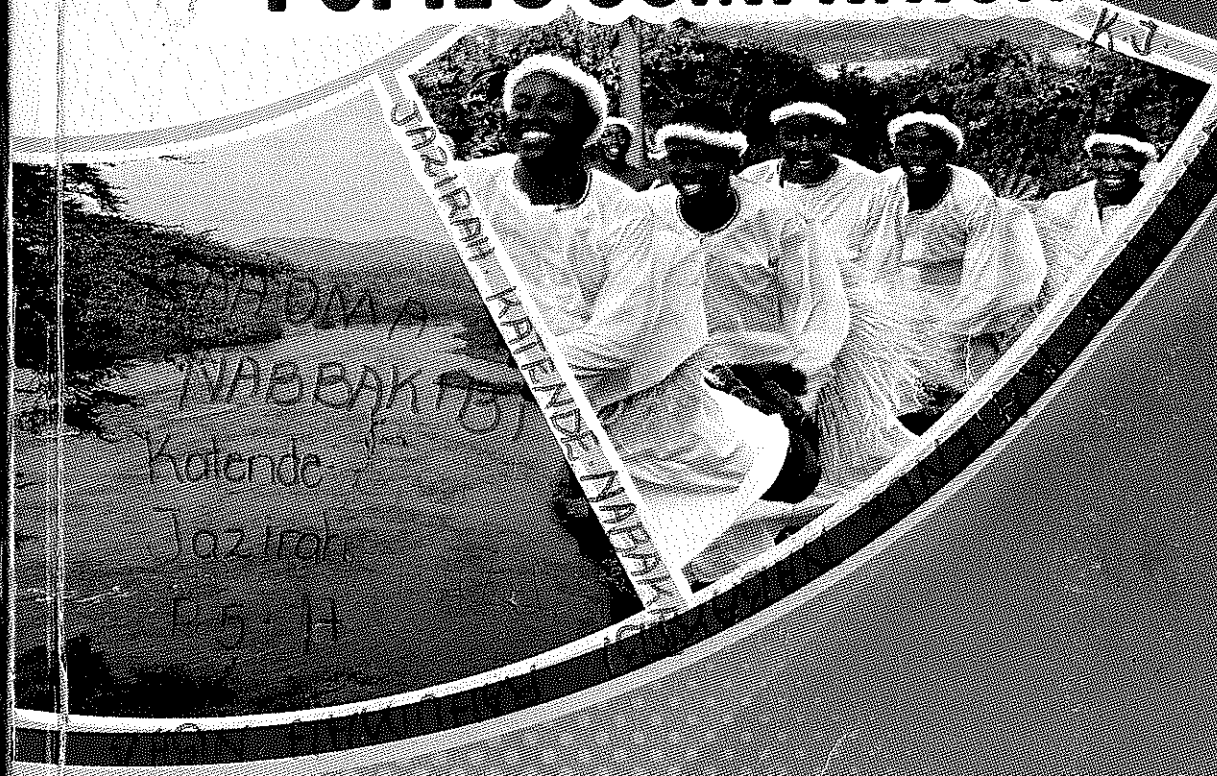
Kalonde Jazirah

The Sipro

PUPIL'S COMPANION



Primary Five

SOCIAL STUDIES

"Learn from the known to the unknown concepts"

KJNR

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book has been written for you to learn work for Primary Five alongside that of Primary Four Social studies.
In case there is some work of Primary Four that you missed, you will be able to find it in this Pupil's Companion.

You should remember that we learn from what we know to what we don't know. That is why this book takes you back a little in order to remind you of what you already learnt or should have known before you learn the new concepts of Primary Five.

You will learn better and faster if you do all the activities in this book. You will be able to create knowledge on your own in the long run. Feel free to share the information and activities in this book with the rest of your classmates and teachers, so that you can achieve more.

In situations where you learnt all the work of Primary Four, then you have an opportunity to go through it as revision before you can learn new work.

Work as you revise, revise as you learn more, learn as you enjoy.

Jazl

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LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT IN UGANDA:

Ways of locating places.

Find out:

1. Have you ever directed a person to your home?
2. Write any four features you can use to direct a person from your school to your home.
3. If the features in question 2 above are landmarks, what are landmarks?

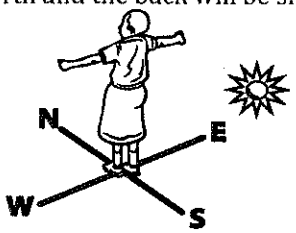
Location of a place is the position of an area.

The following methods or ways are used when locating places:
Using neighbouring places, using shadows, using a compass, using the position of the sun,using maps, using landmarks and using physical features.

1. Using the position of the sun.

The position of the sun helps us to tell the direction of places when we observe its rising or setting directions.
The sun appears to rise in the East in the morning and appears to set in the West in the evening because the earth rotates on its axis from West to East.

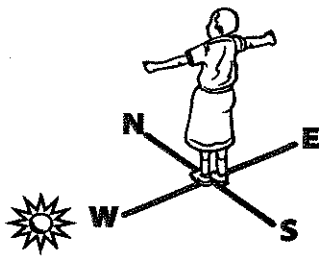
The position of the sun helps us to locate places and find direction using our body parts.
In the morning, the sun appears to rise in the East. Therefore, if one stretches the right hand to point to the sun and stretches the left hand to point to the opposite direction, the right hand will be pointing to the East while the left hand will be pointing to the West. The direction he/she will be facing is North and the back will be showing South.



in the morning

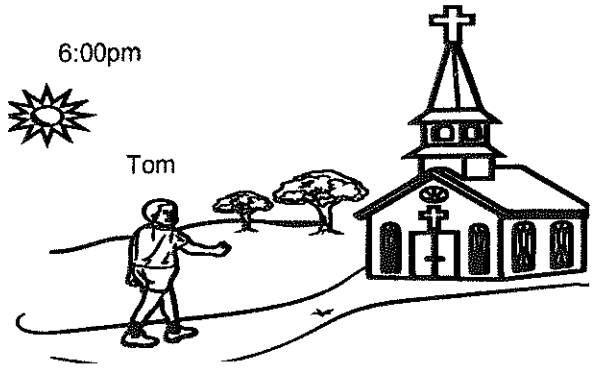
In the evening, the sun appears to set in the West. Therefore, if one stretches the left hand in the evening to point to the sun and stretches the right hand to the opposite direction, the left hand will be pointing to the **West** while the right hand will be pointing to the **East**. He/she will be facing in the **North** and the back will be showing the **south**.

in the evening



Exercise

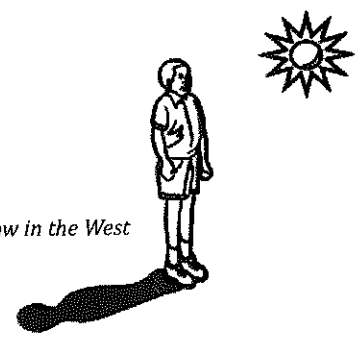
1. **Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.**



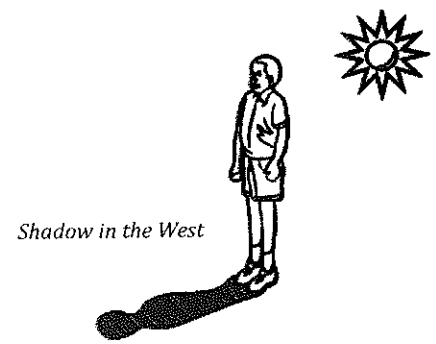
a) In which direction is the church?
b) Mention the direction from which Tom is coming.
c) What is the direction of the church from Tom?

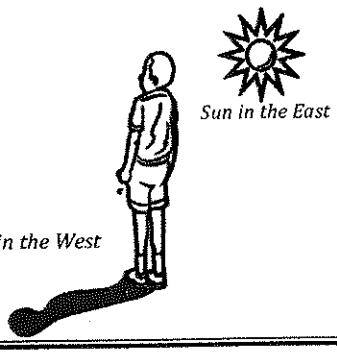
Illustration of shadows in the morning.

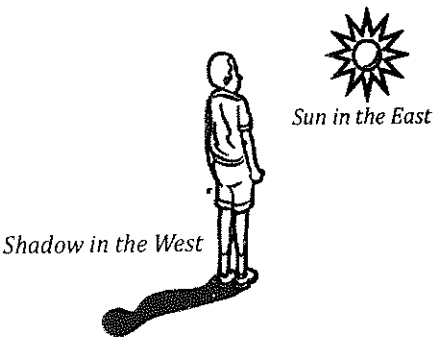
Sun in the East



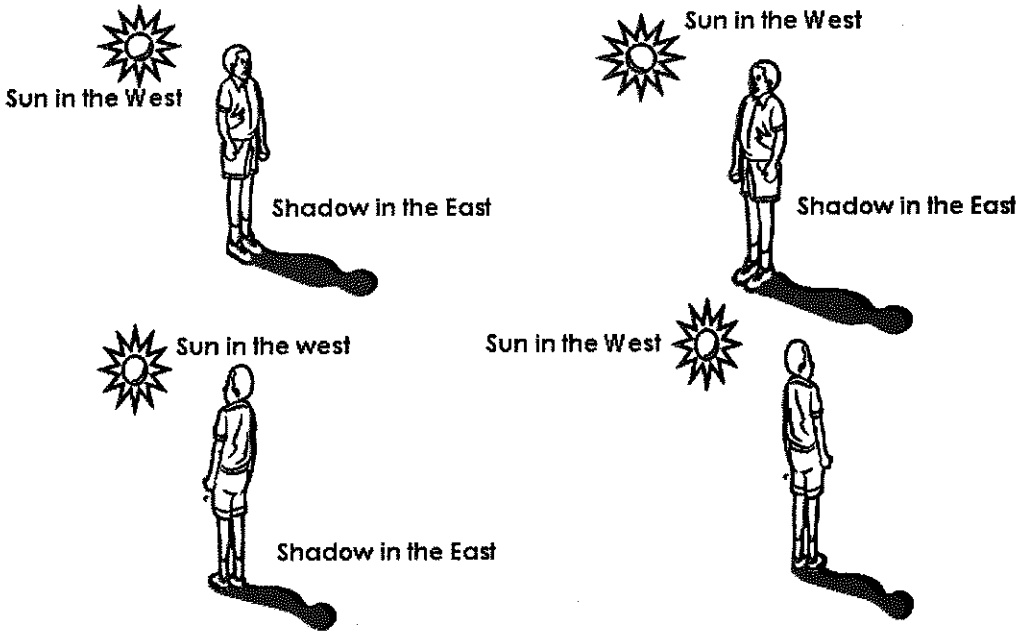
Sun in the East







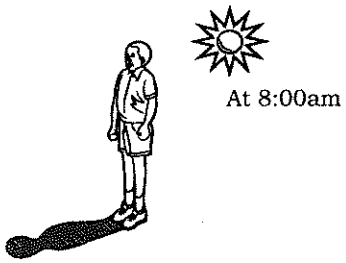
Shadows in the evening.



***NB** :Shadows appear in the West in the morning and change in the evening to the East because the sun appears to be in the East in the morning and sets in the West in the evening.*

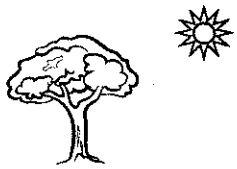
Exercise

1. **Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.**



a) What is the direction of the shadow?
b) Name the direction of the sun using the diagram above.

2. **Draw the shadow of the tree.**



Practical activity

- *Stand out under sunshine at 9:00am. Let your right hand be in the right direction of the sun.*
- *Your left hand is in the West, you are facing North.*

1. In which direction is your back?

2. In which direction is your shadow?

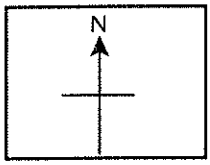
Location of places using a compass.

A compass.

- This is an instrument that is used to show direction.

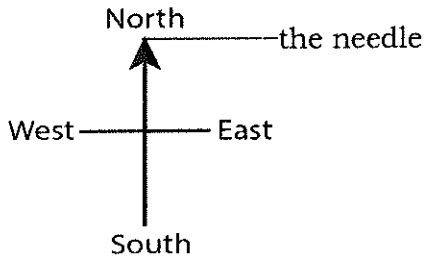
A compass direction is a symbol used to show direction of places on a map during map reading.

A compass rose is a drawn compass.

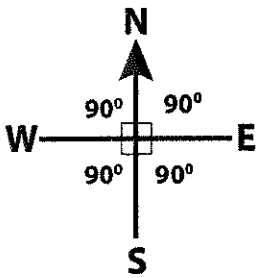


- A compass has four major points called **cardinal points.**

The cardinal points of a compass.



The compass needle always points in the North.



Note: *The angle between two close cardinal points is 90°.*

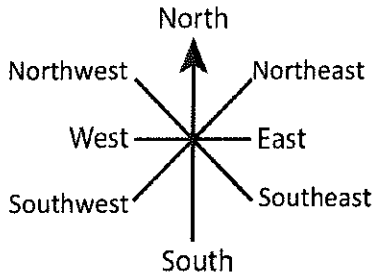
There are four more points on a compass called **semi cardinal or secondary points.**

For example: The point between North and West is called Northwest.

Semi cardinal points of a compass include;

Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast.

The semi cardinal points of a compass.



Groups of people who use a compass in their work:

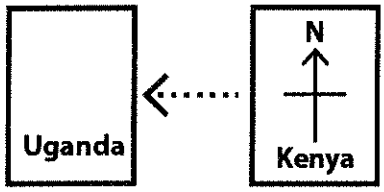
sailors, soldiers, tourists, pilots, rally drivers, ship captains, mountain climbers.

How to use a compass to locate places(country)

Example 1. What is the direction of Uganda from Kenya?
You should be keen on words like "to", "from" if used in a sentence or a question.

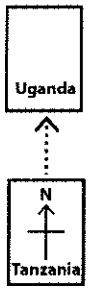
Compass direction of Uganda from Kenya?

The word "from" means that the compass direction should be drawn in Kenya.
So, the person finding the direction of Uganda from Kenya should begin from Kenya following the compass direction to Uganda. The direction followed from Kenya to Uganda is West.



Therefore, Uganda is in the west of Kenya while Kenya is in the East of Uganda.
Then the answer becomes Western direction.

Example 2: What is the direction from Tanzania to Uganda?
Here, the key words are "to" and "from".
The compass direction should be drawn in the first place (country) mentioned.



Therefore, from Tanzania to Uganda, you have to follow the North.
This means that Tanzania is in the South of Uganda while Uganda is in the North of Tanzania.

Exercise

1. What is the opposite direction of Northeast?
2. Why do tourists need a compass in their work?
3. If Moses is walking towards the East, from which direction is he coming?

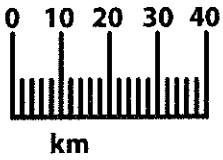
Scale drawing on a map.

A scale is the relationship of the size of map to the actual land size. Or you may say, It is the ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance on the ground.
The scale helps us to understand the real ground distance once you know the ratio used.
Some maps are drawn to scale while others are not. The maps drawn to scale are said to be accurate while those not drawn to scale are sketch maps.

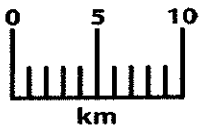
Types of scale used on the map.

1. Linear scale.

This type of scale is a line divided into equal parts e.g



Each division shows 1cm on the map representing 10km on the ground or
2cm = 20km or 3cm = 30km or 4cm = 40km. so each division shows one centimeter on the map.
E.g If Wanale is 25km away from Mbale town. How far is he on the map if the scale is that shown below?



1cm = 5km
? = 25km
$= \left\{\frac{25^{5}}{5_{1}}\right\}$cm
= 5cm

He will be 5cm away from Mbale on the map.

2. Statement scale.

It is given in form of words or statement e.g 1 centimetre on the map represents 500m on the ground
If one was travelling a distance of 20cm on the map, it means that you will be travelling

(20cm x 500m) i.e 20cm on the map but 10,000m on the earth's surface.

More practice

(i) If Kapere is to move 40km from Masaka to Kyotera, what distance is it on the map if the scale is: 1cm represents 10km?

1cm = 10km

?cm = 40km.

$= \left(\frac{40^{4}}{10_{1}}\right)$ cm

= 4cm

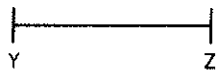
He will move 4cm on the map but 40km on the ground.

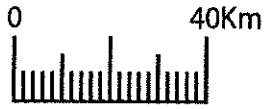
Try this!

If Lwanga is planning to travel 50cm on the map, how many kilometres will he travel on the road if the scale is 2cm representing 10Km?

Exercise

Use the scale given to find the actual ground distance. First use a ruler to measure the distance between those places.

a) 

If the scale is 

b) 

If the scale is 1cm: 10,000cm.

Maps and pictures.

A map is a drawing/representation of an object drawn as seen from above.
A picture is a drawing/ representation of an object drawn as seen from aside.

Uses of maps.

They are used;

i. for locating places.
ii. to know the climate of an area.
iii. to know the relief of an area.
iv. to know the vegetation of an area.
v. to plan for routes to take while on journey.

A map can be drawn to represent places like; a school, a sub county, a district, a country, objects like pot, house, cup, tree.

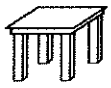
Differences between a map and a picture.

(i) A picture is more detailed than a map.
(ii) A map is drawn as seen from above while a picture is drawn as seen from aside.

Similarities between a map and a picture.

Both are drawn to represent real objects.

Pictures and maps.

object	Picture	Map
tree		
table		
cup		
pot		
house		

Exercise

1. Give the meaning of the term picture.
2. State one way in which a map is different from a picture.

Elements of a map.

Elements of a map include; title/ heading, Key, Compass direction/ Compass rose, Frame and Scale

Common Mistakes.
Which element tells what a map is all about?
Wrong response : *Tittle*
Correct response: *Title or heading.*
Comment: *The correct spelling of title.*

Uses of map elements

a. A title/heading tells what a map is all about.
b. A key explains symbols used on a map.
c. A scale helps to calculate the distance on a map.
d. A compass direction shows the direction between places on a map.

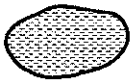
e. A frame encloses a map.

Symbols used on a map

Map symbols are features used to represent real objects on a map.
These symbols can be; dots, colours, letters , shade and lines.

Colour used	**Item represented on a map.**
blue	water bodies
brown and purple	highlands and mountains
green	vegetation
red	boundaries
yellow	scattered short grasses/low lands/plateau

Examples of common symbols used on a map.

Name	Symbol	name	symbol
swamp		permanent river	
bridge		seasonal lake	
waterfall		hospital	
dam		airport	
quarry		ferry	
mountain peak		factory	
hill		church	
plateau		mosque	
railway		forest	
canal		permanent lake	

town		rift valley	

Importance of map symbols

(i) They make the map very neat.
(ii) They reduce congestion on the map.
(iii) They make map reading easy.

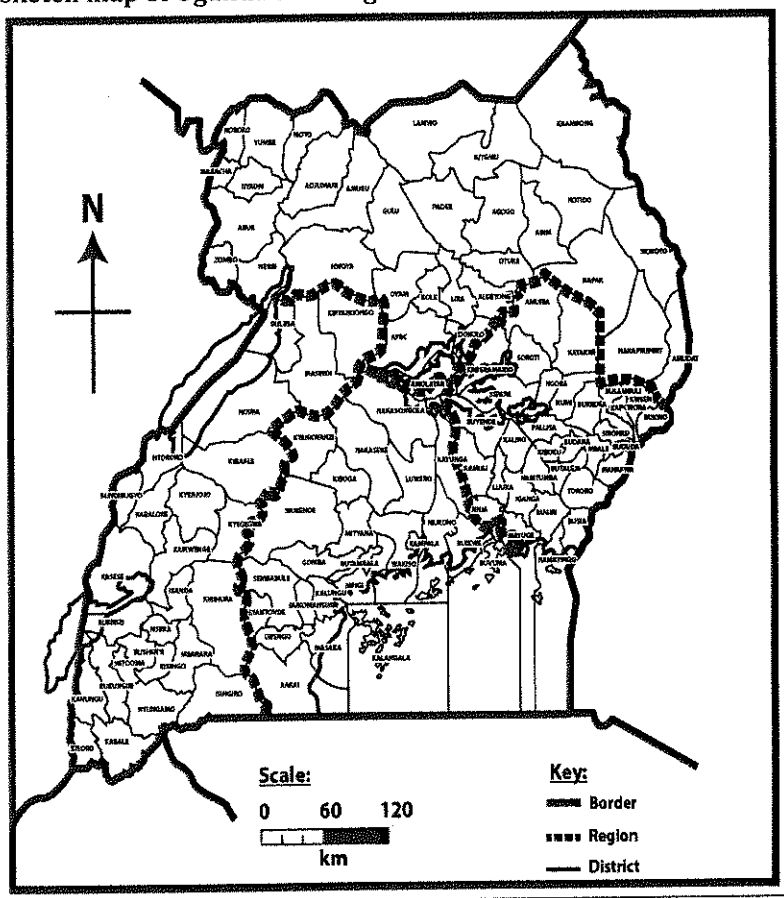
Exercise

1. Name any **four** qualities of a good map.
2. What problem do map readers face if a map has no key?

Location of our district in Uganda

A district is an administrative area run by the local government. **Or** A part of a country made for administrative purposes. Most districts have headquarters located in their major towns. Districts are divided into counties and sub-counties in order to make administration easy. Urban districts have municipalities which are divided into divisions.

A sketch map of Uganda showing districts.



Uganda is divided into four regions namely;

Northern region, Western region, Eastern region, Central region.

The Northern region is the largest in Uganda.

Central region

District	Head quarters
1. Kampala	Kampala
2. Masaka	Masaka
3. Lyantonde	Lyantonde
4. Lwengo	Lwengo
5. Luwero	Luwero
6. Buikwe	Buikwe
7. Bukomansimbi	Bukomansimbi
8. Butambala	Gombe
9. Buvuma	Kitamilo
10. Gomba	Kanoni
11. Kalangala	Kalangala
12. Kalungu	Kalungu
13. Kayunga	Kayunga
14. Kiboga	Kiboga
15. Kyankwanzi	Butemba
16. Mityana	Mityana
17. Mpigi	Mpigi
18. Mubende	Mubende
19. Mukono	Mukono
20. Nakaseke	Nakaseke
21. Nakasongola	Nakasongola
22. Rakai	Rakai
23. Sembabule	Mawogola/Lwemiyaga
24. Wakiso	Wakiso
25. Kyotera	Kyotera

Eastern region		Western region	
District	**Headquarters**	**District**	**Headquarters**
1. Amuria	Amuria	1. Buhweju	Buhweju
2. Budaka	Budaka	2. Buliisa	Buliisa
3. Bududa	Bududa	3. Bundibugyo	Bundibugyo
4. Bugiri	Bugiri	4. Bunyangabu	Bunyangabu
5. Bugweri	Bugweri	5. Bushenyi	Bushenyi
6. Bukedea	Bukedea	6. Hoima	Hoima
7. Bukwo	Bukwo	7. Ibanda	Ibanda
8. Bulambuli	Muyembe	8. Isingiro	Kabingo
9. Busia	Busia	9. Kabale	Kabale
10. Butaleja	Butaleja	10. Kakumiro	Kakumiro
11. Buyende	Buyende	11. Kabarole	Fortportal
12. Butebo	Butebo	12. Kagadi	Kagadi
13. Iganga	Iganga	13. Kamwenge	Kamwenge
14. Jinja	Jinja	14. Kasanda	Kasanda
15. Kaberamaido	Kaberamaido	15. Kanungu	Kanungu
16. Kaliro	Kaliro	16. Kibuube	Kibuube
17. Kamuli	Kamuli	17. Kasese	Kasese
18. Kapchorwa	Kapchorwa	18. Kibaale	Kibaale
19. Katakwi	Katakwi	19. Kiruhura	Kiruhura
20. Kibuku	Kibuku	20. Kazo	Kazo
21. Kumi	Kumi	21. Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo
22. Kween	Binyini	22. Kisoro	Kisoro
23. Luuka	Kiyunga	23. Kitagwenda	Kitagwenda
24. Manafwa	Manafwa	24. Kyegegwa	Kyegegwa
25. Mayuge	Mayuge	25. Kyenjojo	Kyenjojo
26. Mbale	Mbale	26. Rubanda	Rubanda
27. Namayingo	Namayingo	27. Masindi	Masindi
28. Namutumba	Namutumba	28. Mbarara	Bwizibwera
29. Ngora	Ngora	29. Rwampala	Kinoni
30. Pallisa	Pallisa	30. Mitoma	Mitoma
31. Serere	Serere	31. Ntoroko	Ntoroko
32. Sironko	Sironko	32. Rukiga	Rukiga
33. Soroti	Soroti	33. Ntungamo	Ntungamo
34. Tororo	Tororo	34. Rubirizi	Rubirizi
35. Namisindwa	Namisindwa	35. Rukungiri	Rukungiri
		36. Sheema	Kibingo

Northern region

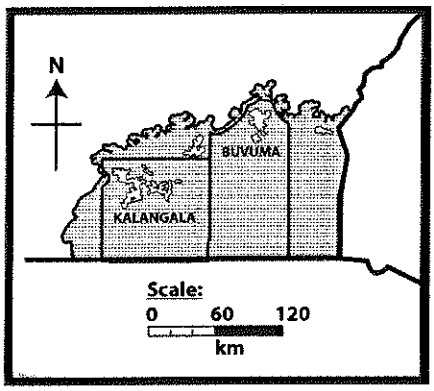
Name of district	District headquarters
1. Abim	Abim
2. Adjumani	Adjumani
3. Agago	Agago
4. Alebtong	Aleptong
5. Amolatar	Amolatar
6. Amudat	Amudat
7. Amuru	Kilak
8. Apac	Apac
9. Arua	Arua
10. Dokolo	Dokolo
11. Gulu	Gulu
12. Kapelebyong	Kapelebyong
13. Kaabong	Kaabong
14. Madi-Okollo	Madi -Okollo
15. Moroto	Moroto
16. Kwania	Kwania
17. Moyo	Moyo
18. Karenga	Karenga
19. Nakapiripirit	Nakapiripirit
20. Nabilatuk	Nabilatuk
21. Napak	Napak
22. Nebbi	Nebbi
23. Nwoya	Nwoya
24. Nyadri	Nyadri
25. Obongi	Obongi
26. Otuke	Otuke
27. Omoro	Omoro
28. Oyam	Oyam
29. Pakwach	Pakwach
30. Pader	Pader
31. Yumbe	Yumbe
32. Zombo	Zombo
33. Kitgum	Kitgum
34. Koboko	Koboko
35. Kole	Kole
36. Kotido	Kotido
37. Lamwo	Lamwo
38. Lira	Lira
39. Lusoti	Lusoti

Exercise

1. Name **one** district found on the islands of L. Victoria.
2. In which region of Uganda is your district located?

Island districts of Uganda.

