a democratic way of choosing leaders.

Qn: What is the minimum age in which one can participate in elections in Uganda?

- ❖ 18 Years

Qn: Why are children not allowed to vote in an election?

- ❖ They cannot make their own decision
- ❖ They are taken to be young according to the constitution of Uganda

Types of elections

- ❖ Parliamentary elections
- ❖ By elections
- ❖ Presidential elections
- ❖ By elections
- ❖ Referendum
- ❖ By elections
- ❖ This is an election held to fill a vacant political post

Causes of a by election

- ❖ When an elected political leader dies.
- ❖ When an elected political leader runs insane.
- ❖ When an elected political leader resigns.
- ❖ When an elected political leader has rigged voters
- ❖ When an elected political leader has been exiled.

Qn: What does the electoral commission do when election results have been nullified by the courts of law?

- ❖ It organizes a by – election

Examples of leaders who acquire offices through elections.

i) President

ii) Members of parliament

iii) Local council chairperson

iv) Youth council representatives

v) District councilors

Qn: **What is referendum**?

This is an election held to decide on an important issue in a country

Qn: When was the first referendum held in Uganda?

- ✓ In 1964.

Why

To decide whether Bunyoro should be given its two lost countries.

Qn: **Give the meaning of the following terms**

1. Ballot paper

- ❖ A ballot paper is a piece of paper on which voter marks candidate of his or her choice.

  Or
- ❖ A piece of paper with a candidate name and photo used during an election.

2. Ballot box

- ❖ This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

3. Polling station

- ❖ This is a place where an election is held.

4. Presiding officer

- ❖ This is a person who heads all election activities of a polling station.

Polling agent

- ❖ This is a representative of a candidate at a polling station.

5. Polling assistant

- ❖ This is a person who helps the presiding officer.

6. Returning officer

- ❖ This is a person who is in charge of election in a district.

7. Electrol college

- ❖ This is a group of people chosen to represent others in an election.

8. Voting by proxy

- ❖ This is when a person voters on behalf of another.

9. Universal adult suffrage

- ❖ This is when a person votes on behalf of another.

10. Election petition

- ❖ This is a way of challenging election results in courts of law.

Qualities of a voter in Uganda.

- ❖ A voter should be a citizen of Uganda
- ❖ A voter should be eighteen years and above
- ❖ A voter should be registered

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

- ❖ Electoral commission

Qn: Under what ministry is the electoral commission?

- ❖ Ministry of justice and constitutional affairs.

Qn: What title is given to the head of the electoral commission in Uganda?

- ❖ Chairperson electoral commission.

Qn: Who is the current chairperson electoral commission?

- ❖ Justice Simon Byabakama.

Systems of elections

i) Open elections

ii) Secret ballot

Qn: What is an open election?

- ❖ This is a system of voting by lining behind orraising hands.

Advantages of open elections.

i) Results cannot be easily rigged

ii) It is a cheap

iii) It caters for illiterates

Disadvantages of open elections

- ❖ It is tiring
- ❖ It leads to enmity

Qn: What is secret ballot election?

- ❖ This is a system of election where voters use ballot papers to choose leaders.

Advantages of secret ballot

- ❖ It is time saving.
- ❖ The voter is free from interference when casting voters.

Disadvantages of secret ballot

i) It is easy to rig votes

ii) It is expensive

Duties of electoral commission

i) To conduct free and fair elections

ii) It provides elections materials

iii) It registers voters

iv) To announce election results

v) To carryout civic education

Vi) To demarcate polling stations

Qn: Why does the elections commissions display voters register beforeelection?

i) To eliminate non-citizens.

ii) To eliminate the dead.

iii) To enable people change polling stations.

Special groups of people represented in the parliaments

i) Women

ii) Army

iii) Youth

iv) Workers/civil servants

v) People with disabilities

Qn: What is a constituency?

- This is an area represented by amember of parliament.

Bad practices during elections

i) Vote rigging

ii) Bribing voters during elections

iii) Bribing voters during elections

iv) Ballot stuffing

v) Multiple voting

vi) Violence during elections /fighting

vii) Intimidating voters

viii) Omission of voter names.

ix) Creation of ghost polling station.

x) Torturing opponents

Importance of voters' register during voting.

i) It helps to know the number of voters

ii) For identification

iii) It controls multiple voting

vi) It helps to plan for voting materials

v) It controls impersonation.

Qn: **What is an re run as used during election**?

- ❖ This is a repeated election after the winning presidential candidate failing to meet the required number of voters by law.

Qn: What is civic education?

- ❖ This is the process of sensitizing the elections on what to do during voting exercise.

Importance of civic education

i) It helps voters to elect wisely

ii) It reduces the number of invalid votes

iii) It helps voters to know the elections day

Qn: Identify some organization that help to conduct civic education in Uganda.

i) Electoral commission

ii) Uganda Joint Christian council

iii) Citizen Coalition on electoral democracy

iv) Uganda human rights commission

V) Inter religious council

Qualifications for presidency in Uganda.

i) Should be a Uganda citizen

ii) Should be a registered voter

iii) Should be a sane person

Disqualification for a member of parliament.

i) If one has been sentenced to life imprisonment

ii) When a vote of no confidence is passed on a member by the electorates

iii) Due to cancellation of results by courts of law.

iv) Voluntary acquisition of another officer.

v) If one is appointed as a cultural leader.

Examples of election material.

Ballot paper

Ballot box

Ink

Ink pad

Importance of elections.

Elections promote peaceful change of leadership.

Elections reduce civil wars.

They promote democracy.

Elections help people to exercise their rights.

Elections help people to choose leaders of their own choice.

Problems faced by electoral commission

i) Shortage of funds

ii) Poor transport

iii) Interference from central government

iv) Ignorance of people electoral laws

Problems faced after elections

- Election petition
- Misunderstandings among voters
- Riots

Instruments of power given to the newly elected president during the swearing in ceremony

i) National flag

ii) Dummy key

iii) National coat of arms

iv) Map of Uganda

v) National constitution

Qn: **Why is the newly elected president given a map of the Uganda as the Instrument of power**?

For the president to protect all the country boundaries.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA.

Qn: What is a government?

- A government is a group of people given powers to rule a country

Or

- Government is a group of people who exercise power and carryout policies on behalf of a state.

Levels of government

I. **Central government.**
It is headed by the president.

II. **Local government**

- Local government is under the ministry of local government
- The highest local government unit is LC5
- The smallest local government unit is L.C1

Level of local government

Level	Area	political leader
LC V	District	Chairperson LCV
LC III	Sub-county	Chairperson LCIII
LC II	parish	Chairperson LC II
LC I	village	Chairperson LC1

Difference between central government and local government

i) Central government is one government while local government has many local government

ii) Central government runs major hospitals while local government controls dispensaries and health centres.

iii) Central government builds major roads while local government maintains feeder roads

Note

- ❖ A civil servant is a person employed and paid by the government.
- ❖ A permanent secretary is the highest civil servant in any ministry.
- ❖ RDC is the president's representative at a district level.
- ❖ CAO is the highest civil servant in the district.
- ❖ The political head of any ministry is a minister.
- ❖ The political head at district level is chairperson local five (LCV).
- ❖ A minister is the political head of a ministry.
- ❖ Town clerk is the highest civil servant in a municipality and responsible for paying civil servants.

Types of government

1. Democratic government

It is a government where leaders are elected by people.

2. Dictatorial government

It is the government where leader's words are final and not answerable.

3. Monarchy government

A government ruled by a king or queen

4. Military government.

This is a type of government which come into power through force /violence

System of government

i) Single party system

ii) Multi-party system

iii) Federal system

Single party system

- ❖ This is the system where one political party operates in a country

Advantages of single party system

- ❖ It is easy to make decisions
- ❖ There are less conflicts
- ❖ Leadership is respected
- ❖ It promotes national unity
- ❖ There are less election petitions
- ❖ There are less vote rigging

Disadvantages of single party system

- ❖ It promotes dictatorship
- ❖ New ideas are not accepted
- ❖ It promotes abuse for human rights
- ❖ Wrong decisions can be made to lack of opposition

Multi-party system

- ❖ This is when many political parties are allowed to operate in a country.

Advantages of multi-party system.

i) It promotes respect for human

ii) It provides peaceful change of leaders

iii) It develops government organs

v) It helps the ruling government to check on its self

Disadvantages of multiparty system

- ❖ There are many election petition
- ❖ It promotes corruption
- ❖ Decision making is difficult
- ❖ It promotes injustice
- ❖ It promotes vote rigging
- ❖ It promotes division of peoplebasing on ethnicity.

N:B Multiparty system is the one followed in Uganda today.

Roles of political parties

- To conduct political campaigns
- To nominate candidates to represent their views

Organ of government

- The executive
- The legislature
- The judiciary

THE EXECUTIVE

- This is the administrative organ of the government
- This organ is head by the president
- It is the top most organ of the government in a country

Duties of the executive

- To plan and govern the country
- To implement government policies
- To enforce laws
- To promote development
- To maintain peace and security in a country
- To pay civil servants
- To provide social services

People who belongs to the Executive

- The president
- The vice president
- Cabinet ministries
- Civil servants

Examples of civil of civil servants

- Police
- Permanent secretaries
- Attorney general
- Teachers

- Health workers
- Chief administrative officers(CAO)

The roles of the president

- To plan and rule the country
- To defend the country
- To approve parliamentary bills
- To control the armed forces
- To appoint cabinets ministers
- To provide social service to the citizens

Uganda's armed forces

- The army
- The police
- The prisons

Note

- The main duty of the executive is to implement government policies /programmes.
- The civil servants carryout day today work of the government departments.

THE LEGISLATURE.

- Legislature is the national assembly of a country.
- Legislature is the law-making body in Uganda.
- Before Uganda became independent, the assembly was called the legislature council
- It is headed by the parliamentary speaker.