A sketch map showimg the location of island districts.



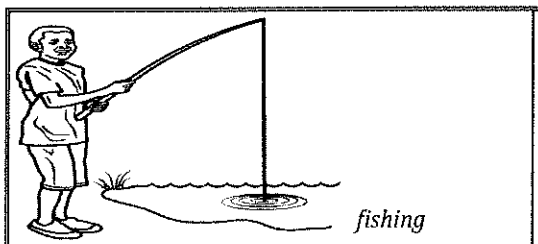
An Island is a piece of land surrounded by water. Island districts of Uganda are located in L. Victoria. They include; Buvuma and Kalangala

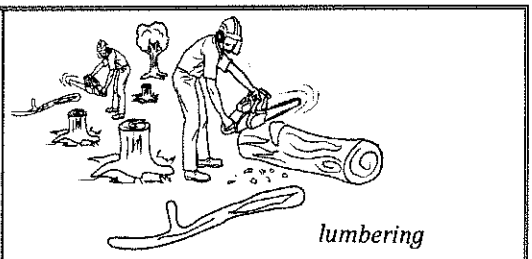
Kalangala District.

It is located within Lake Victoria.
Islands that make up Kalangala district include;
Bugala, Ssese, Bugoma, Funve, Buyovu, Bukasa, Kyamuswa, Bubeke

Location of Kalangala District.

Neighbours of Kalangala district:
West - Masaka
East - Buvuma
North - Wakiso
Northeast - Mukono and Buikwe
Northwest - Kalungu
This district is majorly occupied by the Baganda.
Kalangala mainly depends on the following economic activities:


fishing


lumbering

The main economic activity in Kalangala is *fishing*. This is due to the presence of different fish species in L. Victoria.

Major towns in Kalangala.

Kyamuswa, Kalangala and Bugoma

Exercise

1. Why is Kalangala called an Island?
2. State any **two** economic activities carried out in Kalangala district.

Buvuma District.

It is located on Lake Victoria, Islands of Buvuma district are; Lwaji, Bugaia and Buvuma

Towns in Buvuma district are;

Buvuma, Magyo

Economic activities include;

Fishing – is the main economic activity in Buvuma district.
Lumbering, Oil palm growing, Trade , Tourism

Main crops grown in Buvuma include:

Cassava, Bananas, Sweet potatoes and Oil palm.
The headquarters of Buvuma are located at Buvuma town, The Islands of Buvuma are mainly occupied by the Baganda.

Advantages of Island districts.

i. They have easy access to water.
ii. They have fertile soil.
iii. They receive reliable rainfall.

Problems faced by people who live on the Island.

i. Attacks from pirates.
ii. Floods.
iii. Poor transport network.
iv. Easy spread of diseases.
v. Lack of hydroelectricity.
vi. Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
vii. Poor service delivery.

Ways of improving people's lives on Island districts.

i. Providing better transport facilities.
ii. By building more schools on Islands
iii. Using solar electricity
iv. Giving allowances to civil servants working on Islands.
v. Distributing mosquito nets.
vi. Building more health centres.

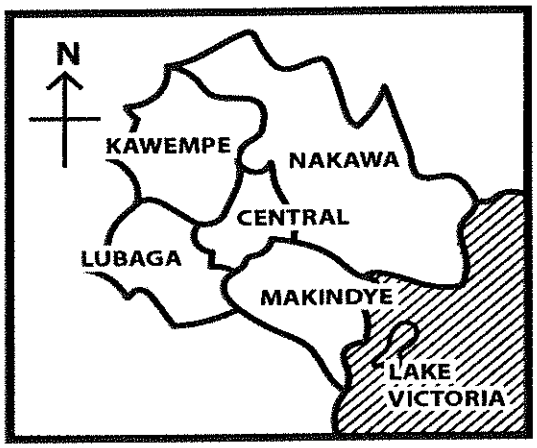
Exercise

1. What factor has favoured each of the following activities in Buvuma?
   a). Oil palm growing
   b). Lumbering
2. State any **one** advantage of Island districts.

Kampala District.

Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.
At first, the capital city of Uganda was Entebbe but it was transferred to Kampala in 1962 in the London Constitutional Conference. This was because Kampala had more land for expansion.
Kampala got its name from the animal called *Impala* or *"Empala"* which were dominant on the hills that make up Kampala.
Kampala as a district is divided into urban councils while the rural districts are divided into counties to ease administation.
Kampala city is headed by the Lord Mayor while other districts are headed by the Chairperson Local Council 5.
Kampala is run by KCCA (Kampala Capital City Authority) which is headed by an appointed Executive Director.
Kampala city also has a special ministry, that is the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs which coordinates the Affairs of Kampala district.
Kampala is bordered by the districts of Wakiso and Mukono.

A sketch map of Kampala District.



The Duties of the KCCA.

(i) To promote sanitation in the city.
(ii) To maintain a good road network in the city.
(iii) To collect taxes from the business authorities in the city.
(iv) To upgrade the Kampala city to a modernized city.
(v) To improve the infrastructure in Kampala city.

Achievements of KCCA.

(i) It has improved roads.
(ii) It has built hospitals and schools.
(iii) It has reduced congestion in the city.
(iv) It has improved on sanitation.
(v) It has built modern markets.

However, KCCA has faced a number of challenges like misunderstandings among leaders, poor roads, poor sanitation, unemployment, high crime rate, floods, development of slums, etc.

Important places in Kampala district.

Parliamentary building.	Bank of Uganda.	Nsambya Hospital
Post office.	Radio stations.	Mengo Hospital
Television stations.	Mulago Hospital.	Central Police Station (CPS)
Namirembe Cathedral	Gaddafi Mosque	State House - Nakasero
Uganda Museum.	Market centres	Lubaga cathedral
Makerere university.	High court.	Lubaga Hospital

Important hills

1. Nakasero
2. Lubaga
3. Mulago
4. Kitante
5. Makerere
6. Muyenga
7. Kololo
8. Mengo
9. Makindye

Importance of Kampala city.

(i) It provides market for food.
(ii) It provides jobs to people.
(iii) It is a trading centre.
(iv) It provides entertainment.
(v) It is a centre for administration.

On July 10th, 2020, the government of Uganda launched new cities of:

1. Arua
2. Masaka
3. Mbale
4. Fort Portal
5. Jinja
6. Gulu
7. Mbarara

Exercise

1. Name the capital city of Uganda.
2. Which body governs the Kampala capital city?
3. Mention the title given to the political head of Kampala Capital City

Practical activity

1. Under the guidance of your teacher, draw the sketch map of your district showing smaller administrative units in it e.g.

- *Municipalities*
- *Divisions*
- *Counties*
- *Sub-counties*

2. Mind the location of your district (either urban or rural) as it may lack some administrative units in the list above depending on its location.

3. Mention the major economic activities carried out in your district.

Counties, Sub-counties and municipalities in our district.

A district is made up of counties, a county is also divided into sub-counties. The division of a district into counties and sub counties is done to make administration easy: A municipality is a large town with its own local/self government. **A municipality** is equivalent to a county in the rural areas. A municipality is divided into smaller administrative units called divisions.

Examples of municipalities in Uganda;

Entebbe, Kabale, Lira, Ntungamo, Nansana, Mukono, Kasese, Kira, Ibanda, Kitgum, Mubende, Kumi, Lugazi, Njeru, Koboko, Mityana, etc.

Importance of municipalities / towns.

(i) They are administrative centres.
(ii) They have health centres.
(iii) They are trading centres.
(iv) They are entertainment centres.

Exercise

1. What is the name of your district?
2. State **one** reason why your district is divided into smaller administrative units.

The history of our district

History is the study of past events. Every district has its own history. The history differs from one district to another.

The information needed about our district includes; the size, the common tribe, important places, mother district, languages spoken, origin of the name of our district, name of the district, economic activities, crops grown, animals kept and historical sites.

Practical activity

Ask your teacher or an elder member of your family to guide you find out how your district started.

Exercise

1. State the region of Uganda in which your district is located.

2. Name any **one** historical place in your district.
3. What is the importance of historical places in your district?

Importance of districts.

i. They provide services like education.
ii. They create jobs for people.
iii. They promote development.
iv. They monitor government programmes.
v. They maintain law and order.
vi. They plan for the people.
vii. They mobilise people.
viii. They promote culture.

Problems faced by districts.

i. Poor transport.
ii. Lack of funds.
iii. Shortage of workers.
iv. Lack of social service centres.
v. Remoteness.
vi. Lack of buildings.
vii. Corruption - misuse of public funds for personal gains.

Solutions to problems affecting districts.

i. Building better roads.
ii. Educating the public about the role of communities.
iii. Ensuring community monitoring on social service centres.
iv. Extending electricity to rural areas.
v. Taking corrupt leaders to courts of law.
vi. Reporting corrupt leaders to the authorities.

Why the government is creating more districts in Uganda today.

i. To extend services nearer to the people.
ii. To create more jobs.
iii. To promote development.
iv. To make administration easy.

Disadvantages of creating new districts.

i. It leads to high administrative costs.
ii. Leads to separation of tribes.
iii. Causes conflict among people incase resources are not evenly distributed.

Exercise

1. Mention any **three** benefits of a district to its people.
2. Give any **two** problems facing districts.
3. Why is it important for districts to have good roads?

Important places in our districts.	
Roads	Television stations
Medical centres	Hotels
Administrative centres	Leisure centres
Transport centres	Courts of law
Schools	National parks
Banks	Historical sites
Markets	Factories/Industries
Radio stations	Agricultural centres

People found in the important places.

These inculde;

Hospitals- doctors, nurses; Schools - teachers; taxi parks - drivers; banks - bankers; Markets - traders, buyers, tax collectors; churches - Reverends, pastors, Bishops, priests; Mosques - Imam, sheikh, muezzin; Radio stations - Radio presenters, Hotels - Hoteliers, chefs; Police station - police officers.

Transport centres

These are facilities which provide transport services.

Examples of transport centres include;

taxi parks, bus parks, airports, railway stations and landing sites.

Importance of transport centres

i. They provide jobs.
ii. They help people to move to different places
iii. They provide market for goods.

Exercise

1. Name any **one** means of air transport.
2. Name Uganda's International airport.
3. Name any **one** airfield in Uganda.

Landing sites and ports.

These are places on a lake or sea where boats dock or land. People move on water using boats, ships, canoes, ferries and yacht. Landing sites and ports are located on lakes.

Examples of landing sites and ports include;

Port Bell (L. Victoria), Kalangala (L. Victoria), Masese (L. Victoria), Butiaba (L. Albert) and Masindi (L. Kyoga), Wanseko (L. Albert).

Activities done on landing sites and ports are; Fishing, Transport, Trade and Tourism

Importance of landing sites.

(i) They promote tourism. (ii) They handle goods (iii) They provide employment. (iv) promote fishing.

Exercise

1. What type of transport is done on lakes?
2. Write any **two** means of transport used on lakes and rivers.
3. Name any **two** lakes in Uganda.
4. Mention any **one** economic activity done on landing sites.

Medical centres

Health centres are places where people go for medical services.They include; hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, clinics, etc.

Symbol of a hospital.



People who provide health services include;

Doctors, Surgeons, Opticians, Oculists, Dentists, Nurses and Midwives

Duties of health service providers.

They treat sick people, give first aid, carry out medical check ups, give medical advice, offer guidance and counselling.

Importance of a midwife.

i. A midwife helps pregnant women to give birth.
ii. She also provides antenatal and post natal services.
iii. She provides counselling services to women and girls.

Note: *Mothers give birth in maternity wards in hospitals.*

Examples of hospitals in Uganda include.

Mulago, Nsambya, Mengo, Entebbe, Mbarara, Masaka, Hoima, Gulu, Soroti, among others The biggest referral hospital in Uganda is **Mulago Hospital.**

Services provided by health centres are.

Treatment, Family planning, Blood testing, Guidance and counselling, First aid, Maternal care and offering Ambulance

Importance of an ambulance van.

i. To take sick people to the hospital.
ii. To deliver casualties to health centres.

Advantages of health services.

i. Reduce death rates.
ii. Increase life expectancy.
iii. Reduce the spread of infectious diseases.

Exercise

1. Why do people go to hospitals?
2. Mention the biggest referral hospital in Uganda.
3. Apart from treatment, give any other service that you can get from the hospital.

Religious places.

These are places where people worship.

Examples of religious places

Church, Mosque, Shrines, Temples
A church is a place where Christians go for prayers.
A mosque is a place where Muslims go for prayers.

Symbols

 *Church*

 *Mosque*

Leaders found in churches include; Bishops, Reverends, Pastors, Nuns, Catechists, Priests.

Leaders found in the Mosque include. sheikh, imam, muezzin, mufti, among others

Uses of churches and Mosques

i. They are used for teaching the word of God/Allah
ii. They are used for conducting prayers,
iii. They provide counselling to the needy.

Exercise

1. What is the similarity between a church and a mosque?
2. What does the symbol below mean?

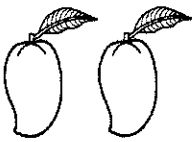
a) 

b) 

Markets.

A market is a place where people sell and buy goods or services.

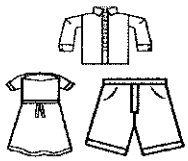
Examples of places where things are sold include; Shops, Supermarkets and Markets. Some of the sold in markets are shiwn in the pictures below.


Mangoes



Milk


cassava


clothes

People who work in markets include; market vendors, cleaners, porters, shopkeepers, hawkers, among others

Examples of large markets in Uganda include. St. Balikuddembe (Owino), Wandegeya, Kalerwe, Jinja Central Market, Mbarara Central Market etc.

Importance of markets.

They help people to sell and buy goods, They provide taxes to the government, They provide income to people, They also provide employment chances to some people.

Exercise

1. Name any **two** markets found in your district.
2. How does the government benefit from the markets?
3. Write any **two** school needs that can be obtained from the market.

Post office

A post office is a place where letters and parcels are sent and received from.
We need to have a box number in order to send or receive letters.

Importance of a post office include;

(i) It helps to send and receive letters and parcels
(ii) It helps us to make telephone calls
(iii) It sells stamps
(iv) It offers transport services
(v) It offers banking services
(vi) It creates employment to people, among others.

Practical activity

Ask your teacher to tell you the main post office in your district.

Administrative centres.

These are places where leaders have their offices.

Examples of administrative centres include. District headquarters, County or municipality headquarters, Sub – county/Division headquarters, Parish headquarters.

District headquarters.

These are the main offices of the district. Offices found at the district headquarters include; The CAO'S office, The RDC'S office, The office of the District Chairperson, The office of DPC, The office of DDHS, etc.

District headquarters are found in major towns and near major roads for easy service delivery and easy access.

Importance of district headquarters.

i. They provide agricultural services.
ii. They issue out trade licenses.

iii. They provide jobs.
iv. They appoint district workers.

Exercise

1. What is the post office box number of your school?
2. Why do people prefer staying near district headquarters?
3. What title is given to the sub - county or dividion leader in your community?
4. Write CAO in full

Radio Stations.

A radio station is a place where a radio broadcasts.

Examples of radio stations include; UBC Radio, K FM, Capital Radio, Victoria Fm, Radio West, Top Radio, Endigyito, CBS Radio,Radio Simba, among others.

UBC is owned by the government of Uganda.
Radio masts are put in hilly areas to boost the network and signals.

Uses of radios are;

They entertain people, They educate people, They provide jobs, They promote trade, They pay taxes, They earn government income, They provide news, and announcements.

Exercise

1. Mention any **two** radio stations in Uganda.
2. Give **two** uses of radios to people.

Televisions.

A television is a device which produces sound and picture messages.

Examples of Television stations include; UBC TV (Uganda Broadcoasting Corporation Television), Star TV, TV West, Top Television, Urban TV, Salt Television, NTV, NBS, Bukedde Televison, Miracle TV and Sanyuka Television, among others.

Government owned Television stations include; UBC TV, Star TV, Magic TV and Bukedde Television

Importance of Televisions stations include;

i. They provide news.
ii. They provide entertainment.
iii. They provide jobs.
iv. They advertise goods and services.

Exercise

1. Give any **two** examples of television stations in Uganda.
2. Mention any two benefits of having a television at home.

Banks:

A bank is a building where people keep or borrow money.

Types of banks

a) Commercial banks
b) Central bank

Commercials banks.

These are banks that serve the general public.

Examples of commercial banks.

Centenary Bank, Stanbic Bank, Bank of Africa, Cairo Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Tropical Bank, DFCU Bank, Eco Bank, Equity Bank, Fina Bank, among others

Uses of commercial banks.

i. They keep money.
ii. They provide loans.
iii. They provide jobs.
iv. They teach people how to save money.
v. They keep people's documents.

Central Bank.

This bank serves the government and other banks. It is called the Bank of Uganda. It is headed by the Governor of Bank of Uganda.

Functions of the Central Bank.

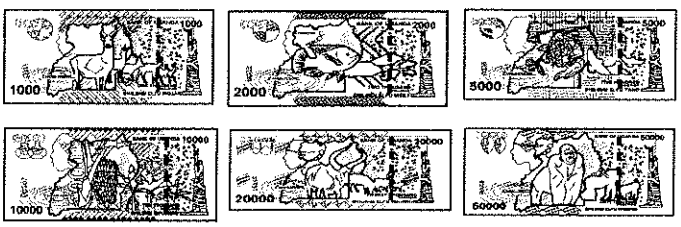
To print new money(currency), To control other banks, To control money in use, To license commercial banks, To give loans to the government, etc

Money

Money is an acceptable medium of exchange for goods and services.

Two forms of money in Uganda.

a) Paper money or bank notes.



(b) Coins



The money used in Uganda is called Uganda Shillings.

Uses of money

To buy goods and services, To pay debts, To pay obligatory demands e.g. food, fees, clothes, etc; It acts as a store for wealth, They provide employment to people, among others

Exercise

1. Mention any two types of banks.
2. Why do people keep money in the bank?
3. What title is given to the head of the Central Bank of Uganda?

Common Mistakes

1. Name one example of a commercial bank in your district.

Wrong response *: Bank of Uganda/ Central Bank*

Correct response: *Centenary Bank/ Absa Bank, etc*

Comment *: Bank of Uganda is the mother bank not a commercial bank.*

Historical sites.

These are places where some major events took place long time ago.

Examples of historical sites include; stone age sites, Cultural sites and Museums

A museum is a building where things of long ago or works of art are kept and displayed.

Items found in the museum include;

bones, tools, weapons, clothings, dishes, scientific specimens, types of housing, old means of transport, musical items, among others

Examples of museums.

i. Uganda Museum at Kitante hill in Kampala.
ii. Igongo Cultural Centre – Mbarara
iii. Great Lakes Museum in Kabale.

Importance of Museums include;

i. They provide jobs.
ii. They attract tourists.
iii. They generate income.
iv. They keep things of art and those of long ago.
v. They preserve culture.

Exercise

1. What is a museum?
2. Why should children visit museums?

Stone age sites.

These are places where early man lived.

Examples of stone age sites include;

Nyero, Magosi, Luzira, Paraa, Bigobyamugenyi, Nsongezi, etc.

Importance of stone age sites.

(i) They attract tourists.
(ii) They create jobs. for people.
(iii) They earn income.

Cultural sites.

These are places where culture is preserved, Culture refers to people's way of life.

Examples of cultural materials include; Weapons, Food, Musical instruments, Houses, Dresses.

Examples of cultural sites.
The burial sites, shrines, tombs and palaces

Tombs are places where kings are buried. Examples include; Kasubi tombs, Nkokonjeru, Busoga.
Palaces are places where kings stay.

Examples of palaces.

i. Bulange - Mengo for Buganda.
ii. Karuzika - for Tooro.
iii. Bugembe - for Busoga

Leisure centres.

These are places where people go to rest.
Examples of leisure centres include'

Hotels, stadiums, theaters, beaches, bars, disco halls, amusement parks, etc

Importance of hotels include;

(i) They provide accommodation.
(ii) They are used for meetings.
(iii) They provide jobs.
(iv) They help people to relax.

Stadiums - These are places used for sports.
The national stadium for Uganda is Mandela National Stadium.
Examples of sports done in stadia are; Athletics, Rugby, Tennis and Football

Importance of stadiums include;

i. They are used for games.
ii. They are used for conferences.
iii. They provide jobs.

Beaches - These are areas of sand along the lake or sea.They are used for entertainment and relaxation.

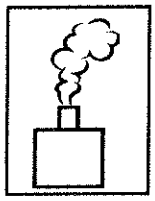
Exercise

1. Mention any **two** examples of leisure centres in your community.
2. How do children benefit from games and sports in schools?

Factories.

A factory is a place where goods are manufactured.

Symbol of a factory.



Examples of factories include;Bidco, Hariss International, Mukwano, Roofings, Nice house of plastics, Fresh diaries, Uganda grain millers, Uganda Breweries, Nile Breweries, Uganda clays, Lugazi sugar factory, Uganda Baati, Hima cement, Tororo cement, etc

Examples of goods made from factories.

Raw materails	Products
Limestone	cement
barley/sorghum	beer/beverage
fruits	juice
copper	wires,coins
phosphates	artificial fertilisers
phrethrum	insecticides
oil palm	cooking oil, soap
cotton	clothes, cotton wool
milk	yorghurt, ice cream, ghee
skin	shoes, belts, bags

Importance of factories.

i. They create jobs for people.
ii. They provide goods.
iii. They provide taxes to the government.
iv. They attract tourists.

Problems caused by factories.

i. They cause pollution
ii. They cause accidents.
iii. They cause diseases.
iv. They bring noise.

Exercise

Write any **one** product from the following things:

a) cotton
b) palm oil
c) milk
d) copper
e) limestone

Agricultural centres.

Agriculture means the growing of crops and keeping of animals.
Agricultural areas are places where research on plants and animals is done.

Examples of agricultural research centres include;

Kawanda Research Centre in Wakiso district, Serere - Serere district, Namulonge – Gayaza in Wakiso district, Bukalasa – Luwero district, Rwentanga – Mbarara district, among others

Examples of agricultural research organisations.

NARO - National Agriculture Research Organisation.
NAADS - National Agricultural Advisory Services.

Roles of NARO/ NAADS include:

i. To carry out research.
ii. To provide improved seeds.
iii. To teach farmers how to improve on their crops and animals.

Importance of agricultural research centres include.

i. They provide improved seeds.
ii. They train agricultural officers.
iii. They carry out research on diseases affecting crops and animals.
iv. They provide jobs.

Exercise

1. Give the meaning of **agriculture.**
2. Mention any **two** cash crops grown in your district.

Courts.

These are places where conflicts or disputes among people are settled.

Examples of courts include, Magistrate courts, Supreme courts, Local Council Courts, High Court, Court of Appeal, Commercial Courts, Court Martial, Juvenile Court, Constitutional court.

People who work in courts are; Judges, Magistrates, Registrars, Lawyers, Prosecutors, Court brokers and others

Examples of cases settled in courts include. theft, Murder, Rape, Bad driving, Defilement, Drug abuse, etc

Kinds of people who are taken to courts for trial include; thieves, murderers, rapists, corrupt officials and bad drivers.

Importance of courts.

i. They settle cases,
ii. They interpret laws,
iii. They teach people about laws,
iv. They bring people together, among others

Ways of caring for important places.

i. By planting trees around schools, hospital compounds.
ii. By keeping them clean.
iii. By reporting strangers found in such places.
iv. By protecting their property.

Exercise

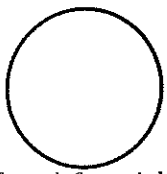
1. Name any **two** groups of people who work in courts.
2. How are courts important in a community?
3. Write any **two** cases settled in courts.

Using lines of latitude and longitude to locate places.

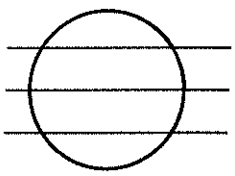
To locate a place is to find its exact position.
The method of locating places on a map using lines of latitude and lines of longitude is called **Grid reference.** Both lines of latitude and longitude help to locate places on a map.

Lines of latitude:

Follow the steps below:
(i) Draw a globe.



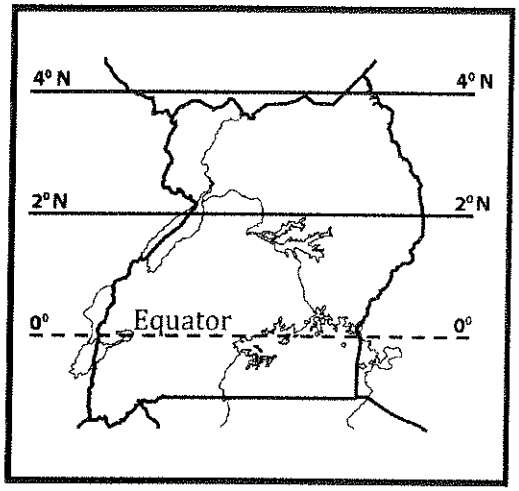
(ii) Draw lines from left to right in the globe.



The lines drawn run from East to West (or West to East). Since they can't be seen on the actual ground, they are called `imaginary".

Lines of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map or a globe from East to West. They are measured in degrees. They are marked ^{0}N or ^{0}S on the map.

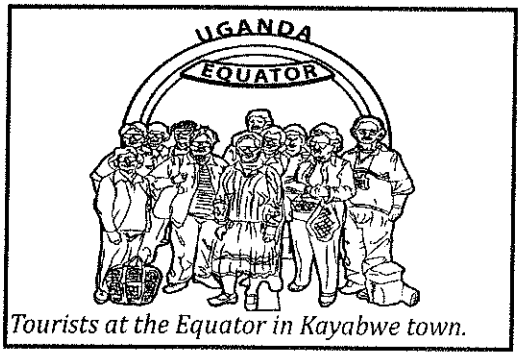
A sketch map of Uganda showing lines of latitude.



The Equator is marked 0^0; This is because; it is the starting point for measuring latitude North or South.

It is the major line of latitude that crosses the globe.It crosses many districts in Uganda e.g:Wakiso, Mpigi, Ibanda, Kasese, Kamwenge, Sembabule, etc.

Towns crossed by the equator in Uganda include:- Entebbe and Kayabwe



Tourists at the Equator in Kayabwe town.

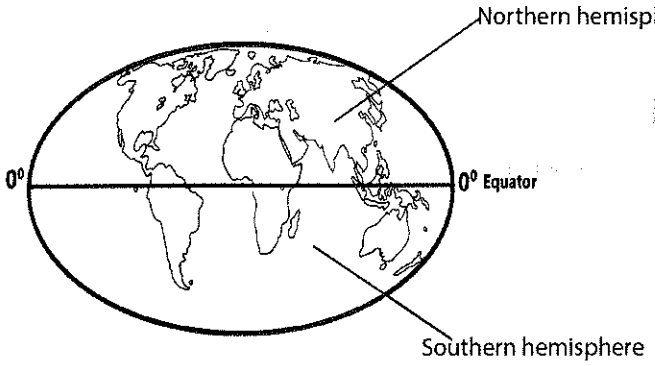
Equator crosses two lakes in Uganda i.e L.George and L.Victoria.

The Equator divides the world into two equal parts called hemispheres i.e Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere

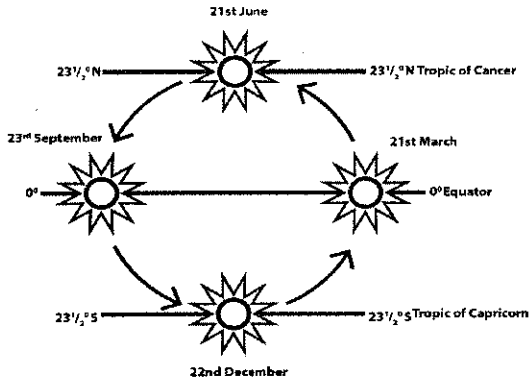
A hemisphere: This is a half of the world /globe when divided by a line passing through the centre.

Position of the Equator on the globe.

The globe is a round object showing the world map.



Equinox: -This is the period when the sun is overhead the Equator.
Or The period when the length of days and nights is equal all over the world.
The sun is overhead the Equator on; March 21st September 23rd.



Importance of latitudes

They help in locating places.
They help to determine the climate of an area.

Importance of the Equator.

i. It helps one to locate places on the map.
ii. It helps to determine the climate of places.

Common Mistakes

1. What is latitude?

Wrong response : *Latitude is an imaginary line drawn from East to West on a map.*

Correct response: *Latitude is the distance of a place North or South of the Equator.*

Comment: *Imaginary lines from East to West on a map are called latitudes or lines of latitude.*

Exercise

1. What are lines of latitude?
2. State any **one** way of locating countries on a map.

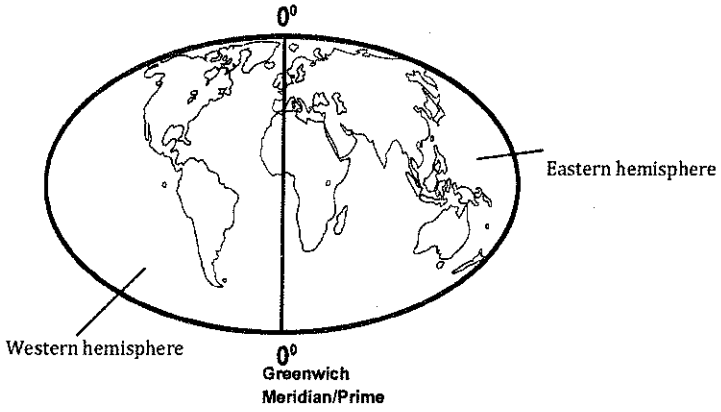
3. Name the major line of latitude that passes through Uganda.
4. Mention **two** lakes in Uganda that are crossed by the Equator.

Lines of longitude.

These are imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe from North to South. Lines of longitude are also called Meridians.

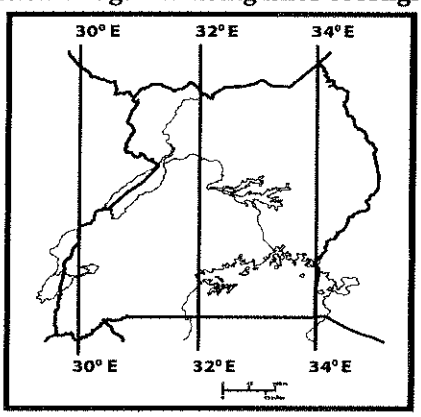
The major line of longitude on the globe is called the Prime Meridian. It is called Prime Meridian because it's the major line of longitude.
It is also called Greenwich Meridian because it passes through Greenwich town of England.
The standard measure for lines of longitude is degrees.

Position of the Prime Meridian on the globe.



Longitude is the distance West or East of the Prime Meridian or Greenwich Meridian.
The lines of longitude are marked °E or °W on the globe.

Position of Uganda using lines of longitude



Importance of lines of longitude.

i. They help to locate places on a map.
ii. They help to tell time.

Exercise

1. What are lines of longitude?
2. Mention ant **two** importance of lines of longitude.

Common Mistakes

1. Name the major line of longitude at 0^0.
   Wrong response *: Greenwich*
   Correct response: *Greenwich Meridian or Prime Meridian*
   Comment *: Greenwich is a town in England so the word meridian is very important if one is referring to a line of longitude.*

Uganda and her neighbours.

Uganda is located in East Africa. This region of Africa has five countries i.e Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda .

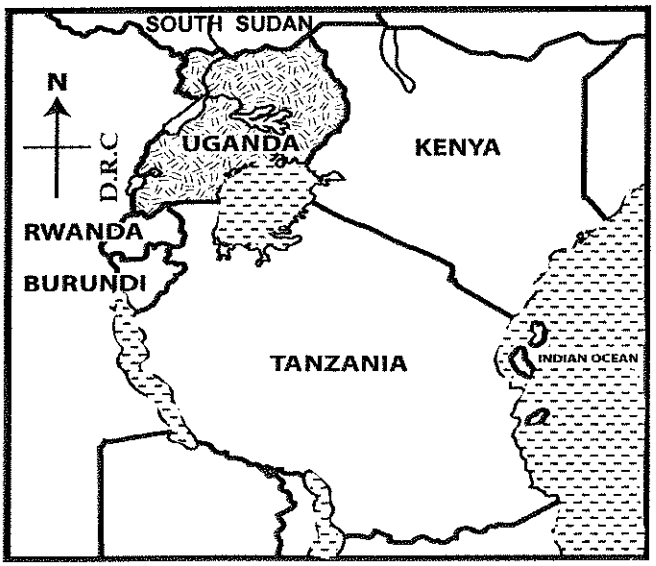
There are five countries that share borders with Uganda.ie South Sudan in the North - Kenya in the East -Rwanda in the Southwest, Tanzania in the South and Democratic Republic of Congo in the West.

The capital city of Uganda is **Kampala.**

Below are the neighbours of Uganda and their capital cities:

(i) Kenya - Nairobi
(ii) Tanzania - Dodoma
(iii) Rwanda - Kigali
(iv) South Sudan - Juba
(v) DRC - Kinshasa

A sketch map of East Africa showing the location of Uganda.



Exercise

1. In which part of Africa is Uganda located?
2. Name the country that borders Uganda in the South.

3. How many countries share borders with Uganda?

Uganda as a landlocked country.

Uganda is one of the landlocked countries in Africa.
A landlocked country is a country without a coastline or her own seaport.
Since Uganda is landlocked, she uses Port Mombasa of Kenya and Port Dar es Salaam of Tanzania to handle her overseas imports and exports. Some neighbouring countries of Uganda are also landlocked i.e Rwanda and South Sudan.

Problems faced by Uganda as a landlocked country include;

i. Delay of goods in transit.
ii. High transport costs.
iii. Paying many taxes on overseas imports and exports.
iv. Lack of privacy.

Those transport problems could be reduced through;-

i. modernizing agriculture to produce adequate food and raw materials.
ii. promoting air transport to speed up the movement of goods.
iii. expanding industrialisation to produce adequate goods.
iv. co-operating with her neighbouring countries to allow easy movement of goods across borders, etc

Uganda needs to cooperate with her neighbours in order;

i. to promote foreign trade.
ii. to promote peace and security.
iii. to get goods she needs.
iv. to promote free movement of people and goods.
v. to get market for her goods / produce.

Importance of Uganda to her neighbours.

i. She provides market for their goods.
ii. She supplies them with hydroelectricity.
iii. She provides both skilled and unskilled labour to them.

Uganda also benefits from her neighbours in many ways, for example;
(i) She gets market for her goods especially farm produce.
(ii) She gets goods needed.
(iii) She gets experts in any fields etc.

Exercise

1. Name **two** seaports that handle Uganda's imports and exports.
2. Give **one** reason why Uganda should co-operate with other countries.
3. State any **one** problem faced by landlocked countries.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA.

Location of physical features.

Locating physical features on the map of Uganda.

Try this:

- Look around your area and see the landforms there. Mention examples of landforms in your area.
- Discuss with your teacher the importance of landforms you observed in your area to people.
- How are landforms cared for by people in your area?

Physical features are landforms of the earth's surface. They include;-
Plateaus, lakes, mountains, hills, valleys, rift valley, lowlands, plains, Inselbergs, etc. The plateau covers the largest part of Uganda.

Symbols of physical features.


Mountain peak


hill


plateau


Permanent river


seasonal lake


waterfal

Types of physical features

a) Relief features
b) Drainage features

1. Relief features.

Relief features are the highlands and lowlands of an area. These features are Hills, Mountains, Valleys, Plateaus and Rift valleys.

Drainage features.

These are landforms that have water in them. For example; lakes, rivers, streams, hotsprings.

Plateau.

This is a raised flat topped piece of land. The plateau covers the largest part of Uganda.

Lake Kyoga is the major lake found on the central plateau of Uganda.

Economic activities carried out on the plateau of Uganda

farming, fishing, tourism, trade, lumbering, industrialisation, etc.

Importance of the plateau in Uganda.

i. It provides pasture for livestock farming.

ii. It provides land for crop growing.

iii. It promotes lumbering in forests.

iv. It promotes fishing in lakes

v. It promotes tourism.

vi. It provides place for settlement.

vii. It provides suitable place for industrialisation.

Problems faced by human beings on Uganda's plateau

pests and diseases, soil erosion, floods, drought, etc

Such problems can be reduced through a number of ways e.g. spraying using insecticides, terracing, cleaning canals and planting trees.

Exercise

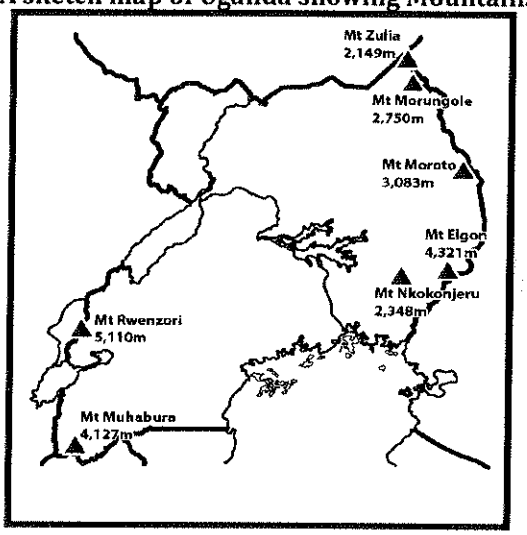
1. What do you understand by the term physical features?
2. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out on the plateau of Uganda.

Mountains in Uganda.

A mountain is a large raised piece of land higher than 2000m.

Mountains in Uganda include Moroto, Elgon, Rwenzori, Muhabura, Napak, Kadam, etc

A sketch map of Uganda showing Mountains.



Types of mountains in Uganda.

a) Block mountains/horst mountains.

b) Volcanic mountains.

Examples of mountainous districts in Uganda.

Bundibugyo, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Kisoro, Bududa, Moroto, Kabale, Napak ,Sironko, Kasese,

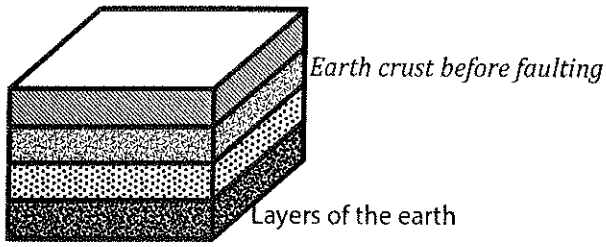
etc

Block mountains:

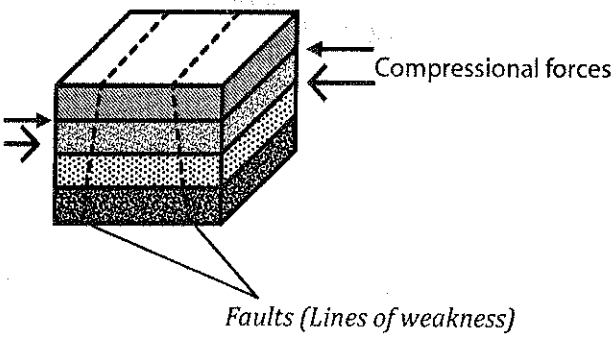
These are mountains formed by faulting. **Faulting** is the breaking or cracking of rocks in the earth crust due to compressional forces and tensional forces that lead to displacement of earth blocks on either side.

The compressional forces are forces that act on a piece of land from either side to the centre. The compressional forces put pressure from both sides i.e. force push towards centres. The pressure applied causes rock layer to crack or develop faults. The middle block between faults is uplifted, forming a horst mountain.

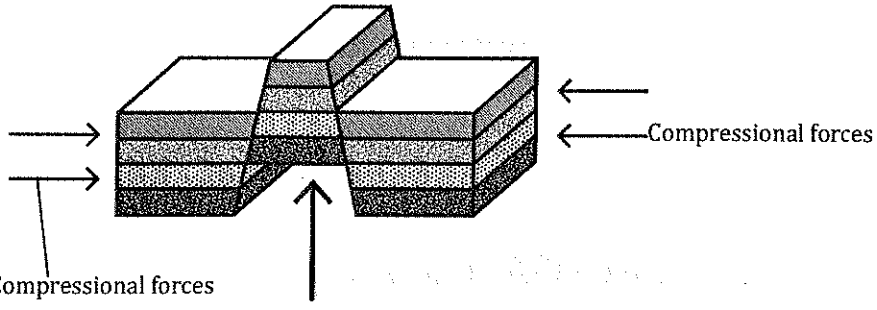
Formation of block mountains



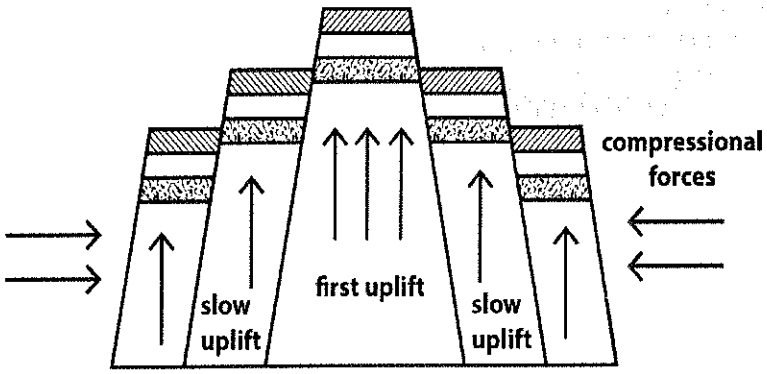
When the Compressional forces act upon the earth's crust, it develops faults or lines of weakness as shown below:



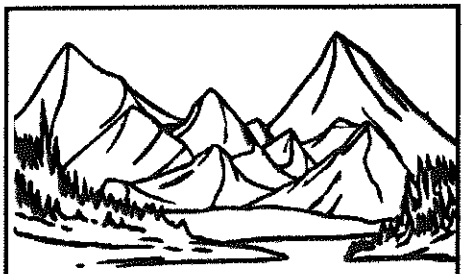
When the compressional forces put pressure on the earth's crust, the central block rises forming a horst/block.



Horst or block mountain



-There is one block mountain range in Uganda i.e. Mount Rwenzori ranges.
It is called a range because it forms a series of connected mountains.



Mount Rwenzori

Its highest peak is **Margherita** at a height of 5,110 metres, the highest in Uganda.
Its second highest peak is Stanley peak. It is found along the border of Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo i.e forming a natural boundary between Uganda and DRC.
It is found in the districts of Kasese, Kabarole and Bundibugyo in Western Uganda. It is the highest mountain in Uganda. Its peak is snow capped throughout the year because it crosses the snowline.

The first European explorer to see Mt Rwenzori was **Henry Morton Stanley** who named it **"Mountains of the moon"** because it has snow which glitters like a new rising moon.
It is entirely occupied by the Bakonzo and Bamba who grow crops like coffee, cotton, etc.
Rivers which flow from the molten snow on Mt. Rwenzori are:
R. Mubuku, R. Sebwe, R. Mpanga and R. Nyamwamba.

Importance of Mt Rwenzori

(i) It provides minerals like limestone.
(ii) It provides stones for building.
(iii) It has fertile soils for crop farming.
(iv) It promotes tourism.

(v) It separates Uganda from DRC.

Exercise

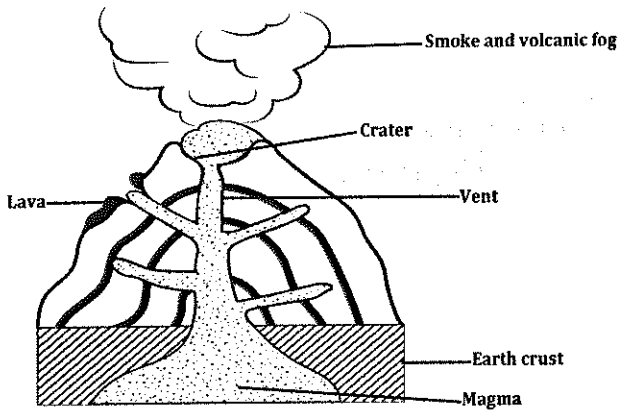
1. Write **two** types of mountains in Uganda.
2. How was Mount Rwenzori formed?
3. Why is the highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori snow capped throughout the year?

Formation of volcanic mountains.

Volcanic mountains were formed as a result of volcanicity. *Volcanicity* is the process by which molten rock called *magma* and gases come out of the earth onto its surface.The mountain which erupts is called a volcano. During eruption, magma and gases, come out of the earth. When that magma cools and solidifies on the earth's surface, it is called *Lava*.

Magma is a hot molten liquid that comes out of the earth during an eruption.
It flows out through a hole called Vent. If the eruption is violent, the top part of the volcano may be blown off hence creating a crater (hole) on top.

Formation of a volcanic mountain.



Examples of volcanic mountains include;

Mt. Elgon, Mt. Morungole, Mt. Muhabura, Mt. Napak and Mt. Moroto.
There are many other features formed by volcanicity apart from volcanic mountains e.g Lava dammed lakes, Crater lakes, Hot springs / geysers and Calderas, etc.

Types of volcanic mountains.

Active volcanic mountains
These are volcanic mountains that are active and can erupt at any time.
Dormant volcanic mountains
These are volcanic mountains that haven't erupted in the recent past but may still erupt. They are also called sleeping volcanoes.
Extinct/dead volcanic mountains
These are volcanic mountains that erupted and stopped e.g Mt. Elgon, Mt. Muhabura, etc.

Mount Elgon.

It is a volcanic mountain located in Eastern Uganda.
Its highest peak is Wagagai, Its local name is Masaba. It is the second highest mountain in Uganda, It is found at the border of Uganda and Kenya. The tribes that live on slopes of Mt. Elgon are; Bagisu and Sabiny. Some crops grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are; **Arabica coffee, Maize, Bananas and wheat**. Arabica coffee is commonly grown by the Bagisu.

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

i. Presence of volcanic fertile soil.
ii. Cool climate.
iii. Heavy reliable rainfall.

The first European explorer to see Mt.Elgon was **Joseph Thompson**. Some rivers that have their sources from Mt. Elgon are; **R.Manafwa, R. Nzoia,** R.Malaba, **R.Mpologoma**. Some districts in which Mt. Elgon is found are Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale. Kapchorwa is the leading producer of wheat in Uganda, The game park found on Mt.Elgon is Mount Elgon National park. There is largely a problem of poor transport network but donkeys have been kept to provide transport.

Exercise

1. Name the mountain that is found at the border between Uganda and Kenya.
2. Why does Arabica coffee grow well on the slopes of volcanic mountains?
3. How were volcanic mountains formed?

Common Mistakes

1. Which type of coffee is grown on the slopes of volcanic mountains?
   Wrong response : *Arabic coffee*
   Correct response: *Arabica coffee*
   Comment: *Arabic is the language that was introduced by Arabs in Uganda.*

Mt. Moroto And Mt. Muhabura.

Mt. Moroto
It is a volcanic mountain located in North Eastern Uganda.
Its highest peak is Sokdek. Sogolomon peak is the second highest peak on Mt. Moroto, The tribe mainly found on the slopes of Mt. Moroto is the Karimojong who are nomadic pastoralists. Some crops grown on the slopes of Mt. Moroto are; vegetables and Sorghum.
Areas near Mt. Moroto receive little rainfall because of dry winds that blow most of the time from the Northeast.

Mt. Muhabura

It is a volcanic mountain located in South Western Uganda.
Countries that share Mt. Muhabura are; Uganda, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo.
Its highest peak is Muhavura though it has other peaks like Sabinyo and Mgahinga

It forms a range of mountains in the Kigezi sub – region that were referred to as the "Switzerland of Africa" by Sir Winston Churchill because they have features similar to the Alps mountains of Switzerland.
Some tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Muhabura are; Bafumbira, Batwa and Bakiga.
Some crops grown on slopes of Mt. Muhabura include; Vegetables, sorghum, pyrethrum.
Mount Muhabura ranges are home for mountain gorillas in Bwindi and Mgahinga National parks.

Problems faced by people in Kigezi sub region

(i) Coldness
(ii) Land fragmentation.
(iii) Soil erosion.
(iv) Poor and network.

Land fragmentation is the division of land into small plots. This practice in the Kigezi sub – region is mainly caused by high population.
This practice is dangerous to a country's development because; it causes low food production, it increases the cost of food production, it leads to land conflicts among people and it hinders mechanisation of farming.

Inselbergs

An inselberg is a rocky hill which stands above the general level of the surrounding land. Inselbergs are formed after the erosion of soft rocks.

Examples of inselbergs include; Labwor hill – Karamoja, Osukuru – Tororo and Musaijamukuru – Hoima

Importance of inselbergs include;

i. They attract tourists who bring income
ii. Are sources of some minerals, etc

Hot Springs

These are ponds in which water is naturally heated. They are formed by volcanicity.
Examples of hot springs include; Kitagata, Ssempaya and Kisiizi

Importance of hot springs

(i) They attract tourists who bring income.
(ii) They are used to generate geothermal power.
(iii) They are used to heal sickness in some cultures.

Exercise

1. How was Mt. Moroto formed?
2. Why do areas on the slopes of Mt. Moroto receive little rainfall?
3. Why were the volcanic mountains of Kisoro and Kabale referred to as the "Switzerland of Africa"?
4. Why is mechanisation of Agriculture difficult in Kisoro and Kabale districts?

Importance of mountains.

i. They help in the formation of relief rainfall.
ii. They promote tourism by attracting tourists who bring income.
iii. Some mountain slopes have fertile soil for crop growing.
iv. They are sources of many rivers.
v. Some mountains have minerals.
vi. They are sources of building materials e.g stones.

Economic activities carried out in mountainous areas; farming, tourism, lumbering, quarrying, mining

Problems caused by mountains:

Landslides /mudslides, soil erosion, Poor road network , Low temperatures /coldness, etc

Solutions to some problems caused by mountains.

i. Practising terrace farming, contour ploughing and strip cropping.
ii. Using animal transport.
iii. Planting trees.
iv. Relocating people to plateaus and plains.

How mountains influence climate.

They help in the formation of relief rainfall and their slopes are cooler than foot hills.

How mountains influence animal distribution.