People who belongs to the legislature

- Speaker of parliament
- Deputy speaker
- The sergeant at arms
- The clerk to parliament

- Members of parliament
- Ex-officios.

Examples of special interest groups in parliament.

- National army
- Workers/civil servants
- Youths
- Women
- People with disabilities

ADMINISTRATORS IN PARLIAMENT

1. The speaker of parliament

- He /she is the head of parliament
- He /she chairs parliamentary debates
- He/she presides over functions of parliament

2. Deputy speaker

- Chairs parliamentary debates in the absence of the speaker.

3. Clerk to parliament

- He /she records parliamentary minutes
- He/she is the chief accounting officer of parliament

Define Hansard.

- These are the written proceedings in parliament

Sergeant at arms

- He or she is in charge of security in parliament
- He/she alerts members of parliament when the speaker is about to enter
- He or she carries a mace

Qn: Who is a constituent?

- This is a person who lives and can vote in a constituency

Function of the legislature

i) To make and amend laws

ii) To approve the national budget

iii) To monitor government expenditure

iv) To approve public officials appointed by the president

v) To fight against misuse of government's fund

vi) To pass information to the public about government plans

vii) To discipline unruly ministers and civil servants

viii) To pass a vote of no confidence on the president, ministers and other government officials

Qn: How does one become a member of parliament?

- ❖ Through elections
- ❖ Through appointment

Qn: Define the term bill

- ❖ A bill is a proposed law in parliament

Qn: What is an act?

- ❖ An act is abill which have been approved and signed by the president

Qn: What is an ordinance?

- ❖ This is a law made by an urban council.

Qn: What is a by law?

- ❖ This is a law made by local council.

Qn: What is a shadow cabinet?

- ❖ This is the government formed by the side of opposition in parliament.

Qn: Who was the first parliamentary speaker of Uganda?

- ❖ John Bowers Griffin

THE JUDICIARY

It is headed by the chief justice

People who compose the judiciary

i) The chief justice

ii) Deputy chief justice

iii) The principle judge

iv) Judge

V) Magistrates

vi) Lawyers

Duties of the chief justice

i) Heads the supreme court

ii) He disciplines the jusges

iii) He is responsible for the swearing in the president

IV) He heads the judiciary

v) He guides and supervises the judges

N;B Judicial service commission is the body that appoints judges in Uganda

Duties of judiciary

i) To interpret the low to the people(main)

ii) To settle cases in courts of law

iii) To punish lawbreakers

iv) To settle disputes

v) To pass judgement

vi) To protect the rights of the citizens

Note

Supreme court is the highest court in Uganda

People who are not satisfied with the way their cases handled in the lower courts appeals to the supreme courts

Qn: Where do each of the following organs sit

i) Executive - state house

ii) Legislature - parliament

iii) Judiciary – court

Importance of a court in the community

- ❖ Settles disputes in the community
- ❖ It protects human rights

THE CONSTITUTION

- ❖ A Constitution is a set of laws governing an real organization
- ❖ A national constitution is a set of laws by which a country is governed

Functions of a constitution

- ❖ It promotes national unity
- ❖ It promotes peaceful transition of leadership
- ❖ It promotes the rights of the citizens
- ❖ It states duties of each organ of government
- ❖ Promotes good governance
- ❖ Used to settle disputes in courts of law

Types of constitution

Relationship between constitution and elections

i) Constitution sets the duration for conducting general elections

ii) Constitution sets conditions to participate in general elections

iii) Constitution sets conditions for aspiring candidates

Constitutional development in Uganda since independence

1. 1962 Constitution

- ❖ It was the constitution that led Uganda to independence in 1963

2. 1966 Constitution

- ❖ It was known as the pigeon hole constitution
- ❖ It was written after the conflict between president Edward Muteesa 11 and the prime minister Dr. Apollo Obote

Qn: Why was pigeon hole constitutioncalled so?

- ❖ The members of parliament found a copy of it in their pigeon hole

3. 1967 Constitution

- ❖ It was mainly known as republican constitution

Qn: Why was the 1967 constitutioncalled a republic constitution?

- ❖ It declared Uganda a republic

People who wrote the republic constitution

- ❖ Godfrey LukongwaBinaisa
- ❖ Kofi Crable who was a Ghanainan

Types of constitution

- ❖ Written constitution
- ❖ Unwritten constitution

Results of the Republican constitution

- ❖ All kingdoms were abolished
- ❖ Uganda became a republic
- ❖ The president was given more power to rule the country than the prime minister
- ❖ All political parties were banned IN Uganda

Qn: Why did Dr. ApollO Milton oboteabolishKingdoms?

- ❖ He never wanted interference in his government

The 1995 constitution

- ❖ It replaced the 1995 constitution

Qn: Why was the 1995 constitution referref to as the people's constitution/democratic constitution?

- ❖ It was made basing on people's views

Qn: Why is 8th October 1995 remembered in the political history of Uganda?

- ❖ It was the day when the 1995 constitution was made known to the public /Launched

Qn: Who head the constitutional review commission?