Forests on mountains attract fruit eating animals like monkeys, baboons, etc.

Hills and valleys in our district.

A hill is a piece of land higher than the area around. There are many hills in our district. A group of hills is called a range.

Economic activities carried out on hills include.

Farming, Mining, Tourism and Transport

Importance of hills.

i. They provide land for farming.
ii. They provide grass for thatching houses.
iii. They attract tourists.
iv. They provide stones for building roads.
v. They provide space for fixing communication masts.
vi. They are used for grazing animals.

Problems caused by hills include, Soil erosion, Dangerous animals, Poor transport and Land slides

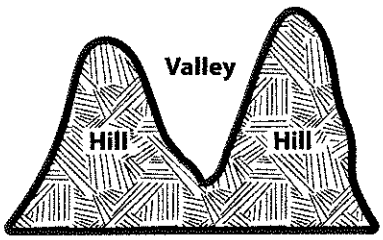
Solutions to problems .

(i) By planting trees (ii) By keeping donkeys (iii) By practising terracing

Valleys.

A valley is a lowland between hills or mountains.

A hill and a valley.



Importance of valleys.

They provide land for farming,
They promote fishing,
They attract tourists.

Problems facing people living in valleys include.

Wild animals, Soil erosion, Poor transport, Drought, etc

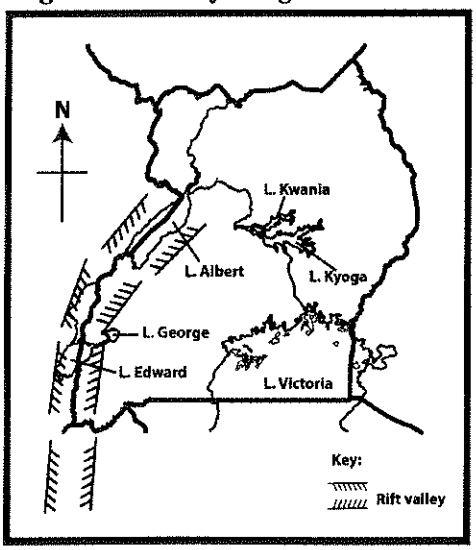
Exercise

1. Write any **two** methods used by farmers in hilly areas to control soil erosion.
2. In which way have people living in mountainous districts tried to solve the problem of transport?
3. How was the formation of Mount Elgon and Mount Muhabura similar?

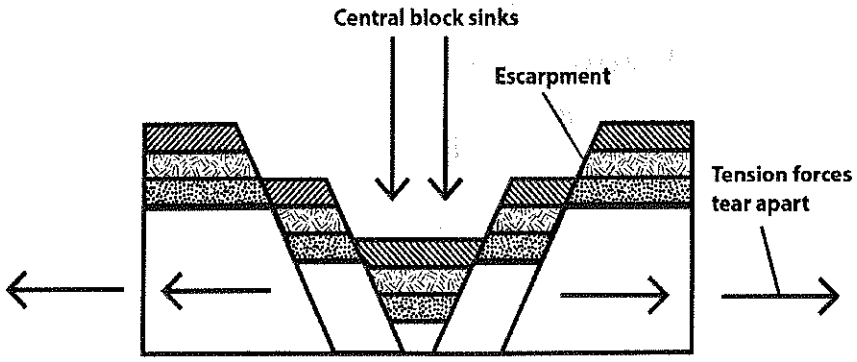
The rift valley.

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 sketch map showing the rift valley in Uganda.



The steep sides of a rift valley are called **Escarpments.**
The force responsible for the formation of rift valley is **Tensional forces.**



Economic activities carried out in rift valley areas.

Farming, tourism, fishing, mining

Features found in the rift valley.

rift valley lakes, rivers, block mountains and hills

Characteristics of the rift valley.

It is long, It is deep, It has escarpments and It is wide.

Importance of the rift valley.

i. Promotes tourism which earns foreign exchange.
ii. Rift valley lakes promote fishing.
iii. Lakes provide minerals.
iv. Provide pasture for animal farming.
v. Promote wildlife conservation e,g Queen Elizabeth National park.
vi. Rift valley lakes provide water for domestic use and for irrigation.

Problems faced by people living in rift valley areas include.

Severe soil erosion, Poor road and railway transport, Constant attacks from wild animals, Pests which destroy gardens, Vectors which spread diseases, etc

Crops grown in the valley are: tea, cassava, banana, beans, sugarcane, etc

Exercise

1. Which arm of the rift valley passes through Uganda?
2. How does the rift valley hinder economic development of an area?
3. Why are rift valley areas generally hot?
4. Mention any **two** economic activities carried out in the rift valley areas of Uganda.

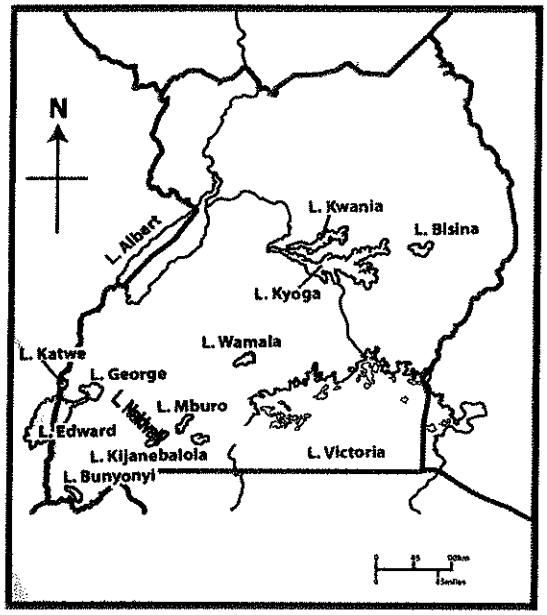
Lakes in Uganda.

A lake is a large area of water surrounded by land.

Examples of lakes in Uganda include.

Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga, Lake Albert, Lake George, Lake Mburo, Lake Bunyonyi, Lake Katwe, Lake Nabugabo, Kabaka's lake, Lake Nakivale, lake Kwania, Lake Bibina, et

A sketch map showing lakes in Uganda.



Types of lakes in Uganda

Basin lakes (Depression lakes), rift valley lakes, lava dammed lakes, crater lakes, ox -bow lakes.

1. Basin lakes

They were formed as a result of downwarping. The term **downwarping** refers to the bending of the earth towards its lower layers. The land scape sinks due to large scale compressional forces.

Examples of basin lakes include;

Lake Victoria, Lake Nakivali, Lake Kyoga, Lake Opeta, Lake Kwania, Lake Bisina, Lake Wamala, Lake Mburo, Lake Kijanebalola, Lake Nakivale.

Characteristics of basin lakes.

i. They have irregular shapes.
ii. They are shallow.
iii. They have fresh water due to the presence of many inlet and outlet rivers.

iv. They are wide.

Lake Victoria

Its local name in Uganda is Nalubaale which means the *home of the gods.* Its local name is *Sango* in Kenya and Nyanza in Tanzania. It was formed as a result of downwarping. It is the largest fresh water lake in Uganda and in Africa as well. It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania thus calling it an *inter-territorial lake.*

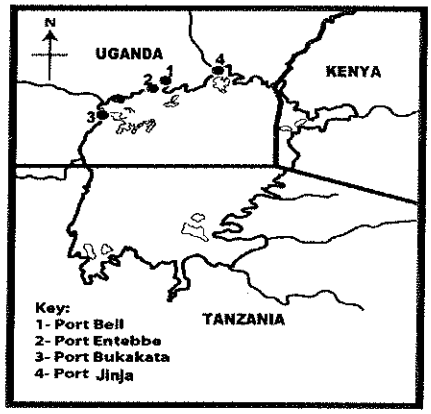
Island districts in L. Victoria

1. Kalangala district
2. Buvuma district

The first European explorer to see Lake Victoria was **John Hanning Speke** who named it so after Queen Victoria of England by then.

It has many inland ports in Uganda e.g Port Bell, Jinja, Bukakata, etc. These ports promote trade through handling goods.

A sketch map showing ports on Lake Victoria.



There are many rivers flowing into Lake Victoria e.g R. Katonga, Kagera, etc.

Why areas around Lake Victoria are densely populated:

i. There is favourable climate.
ii. There is fertile soil for farming.
iii. There are many industries that create employment.
iv. There are fishing activities from lake Victoria
v. Lake Victoria provides water transport.

Lake Kyoga

It is a fresh water lake. It was formed by downwarping. It is found in the central plateau of Uganda. It is the most swampy lake in Uganda. It is swampy because it is shallow. This shallowness is entirely caused by silting. The main economic activity carried out in Lake Kyoga is fishing. The Victoria Nile connects Lake Kyoga to Lake Victoria and Lake Albert.

Lake Mburo.

It is found in Western Uganda. It forms part of Lake Mburo National park.

Exercise

1. Name the largest fresh water lake in Uganda.
2. State any **two** reasons why the areas around Lake Victoria are densely populated.
3. How does Lake Victoria promote inter-territorial trade among the three East African countries?
4. State any **two** importance of Lake Kyoga to the people living around it.

2. Rift valley lakes.

Rift valley lakes were formed as a result of faulting.
Examples of rift valley lakes; Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake George.

Characteristics of rift valley lakes.

i. Some have salty water
ii. They are deep
iii. They are narrow
iv. They are long.
v. They have steep sides.

Some of these lakes are salty because they have no outlet rivers and they have salty basement rocks.

Lake Albert

It is the second largest lake in Uganda. It was formed as a result of faulting. It is found in the Western rift valley. It is located on the border between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo. Its local name is Lake Mwitanzige which means killer of locusts. The first European explorer to visit Lake Albert was Sir Samuel Baker in 1863. It was named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England, Sir Albert. Crude oil has been discovered around this lake. The main inland port on this Lake is Port Butiaba.

Lake Edward.

It is a rift valley lake. It was formed by the process of faulting. It is found at the border between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Lake Edward is connected to Lake Albert by River Semliki. The first European explorer who to visit this lake was H.M Stanley. It is connected to Lake George by the Kazinga channel.

Kazinga channel has a tourist attraction known for Hippopotamus.

L. George.

It is joined to L. Edward by the Kazinga channel. It is crossed by the Equator. The first explorer to reach Lake George was **H.M Stanley**.

Crater lakes.

They are formed as a result of volcanicity.

Examples of crater lakes.

L. Katwe, L. Nyakasura, L. Saka, L. Rutoto, L. Nyamunuka and L. Nyungu.

Most of such lakes are found in South Western Uganda because this region experienced volcanicity for a long time.

Lake Katwe

It is of a crater lake. It is famous for salt production. It was formed as a result of volcanicity.

Common Mistakes

1. How was lake Katwe formed?

Wrong response : *By faulting*

Correct response: *By volcanicity*

Comment: *Lake Katwe is found in the rift valley but not formed by faulting.*

3. Ox -bow lakes

These lakes were formed as a result of river meandering and deposition.
Rivers Semliki and Rwizi have ox-bow lakes.

4.Human made lakes.

They are formed when man constructs a dam along rivers. Dams store water for the production of hydroelectricity. Dams are also called water reservoirs. Human made lakes are also formed when people construct a valley dam in a swamp. Kabaka's lake is an example of a human made lake in Uganda.

5. Lava dammed lakes.

Lava dammed lakes were formed when the flowing river was blocked by lava from an erupting volcano.
Examples of lava dammed lakes; Lake Bunyonyi, Lake Mutanda, Lake Bulela and Lake Mulehe. L. Bunyonyi is the deepest Lake in Uganda.

Exercise

1. How were rift valley lakes formed?
2. Mention any two rift valley lakes in Uganda.
3. State the importance of Port Butiaba to Uganda.
4. Name any one physical feature that forms a natural boundary between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
5. Name the lake in Uganda which is known for salt production.

Importance of lakes.

i. They are sources of water, industrial and domestic use.
ii. They provide fish for food.
iii. hey provide water for irrigation.
iv. Lakes employ people e.g fishermen.
v. They help in rain formation.

vi. They are recreation centres.
vii. They form natural boundaries.
viii. They are sources of minerals e.g. salt, crude, oil, etc

Activities done on lakes include.

Fishing, Mining, Tourism, Transportation, Trade, etc

Problems faced by lakes are; over fishing, pollution, over use of their resources, prolonged droughts, etc

Dangers of lakes include.

They cause flooding around them. They are breeding places for vectors. They lead to loss of lives during water accidents and They provide habitat for dangerous animals.

Ways of caring for lakes

i. Avoid fish poisoning.
ii. Planting vegetation around lakes.
iii. Avoid pouring wastes in lakes.

Exercise

1. How are lakes important to people?
2. How do people care for lakes?

Rivers in our district.

A river is a large mass of flowing water on the earth's surface.

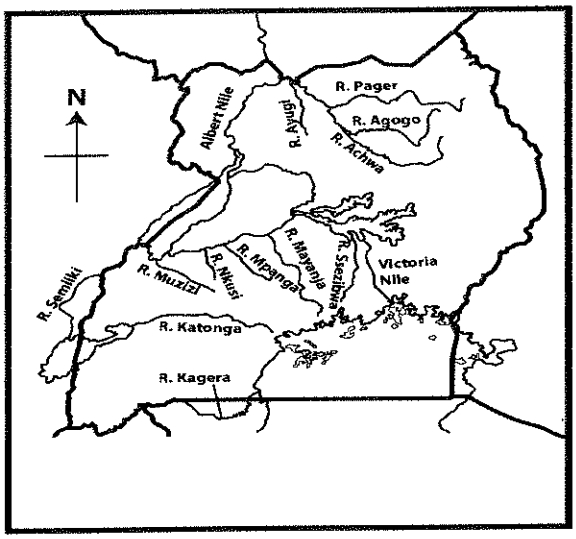
Examples of rivers.

River Nile, River Kagera, River Kafu, River Katonga, River Nkusi, River Manafwa , River Mpologoma, River Achwa, River Mpanga.

The longest river in Uganda is **River Nile.** Features found on a river include water falls. Examples of water falls are; Itanda falls, Kalagala falls, Sezibwa falls, Sipi falls, Murchison falls

Rivers in Uganda.

A sketch map showing rivers in Uganda.



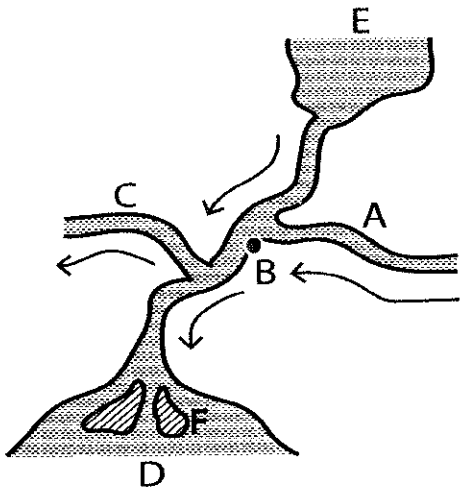
Types of rivers.

1. **Seasonal rivers:** These are rivers that flow mainly during a wet season and dry up in a dry season .

2. Permanent rivers: These are rivers that flow throughout the year.

Examples include; R.Nile, R.Katonga, R.Kafu. R.Nkusi, R. Kagera. etc

Parts of a river.



A – Tributary

B – Confluence

C – Distributary

D- River mouth

E- River source

F - Delta

Tributary: This is a small river that joins the main river.

Distributary: This is a small river that branches from the main river.

River confluence: This is the point where two rivers meet.

Delta: This is an area where a river splits into several streams as it enters the mouth.
Estuary: This is a wide mouth of a river.
Mouth of a river: This is the point where a river ends.
Source of a river: This is the point where a river starts or begins to flow.

Exercise

1. What term is given to the point where a river starts flowing?
2. State the meaning of a delta.
3. Mention any two examples of permanent rivers in Uganda.

River Nile.

Its local name is **Kiyira.** It is the longest river in Uganda with its source on L. Victoria. It flows towards the Northern countries since the plateau on which it flows descends northwards.

The countries through which it flows are; Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt. River Nile forms a delta on Mediterranean sea. River Achwa is the main tributary of River Nile in Uganda. It flows through Nimule town into South Sudan.

The sections of River Nile.

(i) Victoria Nile- from L. Victoria to Albert.
(ii) Albert Nile – from L. Albert to Nimule
(iii) White Nile - from Nimule to Mediterranean Sea.

The Victoria Nile is not commonly used for transport since it: has waterfalls, has rapids and cataracts, has dangerous animals and big rocks.
Waterfalls on River Nile in Uganda; Murchison Falls, Kalagala Falls and Itanda Falls

Importance of waterfalls

i. They help in generation of Hydroelectric Power (HEP)
ii. They attract tourists who bring income to Uganda.

Hydroelectric Power dams on River Nile in Uganda;

Nalubaale dam, Kiira dam, Bujagali dam, Karuma dam and Isimba dam.

Economic Importance of R. Nile include;

It is used for generating hydroelectricity, It attracts tourists, It provides water for industrial use, It is a source of fish, Provides water for irrigation.

Exercise

1. How does River Nile promote industrial development in Uganda?
2. Name the countries through which River Nile flows.
3. Why are most parts of River Nile not navigable?
4. Give any **one** example of waterfalls on River Nile in Uganda.

Other major rivers in Uganda.

River Kagera
It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania. It pours its water into Lake Victoria. River Kagera flows through Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

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 Democratic Republic to Congo. It forms a simple delta at its mouth.

River Achwa
It is the second longest river in Uganda. It has two major tributaries of Agago and R. Pager, It joins River Nile near Nimule at the border of Uganda and South Sudan,It is widely used for irrigation, It is a tributary of River Nile.

River Nkusi
It starts from the swamps of Hoima and flows into Lake Albert.

River Kafu
It flows into River Nile from Lake Albert.

Exercise

1. Which river forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Tanzania?
2. Give **two** reasons why most rivers in Uganda are not used for transport.
3. Which river forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo?
4. State any **two** rivers that pour water into Lake Victoria.

Common Mistakes
1. Name the lake where River Katonga pours its water.
   Wrong response : *Lake George.*
   Correct response: *Lake Victoria*
   Comment: *River Katonga flows eastwards towards Lake Victoria.*

Practical activity

♠ *With the guidance of the Atlas, draw the sketch map of Uganda in your exercise book and on it locate the following physical features:*

a) The Western Rift valley.
b) Mountain Rwenzori
c) Lakes Victoria and Kyoga
d) River Nile.

Questions.

1. *Name the part of River Nile between Lake Kyoga and Lake Albert.*
2. *Why does River Nile flow from Lake Victoria towards the north?*
3. *How was the rift valley formed?*
4. *Mention other two mountains in Uganda apart from Mt. Rwenzori.*

Economic activities in and around lakes and rivers.

Economic activities include; Fishing, Tourism, Transportation, crop growing, Trade (buying and selling of goods and services), Industrialisation (setting up of industries in an area)

Fishing:

This is the catching of fish from water bodies.

Sources of fish are; Lakes, Rivers, Streams and Swamps

Examples of fish caught in Uganda include:
Tilapia (commonest), *Mukene*, Nile Perch (largest), Cat fish, Mud fish (common in swamps) and Lung fish

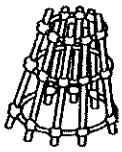
Methods of catching fish in Uganda;

i. Using gill nets/fish nets.
ii. Using hooks
iii. Using spears
iv. Using basket traps.

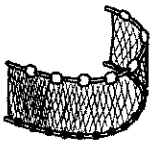
Tools used for fishing.



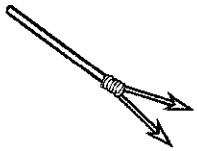
hook



basket traps



Fish nets



spears

Methods of preserving fish

Smoking, Salting, Sun drying, Refrigerating, Tinning.

- The commonest method of preserving fish in Uganda is **smoking.**

NB: Smoking of fish is dangerous to the environment since it encourages deforestation for the fuel to be used.

Importance of fish.

i. It is a source of food.
ii. It is a source of income.
iii. Sport fishing promotes tourism.
iv. Fish bones are used for making fertilisers and animal feeds.
v. Fish can be used to make medicine e.g **cold liver oil.**

Problems faced by the fishing industry include.

Water hyacinth, Pollution, Lack of ready market, Poor transport facilities, shortage of capital, poor preservation facilities, Overfishing, etc.

Solutions to problems facing fishing industry.

i. By removing water hyacinth.
ii. Modern preservation facilities should be provided.
iii. Strict measures should be taken against over fishing and fish poisoning.

Dangers of water hyacinth include;

i. It kills or suffocates fish.
ii. Blocks the way of boats.
iii. Breaks fish nets.
iv. Hides dangerous animals.

Importance of water hyacinth

i. Its flowers are used for decoration.
ii. Used to make crafts
iii. Used to make fertilisers.

Exercise

1. What is the commonest type of fish caught from lakes in Uganda?
2. Mention the suitable type of transport for transporting fish over long distances.
3. How is the smoking of fish dangerous to our environment?

Importance of lakes and rivers.

i. They are used for transport.
ii. They promote tourism.
iii. They form natural boundaries among places.
iv. They provide fish for food and income.
v. Rivers are used to generate Hydroelectric power.
vi. They help in the formation of rainfall.
vii. They provide water for domestic, industrial use and irrigation.

Dangers of lakes and rivers

i. They cause floods which kill people and animals.
ii. They harbour dangerous wild animals like crocodiles.
iii. They reduce land for settlement and farming.
iv. People can drown in lakes and rivers.

Causes of accidents on water

Water hyacinth, Over loading water vessels, Dangerous water animals, Speeding boats and Strong storms or winds.

Solutions to some of the problems.

i. Loading water vessels according to their capacities.
ii. Checking water vessels before using them.
iii. People should stay away from Lakes and rivers.
iv. Using life jackets when sailing on water.

Dangers/problems facing lakes and rivers.

i. Pollution.
ii. Silting of lakes and rivers.
iii. Over using of water from lakes and rivers for industries and irrigation.
iv. Prolonged drought which lowers water level.
v. Swamp drainage which leads to high rate of evaporation.

Exercise

1. Write **two** causes of accidents on water.
2. State any **two** ways of saving life on water during accidents.
3. Give any **two** economic importance of lakes and rivers.
4. Which type of rainfall is received around water bodies?

Influence of physical features on climate, vegetation animals and people.

a) How physical features affect climate:

Mountains help in the formation of rainfall, Lakes and rivers evaporate to form rain, Mountainous areas have cool temperatures and lowland areas experience high temperature, The leeward side of a mountain is dry while the windward side is wet.

b) How physical features influence animal distribution.

Pastoralism is common in the plain of Karamoja where grass is much, Highland areas that have thick vegetation have many wild animals, Water animals are found in areas with plenty of water e.g. in and around lakes and rivers, There are many climbing animals in the highlands eg gorillas.

c) Influence of physical features on population distribution.

No people stay on mountain tops because they have very cold temperatures; Areas around lakes and rivers are densely populated because they have plenty of water, fish, fertile soil

and reliable rainfall.

Mountainous areas are also densely populated because;

(i) They have fertile soils for crop growing.
(ii) They have reliable rainfall.
(iii) They have cool temperatures.
Plateaus are also densely populated because they have warm temperatures.

d) How physical features affect vegetation distribution.

Areas around lakes and rivers have thick vegetation due to the presence of much water. Papyrus grow well along river banks and lake shores, Mountainous areas have different vegetation due to the changes in altitude and temperatures, Tall grass grows better in the plains of central districts of Uganda while forests grow well on slopes of hills and mountains, The higher parts of mountains like Rwenzori have snow and are too cold for any plants to grow.

Exercise

1. Give **one** reason why pastoralism is done plain areas of Karamoja sub-region.
2. State **two** reasons why there is large population of wildlife around some of the high mountains of Uganda.
3. State **two** ways in which physical features affect the climate of an area.

Problems caused by physical features.

Physical features can be dangerous to human lives in many ways like those shown below:

(i) There some accidents on rivers and lakes. When people are using boats and canoes to cross water bodies, strong winds cause boats to capsize leading to death of people.
(ii) The floods that occur near rivers kill people, animals and destroy crops and property.
(iii) It is very expensive to construct roads and railways across the steep slopes or hills eg in Mbale, Kisoro and Kapchorwa districts making places have poor transport network.
(iv) During volcanic eruptions, many people near volcanoes lose their lives, crops, property and animals.
(v) The steep slopes of hills, valleys and mountains make human settlement difficult.
(vi) The mountains experience landslides which kill people, destroy property and crops. These landslides are much caused by deforestation and heavy rainfall.

Ways of improving people's standards of living in areas near physical features.

i. By rearing donkeys to provide transport since they can climb high mountains even without clear paths
ii. By using life jackets while traveling on water to save life.
iii. By building winding roads on the hill slopes to ease transport
iv. Use terracing to control soil erosion.
v. By evacuating people from areas which are likely to have landslides.

Exercise

1. In which way did the landslides affect people in Bududa district?
2. How are floods dangerous to human beings?

3. Give any one reason why road transport is difficult in Kisoro district.
4. Why are people living in Kapchorwa and Bundibugyo advised to use donkeys for transport?

CLIMATE OF UGANDA.

Climatic zones of Uganda.

Guidance to the learner:
Use the knowledge of weather learnt in Primary one and answer the following questions:

- What is weather?
- How is weather useful to people in your area?
- Discuss with your classmates the elements and types of weather.

Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.

Aspects of climate.

- Rainfall.
- Temperature.

Uses of climate (wind, rainfall, sunshine).

(a) Sunshine;
It dries harvested crops e.g. tobacco, It provides light, It is a source of vitamin D, It generates solar power.

(b) Rainfall.
(i) It provides water for washing, cooking.
(ii) It softens soil for cultivation.
(iii) It cools tempeture.
(iv) It helps crops to grow.