- ❖ Justice Benjamin Odoki

Qn: How was the constitution review commission important

- ❖ It collected people's views about the constitution

Qn: Write C.A.D in full

- ❖ Constituent Assembly Delegates

QN: Who were the constituent assemblies delegated?

- ❖ These were elected representatives with power to make or change the country's constitution

Who was the chairperson of the electoral commission that organized the election of CADS

- ❖ StephernAkabway

Who was the chairperson of the constituent assembly?

- ❖ James Wakakhabula

Note

- ❖ She was deputized by Victoria Mwaka

Qn: Which constitution restored Kingdoms in Uganda?

- The 1995 constitution

Qn: What was the weakness of 1962 constitution?

- It never gave the president executive powers

Give the importance of governing a country using a constitution

- Promotes peaceful change of leaders
- It protects human rights
- It provides guidelines of governing a country

Duties of the government

i) To defend its citizens

ii) To maintain law and order in the country

iii) To pay salaries to civil servant

iv) To provide social services

v) To make a national budget

vi) To maintain peace and security

vii) To uphold the constitution

viii) To promote development

ix) To build and maintain hospital schools

x) To conduct elections

Examples of social services provided by the government

i) Communication service

ii) Health service

iii) Security service

iv) Education service

v) Transport service

vi) Banking service

Qn: What are social amenities?

- Social amenities are benefits provided to people by the government to live on interesting life

Examples of social amenities

i) Electricity

ii) Piped water

iii) Internet

Qn: What are social services?

- These are benefits provided to people by the government to live a better life

COMMUNICATION

- Communication is the sending and receiving of messages

Types of communication

- Verbal communication
- Non verbal communication
- Written communication

Sources of government income

Revenue

- This is the government income

Income

- This is the amount of money earned

Sources of government income

- Taxes
- Grants
- Donations

- Courtfines
- Tourism
- Licenses
- Sales of government properties
- Agricultural exports
- Sale of minerals
- Sales of electricity

Note

- The main source of government revenue in Uganda is taxes/ tax collection

TRADE

- Taxation is the system of collecting money as taxes

Taxes

- This is money paid by people to the government in order to provide public services

Types of taxes

- Direct tax
- Indirect tax

Direct tax

- This is tax collected directly from the person who pays it

Examples of direct tax

- Income tax
- Pay as you earn(PAYE)
- Property tax

Income tax

- This is the amount of money paid to the government according to how much you earn

- It is usually paid by civil servants

Pay As You Earn

- It is an example of an income tax
- This is tax paid to the government by the employers from the wages of their workers

Property tax

- This is tax paid by the people on the commercial buildings they own

Trade

What is trade?

- Trade is the buying and selling of goods

Types of trade

- Home trade
- Foreign trade

Foreign trade

- This is trade carried out across the borders of a country

Home trade

- This is trade carried out within the country

Problems faced by home trade

- High taxation
- Limited market
- Poor transport network
- Poor quality goods

Importance of trade

- It is a source of income
- It provides raw materials to industries
- It is a source of revenue
- It promotes development

Define the following

i) Bi – lateral trade

- This is the trade carried out between two countries

ii) Multilateral trade

- This is the trade carried out among many countries

People exempted from paying taxes in Uganda

- Students
- Prisoners
- House wives
- Elders

Indirect tax

- This is the tax imposed on goods bought by buyers

Examples of indirect tax

1. Excise duty

- This is tax paid on locally manufactured goods i.e goods made with in Uganda

2. Value added tax(VAT)

- This tax is added to the price of goods and services
- This tax is charged on all goods
- It was introduced in 1996 in Uganda
- It is charges as value added to a commodity

3. Custom duty

- This is tax charged on goods that are imported /entering a country
- It is called import tax

NOTE:

Grants :

- This is foreign aid given to a country to solve particular problems and to be paid back without interests

Loan

- This is the money given to a country by another country to promote development and paid back with interest

Donation

- This is foreign aid given to any country according to the needs a country may be having and is not paid back

Fine

- This is money charged from people who have been found guilty of breaking the law with in Uganda

Qn: which tax is charges on the following?

i) Locally made goods

Excise duty

ii) Imports

Customs duty

Qn: What is graduated tax?

- This is tax paid by able adults

Qn: Which tax replaced sales tax and commercial transactions levy (CTL)

- Value added tax

Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)

- URA is the body in charge of collecting taxes in Uganda

Duties of URA

- It collects tax(main)
- It assesses tax payers

- ❖ Fight smuggling
- ❖ Educates the public about the importance of paying tax
- ❖ It issued out car number plates
- ❖ It gives out trade lincenses

Problems affecting revenue collection

- ❖ Smuggling of goods
- ❖ Corrupt revenue officers
- ❖ Tax defaulting
- ❖ Tax evasion

Solution to problems facing

Note

- ❖ Customs for enforcement unit has been set up to fight smuggling in Uganda

Dangers of smuggling

- ❖ It leads to low revenue collection
- ❖ Expired goods can be imported into the country
- ❖ It lowers market for locally made goods
- ❖ Dangerous and poor quality goods can be imported

Solution to smuggling

- ❖ Arrestling and prosecuting smugglers
- ❖ Enforcing laws against smuggling
- ❖ Imposing fair taxes on goods

BUDGET

A budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a given time

National budget

- ❖ A country's estimate of income and expenditure for a given financial year

Finacial year/ fisical year

- This is a period in which a national budget is implemented

Parts of a budget

- Income
- Expenditure
- Income This is money earned

Expenditure

- This is amount of money to be spent

How the government spend its revenue

i) Paying salaries and pensions

ii) Repayment of loans

iii) Maintaining and constructing roads

IV) Buying weapons

v) Buying medicine

vI) Providing education services

Why is budgeting important to a country?

It helps government to identify sources of income

It helps government to cater for priorities

To prevent money misuses

Qn: Name the body that prepares a national budget

- National Planning Authority

Qn: Identify the ministry responsible for preparing a national budget

- Ministry of finance , planning and economic development

Qn: Which arm of government approves a national budget

- Legislature

Qn: Name the arm of government that prepares a national budget

- Executive

Qn: What is family budget?

- A family budget is an estimates of income and expenditure for a family

Types of budget

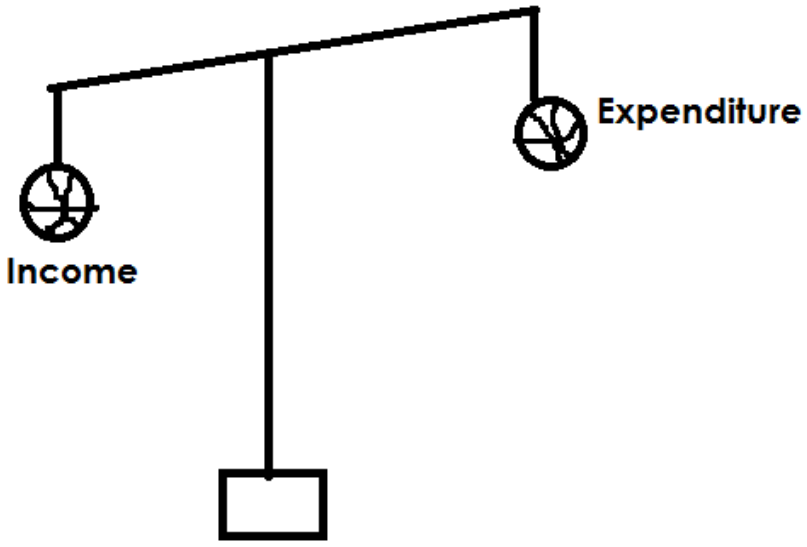
- Surplus budget
- Balanced budget
- Deficit budget

SURPLUS BUDGET/ SAVING BUDGET

- This is the type of budget where income is more than expenditure

Advantages of surplus budget

- Limits debts and borrowing
- Promotes saving and investment
- Promotes development
- It encourages proper service delivery



Shopping bill

A drian had Uganda shillings 50,000/= He bought the following items after preparing his budget

a) Food 10,000/=

b) Drinks 15,000/=

c) Clothes 10,000/=

d) Saving 15,000/=

Qn: Which type of bought did Adrian prepare

- ❖ Surplus budget

Qn: Given the reason to support the answer given above

- ❖ The income is greater than the expenditure

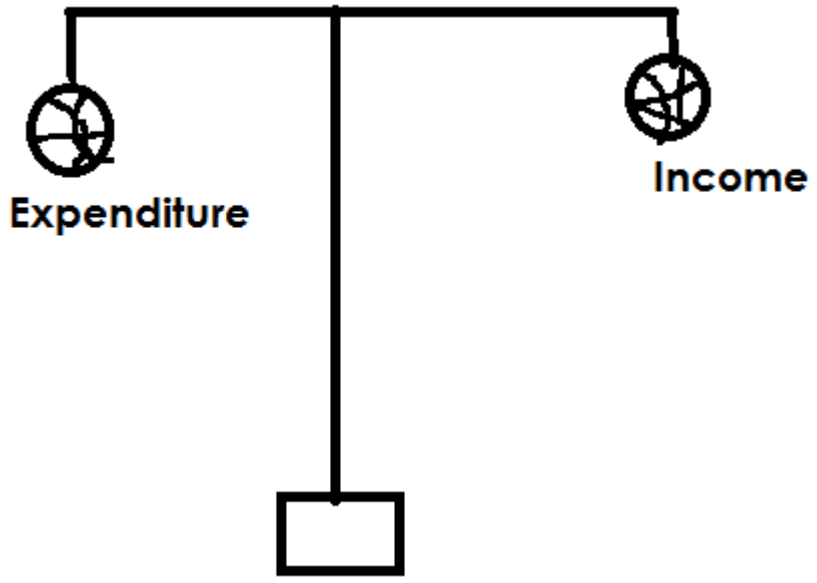
Qn: How much money did he spend?