(c) Wind.
It is used in winnowing, It helps in sowing seeds, It dries clothes, It turns wind mills, Helps in rain formation, Helps in pollination of crops.

Dangers of climate (wind, sunshine, rainfall)

(i) Wind.
It brings bad smell, It destroys houses, It destroys trees, It spreads diseases, etc

(ii) Rainfall.
It causes floods, It makes roads muddy and slippery, It causes of soil erosion, It causes landslides, It spreads water –borne diseases e.g. bilharziasis.

(iii) Sunshine.
It dries crops in gardens, It dries water sources, It dries pasture for animals, It causes dust, etc

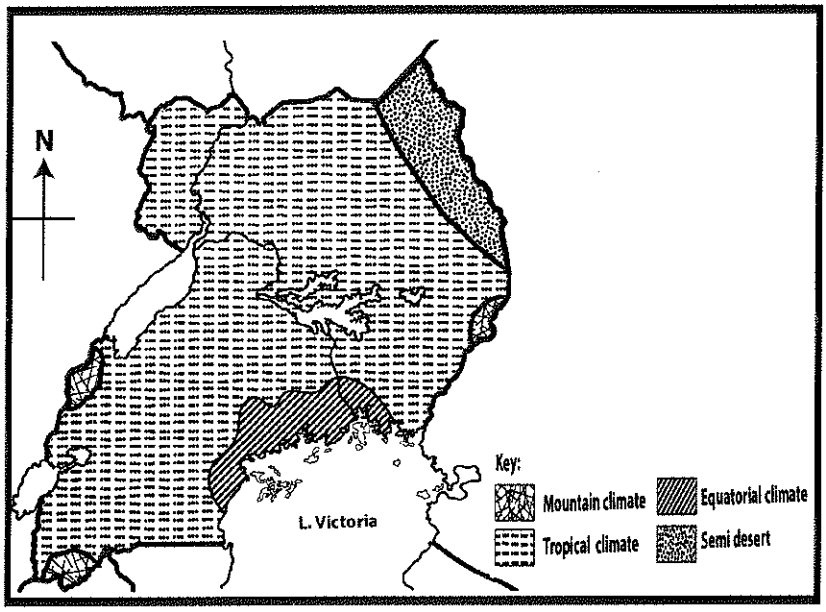
Ways of conserving climate.

i. By planting trees.
ii. By protecting forests and swamps.
iii. By treating wastes and fumes from industries.
iv. By protecting water sources.

Major climatic regions or zones of Uganda.

Equatorial climate, Tropical climate, Mountain climate and Semi-arid climate

A sketch map showing the major climatic regions or zones of Uganda.



Equatorial climate.

It is hot and wet throughout the year. It is experienced in areas along the Equator especially those that lies between 5^0N and 5^0S of the Equator.

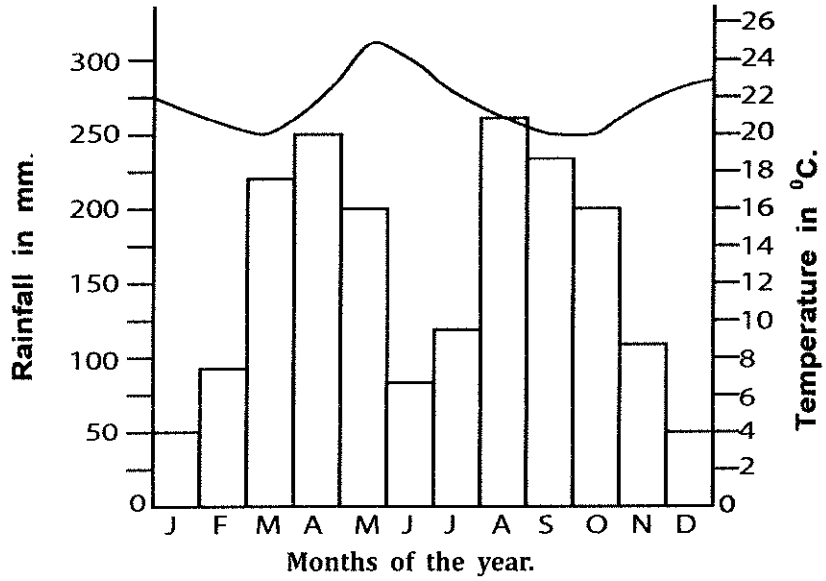
Characteristics of Equatorial climate.

i. It is hot and wet throughout the year.
ii. It experiences rainfall throughout the year.
iii. It has no dry month in a year.
iv. It has two heavy maximum rainfall seasons (double maxima)
v. The rainfall received is mainly convectional and it is reliable.
vi. The temperature is high especially during Equinox.
vii. Rainfall is accompanied by lightning and thunderstorms.

A table showing equatorial climate

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp°c	22	21	20	22	25	24	22	21	20	20	22	23
Rainfall in mm	50	90	220	250	200	80	120	260	230	200	110	50

A graph showing equatorial climate



Areas in Uganda where Equatorial climate is experienced.

i. Areas around L. Victoria.
ii. Parts of Western Uganda such as around Hoima, Masindi, Kagadi, etc

Districts that experience Equatorial climate in Uganda include.

Kibale, Buikwe, Kalangala, Hoima and Kagadi

Economic activities carried out in the Equatorial climate regions.

Crop growing, Lumbering, Tourism, Fishing and Mining

Crops grown in Equatorial climatic region.

Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Oil palm, Banana and Sugarcane.

Exercise

1.What is climate?
2.Mention **two** aspects of climate.
3.Which type of climate is described as hot and wet throughout the year?
4. Give any **two** economic activities that are carried out in the equatorial climatic region.

Tropical climate.

It is described as warm and wet. Tropical climate is experienced in most areas of Uganda. Mainly in Western, Northern and Eastern Uganda.

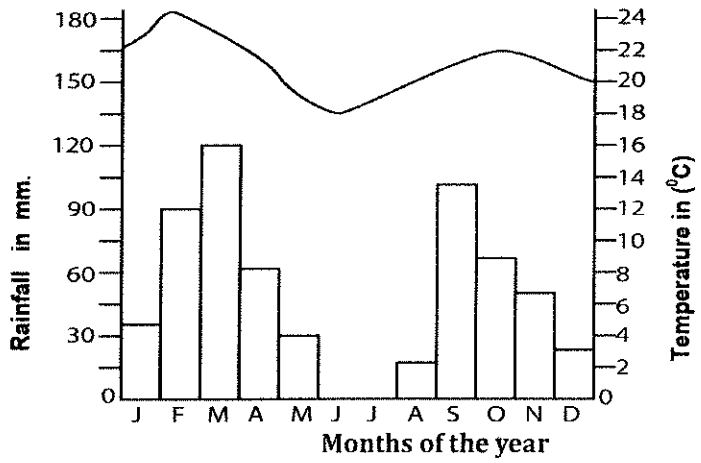
Characteristics of Tropical climate.

i. It is warm and wet.
ii. It receives moderate rainfall.
iii. It has high temperatures.
iv. It has two marked seasons.

A table showing tropical climate.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp°c	22	24	23	21	19	18	19	20	21	22	21	20
Rainfall in mm	35	90	120	72	30	0	0	20	100	68	50	26

A graph showing tropical climate



Economic activities in Tropical climate include;

Bee keeping, Farming, Tourism, Mining, Lumbering, Fishing, etc

Crops grown in Tropical climate include; Cotton, Simsim, Sorghum, Maize, Beans and Bananas.

Districts that experience Tropical climate include.

Arua, Nakaseke, Gulu, Luwero, Kitgum, Mbarara, Soroti, Kasese, Kiruhura, Ntungamo, Isingiro

Exercise

1. Which type of climate is mostly experienced in Uganda?

2. How is tropical climate described?
3. Give any **two** characteristics of tropical climate.

Semi-arid climate

It is described as hot and dry. It is experienced mainly in the North Eastern Uganda.

Areas that experience semi-arid climate;

Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Kaabong.

Economic activities carried out in semi-arid climatic region include; Pastoralism, tourism, mining and crop growing.

The main economic activity carried out in semi arid regions is **pastoralism** or **cattle keeping.**

Crops grown in the regions are; maize, sorghum, simsim, groundnuts, beans, potatoes, cassava.

Characteristics of semi-arid climate.

i. It is hot and dry.
ii. The temperature is high.
iii. It receives low rainfall amounts.
iv. It has very hot days and very cold nights. The nights are cold because they usually have clear skies.
v. Rainfall is low and unreliable.
vi. There is one rainy season.
vii. Occurance of long dry season.

Exercise

1. Which type of climate is described as hot and dry?
2. Mention any **two** crops grown in the semi-arid climate in Uganda.
3. State any one economic activity carried out in semi-arid areas of Uganda.

Mountain climate.

It is experienced in mountainous areas of Uganda. It is also called **Montane** climate.

Areas that experience mountain climate in Uganda.

(a) Areas around Mt. Rwenzori e.g. Kasese, Bundibugyo and Kabarole.
(b) Areas around Mt. Elgon e.g. Mbale, Sironko, Kapchworwa, Bududa, Bukwa, Manafwa, etc
(c) Areas around Mt. Muhabura ie. Kabale, Kisoro and Kanungu.

Crops grown in Mountain climate include. bananas, pyrethrum, maize, coffee, irish potatoes, wheat, sweet potatoes, onions, cow peas

Characteristics of Mountain climate.

i. Cool temperatures due to high altitude
ii. Relief rainfall is received regulary.
iii. It is very cold at the peak of high mountains with snow throughout the year e.g Mt. Rwenzori.
iv. The windward side of the mountain receives much rainfall.
v. The leeward side of the mountain receives little rainfall.

Some mountains are snow capped because their peaks are above the snow line.

Activities done in Montane climate include; crop farming, tourism, lumbering, mining

Exercise

1. What type of climate is experienced in Mountainous areas?
2. Give any **two** characteristics of Montane climate.
3. Name any **two** crops grown in Mountain climate.
4. Why is crop growing famous in mountainous areas?
5. Give the reason why the peaks of some mountains are snow capped.

Factors that influence the climate of Uganda.

a) Altitude: is the height above the sea level.

Places on a higher altitude are cooler while those on a lower altitude are warmer.

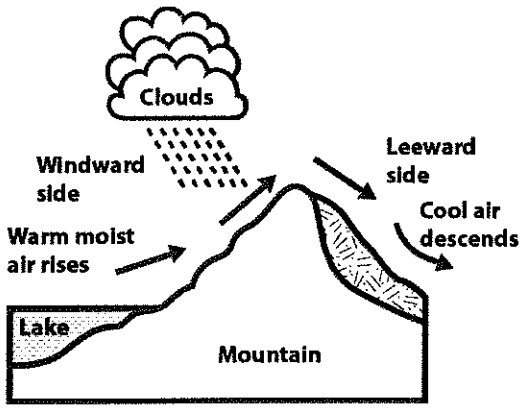
Places on a higher altitude have low temperature while those on a lower altitude have a high temperature. Areas of higher altitude receive more rainfall than areas of lower altitude.

b) Relief. Relief in the general appearance of land in an area.

(i) Highlands:

They receive frequent rainfall especially relief type of rainfall. They have cool temperature on the top. They receive high temperature on the foot hills.

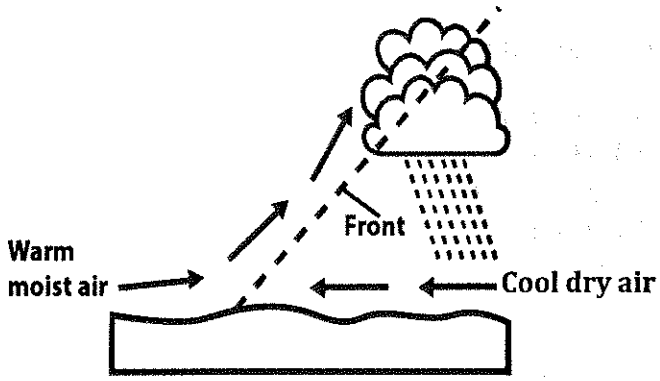
Formation of relief rainfall.



(ii) Plains.

They have high temperature and receive moderate cyclonic rainfall.

Formation of frontal rainfall.

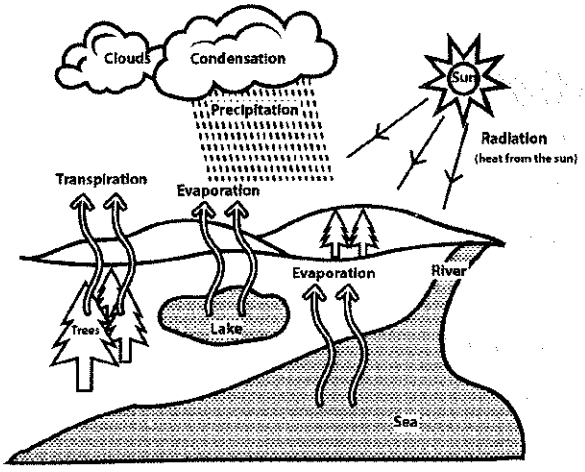


- When the air having moisture meets with dry air, the warm air rises over the dry one because it is lighter thus cooling, forming clouds and dropping as rain.
- It's common in the plains of Kotido, Nakasongola, etc.

(c) Water bodies.

They help in the formation of convectional rainfall. Areas near large water bodies receive heavy rainfall. This is because there is high evaporation of water bodies.

Formation of convectional rainfall.



Characteristics of convectional rainfall.

i. It is normally received in the afternoon hours.
ii. It is accompanied by lightning and thunder storms.
iii. It is received in areas with waterbodies and forests.

d) Human activities.
Some human activities conserve / modify climate while others destroy climate.

Human activities that modify climate.

(i) Afforestation.
This is the growing of trees on a large scale.
(ii) Agro-forestry.
This is the growing of trees and crops on the same piece of land.
(iii) Re-afforestaion (Reforestation).
This is the growing of trees to replace the cut ones.

Human activities that destroy climate.

deforestation, lumbering, bush burning, swamp drainage, industrialisation and overgrazing
(e) Latitude
Areas near the equator are hotter than areas far way from the equator.
(f) Wind
Warm moist wind bring rainfall to an area than cool dry wind.
(g) Vegetation cover.
Areas with thick forests receive more rainfall than areas without thick forests.

Exercise

1. Give the meaning of the following:
   a) Afforestation.
   b) Re-afforestation.
2. How does the planting of trees improve on climate?
3. Give any **one** way in which man can destroy climate.

Influence of climate on human activities.

1. Wet areas (Equatorial, Tropical, Montane or Mountain).
In areas that receive heavy rain, perennial crops e.g. cocoa and tea are commonly grown eg in the central district of Mukono.
They promote the construction of houses with slanting roofs to enable the down flow of water. These places like Masindi and Hoima have thick forests which encourage saw-milling to get timber.
The cool highland areas are very suitable for dairy cattle just because such places have few diseases vectors.

Examples of crops grown in wet areas.

Crop	Area
Cotton	Pallisa, Budaka
Coffee	Elgon Slopes, West Nile, Rwenzori
Oil Palm	Kalangala
Bananas	Central, Western And Eastern
Wheat	Kapchorwa

Tobacco	West Nile
Pyrethrum	Kabale
Tea	Kasaku, Lugalambo, Kyamuhunga, Kanungu

Factors for crop growing in those areas include;

i. There is fertile soil.
ii. They receive heavy rainfall.
iii. There is high humidity.
iv. There is cool temperature.

2. Dry areas (semi – arid areas)

They favour the growing of fast maturing crops like beans, maize, millet, sorghum since they receive short rainy seasons. They also favour the large –scale keeping of animals (pastoralism) because they have vast free pieces of land and the little rain there can help the grass to grow. Common animals reared are cows, goats and sheep.
Simple huts are built in dry areas to allow in air.
People in these areas wear light clothes to regulate body temperature.

Influence of climate on people's way of life

Wet areas favour the wearing of thick clothes like jackets to keep the bodies warm.
The slopes of mountains like Kisoro and Kabale are densely populated because they have heavy rainfall.
The shores of L.Victoria have many people because they receive heavy rainfall.

Exercise

1. State any **two** ways how wet areas influence the human activities of an area.
2. Write the products got from the following crops:
   i) cotton
   ii) pyrethrum
   iii) oil palm
   iv) tobacco
3. State any **two** conditions that favour nomadic pastoralism in Northeastern Uganda.

Economic activities done in Uganda.

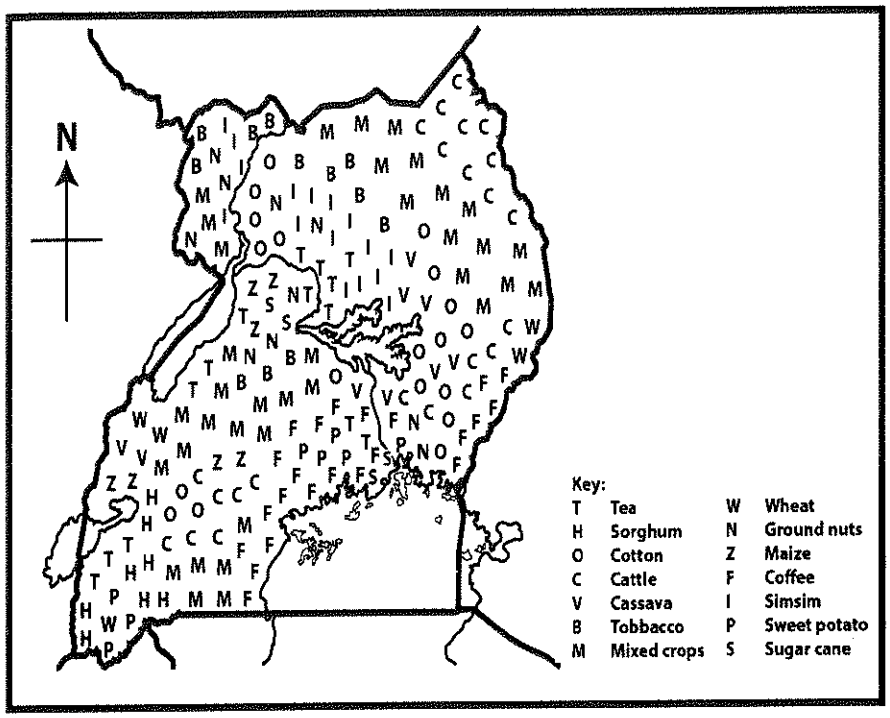
Farming.

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals. People who grow crops and rear animals are called farmers.

Reasons why people grow crops and rear animals.

i. To provide income.
ii. To provide food.
iii. To provide raw materials to industries.
iv. To create employment opportunities.

A sketch map showing major animals and crops in Uganda.



Needs of a farmer include; seeds, tools, transport, fertile soil, labour, market, fertilisers, good climate, etc

Types of farming.

These include arable farming and Livestock farming.

Arable farming.

This is the growing of crops. Crops are either grown for subsistence or commercial purposes.

a) Subsistence farming.

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

Advantages of subsistence farming.

i. It requires little land.
ii. It needs less capital.
iii. It needs less labour.
iv. It requires the use of simple tools.

Disadvantages of subsistence farming.

i. It provides less raw materials for industries.
ii. It earns less income.
iii. It employs very few people.

Plantation farming.

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale. Perennial crops are crops that take more than a year to mature. These crops are continuously harvested for more than a year.

Examples of plantation (perennial) crops.

bananas, tea, oil palm, pyrethrum, sugarcanes, cocoa, rubber and coffee

Advantages of plantation farming.

i. It employs many people.
ii. It encourages the use of machines.
iii. It earns a lot of revenue.
iv. There is high yields.
v. It provides maximum raw materials to industries.

Disadvantages of plantation farming.

i. It leads to soil exhaustion.
ii. It requires a lot of capital.
iii. It requires a lot of labour.
iv. It needs a lot of land.
v. Encourages deforestation and swamp drainage.

Problems facing crop farming in Uganda include; Soil erosion, Drought, Pests like monkeys, rats, Diseases like coffee wilt and banana bacterial wilt,Low prices, Low quality seeds and tools, Soil exhaustion, etc

Solutions to problems faced by crop farmers include;

By practising crop rotation to control pests, planting trees to reduce erosion, practising terracing, carrying out irrigation, setting up cooperative societies, spraying using pesticides and applying manure.

Modern methods of farming are:

i. Irrigation farming
ii. Spraying
iii. Mechanisation
iv. Crop rotation
v. Mixed farming
vi. Application of fertilisers.

Exercise

1. What is **farming**?
2. Why do most people grow crops for home use?
3. Write any **two** examples of plantation crops.
4. State any **two** problems facing crops.
5. How do farmers control soil erosion?

Methods of farming.

a) Irrigation.

This is the artificial supplying of water to the garden. Water is obtained from lakes, rivers, dams, swamps and ponds. Irrigation is mostly done in dry areas since they receive low rains.

Methods of irrigation include; Splinkler irrigation, Canal irrigation, Using a bucket/

watering can, etc

Reasons for irrigating crops.

i. To improve soil productivity.
ii. To increase crop yields.
iii. To reduce famine.
iv. To increase raw materials for industries.
v. To increase house hold income.
vi. To create jobs.

Irrigation schemes in Uganda.

Irrigation	Major crop
Mubuku	Rice
Tilda - (Kibimba)	Rice
Kiige	Citrus fruits
Nsimbe	Flowers
Doho	Rice

Importance of irrigation schemes.

i. They employ people.
ii. They earn income to people.
iii. They earn government revenue.
iv. They provide raw-materials.
v. They provide food throughout the year.
vi. They reduce waste land.

Challenges facing irrigation farming include.

Prolonged drought, Shortage of capital, Lack of labour, Poor technology, Silting, etc

- *Find a place in your school compound and plant some seedlings.*
- *Keep watering them until they grow up.*

Questions.

1. What is irrigation farming?
2. State any two advantages of irrigation farming.
3. Name any two irrigation schemes in Uganda.

b) Agricultural mechanisation

This is the use of machines in crop growing. Machines used include seed drills, combine harvesters, etc.

It is a suitable method of farming in flat land areas but very difficult in mountainous areas since there are steep slopes

Advantages of mechanising farming

i. It saves time
ii. It needs less labour force.
iii. It is very quick.

Disadvantages of agricultural mechanisation

i. It is very expensive.
ii. It causes unemployment
iii. It is very difficult in mountainous areas.
iv. It requires a large piece of land.

c) Mixed farming

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Advantages of mixed farming

i. It provides income from crops and animals. (double income)
ii. It is a source of a balanced diet.
iii. The farmer can easily get manure for crops.
iv. Animals can easily get food if fodder crops are grown.

Disadvantages of mixed farming

i. Animals can easily destroy crops.
ii. It requires a large piece of land.
iii. It requires large capital.
iv. It needs a large labour force.

Exercise

1. Give any **one** advantage of irrigation farming.
2. Give the major crop grown in Tilda irrigation scheme.
3. Mention any **two** methods used for irrigation.
4. Why do few farmers in Uganda practise mixed farming?

Livestock Farming.

This is the rearing of animals. This includes dairy farming, ranch farming and pastoralism.

Dairy farming

It is the keeping of animals for milk production.

Conditions for setting up a dairy farm include.

Cool temperature, Presence of pasture, Presence of water, labour, market, transport means, storage facilities and veterinary services.

Products got from a dairy farm.

Milk, Ghee, Yorghurt, Skin, Horns, Manure, Hooves.

Exotic breeds of dairy cattle.

These are: Friesians, Jerseys, etc

Ranching

This is the keeping of animals for beef production.

Conditions for setting up a ranch farm.

i. Warm temperature.
ii. Presence of pasture.
iii. Presence of water.
iv. Enough veterinary services.

Examples of ranch farms.

Kisozi, Nyabushozi, Kabula ranch, Singo, Buruli, Kitangala ranch.

Products from a ranch farm.

Meat (beef), Hooves, Horns, Skins and Manure.

Pastoralism.

This is the keeping of animals while moving from one place to another to get water and pasture. Examples of pastoral tribes in Uganda include Karimojong and Bahima.

Causes of pastoralism.

i. To promote the culture of herding.
ii. Dryness of the area.

Disadvantages of pastoralism.

i. It encourages cattle theft among herders.
ii. It speeds up the spread of diseases.
iii. It encourages the breeding of unwanted species.
iv. It eases the destruction of crops in the neighbouring areas.

How the government is helping pastoral tribes to settle.

i. By constructing valley dams to store water.
ii. Encouraging tree planting.
iii. Teaching better methods of farming.
iv. Improving on veterinary services.

Importance of keeping animals.

i. They provide food in form of meat and blood.
ii. They provide income.
iii. They are used for paying dowry/bride price.
iv. They provide raw materials for industries.
v. They are used for keeping wealth.

Problems facing animal farmers.

Pests and diseases, Shortage of pasture, Lack of veterinary services, Shortage of water and theft of animals (cattle rusting)

Solutions to problems facing animal farmers (pastoralists)

By spraying with pesticides, constructing valley dams to provide water to animals, planting fodder crops e.g. maize, elephant grass, etc and extending veterinary services nearer to them.

Exercise

1. What is **dairy farming**?
2. Mention any **two** examples of dairy products.
3. Give the meaning of **ranching.**
4. Write **two** examples of pastoral tribes in Uganda.
5. Why do people keep animals on a large scale?

Problems faced by people in different climatic regions of Uganda.

Problems faced by people living in wet areas.(Equatorial, montane, tropical climatic regions)

When the rains are too much, they can lead to the problems below:
soil erosion, coldness, destruction of roads, floods, silting of waterbodies.

Ways of solving problems faced by people in wet areas.

mulching, planting trees, rearing animals for transport like donkey, sleeping under treated mosquito nets, spraying using pesticides or insectides, using scare crows, cleaning channels, etc

Problems faced by people living in dry and hot areas are;

prolonged drought, shortage of water and pasture, disease vectors, too much heat, shortage of food and pests.