15000/=

BALANCED BUDGET/ EQUILIBRIUM BUDGET

This is the type of budget where by income is equal to expenditure

Diagram showing balanced budget



Advantages of balanced budget

- ❖It limits debts
- ❖It promotes development

DEFICIT BUDGET

- ❖This is the type of budget where by the expenditure is greater than the income

Causes of a deficit budget

- ❖Falls in price of exports
- ❖Constant wars
- ❖Corruption
- ❖Unreliable sources of income
- ❖Failure to exploit natural resources
- ❖Smuggling of goods

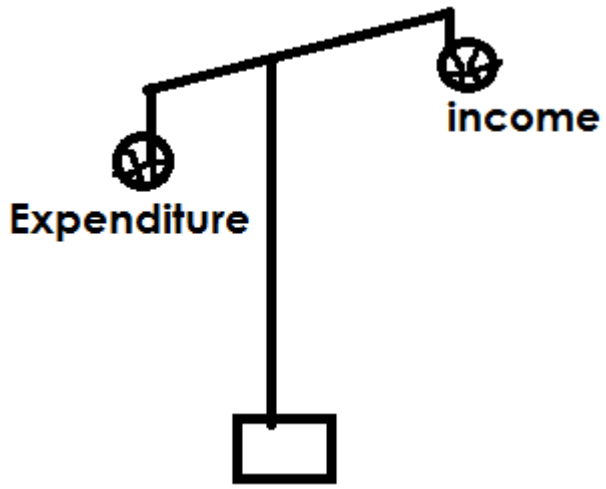
Disadvantages of deficit budget

- ❖It leads to debts
- ❖Limits savings and investments
- ❖It leads to over dependence
- ❖Promotes poor living standards

Solution to problems caused by a deficit budge

- ❖By creating more tax avenues
- ❖Promoting tourism
- ❖Modernizing agriculture
- ❖By encouraging foreign investors
- ❖By diversifying the economy
- ❖By carrying out privatization

Diagram a deficit budget



The rights of citizens

Rights

These are natural freedoms that people must enjoy

Human rights

These are basic freedoms of human beings must enjoy

Qn: Which body protects human rights in Uganda?

Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHCR)

Duties of the Uganda Human Rights Commission

To promote human rights

To fight the misuse of human rights

To inspect prisons

To educate citizen about their right

Examples of human right

- ❖Right to live
- ❖Right to fair hearing in courts of law
- ❖Freedom of speech
- ❖Right of own property and privacy of home
- ❖Freedom of movement
- ❖Freedom of worship

- ❖Right to access public information

Responsibilities of citizens

Define the following

1. Citizen

This is a person who has legal right to belong to a country

Citizenship

This is the legal right to belong to a particular country

Types if citizen ship

- ❖Single citizenship
- ❖Dual citizenship

How one can become a citizen of Uganda?

i) By birth

- ❖This is when one is born by parents who are Uganda

ii) By registration

- ❖This is when a foreigner register with the immigration department of Uganda government to belong to a country
- ❖The immigration department belong to ministry of internal affairs

Iii) Naturalisation

- ❖This is when a person has spent many years in Uganda

iv) By descent

- ❖This is a person whose ancestors where Ugandans

v) By adoption

- This is a person who has been brought up by parents who are Ugandans before 18 years

How some one can lose citizenship of Uganda?

- If a person becomes a citizen of another country
- If a person joins the army of an enemy country to Uganda
- If a person spies on his her country for another country
- When one gets citizenship through fraud

Responsibilities of citizen

- To keep law and order
- To pay taxes promptly
- To take part in self help projects
- To respect the rights of other citizens
- To fight misuses of public property
- To respect the country national attributes
- To help police to identify criminals

Child abuse

- This is the violation /abuse of children rights

Causes of child abuse

- Alcoholism
- Death of parents
- Separation of parents
- Drug abuse
- Poverty
- Wars
- Ignorance

Example of child abuse

- Defilement
- Beating
- Child battering

- Child labour
- Kidnapping
- Child sacrifices
- Denial of food

Forms of child abuse

- Physical
- Psychological
- Emotional
- Sexual

Qn: Who is a child?

- A child is a person below the age of eighteen years

Children's right

- These are natural freedoms children are supposed to get in their daily life

Examples of children's right

- Right to food
- Right to medical care
- Right to be protected
- Right to shelter
- Right to clothes
- Right to play
- Right to education
- Right to speak with respect
- Right to have a name

- Effects of child abuse
- It leads to death of children - early marriage
- It caused injuries to a child – early pregnancy
- It leads to street children
- It deterioties children's health
- It leads to school dropout

Suggested solution to child abuse

- Children should be educated about their rights
- Heavy fines should be imposed on people who abuse children's right
- People should be educated about to children's right
- Imprison people who abuse childrens right

How children to violation of their rights

- Stating in lonely places
- Walking alone at night
- Disobeying elders
- Failure to perform duties
- By stealing household property