When the temperatures are too hot, they cause;

Withering of crops, Water bodies dry up, Restricted movement, etc

Solutions to these problems.

Planting fodder crops to provide animal feeds, constructing valley dams to store water, Planting quick maturing crops, Applying irrigation to grow crops, Using traps to catch pests and spraying using insecticides.

THE VEGETATION OF UGANDA.

Guidance to the learner:

- Move around your home and observe the different plants that grow there.

Questions.

- 1. Name different plants that you have observed.
- 2. Discuss with your teacher the importance of plants to people.
- 3. Why do people plant mango trees at home?
- 4. State one way school children can care for plants in the school compound.

Vegetation: This is the plant cover of an area.

Examples of vegetation include. Forests, shrubs, swamps, grass, crops and flowers

Types of vegetation include.

Natural and Planted vegetation.

Differences between natural and planted vegetation:

(i) Natural vegetation grows on its own while planted vegetation is grown by people.

(ii) Natural vegetation has low maturity rate while planted vegetation has high maturity rate.

(iii) Natural vegetation has different species while planted vegetation has the same species in an area.

(iv) Natural vegetation matures at different times while planted vegetation matures at the same time.

Planted vegetation:

This is plant cover in an area grown by people.

Examples of planted vegetation. planted forests, planted grass, crops and planted flowers.

Planted forests; These are groups of trees planted by people in an area.
A forest is a large area of land covered with trees or a group of many trees growing in an area.

Characteristics of planted forests.

i. They mature quickly.

ii. They have soft wood.

iii. Trees grow in lines/rows.

iv. Trees are of the same species

v. Trees are spaced.

Examples of trees found in planted forests are eucalyptus, pines, fir, cedar and cypress.

Examples of planted forests.

Katuugo (Nakasongola), Lendu (Nebbi), Bugamba (Rwampara), Magamaga (Mayuge), Nyabyeya (Masindi), Agwata (Lira), Mafuga (Rukugiri), Rwoho (Ntungamo)

Lendu is the largest planted forest in Uganda.

Products of soft wood are; papers, soft boards, pencils, match box, wooden rulers and plywood.

Importance of planted forests.

i. They conserve vegetation.
ii. They provide herbal medicine.
iii. They create homes for animals.
iv. They provide raw materials for pulp industries.
v. They attract tourists.
vi. They conserve climate.

Products got from planted trees.

Trees	Use
Rubber	Latex for making balls, tyres, rubber bands.
Flax	Making threads
Mulbery	Breeding silk worms, drugs like quinine.
Ficus (Mutuba tree)	Making bark cloth
Wattle	Provides tannin for softening animal skin.

Exercise

1. Give the meaning of **vegetation.**
2. Mention **two** types of vegetation.
3. State any **two** examples of planted vegetation.
4. Write **two** characteristics of planted forests.
5. Mention any **one** example of planted forest in Uganda.

Natural vegetation.

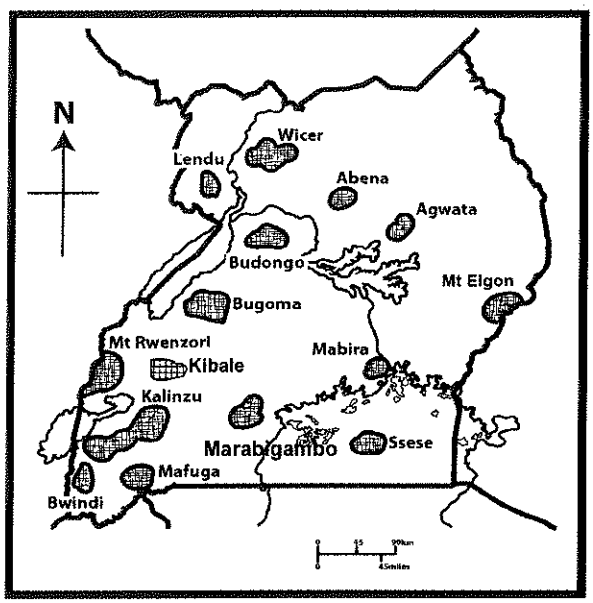
This is the plant cover that grows on its own in an area.
Examples of natural vegetation are natural forests, swamps, shrubs and grasslands.

a) Natural forests.

These are groups of trees that grow on their own in an area. The largest natural forest in Uganda is Budongo.

Examples of natural forests include; Budongo, Bugoma, Mabira, Ssese, Kibale, Bwindi, Mount Rwenzori, Maramagambo, Kasyoha - Kitomi, Karinju, Marabigambo, Zoka and Wiceri.

A sketch map of Uganda showing forests.



Trees found in natural forests are.

Mahogany, Ebony, African walnut, Musizi, Teak, Green heart and Oak.

Characteristics of natural forests.

i. They have hard wood trees.
ii. Trees grow tall.
iii. They have thick undergrowth.
iv. They have many tree species.
v. They take long to mature.
vi. Trees form canopy.

Importance of forests.

i. They provide wood for timber.
ii. They provide homes for wild animals.
iii. They promote tourism.
iv. They help to control soil erosion.
v. They help in rain formation.

Problems facing forests.

(i) Drought (iii) Deforestation
(ii) Encroachment (iv) Fire outbreak.

Solutions to problems facing forests.

Creating forest reserves, Teaching the public about uses of forests, Encouraging re-afforestation, Using other sources of energy like solar instead of wood.

Problems faced around forests.

(i) Wild animals.
(ii) Vectors like mosquitoes.
(iii) Poor transport.
(iv) Bad people like rebels.

Exercise

1. What do you understand by the term natural vegetation?
2. Mention any **two** examples of natural forests.
3. How is Bwindi impenetrable forest important to people in Uganda?
4. Give **one** way forests are dangerous to people.

b) Grass.

Grass is a wild plant with green leaves and stem.

Examples of grass:

Elephant grass, napier grass, spear grass, couch grass, guinea grass, rat grass, star grass lemon grass, wild finger millet

Importance of grass:

i. Used for making crafts.
ii. Used as animal feeds.
iii. Used for building houses.
iv. They are homes for wild animals.
v. Used to beautify the compound.
vi. They are used for mulching.
vii. For controlling soil erosion.
viii. Used as herbal medicine.
ix. Used as ingredients in food like lemon grass.

Products made using grass are brooms, baskets, dolls, carpets, ropes and hats.

Problems facing grass include; over cultivation, spraying using chemicals (herbicides), bush burning, over grazing, drought, pests, etc

Solutions to the problems facing grass include;

By practising rotational grazing, practising bush fallowing, teaching people the dangers of bush burning, discouraging the use of chemicals to kill grass.

Dangers of grass to people are;

It competes with crops grown, Some grass are poisonous to people, Some grass itch people once touched, Grass attracts dangerous animals which attack people, Grass are breeding places for vectors, etc

Caring for grass in the compound include;

By watering it, trimming it, spraying it, fencing the compound and creating pathways.

Exercise

1. State any **two** importance of grass.
2. Give any **two** products made from grass.

3. State any **two** problems facing grass.
4. Write any **two** solutions to the problems facing grass

c) Crops.

Crops are plants grown by people to get food or money.

Types of crops:

i. Food crops (non – traditional cash crops).
ii. Cash crops (traditional cash crops).

Note: Traditional cash crops are crops which are mainly grown for income.
Non-traditional crops are crops which are grown for both food and income.

Food crops:

Food crops are crops grown for food. These food crops include,bananas, beans, maize, cassava, millet, sorghum, rice, yams, sweet potatoes and groundnuts.

Uses/ importance of growing food crops:

i. They give us food.
ii. They are sold for income.
iii. They provide raw materials for industries.
iv. They provide jobs to people.

Cash crops:

Cash crops are crops grown for sale. These crops include; Cotton, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Wheat, Vanilla, Cocoa, Oil palm, Sun flower, Rubber, Wattle.

Importance of growing cash crops include:

They provide income, provide raw materials for industries, create jobs for people, promote trade, etc.

Products got from crops:

Crop	Products
Sugarcane	Sugar
Bananas	Juice, food, wine
Maize	Maize flour/Posho
Cotton	Cloth, cotton wool, threads, coooking oil, soap
Oil palm	Cooking oil, soap, palm oil, margarine
Tea	Tea leaves
Tobacco	Cigarettes
Rubber	Latex
Sunflower	Cooking oil
Pyrethrum	Insecticides

Problems facing the growing of crops include;

Soil erosion, Pests, poor farming methods, wild bush fires, drought and diseases.

Solutions to problems:

Practising better methods of farming, Carrying out irrigation, Growing disease resistant crops, By spraying using herbicides and insecticides, By growing drought resistant crops e.g. millet, cassava, etc.

Exercise

1. What are food crops?
2. Name **two** examples of food crops.
3. Mention **two** examples of traditional cash crops.
4. Give **two** values of growing crops.
5. State **one** problem facing crops in your district.

d) Flowers.

Flowers are the plants grown for their beauty. Examples of flower estates are; Rose Bud, Mairye estate, Victoria flowers, Kajjansi Roses, Oasis Nurseries, Pearl flowers, Nsimbe flower estate, etc.

Uses of flowers:

(i) They are used for making perfumes.
(ii) Used for decoration.
(iii) Used for making disinfectants.
(iv) They are sources of income.
(v) Used as food to people.
(vi) Used as flavours in food.
(vii) They are sources of medicine.

Problems facing flowers:

These include, drought, pests, diseases and bush fires.

Ways of caring for flowers:

By mulching, spraying, watering, providing shelter for them, applying manure and pruning them.

Practical activity

♣ *Get a large tin or bucket and fill it with well drained soil and plant some flowers and look after them as you monitor.*

Questions

1. *State any one importance of growing flowers.*
2. *What challenges did you face while caring for the flowers?*
3. *Apart from flowers, mention other examples of vegetation that can be cared for at home.*

Exercise

1. Mention any **two** flower estates in Uganda.
2. State any **two** uses of flowers to people.
3. Write **two** problems facing flowers.
4. Give **two** ways of caring for flowers.

Types of natural vegetation / vegetation zones.

The vegetation is not the same throughout the country just because all parts of the country don't receive the same amount of rainfall. There are many types of vegetation in our country. These include;

i. Equatorial rain forests.
ii. Mountain vegetation.
iii. Savannah vegetation
iv. Swamps.
v. Semi-arid vegetation.

a) Equatorial vegetation.

This is also called the rain forests. It grows in areas along the equator since they receive plenty of rainfall.

Characteristics of equatorial rain forests.

i. They are ever green.
ii. Trees grow very tall,
iii. Mainly produce hard wood.
iv. Grow in areas along the equator.
v. They have thick undergrowth.
vi. Trees have broad leaves.
vii. Trees are of different species.

Problems facing people in Equatorial rainforests include; Insecurity, Poor transport and Attack from wild animals.

Activities done in rain forests are: mining, tourism, lumbering, farming, etc

Exercise

1. What are **natural forests**?
2. Why do rain forests grow very thick?
3. State any **two** examples of hard wood trees.
4. Give **one** reason why many rainforests are found near the equator.

b) Savannah Vegetation.

The largest part of Uganda is covered by savannah vegetation. **Grassland** is a large area of land covered by tall grass.

Savanna vegetation is of two types.

i. Savanna grassland (dry savanna)
ii. Savanna woodland (wet savanna)

Characteristics of savannah vegetation.

i. Grass is tall.
ii. Plants change colour during rainy and sunny seasons.
iii. Trees are scattered.
iv. Trees shed leaves during dry season to reduce transpiration.

These trees that shed leaves during dry season are called deciduous trees e.g. Acacia and Baobab.
Acacia and Baobab are the common trees found in savanna regions.

Economic activities done in savanna vegetation include; Crop growing, Cattle keeping, Tourism, Bee keeping, among others

Why savannah grassland is suitable for wild animals:

i. It has plenty of pasture for the animals.
ii. It provides safe shelter for the animals.
iii. It has a variety of animal species.

c) Semi arid vegetation

This type of vegetation is mainly found in Northeastern Uganda where rainfall is little.

Characteristics of semi-arid vegetation

The trees are shorter and thorny, The trees have small leaves, There are bushes bordered by little grass, The trees are very scattered and the grass is short.

Exercise

1. Which type of natural vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda?
2. What are deciduous trees?
3. Why do trees shed their leaves during dry season?
4. Write any **two** economic activities carried out in savannah regions.

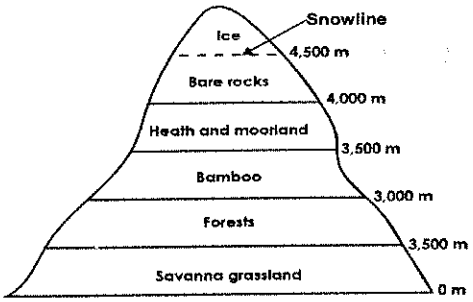
d) Mountain Vegetation .

It is also called montane vegetation.

Factors that influence vegetation distribution on mountains are Altitude and Temperature

Mountain vegetation is located on Mt. Elgon and Mt. Rwenzori.

Vegetation distribution in mountainous areas.



Characteristics of mountain vegetation.

Trees are evergreen, Trees grow straight, Trees are fairly spaced, Tree trunks are twisted, Trees are small, Most trees provide softwood, There are bamboos, The mountain top is free from plants due to cold conditions, The savanna grasslands are on foothills of the mountain, etc

Activities done in mountain vegetation include Tourism, Cattle keeping, Crop farming, and Mining

e) Swamp vegetation.

Swamps/wetlands are waterlogged and vegetated areas. Swamps are found along rivers, lakes and valleys.

Uses of swamps.

They provide fish for food and income, They provide water for domestic use, They help in the formation of rainfall, They provide raw materials for craft work e.g papyrus, etc

Dangers of living near swamps include.

Vectors, Dangerous animals, Floods, Limited land for settlement, etc

Problems facing swamps include.

Swamp drainage, Dumping of industrial wastes and garbage, Over harvesting of papyrus, sand, fish and water.

Swamp drainage.

This is the removal of water from swamps.

Effects of swamp drainage

i. Shortage of water for people and animals
ii. Displacement of wildlife.
iii. Convectional rainfall is reduced.
iv. Destruction of swamp vegetation.
v. Leads to floods during heavy rains.

Ways of controlling swamp drainage.

i. Gazetting more wetlands,
ii. Teaching people the importance of swamps.
iii. Teaching people the dangers of swamp drainage.
iv. Enforcing laws against wetland destruction, etc

Reasons why people drain swamps.

i. To get land for settlement.
ii. To get land for farming.
iii. To get land for building industries.
iv. To get land for constructing roads.
v. To make bricks and other clay materials e.g pots.
vi. To create more areas for recreational centres.

Raw materials got from swamps include, Papyrus, Clay soil, palm leaves.

Exercise

1. Give **one** reason why the top of mount Rwenzori has no vegetation.
2. Mention any **one** factor that influences vegetation distribution on mountains.
3. Why do people drain swamps today?.
4. Write **one** way in which the government can control swamp drainage.

Factors that influence vegetation distribution.

There are different types of vegetation in Uganda because all her parts don't have the same amount of rainfall, same type of soil and altitude and other factors.

These factors include;

(i) Climate: Areas that receive plenty of rainfall have dense (thick) forests while areas which receive little rainfall have short and scanty vegetation.
(ii) Soil: places with fertile soils have thick forests large and tall trees while places with infertile soils have scattered plants.
(iii) Altitude: Areas of very high altitude have no or few plants because they are cold while areas at low altitude have thick plant covers.
(iv) Relief: is the general appearance of land.
Mountainous areas have thick vegetation due to plenty of rainfall.
Flat lands and plains have scattered trees and short grass.
(v) Drainage refers to the underground water system of an area.
Areas around water bodies have thick vegetation due to plenty of water while places very far away from water bodies have scanty vegetation.
Swamps have papyrus and reeds.
(v) Human activities.
Some human activities help to conserve vegetation while others destroy vegetation.
Human activities that promote vegetation growth include; Agro forestry, Afforestation, Re afforestation, Bush fallowing

Ways of conserving vegetation around homes and school.

i. By planting trees.
ii. By planting grass.
iii. By watering plants.
iv. By making foot paths / path ways.
v. By ceating hedges and by fencing around grass.

Reasons for protecting vegetation around the school compound.

i. To promote beauty.
ii. To provide herbal medicine.
iii. To provide food such as fruits.
iv. To have craft materials.
v. To control soil erosion.
vi. To have wind breaks.
vii. To promote tourism.

Human activities that destroy vegetation include. Overgrazing, Deforestation, Bush burning, Swamp drainage, etc

Exercise

1. How does soil influence the natural of vegetation in a given area?
2. Give the meaning of the following terms;

a)Afforestation
b)Re-afforestation
c)Agro-forestry

3. In which way does rainfall affect the vegetation growth in a given area?

Deforestation.

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

Why people carry out deforestation

To create land for farming, to create land for building industries, to get wood fuel e.g charcoal and firewood, to create land for settlement, to construct roads, etc

Dangers of deforestation

It leads to reduction of the amount of rainfall received, It leads to soil erosion, It leads to prolonged drought, It destroys the homes of wild animals, It destroys herbal medicine, It increases the rate of global warming, etc

How the government can control deforestation.

By enforcing strict laws against deforestation, By teaching people the value of trees, By creating more forest reserves, By encouraging the use of modern methods of farming, By putting strict laws against human encroachment on forests, By encouraging people to use other sources of energy like solar and bio – gas instead of wood fuel, etc

Methods of conserving vegetation.

By re afforestation, By creating more forest reserves, By encouraging afforestation, Bush fallowing, among others.

Exercise

1. What is **deforestation**?
2. Give **one** reason why people carry out deforestation.
3. How does increase in population affect the vegetation?
4. In which way will the extension of electricity in rural areas protect the natural forests?

Importance of vegetation.

i. It prevents and reduces soil erosion.
ii. It provides a home of wildlife.
iii. It is a source of herbal medicine e.g. Aloevera is used to cure common diseases.
iv. It is a source of wood fuel in form of charcoal and firewood.
v. It is a source of building materials.
vi. It is a source of food to people, birds and animals.
vii. It helps in the formation of rainfall through transpiration.
viii. Trees and forests are windbreaks.
ix. It is a source of government revenue. The thick forests like Mabira attract tourists who bring foreign exchange.

Influence of vegetation on population distribution.

Population distribution.

This is the way people are spread in an area. The type of vegetation growing in certain place influences the number of people settled in an area.
Some vegetation zones have a large number of people while others have few people.

Examples of vegetation zones with many people:

Around Equatorial forests, Mountain vegetation and avannah vegetation.

Reasons for a large population in Equatorial, Mountain and Savannah vegetation zones.

The grassland have pasture for animals, Places around the forests attract people to setup saw-mills, Availability of water, There is fertile soil.

Vegetation zones with few people.

i. Semi arid vegetation.
ii. Swamp areas.
iii. Equatorial rain forests

Factors that limit people in the above vegetation zones include. Vectors like tsetseflies, Floods, Unreliable rainfall in semi-desert and Poor transport in rain forests.

Exercise

1. Give any **two** ways in wich vegetation is important to people.
2. Give **one** reason people should not stay in swampy areas.
3. What major activity is carried out by people in semi- arid vegetation?
4. Why are Equatorial rain forests having few people?

Factors that influence distribution of animals.

In the forests, there are many climbing animals like gorillas, baboons and monkeys because such animals feed on fruits and leaves on the tall trees.

In the savannah, there are many grazing animals (herbivores) such as elephants, impala, giraffe, rhino, antelopes etc because there is more grass than trees.
Still in the savannah, there are many carnivores like lions, leopards and foxes because there are many other animals of prey. Therefore savanna has more animals than any other vegetation zone because it has a complete food chain.

In the semi-arid areas, there are many burrowing animals like rabbits, squirrels, rats and snakes in order to regulate on the body temperature.
There are many animals with a lot of fur such as gorillas and chimpanzees in mountainous areas because the temperatures are too cold there and there are many bamboo shoots for food.

National parks and game reserves.

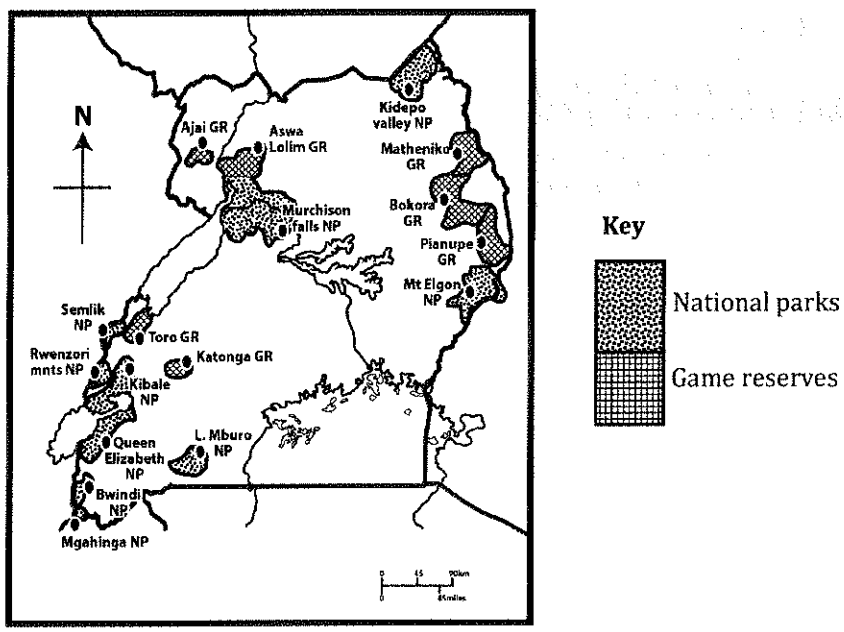
National parks are areas established by the central government to protect wildlife. Wildlife are birds, animals and plants in the natural environment. Most of the national parks are located in savanna vegetation zone because there is plenty of pasture for animals.
Murchison Falls is the largest national park in Uganda.

Examples of national parks in Uganda.

(i) Bwindi impenetrable NP which is famous for gorillas.
(ii) Mgahinga NP It is also famous for gorillas, ostriches and giraffes.
(iii) Lake Mburo NP which is famous for zebras, impala and crested cranes.
(iv) Murchison falls NP which is famous for crocodiles since there is a large water body.
(v) Queen Elizabeth which is famous for Hippos in the Kazinga channel as well as elephants.

Other national parks in Uganda include;
Kidepo valley National Park for Ostriches, Kibale National Park, Mt. Rwenzori National Park, Mt. Elgon National Park and Semliki National Park.
Game reserves are places that are set aside by either local councils or individuals to protect wildlife.
Game reserves in Uganda include Bokora, Pian-upe , Bugungu, Katonga, Kibale, forest etc.
Pian –upe is the largest Game reserve in Uganda.

A sketch map showing location of national parks and game reserves.



Importance of national parks and game reserves.

i. They attract tourists who bring foreign exchange.
ii. They creat employment opportunities for people.
iii. They help in preserving wildlife for the future generation.
iv. They help in the development of infrastructures in their areas of location e.g roads
v. They are sources of income to people.

Problems faced by wildlife in National parks.

i. Outbreak of wild fires. This fire can kill animals and destroy all the pasture.
ii. Outbreak of diseases.
iii. Constant poaching.(Poaching means the illegal hunting of animals in game parks). Many people hunt these animals to get ivory, hides, skins, and horns etc. This practice is dangerous because it leads to extinction of animals.
iv. Prolonged drought. When it shines for a long time, grass and water sources may dry up causing death of animals.

Exercise

1. Name the largest National park in Uganda.
2. Why are there more animals in savanna than other vegetation zones?
3. Give two problems facing animals in game parks.
4. Why are there no hippos in Kidepo valley National park?

Tourism in Uganda.

Tourism is the act of visiting places of interest for study or pleasure.
It is one of the major economic activities done in the savanna grasslands because there are many game parks. It provides income and jobs to very many people in Uganda. That's why it is called an Industry. It is also called an invisible export (trade item) of our country because it earns foreign exchange without exchange of physical goods.
There are many tourist attractions in our country. For example; Music, culture, climate, historical sites, museums, stone age sites, local games, physical features, vegetation.

Factors that promote tourism in a country.

i. Good security and peace. If there is peace and stability, many tourists come to the country because they are sure of their safety. The tourist attractions are also developed whenever there is peace.
ii. Reliable transport network. Well developed roads, railways and air ports ease the movement of tourists to their final destinations without delay or difficulties.
iii. Presence of many tourist attractions. If the forests, water bodies, cultural values, historical sites and wildlife are protected, many tourists will flow into a country.

iv. Improved accommodation facilities. There are many tourist hotels in the country. Such facilities provide hospitality and accommodate tourists.

Importance of the tourism industry.

i. It provides foreign exchange to the government.
ii. It is a source of employment opportunities to people.
iii. It creates market for the locally made crafts.
iv. It encourages the development of social infrastructures.
v. It promotes international relationships.
vi. It encourages the protection of wildlife, climate and culture, etc

Problems affecting the tourism industry.

i. Poor accommodation facilities.
ii. Lack of advertisement of tourist attractions on international media.
iii. Poor transport network.
iv. Insecurity in some areas.
v. Inadequate capital to invest in tourism.

Ways in which the tourism industry can be improved/ developed in Uganda.

i. Through advertising our tourist attractions on international media.
ii. By maintaining peace and security.
iii. By constructing better roads linking to the tourist sites.
iv. Through conserving wildlife, climate and culture.
v. Through organising tourism fairs and exhibitions.
vi. Through building more museums and hotels.

Exercise

1. What is the main activity done in savanna grasslands?
2. Give two reasons why it is important to protect wildlife.
3. How do the people of Uganda benefit from tourism?
4. In which way do hotels contribute to the development of the tourism industry?
5. How does tourism contribute to the development of the crafts industry?

Common Mistakes

1. What is vegetation?

Wrong response : *Vegetation is the green plant cover of an area.*

Correct response: *Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.*

Comment: *Not all plant cover of an area is green. The colour of vegetation is determined by the climate of an area.*

2. Name the plant cover of an area grown/planted by people.

Wrong response : *Artificial vegetation*

Correct response: *Planted vegetation*

Comment: *Artificial is anything that is manufactured resembling the natural one.*

3. Which type of vegetation covers the largest part of Uganda?

Wrong response : *Savannah vegetation.*

Correct response: *Natural vegetation.*

Comment: *Savannah vegetation is the type of natural vegetation which covers the largest part Uganda.*

NATURAL RESOURCES IN UGANDA.

Introduction to natural resources.

Guidance to the learner:

- Use the knowledge of resources learnt in primary three and answer the following questions:

1. Give any two examples of resources people save.
2. Why is it important for people to save resources?
3. State any two ways how people save electricity at home.
4. Write any two dangers caused by mismanagement of resources.

Resources. These are things used to meet human needs.
Natural resources: These are things which exist on their own that are used to meet human needs.

Examples of natural resources include; land, water, minerals, vegetation, wildlife (animals), climate, people or human resources.

Types of natural resources.

(i) Renewable resources.
(ii) Non – renewable resources.

Renewable resources.

These are resources that can be replaced after use. Such resources can be used over and over again because they can be replaced naturally when conserved and used properly.

Examples of renewable resources include; Air, Land, Sunshine, Plants / forests, Animals, People, Water.

Non – renewable resources.

These are resources that can not be replaced after use.They can't be used forever since they can't be replaced naturally once used. Examples are. Minerals e.g. salt, sand, petroleum, clay etc, fossil fuels such as petroleum and coal.

Exercise

1. What are n**atural resources**?
2. Give any **one** example of natural resources.
3. Mention any **one** example of renewable resources.
4. What are no**n-renewable resources**?

a) Land.

This is the dry surface of the earth that is not covered by water.

Land is referred to as the major resource because almost other resources are found on land.

Activities done on land.

Crop cultivation, animal rearing, industrialisation, mining, brick making, tourism, trade, lumbering.

Uses of land

For building factories, For building shops and markets, For building schools and hospitals, For grazing animals, For growing crops, For building houses, etc

Other resources found on land include; minerals, plants, water, animals and people.

Land degradation: This is the act of lowering the quality and productivity of land.

Way of misusing / degrading land:

overgrazing, deforestation, dumping of wastes, bush burning, over cultivation, among others

Human activities that destroy land.

Brick making, Mining, Farming, Charcoal burning, Road construction, Industrialisation.

Ways of conserving land include;

By filling holes dug during mining, By planting trees, By terracing, Through bush fallowing, By applying fertilisers, Through contour ploughing and strip cropping.

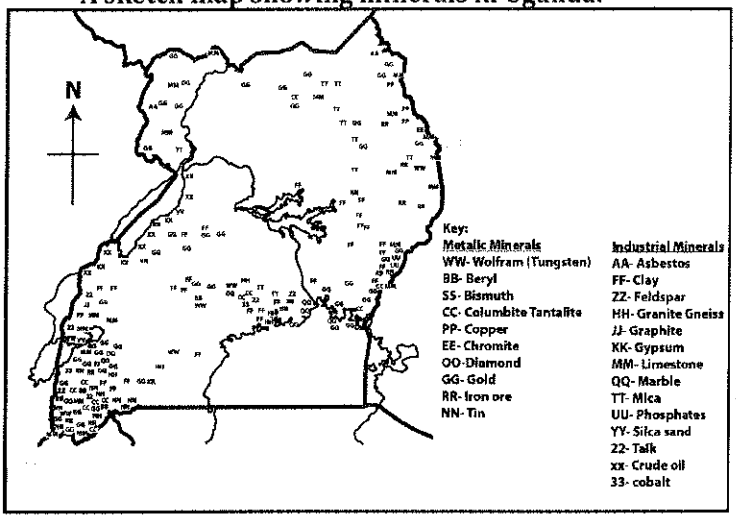
Exercise

1. Mention any **one** use of land in Uganda.
2. Give **one** way in which people can improve on soil fertility.
3. What is **land degradation?**
4. Mention any **one** way in which farmers in hilly areas can control soil erosion

b) Minerals.

These are valuable substances found in the underground.
Examples of minerals are. gold, copper, cobalt, limestone, crude oil, salt, phosphates, tungsten, tin and gypsum.

A sketch map showing minerals in Uganda.



Mineral and their uses.

Minerals	Uses	Mining area
Limestone	For making cement, for making lime.	-Osukuru hills in Tororo. - Hima in Kasese.
Gold	For making watches, coins and jewellery.	Kotido, Busia, Mubende.
Phosphates	For making artificial fertilisers.	Osukuru hills.
Crude oil.	For making petrol, diesel, kerosene, aviation fuel.	Albertine region like Hoima, Buliisa, Kibale.
Salt	For making human and animal salt.	Lake Katwe, Kasenyi.
Copper	For making coins, gun bullets, electric wires, mortors	Kilembe in Kasese
Diamond	For cutting glasses	Kalungu, Hoima, Kamwenge, Buhweju

Mining

Mining is the extraction of minerals from the earth.
Methods of mining include; Quarrying, Deep shaft mining and Drilling.

Importance of mining.

i. It provides raw materials.
ii. It provides jobs.

iii. It earns revenue to the government.
iv. It promotes the development of infrastructure in an area.

Problems facing mining in Uganda.

Low technology, shortage of funds, collapse of mines, poor transport, etc

Ways in which the government can improve the mining sector.

i. By widening market for minerals.
ii. By constructing better roads to ease transport.
iii. By fixing constant prices for minerals.
iv. By attracting more investors to deal in mining.

Exercise

1. Write any **two** minerals mined in Uganda.
2. Apart from making cement, give any other importance of limestone.
3. How is salt important to animals and people?
4. Which raw material is used for making electric wires?

c) Human resource.

These are people used to produce goods and services.
Examples of human labour include. farmers, tailors, steel workers, weavers, teachers, nurses, porters. hawkers, etc

Uses of people as a resource.

i. People manage resources.
ii. People provides labour.
iii. People provide market for goods and services.

Types of human labour

1. Skilled labour

This is labour provided by trained people.
Examples of skilled workers include; Teachers, mechanics, nurses, pilots, engineers and doctors.

2. Unskilled labour.

A person who does not have any training or skills.
Examples of unskilled labourers include; potters, wheelbarrow pushers and hawkers

Problems faced by people as a resource.

Illiteracy, Ignorance, Insecurity, Poverty, Diseases, Accidents, Poor payment and Malnutrition

Ways of improving the human resource.

i. By encouraging people to go to school.
ii. By providing vocational training to people.
iii. By encouraging people to grow more food in order to reduce famine.

iv. By building more health centres to provide better health services.

Practical activity

♣ *Visit a nearby garage and make an interview with a mechanic of that garage as you take some notes in your notebook. Ask about the different tools used in the garage.*

Questions

1. What type of labour is provided by a mechanic?
2. Mention any three tools used by mechanics in their garages.
3. Why do people visit mechanics in your area?
4. State any two challenges faced by the mechanics while carrying out their work.
5. *In which ways can mechanics overcome the challenges faced during their work?*

Exercise

1. Give **two** types of human labour.
2. Mention any **two** examples of work done by people.
3. Write **one** importance of human labour.
4. Mention any **two** problems faced by people.

d) Water resources.

These are resources obtained from water bodies. They include;fish, sand, salt, water
They can be obtained from; Lakes, rivers, ponds, swamps and streams.

Importance of water resources;

i. They are sources of income.
ii. They create jobs.
iii. They are used as raw materials for industries.
iv. They promote tourism.
v. They promote transport.

Ways man has misused water.

Through pollution, Over fishing, Over use of water.

Ways man pollutes water bodies.

(a) By dumping gabage.
(b) By urinating in water.
(c) By defaecating in water.
(d) By pouring chemicals.

Dangers of water pollution.

i. Causes death of fish.
ii. Leads to contamination of water.
iii. Increases water borne diseases.
iv. Leads to shallowness of water bodies.

Ways of conserving water resources.

i. Using better fishing methods.
ii. Planting trees near water bodies.
iii. Fencing wells and springs.
iv. Dredging wells.

Exercise

1. Write **two** sources of water.
2. Give **two** ways in which water resources are useful to people.
3. Give **two** examples of resources obtained from water bodies.

e) Animal resource.

Types of animals are.domestic and wild animals.

Domestic animals.

These are animals kept at home.
Examples include; dogs, horses, goats, cows, camels, cats, pigs, sheeps, donkeys,

Importance of domestic animals.

i. They are used for digging e.g. oxen.
ii. They are used for carrying goods e.g. camels, donkeys, horses.
iii. They guard homes e.g. dogs.
iv. They are kept as pets e.g. dogs, cats.
v. They provide meat e.g. goats, cattle, sheep, etc
vi. They provide milk.
vii. They provide horns, hooves for making glue.
viii. They provide hides and skins used to make bags, belts, drums, shoes, jackets, etc

Wild animals.

These are animals that live in the natural environment.
Examples are: - lions, giraffes, zebra, bush bucks, cheetah, hyena, monkey, antelopes, warthogs, buffalo, elephants, etc.

Types of wild animals.

i. Herbivorous animals –these feed on vegetation eg deer, zebras, impala etc.
ii. Carnivorous animals –these feed on other animals eg lions, cheetah, tiger, crocodiles etc.
iii. Omnivores – these feed on both plants and animals eg rats, squirrels, apes, chimpanzees, gorillas, etc.

Importance of wild animals.

i. They provide skins, horns, hooves for making glue, buttons, belts etc.
ii. They provide meat.
iii. They attract tourists who bring income.
iv. They are used for research.
v. They provide materials for making crafts.

Ways man misuses animals.

Poaching, bestiality, overloading, denying them food, water, shelter, protection and love.

Ways of caring for animals.

i. By protecting them.
ii. By feeding them.
iii. By treating them.
iv. By giving them shelter.

Dangers of animals.

i. They spread diseases.
ii. They kill people.
iii. They destroy gardens.
iv. They pollute water.

Exercise

1. Give the term used to mean all animals that live in the natural habitat.
2. Name any **one** example of animals kept at home to be used for transport.
3. State any one way animals can be a danger to the people.
4. Give **one** way of protecting animals.
5. Mention any **two** examples of domestic animals.

Problems facing natural resources.

Deforestation, Over exploitation of natural resources, Swamp drainage, Dumping of garbage and industrial wastes, Bush burning, Wars, Vectors, Over grazing and Poaching,

Effects of misusing resources.

i. It causes environmental degradation
ii. It causes prolonged drought.
iii. It can lead to desertification.

Effects of drought.

Famine, Shortage of pasture and Shortage of water.

Ways of protecting our natural resources.

i. By teaching people the dangers of misusing natural resources.
ii. Local leaders should enforce laws regarding the use of resources.
iii. People should be taught better methods of farming.
iv. Avoid pollution through proper disposal of garbage and wastes.
v. By encouraging afforestation and re-afforestation.
vi. By encouraging proper land use.
vii. By conserving natural vegetation.
viii. By encouraging people to use other types of fuel apart from wood fuel.

Bodies that conserve resources.

a) National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Ways NFA preserves resources.

i. By creating forest reserves e.g Bwindi, Mabira, etc.
ii. By supplying tree seedlings to people.
iii. By managing forest reserves.
iv. By providing information materials on tree planting.

b) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Duties of NEMA

i. To preserve forests and wetlands.
ii. To educate people about the importance of forests and swamps.
iii. To enforce laws against environmental degradation.

c) Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Protects animals in game parks and game reserves.

Exercise

1. Write **NEMA** in full.
2. Give any **one** duty of NEMA in Uganda.
3. State any **two** ways in which NFA can protect our environment.
4. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for protecting natural resources?

Common Mistakes

1. Write NEMA in full.

Wrong response : *National Environmental Management Authority.*

Correct response: *National Environment Management Authority.*

Comment: NEMA is a national body which was established to protect the environment.

2. Why do people of Kapchorwa and Bundibugypo district keep donkeys?

Wrong response : *Kapchorwa and Bundibugyo are mountainous.*

Correct response: *They keep donkeys to use them for transport.*

Comment: Donkeys have features that enable them to climb mountainous areas.

3. What are domestic animals?

Wrong response : *Domsetic animals are animals that live at home.*

Correct response: Domestic animals are animals which people rear at home.

Comment: Not all animal that live in a home are dometsic e.g rats.

PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT.

Introduction:

Think of all people with whom you share the same house and how you are related to each of them.

1. Write their names and the relationship you have with each of them.

   Eg. Name Relationship

   (i) _____ (i) _____

2. Use the information in question 1 above to tell the type of a family in which you live.
3. Give one advantage of the type of family you live in.

Legends.

A legend is a story of long ago. Legends are stories of long ago.

Examples of legends:

i. The story of Kintu and Nambi.
ii. The story of Mundu and Sera.
iii. The story of Gipiir and Labongo/spear and the bead.
iv. The story of Ruhanga and Kintu's sons.
v. The legend of the Bachwezi/Nyamiyonga and Isaza.

Communities/ tribes of people who tell these legends:

Bagisu – The story of Mundu and Sera.
Baganda – The story of Kintu and Nambi.
The Luo – The story of Gipiir and Labongo.
Banyoro – The story of Nyamiyonga and Isaza.

Importance of legends:

i. They teach hard-working among people.
ii. They teach carefulness to children.
iii. They help to promote discipline among people.
iv. They promote morals.
v. They help to relate the past and today's activities, among others.

Exercise

1. Name the tribe that tells each of the following legends:
   (i) The Legend of Mundu and Sera.
   (ii) The Legend of Gipiir and Labongo.
   (iii) The Legend of Nyaminyonga and Isaza.
2. State any **two** importance of legends to children.

The legend of Gipiir and Labong.

Gipiir and Labongo were brothers.They were sons of Olum.
One day, Gipiir used Labongo's spear to chase an elephant which was destroying his crops. Unfortunately, he did not kill the elephant.Instead the wounded elephant ran away with the spear. He searched for the elephant but couldn't find it.He decided to go back home to explain to his brother what had happened to the spear.
Labongo was angry and didn't want any spear except his original one.
Gipiir had to leave his home to go and look for Labongo's spear.

The search was painful and took many days and nights.Finally, he met Lubanga a great spirit. Lubanga is a Luo word for `God'. Lubanga was a keeper for elephants.
Gipiir explained to Lubanga the whole story about the elephant which had disappeared with the spear. Lubanga led Gipiir to where he kept the spears which he removed from the wounded elephants. He found Labongo's spear and thanked Lubanga for all the help.
On his way back home, Gipiir was given nice beads by Lubanga.
He walked for days and nights and finally reached home and gave the spear to his brother.

After a few days, Labongo's daughter swallowed one of the beads Gipiir brought home.
He went to Labongo to ask for the bead.
Labongo now asks for forgiveness and asked to accept a similar bead but Gipiir too never listened. He also demanded for the real bead that the daughter had swallowed.
In the end, Labongo had to kill his daughter in order to give Gipiir his bead. This annoyed Labongo very much. The two brothers became more of enemies than ever.
The brothers decided to separate. Gipiir crossed R. Nile and settled on the Western part of the Nile and formed Alur Tribe. Labongo remained where they settled and others moved Eastwards. His people became the Jopadhola and the Acholi tribes today.

Lessons that we learn from the story of Gipiir and Labongo.

(i) We should forgive those who hurt us.
(ii) We should not fight.
(iii) Refusing to forgive can cause suffering and death.
(iv) Unforgiveness can cause separation.
(v) Avoid revenge.
(vi) Do not take your friend's property without permission.

Practical activity

- *Form a group of four children and be the leader.*
- *Narrate to them the legend of Gipiir and Labongo.*
- *Ask them to answer the following questions orally.*

Questions

1. What was the relationship between Gipiir and Labongo?
2. Give a reason why Labongo's daughter was killed.
3. What lesson do you learn from Gipiir and Labongo?

The legend of Kintu and Nambi.

The Baganda believe that Kintu was the first Muganda.
He lived with his animal. A cow which gave him milk for food and urine for water. A king named Gulu lived in heaven, he had many sons and daughters.
Gulu's children visited the earth.One of Gulu's daughters Nambi found Kintu grazing his cow. Kintu was poor but handsome. Nambi was very happy to meet Kintu.Kintu wanted to marry her. Nambi went back to heaven to tell her father Gulu about Kintu but he wasn't happy because Kintu was a very poor man. Kintu was later allowed to marry Nambi on condition that he had to pass the test that would be put to him.

Tests that were given to Kintu before taking Nambi:

(i) Splitting the hard rock.
(ii) Eating 100 basketfuls of food.
(iii) Fetching water using a basket.
(iv) Finding his cow from the many cows.

How Kintu overcame Gulu's tests.

Kintu looked for the a crack on the hard rock and pretended to hit it using an axe and made the crack. Kintu poured food in the pit and pretended to have eaten all.
Kintu was helped to find his cow by a bee and proved to have passed the test.
Kintu was helped by a spider to put a cobweb on the basket so to fetch water.

After passing the tests, Nambi was given a lot of gifts by her father to take to earth.
She was also warned to leave without the knowledge of one of her brothers Walumbe.
This was because Walumbe was cruel and brought death to every one.
Nambi left safely but on her way, she remembered that she had forgotten to carry millet for her chicken. She decided to go back. Walumbe decided to follow her this time to earth.
On earth, Walumbe started killing the children of Kintu and Nambi.Then Gulu heard this, he decided to send Kayikuzi a brother to Nambi to catch Walumbe and return him to heaven.
Walumbe did not want; he decided to run away and hid himself in a big hole at Tanda. After sometime, he came out of the hole and continued killing Kintu's children.
The Baganda today still believe that Walumbe kills their relatives.

Lessons learnt from the legend of Kintu and Nambi:

In this legend, we learn that forgetfulness can cause death, poverty can not stop us from succeeding, determination leads to success and whenever you decide to do something, never turn behind or give up.

Exercise

1. Mention any **two** tests that were given to Kintu in order to get married to Nambi.
2. State how death came to earth according to the Baganda.
3. Name the son of Gulu who was sent on earth to take Walumbe back to heaven.

The legend of Mundu and Sera.

The Bagisu believe that Mundu and his wife Sera are their ancestors. They came out of a deep hole on the top of Mount Elgon which the Bagisu call Masaba.
Mundu and Sera had two sons. Masaba and Kundu. Kundu married a girl called Namboozo. They moved away to a place around Mt. Wanale, which the Baganda call Nkokonjeru. From here, they further moved South. Masaba stayed around Mt. Elgon with his father. He had four children; three boys and one girl. The Bagisu believe they came from these children.
The Bagisu were originally known as Bamasaba which means people of Mount Masaba. One day, a Masai warrior stole Mundu's cows. Mwambu, Masaba's eldest son and his brothers followed him to his home. The warrior agreed to return the cows and added another cow as a gift.
Masaba was very happy to get back his cows and the gift. He gave Mwambu a new name, Mugisu from the owed Ingishu, which means "cow" in Masai. The descendants of Mwambu then came to be known as Bagisu.

Exercise

1. Which tribe tells the legend of Mundu and Sera?
2. What does the term "Ingishu" mean?
3. Write the local name of Mount Elgon.

The legend of the Bachwezi.

The story is told by the Batooro and the Banyoro.
They believe that the greatest of their kings was Isaza. He was king of the earth, down below the earth lived Nyamiyonga the king to underworld (hell). He heard of Isaza's kingdom. He became jealous and thought of how to take him down to his kingdom. He sent messengers with two coffee beans so he could become blood friends with Isaza.
Instead Bukuku, Isaza's gate keeper was made to eat the seed.
He sent two beasts in form of cows. These beasts took Isaza to hell. Up to now, Isaza has never come back.
The Batooro now believe whenever earthquakes strike their area, its Isaza trying to look for his way out of hell.
Bukuku then became the king of the kingdom of the earth.
Nyinamwiru was Bukuku's daughter. While Bukuku was a king, he was told never to allow Nyinamwiru to get married or else she would produce a child that would kill him.
She was made to live alone with a maid called Mugezi. Isimbwa sneaked into Nyinamwuiru's house with the help of Mugezi and made Nyinamwiru pregnant of a child called Ndahura who ended up killing Bukuku in a fight.
Isimbwa was King Isaza's son who used to come from hell to the earth to hunt.
Ndahura then became the king of the kingdom of earth.

Exercise

1. Who was the king of the underground?
2. How did Ndahura come to be the king of Bachwezi?
3. What belief do the Batooro have today whenever an earthquake strikes their area?

THE PEOPLE OF PRE - COLONIAL UGANDA.

Introduction to ethnic groups .

An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same origin and speak related a language. An ethnic group is also referred to as a **tribal group**.

Major ethnic groups in Uganda.

Bantu, Nilotics (River lake Nilotes), Nilo-Hamites, Hamites, Highland Nilotes.

Ways of identifying ethnic groups.

Using language, names, customs, clans, totems, values, games e.g. mweso, wrestling.
Before the coming of ethnic groups, Uganda was inhabited by a small group of people known as **Bushmen.** The Bushmen were mainly hunters and gatherers.

General characteristics of an ethnic group.

i. People have the same origin.
ii. People speak related languages.
iii. People have similar customs.
iv. People carry out similar economic activities.
v. People may have same traditional beliefs.
vi. People have similar names, among others

Tribe:

This is a group of people who have the same origin and speak the same language.

Characteristics of a tribe:

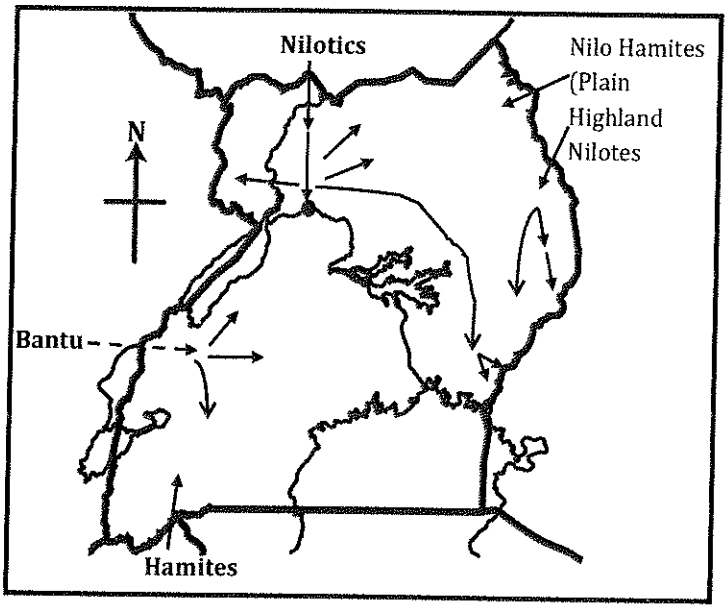
Poeple in the same tribe have the same origin, culture, customs, ancestors or forefathers, speak the same language and also carry out a similar activity like crop growing, cattle keeping, etc.

Examples of tribes and their languages:

Tribes	Languages	Tribes	Languages
Baganda	Luganda	Karimojong	Nga'karimojong
Acholi	Acholi/Luo	Bagwere	Lugwere
Bagisu	Lumasaba/ Lugisu	Basamia	Lusamia
Iteso	Ateso	Japadhola	Dhupadhola
Basoga	Lusoga	Sabiny	Kupsabiny
Kumam	Kumam	Banyala	Lunyala
Banyankore	Runyankore	Banyole	Lunyole

Batooro	Rutooro	Nubians	Kinubi
Banyoro	Runyoro	Bakiga	Rukiga
Langi	Langi	Madi	Madi
Alur	Alur	Lugbara	Lugbara
Bafumbira	Rufumbira	Batagwenda	Rutagwenda

A sketch map showing the migration routes of selected ethnic groups.



Exercise

1. What is an **ethnic group**?
2. Who were the original inhabitants of Uganda before the coming of ethnic groups?
3. Mention any **two** ways in which the above named group of people got food.
4. Mention any **two** ethnic groups in Uganda.
5. Name **one** common ethnic group that is found in the area of your school

The Bantu

The cradleland of the Bantu was Cameroon highlands in Central Africa.

Common Mistake

1. Name the original homeland of the Bantu.
   Wrong response : *Congo/Gabon.*
   Correct response: *Cameroon highlands.*
   Comment: *Congo is where the Bantu passed on their way to Uganda.*

The Bantu is an ethnic group that speaks closely related languages with a root word "**ntu**" which stands for people or things.
They were the first ethnic group to enter Uganda using the Western direction.

The Bantu being cultivators or crop farmers, they settled in the Lake region of Uganda also known as the **interlacustrine region**. The Lake region refers to areas between the great lakes of East Africa like L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Albert, L. George, L. Edward, etc.

Some Bantu tribes in Uganda.

These include; Bakiga, Banyankore, Baganda, Batooro, Banyoro, Bagwere, Basamia, Basoga, Bagisu, Bakonzo, Bamba, Banyole, etc. Baganda is the largest Bantu tribe in Uganda.

Reasons for the migration of the Bantu.

i. Search for fertile land for farming.
ii. Drought.
iii. They had internal conflicts.
iv. External conflicts.
v. Outbreak of diseases.
vi. Land shortage due to increased population.