Causes of street children in Uganda toady

- Death of parent
- Heavy domestic work
- Denial of basic needs
- Separation of parents
- Insecurity in villages
- Heavy punishments at home

Groups of people who may abuse children's right

- Step parents
- Drug addicted people
- Fellow children
- Kidnappers
- Insane people

Importance of childrens

- They enable children to have bright future
- They promote children's interests
- They enable children's to grow health

Child labour

- This is when children are involved in doing heavy physical work

Causes of child labour

- Death of parents
- Lack of basic needs
- Ignorance of parents
- Few people to do work at home
- Child neglect by parents

Effects of child labour

- Death of children
- School dropout
- Streets children
- Stunted growth

Examples of child labour

- Working in building sites
- Working in stones quarries
- Doing a lot of domestic work
- Carrying heavy things for people

Note

- The vice chairperson is responsible for children affairs on the local council1 committee

Ways of controlling child labour

- By enforcing strict laws against child labour
- By encouraging people to care for their children
- By educating people about danger of child abuse
- Imposing heavy punishment to people who practice child labour

POPULATION, SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

What is population?

- Population is the total number of people living in an area at a given time.

Terms related to population

1. Population census

❖This is the general counting of people in an area at a given time.

2. Population distribution

❖This is the way people spread in an area

3. Population density

❖This is the total number of people in an area per square kilometer.

4. Population explosion

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

5. Population growth

❖This is the gradual increase of the numbers of people in an area.

6. Even population

❖This is when the number of people in an area has few people compared to the size of land.

9. Over population

❖This is when the number of people in an area is more than the available resources.

10. Under population

❖This is when the number of people in an area is less than available resources

11. Census night

❖This is the night before population census is carried out

12. Optimum population

❖This is when the available resources are equal to the number of people

13. Moderate population

❖This is when an area has neither few nor many people

14. Population size

❖This is how large or small the number of people in an area is

15. Enumerator

❖These are people trained to carry out population census

16. Population structure

❖This is the composition of people interms of sex and age

17. Demography

❖This is the study of population

18. Population projection

❖This is the estimation of the population for the next coming period

Reasons why the government conducts population census

❖To know the number of people and plan for them
❖To know the birth rates and death rates
❖To know the population structure
❖To know people's standards of living
❖To know people's bio data
❖To know the number of foreigners in a country

Information collected during population census

❖Occupation
❖Sex
❖Age
❖Religion
❖Education level
❖Marital status
❖Nationality
❖Number of children

Reasons why the following ninformation is collected during the census

a) sex/Gender

- ❖To know the number of males and females
- ❖To know the population structure

b) Marital status

- ❖To know the number of married people in a country

c) Age

- ❖To know the population structure
- ❖To know the life expectancy of people

d) Education level

- ❖To know the number of literates and illiterates

e) Occupation

- ❖To know the number of employees and unemployed

Problems faced during population census

- ❖Shortage of funds
- ❖Poor transport network
- ❖Wrong information
- ❖Bad weather changes
- ❖Ignorance among people /some people give

Qn Name the body in Uganda responsible for population census

- ❖Uganda Bureau of Statics(UBOS)

Qn: Name the ministry responsible for population census

- ❖Ministry of finance , planning and economic development

Reasons why population census takes long to be conducted

- ❖It is expensive
- ❖To allow population change to take place

Note

- Population census is conducted after ten years

Factors that influence population distribution

- Climate
- Social service
- Nature of soils
- Government policy
- Employment opportunities
- Economic activities
- Urbanisation

How do the following factors affect population distribution

a) Nature of soils

- Areas with fertile soils are more populated than areas with poor soils

b) Climate

- Areas with good climate are more populated than areas with poor climate

c) Social services

- Areas with better social services aremore populated than areas with poor social services

d) Economic activities

- Areas with many employment opportunities are more populated than areas with few employment opportunities.

e) Employment opportunities

- Areas with many employment opportunities are more populated than areas with few employment opportunities

f) Government policy

- Area gazetted by low like game parks have few people

Factors that influence population growth

- Early Marriage
- Polygamy
- Urbanisation
- High fertility rate in women
- Un controlled migration
- Improved social services
- Fertile soils
- Good climate
- Cultural beliefs

Qn: What is urbanization?

- This is the turning of a village into a town

Qn: LIst down 3 causes of urbanization

- Presence of jobs
- Better social services
- Government policy

Causes of low population

- Insecurity
- Poor climate
- Poor social services
- Lack of jobs
- Poor soils
- Political instabilities

Advantages of low population

- It is easy to provide social services
- Low costs of living
- Many job opportunities
- Enough land
- Low crime rates

Disadvantages of low population

- Shortage of market
- Shortage of labour
- Under use of resources
- Lo crime rates

Disadvantages of low population

- Shortage of market
- Shortage of labour
- Under use of resources
- Low tax base

Advantages of high population

- It creates enough labour
- It increases tax base
- It creates high market for goods
- It promotes maximum use of labour
- It stimulates investors

Disadvantages of high populations

- It leads to land fragmentation
- East spread of diseases
- High crime rates
- Development of slums
- Poor sanitation
- Shortage of jobs

What is land fragmentation?

- This is the division of land into small plots
- State the main causes of land fragmentation

❖Over population

Causes of high population in a home

❖Desire of a certain sex
❖Religious beliefs
❖Desire for prestige
❖Ignorance about family planning

Ways of checking /controlling high population in an areas

❖Encourage the use of family planning
❖Promoting girl child education
❖Discouraging early Marriages
❖Discouraging polygamy
❖Encouraging mothers to extend breast feeding period

Problems faced enumerators during population census

❖Bad weather changes
❖Poor transport
❖Poor pay
❖Ignorance among people

Man made hazards that check on population

❖Accident
❖Poison
❖Civil wars

REFUGEES

❖A Refugee is person who is forced to leave his /her country due to disasters

Causes of refugees in a country

❖Prolonged drought
❖Civil wars
❖Earthquakes
❖Storms
❖Volcanic eruptions

- Land slides
- Tsunami

What is a disaster?

- It is anything that causes massive destruction and death of people

Types of disasters

- Natural disasters
- Artificial disasters

What are natural disasters?

- These are events that cause massive destruction of property and death of people when man has no control over them

Examples of natural disasters

- Lightening
- Landslides
- Volcanic eruptions
- Tsunami
- Earthquake
- Storms
- Floods
- Prolonged drought

What are artificial disasters?

- These are events that cause massive destruction of a property and death of people when man has control over them

Examples of artificial disasters

- Civil wars
- Epidemic diseases
- Accidents
- Poison

Name the ministry responsible for refugees in Uganda

- Ministry of relief , Disaster preparedness and refugees

Organizations responsible for refugees in Uganda

- Red cross society
- World vision
- United Nations High commissioner for refugees

How do the above organizations help refugees

- They provide them with shelter
- They provide then with food
- They provide them with health services
- They relocate then to safer places

Causes of Population explosion

- Refugee influx
- Floods
- Volcanic eruption
- Land slides
- Disease outbreak
- Volcanic eruption

Calculating population density

The total population of Iganga town 80,000

People covering an area of 400km.Calculate the population density

P.D = No. of People

Land area

= 80000 people

400km^2

P.D =200people/Km^2

The population of Matere town council is 84,000 people covering an area of 240 km .Find its population density

P.D = No. of people

Land area

350

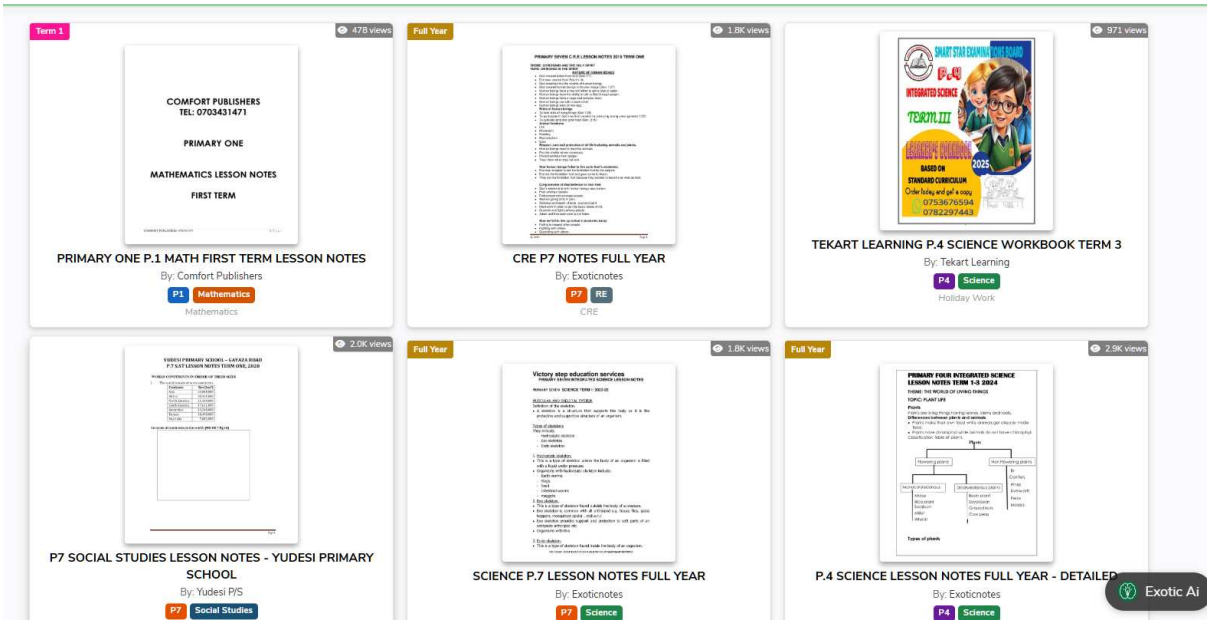
P.D = ~~84000~~

~~240~~

P.D = 350 people Km^2

THE END

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