Reasons why the Bantu settled in the interlacustrine region.

i. The region had plenty of water for the people and animals.
ii. The area had fertile soil for crop growing.
iii. The region had favourable climate for settlement.
iv. The region had plenty of land.
v. The area had many fishing grounds.

Reasons why the Bantu were able to form kingdoms.

i. They were united.
ii. They were organized.
iii. They lived a settled life.
iv. The results of Bantu migration and settlement in Uganda.

Positive results:

i. They introduced new crops e.g. Bananas, millet, groundnuts.
ii. They formed kingdoms and chiefdoms e.g. Buganda kingdom.
iii. They introduced simple iron tools e.g. spears, arrows and hoes.
iv. They introduced domestic animals like cattle, goats.
v. They introduced new languages like Runyankore, Luganda, Rukiga.

Negative results:

i. It led to increased population in Uganda.
ii. It led to displacement of Bushmen.
iii. They caused wars and conflicts.

Exercise

1. Where did the Bantu settle after entering Uganda?
2. Give any **one** reason why the Bantu settled around Lake Victoria.
3. State any **two** causes of the Bantu migration into Uganda.

The Nilotes

The Nilotes are divided into three groups;
The River-Lake Nilotes/Nilotics,
The Plain Nilotes and
The Highland Nilotes.

The Nilotics.

They are also known as River-Lake Nilotes or Luo speakers. The original homeland of the Nilotics is Bahr-el-Ghazel in South Sudan.

The Nilotics are called River-lake Nilotes because they settled along the rivers and lakes.The Nilotics were pastoralists (cattle keepers). The Nilotics entered Uganda and first settled at **Pubungu**. From Pubungu, the two brothers Gipiir and Labongo separated over the spear and the bead. The Nilotics were led by Olum who had two sons Gipiir and Labongo.

Common Mistakes

1. Why is Pubungu important in the history of the River – lake Nilotes?
   Wrong response : *Pubungu is where the River Lake Nilotes first settled.*
   Correct response: *River-lake Nilotes first settled at Pubungu when they entered Uganda.*
   Comment: *River-lake Nilotes first settled at Bahr – el – Ghazel.*

Reasons for migration of the River-Lake Nilotes.

i. Looking for pasture and water for their animals.
ii. Land shortage due to increased population.
iii. Internal conflicts.
iv. External conflicts.
v. Outbreak of diseases.
vi. Outbreak of famine.
vii. Drought.

Tribes under the Nilotics include; Acholi, Jonam, Japadhola, Lendu, Alur, Okebu

Nilotics later started growing crops alongside keeping animals (mixed farming).

Why the Nilotics started crop growing in Uganda.

i. They learnt crop growing from the Bantu.
ii. They found areas with fertile soil for crop growing.
iii. The animals were affected by vectors.
iv. They settled in areas with favourable climate.

Some districts where River-Lake Nilotes settled:

Pader, Agago, Alebtong, Kole, Dokolo, Amuru, Otuke, Amolatar,Tororo,Kitgum, Gulu, Nebbi, Lira, Apac, Zombo, Oyam, etc.

Results of the Nilotics migration.

Positive results.

i. They introduced new crops like millet, sorghum.
ii. They formed chiefdoms.
iii. They introduced short horned cattle.
iv. They introduced new languages e.g Luo.
v. They introduced pet names like Akiiki, Abwooli, Ateenyi, Atwooki, Amooti, Adyeeri, Apuuli, Araali among others.
vi. They formed Luo-Babiito dynasty.

Note: *Luo-Babiito dynasty was formed by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuuga*

Negative results.

i. They increased population in areas they settled.
ii. They caused wars and conflicts.
iii. They led to the decline of Bunyoro Kitara Empire
iv. There was overstocking due to increase in the number of animals.
v. It led to displacement of people where they settled.

Exercise

1. What was the original homeland of the Nilotics?
2. Why are the Nilotics called the River-Lake Nilotes?

Plain Nilotes and Highland Nilotes

Plain Nilotes.

These people are called Plain Nilotes because they settled in flat areas or plain areas of Uganda. They are also known as 'Nilo-Hamites.They migrated from Ethiopia. They were cattle keepers. They settled in the Northeastern part of Uganda (Karamoja).

Tribes under Plain Nilotes include;

Karimojong, Dodoth, Iteso, Kakwa, Jie, Kumam, Langi and Bokora.
Some plain Nilotes like the Iteso changed from their traditional activity to mixed farming.

Reasons why Iteso changed to crop farming.

i. They settled in areas with favourable climate.
ii. They settled in areas with fertile soils.
iii. Constant cattle raiding by the Karimojong.

Districts where the Plain Nilotes settled

Soroti, Kumi, Katakwi, Moroto, Pallisa, Kotido, Kaabong, Nakapiripiriti, Serere, Amuria, Ngora, Bukedea.

Reasons for the migration of Plain Nilotes.

i. They were looking for water and pasture.
ii. Internal conflicts.

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iii. Drought
iv. Outbreak of human and cattle diseases.
v. Famine due to drought.
vi. Land shortage.

Effects of the migration of Plain Nilotes.

Positive effects.

i. They introduced new languages.
ii. They introduced new cultures.
iii. They introduced a system of governance based on family and clan levels.

Negative effects.

i. They displaced other people whom they came across.
ii. They led to over stocking of domestic animals.
iii. They led to increased human population in Uganda.
iv. It led to increased cattle raiding.

The Highland Nilotes.

They are believed to have originated from Ethiopia highlands.
They practised both livestock and crop farming.

The main tribes under Highland Nilotes in Uganda are; Sabiny and Pokot.

Districts where the Highland Nilotes settled.
Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwa, Amudat (mainly with the Pokot tribe).

Reasons for the migration of Highland Nilotes

i. Looking for water and pasture for their animals.
ii. Land shortage.
iii. Outbreak of diseases.
iv. Drought and famine.
v. Internal and external conflicts.

Effects of the migration of Highland Nilotes.

i. It led to increased human population in Uganda.
ii. It led to intermarriages between other tribes.
iii. They introduced new languages.

Exercise

1. Give any **one** cause of the migration of Plain Nilotes into Uganda.
2. State any **one** negative effect of the migration of Plain Nilotes in Uganda.

Hamites.

The Hamites are also called Cushites.They are believed to have come from Ethiopia. They were pastoralists.They entered Uganda from Southwestern direction.This ethnic group is the smallest in Uganda.Tribes under Hamites; Bahima and Batutsi.

Reasons for migration of Hamites.

Land shortage, Looking for water and pasture, Drought, Famine, Outbreak of diseases, Internal conflicts, etc

Effects of the migration of Hamites:

i. Introduced class system as a political unit.
ii. They introduced long horned cattle.
iii. They intermarried with other tribes.

Common Mistakes

1. Why did people migrate long ago?
   Wrong response : *To look for jobs.*
   Correct response: *To look for water and pasture for animals/ To find areas with fertile soil/ To look for areas with reliable rainfall.*
   Comment: *To look for jobs is a reason for current migrations like Rural – urban migration.*

Exercise

1. State the main occupation of the Hamites.
2. Name the country where the Hamites are believed to have originated from.

Migration today.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for ~~better~~ settlement.
A migrant is a person who moves from one place to another for ~~better s~~ettlement.

Immigration

Immigration means the process of coming to live permanently in another country.

Immigrant:

An immigrant is a person who has come to live permanently in another country.

Causes of Immigration.

Shortage of water and pasture, Shortage of land, Internal conflicts, External conflicts, Job opportunities, After committing crimes, Love for adventure and Marriage bondage.

Effects of Immigration.

i. It leads to increased population where they settle.
ii. It leads to land shortage where they settle.
iii. For the job seekers, it leads to unemployment to the nationals.
iv. It leads to land conflicts.

Emigration:

This term means the process of leaving your country to go and live permanently in another country.

An emigrant: Is a person who leaves his or her country to live permanently in another country.

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

Problems faced by early migrants.

i. Poor means of transport.
ii. Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
iii. Problems of crossing physical features e.g. rivers, lakes, valleys.
iv. Attacks from hostile tribes.
v. Shortage of food and water.
vi. They were attacked by diseases.
vii. Travelling to unknown places.
viii. Loss of property on the move.
ix. Thick forests made their movement difficult.

Exercise

1. Who is a migrant?
2. State the difference between immigration and emigration.

Internal migrations:

These are migrations within the country.

Examples of internal migrations

i. Rural-urban migration.
ii. Rural-rural migration.
iii. Urban-urban migration.
iv. Urban – rural migration.

Rural –urban migration

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

Rural - rural migration

The movement of people from one village to another for better settlement.

Urban –urban migration

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

Urban - rural migration.

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

Reasons/causes of internal migration:

i. Looking for better jobs.
ii. Looking for better social services e.g. education, health services;
iii. Looking for enough land.
iv. Internal conflicts.
v. External conflicts.
vi. Job transfers.

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vii. Escaping from where they have committed crimes.
viii. Escaping some cultural practices.
ix. High cost of living in some areas.
x. Decline in business in particular areas.
xi. Looking for better recreation centres.

Effects of internal migration:

i. Leads to land conflicts.
ii. Leads to shortage of labour where people migrate from.
iii. Leads to shortage of market where people migrate from.
iv. It leads to intermarriages.
v. It leads to increased population where people settle.

Exercise

1. Write any **two** types of internal migration in Uganda.
2. What factor attracts people to settle in rural areas?

Rural-urban migration and urban-rural migration.

How to control rural-urban migration.

i. Extending better social services to villages.
ii. Modernising agriculture.
iii. Extending electricity to villages (rural electrification)
iv. Setting up small scale industries in villages.

Effects of rural urban migration.

Common accidents, Low food production, High crime rate in towns, Traffic jam and congestion. Land shortage in towns, Unemployment in towns.

Problems faced by people in towns.

Common accidents, High crime rate, Traffic jam and congestion, Poor accommodation and sanitation, Easy spread of epidemic diseases, High cost of living.

Effects of urban – rural migration.

(i) It leads to shortage of labour in industries.
(ii) It leads to shortage of market for manufactured goods.
(iii) It leads to land shortage in rural areas.

Exercise

1. How can the government solve rural– urban migration?
2. State one effect of rural-urban migration.

Factors affecting settlement patterns.

Land - areas with large land attract many people for settlement.

Vegetation – thick forests do not favour human settlement while savannah attracts many people. Savannah grassland is easily cleared for settlement.

Climate – moderate temperature with reliable rainfall encourage human settlement.
Water - areas with permanent sources of water encourage settlement.
Soil – fertile soil encourages human settlement because it promotes crop growing for food production.
Jobs – Areas with job opportunities attract more people.
Trade – Areas that are favourable for trade attract most people to them.
Occupation – areas with availability of jobs attract many people.

Areas of settlement for different groups of people.

1.Agriculturalists – prefer areas with fertile soil and reliable rainfall.
2.Pastoralists – prefer areas with a lot of pasture for the animals (tropical grasslands).

Political organisation of ethnic groups (Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom).

It was the earliest kingdom to be formed in Uganda. Batembuzi were the people who founded Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom. Batembuzi were said to be demi-gods because they could perform miraculous signs. Batembuzi formed a ruling dynasty called **Tembuzi dynasty.** Tembuzi dynasty was founded by **Ruhanga** with his brother Nkya. Isaza was the last king of the Tembuzi dynasty.
Tembuzi dynasty came to an end when King Isaza had been locked in the underground world by **king Nyamiyonga**. The Batembuzi were succeeded by **Bachwezi**. Bachwezi formed a dynasty called **Chwezi dynasty**. The first king of the Bachwezi was **Ndahura**. Bachwezi were believed to have come from Ethiopia. The last king of Bachwezi was **Wamala**. Ndahura became the king of the Bachwezi after killing his grandfather Bukuku.

Ways ethnic groups organised themselves politically.

i. Through empires.
ii. Through kingdoms.
iii. Through chiefdoms.
iv. Through village councils.
v. Through clan leadership.

Political heads of ethnic groups include:

Emperors, Kings, Chiefs, Clan leaders, Wisemen and Warriors

Contributions of the Bachwezi in Uganda.

Economic contributions.
They introduced long horned cattle (Ankore cattle), They introduced iron smelting, They introduced coffee cultivation, They started salt mining in L. Katwe, They introduced bark cloth making, They built Bigobyamugenyi which is a tourist attraction.

Social contributions.

i. They introduced new games like local chess (omweso game), wrestling.

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ii. They introduced the building of grass thatched huts.

Political contributions.

i. They introduced a centralised system of government (ruling).
ii. They introduced royal regalia.
iii. They introduced the art of building reed palaces.
iv. They introduced the hierarchy of officials.

A centralized monarchy is a kingdom in which all powers belong to one central ruler or king e.g. Bunyoro, Buganda, Tooro and Busoga.

Reasons for the collapse of Chwezi kingdom.

i. The Luo invasion.
ii. The kingdom was too large to be ruled by one King, Wamala.
iii. The death of their beloved cow Bihogo.
iv. Constant civil wars.
v. Drought and famine.
vi. Disunity among the people.
vii. Rise of small kingdoms / states.

How iron working strengthened the Chwezi Empire.

i. They made strong weapons for expansion and fighting against enemies.
ii. It increased the production of food.

Cultural sites left by Bachwezi.

Bigobyamugenyi, Kibengo, Kagongo, Kasonko, Ntusi.

Bigobyamugenyi was the headquarters of the Bachwezi.

Today, Bigobyamugenyi attracts tourists who bring income to Uganda's government.

Exercise

1. Name the earliest kingdom to be formed in Uganda.
2. State the economic importance of Bigobyamugenyi to the government of Uganda.
3. How did the size of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom contribute to its collapse?
4. Which group of people led to the collapse of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom?
5. Give **one** political cause for the downfall of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom.

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Kingdoms in Uganda.

A kingdom is an area ruled by a king or queen.

Kingdoms formed in Uganda after the collapse of Bunyoro Kitara kingdom and the tribes that formed them:

Kingdom	Tribe
Buganda	Baganda
Bunyoro	Banyoro
Tooro	Batooro
Ankore	Banyankore
Rwenzururu	Bakonzo

Titles for the King

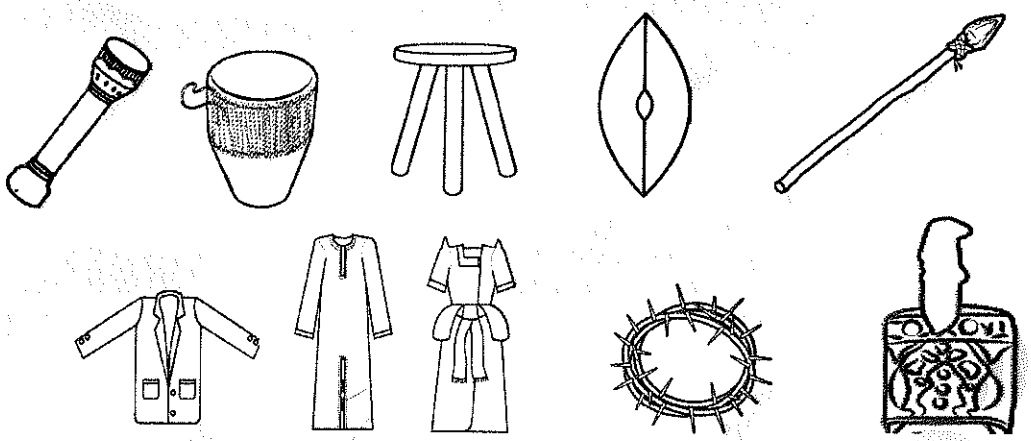
Kingdom	Tribe	Title for the king
Buganda	Muganda	Kabaka
Bunyoro	Munyoro	Omukama
Ankore	Omunyankore	Omugabe
Kasese	Mukonzo	Omusinga
Tooro	Ómutooro	Omukama

Characteristics of kingdoms.

i. Each kingdom had one supreme ruler called a king.
ii. Kingship is hereditary(inherited).
iii. Kingdoms have well established social institutions.
iv. They have well established cultural institutions.
v. Kingdoms have royal objects(regalia).

Regalia – are objects which identify a kingdom.

Examples of royal regalia



Exercise

1. Write the names of the objects above as eaxmples of regalia.

Advantages of kingdoms.

i. Kingdoms employ people.
ii. Kingdoms unite people.
iii. Promote peace and security.
iv. Promote culture.
v. Promote development.
vi. Kingdoms help to mobilise people for national programmes e.g. elections, immunisation.
vii. Promote morals among people.
viii. There is no struggle for leadership.

Disadvantages of kingdoms.

i. They promote tribalism.
ii. Kingdoms promote dictatorship since the king isn't elected.
iii. They favour the interests of the minority.
iv. They are concerned about one region rather than the whole nation.

Exercise

1. What are **kingdoms**?
2. Give any **one** way in which the Bantu organised themselves politically.
3. State **two** importance of kingdoms.

Buganda Kingdom.

According to Nyoro tradition, Buganda kingdom was founded by Kato Kimera. According to Ganda tradition, Buganda kingdom was founded by Kintu. By 17th Century, Buganda kingdom was a small territory. The title of king is **Kabaka.**

Kabaka had a lot of powers and controlled all the land. He appointed chiefs who were supervised by the Prime Minister known as the **Katikkiro.**

Duties of Katikkiro before colonialism.

i. To supervise the chiefs.
ii. To make sure that the chiefs brought food, bark cloth, beer, firewood and ivory to the kabaka's palace.
iii. He also made sure that the chiefs remained obedient to the kabaka.

Factors for the growth of Buganda kingdom.

i. Plenty of food.
ii. Guns obtained from Arabs.
iii. Able leaders/ strong leaders.
iv. Strong Army.
v. Unity of the Baganda.
vi. Strategic location near Lake Victoria.
vii. The coming of Europeans.

Some of the kings of Buganda.

Kabaka Suuna, Muteesa I, Edward Muteesa II, Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II.

Exercise

1. Write any **two** duties of Katikkiro before colonialism.
2. Give any **two** factors for the growth of Buganda kingdom.

Bunyoro Kingdom

The title of the king of Bunyoro is **'Omukama'.**
Bunyoro kingdom is believed to have been founded by Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.
The kingdom was divided into counties, sub-counties and parishes.
Luo migrants founded the Luo-Babiito dynasty in Bunyoro led by **Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.**
Kato Kimera was the twin brother of Isingoma Rukidi Mpuga.
Omukama Kamurasi was the father of Omukama Kabalega who later became the greatest king of Bunyoro in the 19th Century.The strong soldiers of Omukama kabalega were called **Abarusura.**The Banyoro were both cattle keepers and cultivators.

Economic activities of Banyoro.

They include salt mining, iron smelting , Crop growing, animal rearing.

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

i. Able leaders
ii. Unity of the people.
iii. Strong soldiers(Abarusura)

Factors that weakened Bunyoro kingdom

They include; the coming of the colonialists, Internal conflicts and outbreak of diseases.

Exercise

1. What name was given to the strong soldiers of Omukama Kabalega?

Political Organisation among other tribes.

Basoga
They had chiefs and now kings. The chief formed his own chiefdom. The chief was assisted by a council of elders. Now the kings of Busoga are called Kyabazinga.

Bagisu
They are based on clans. The clan was headed by a clan leader who was assisted by a council of elders. The clan leader and the council of elders settled disputes in his clans.

Nilotics
They were based on clan system. The title of their leaders is known as **Rwot.** Rwot had a council of elders who acted as advisors. The council settled major disputes and crimes.
Clan councils also helped to establish order and stability in the community.

Iteso
The title of their leader is called **Emorimori.**

Banyankore.

The Banyankore formed Ankore Kingdom. The title of their king is **Omugabe**. The king appointed chiefs known as Abakungu who were in charge of provinces. The Abakungu were responsible for keeping peace, sending beer and millet to the palace of the Omugabe. The most powerful king was Omugabe Ntare. The most powerful chief was given a title of Nganzi/Prime Minister.

Batooro

The title of their King is **Omukama**. Tooro kingdom was founded by Prince Kaboyo. Tooro kingdom was formed by the Batooro. It is found in Western Uganda. It occupies the districts of Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa and Kamwenge.

Why Omukama Kabalega fought and overthrew Omukama Kasagama.

He wanted to control salt mining at Lake Katwe.

Exercise

Complete the table below.

Kingdom/chiefdom.	Title of the leader.
Buganda	_____
_____	Omukama
Tooro	_____
_____	Kyabazinga
Acholi	_____
_____	Emorimori
Ankore	_____

Chiefdom societies (non-centralized societies).

Chiefdms	Leader's title
Acholi	Rwot
Lango	Won Nyaci
Teso	Emorimori
Bugisu	Umukuka
Alur	Rwoth
Jop'Adhola	Tieng Adhola

Characteristics of Chiefdoms.

i. They are ruled by chiefs.
ii. They were ruled in small communities.
iii. Warriors, medicine men, chiefs, clan heads and elders led the communities.
iv. Leaders could be changed according to the choice of the community.
v. In times of wars, the communities would join and fight together against a common enemy.

Some Bantu tribes who did not form kingdoms in Uganda;

Bakiga, Bagisu, Bagwere, Bamba, Basamia, Banyole, Acholi, Alur, Iteso, Karimojong

Why some tribes did not form kingdoms.

i. They never lived a settled life. i.e Karimojong.
ii. They were not united.
iii. They were not properly organised.

Factors that enabled some Bantu tribes to form kingdoms.

i. They were settled.
ii. They were properly organised.
iii. They were united.

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 organisation.

Social organisation means the relationship among people.
Clan systems were the most developed social organisation in the interlacustrine region.
Clan heads headed the clans. A clan is an organised group of people under one fore father.

Symbols of a clan:

Clan name, totems, clan drumming, food taboos.

Note:

A totem is a special object, animal or plant that is respected by a clan.
A lineage is a small group of people in a clan.

Characteristics of clans:

They have the same totems, They have similar drumming, They have similar ancestors, They have similar food taboos, They have similar names.

Duties of a clan leader:

Presiding over traditional ceremionies and clan meetings, Maintaining discipline of clan members, Settling disputes, Allocating clan wealth to members, Organising cultural activities, Informing members of government programs, To oversee clan property.

Social activities are activities that bring people together in a society.
The following are the social activities/ cultural practices people in our districts engage in; Introduction in marriages, Weddings, Naming of children, Circumcision, Burial ceremonies, Clan meetings and associations, Initiation ceremonies, Traditional dressing, Detoothing, Tattooing, Last funeral rites.

Importance of social activities:

Social activities keep different families together, They promote culture e.g. feeding, language, dressing, etc; They unite people, They promote morals among young ones, They promote the spirit of working together, Young ones are confirmed as members of the clan/

community e.g. initiation rites like tattoos, The activities strengthen family norms, They promote friendship among different people, Some activities help members to develop their social skills.

Culture.

Culture is the way people live in a given society.

Cultural ceremonies.

Weddings, new harvest, marriage, the birth and naming of children, circumcision, religious ceremonies, land demarcation, detoothing.

Types of culture:

Material culture:
These are the objects that people give great importance in society. Examples: clothing, crafts, weapons, food, animals.
Examples of weapons; Spear, Arrows, Bows, Sword, Shield.

Non-material culture.

These are non physical ideas that people have about their culture.
Examples are beliefs, religion, mode of conduct, taboos, security, language, name and moral values, burial, tatooing.

Importance of culture in our society.

It promotes harmony among people,Promotes morals or discipline among the people.
It promotes cultural identity, It helps to group people, It promotes respect for parents and elders, It promotes unity, Promotes proper upbringing of children., It gives prestige to societies, Attracts tourists who bring income.

Definition of terms used:

Norms: The standards of behaviour in a given society.
Moral: These are principles of right and wrong behaviour.
Taboo: It is a religious or cultural custom that prevents people from doing certain things.
Custom: An acceptable behaviour in a given society.
Harmony: A state of peaceful existence and agreement.
Values: Things to which people attach great importance.

Types of values.

Personal values, family values, community values.

Examples of values.

God fearing, respect, cleanliness, honesty, helpfulness, law abiding, trust, hardwork

Relationships.

This is how people interact with others.

Types of relationships.

Social relationship, Blood relationship, Peer relationship and Marriage relationship.

Importance of relationships:

Relationships help us to;

reduce conflicts, promote peace, create teamwork and solve problems.

Exercise

1. Give any **two** duties of a clan head.
2. How is culture important in our society?
3. State any **two** examples of culture.
4. What are **norms**?

Economic organisation among some tribes.

This is a way in which things are connected with the trade, industry and development of wealth in a society. People of pre-colonial Uganda carried out trade in things they could not produce. The system of trade was **barter trade.**

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods or services.

Items of trade include; craft materials, salt, bark cloth, hoes, spears, shields, cattle, goats, sheep, millet, sorghum, bananas

Bunyoro; salt, Iron tools e.g. spears

Buganda; Bananas, Bark cloth.

Nilotics; Cattle, Beads, Crafts.

Economic activities were; farming, salt mining, iron smelting, trade, animal rearing.

Advantages of barter trade

i. It was easy to carry out.
ii. Made trade possible without money.
iii. Solved the problem of language difficulty.
iv. Developed negotiation skills.

Disadvantages of barter trade.

i. There was double coincidence of wants.
ii. There was no standard measure of value for goods.
iii. It was difficult to transport some of the bulky and heavy goods.
iv. It was time wasting since people could wait for those who had what they wanted.

Exercise

1. What is **barter trade**?
2. State any **two** advantages of barter trade.
3. Why did traditional societies carry out barter trade?

Practical activity

- *Pair up with a friend of your age and gender.*
- *Using banana fibres, make yourself a ball.*
- *Tell your friends to make a skipping rope using banana fibres.*
- *Exchange with your friend a ball for a rope permanently.*

Questions

1. What type of trade have you carried out?
2. In barter trade, we can also exchange services. Mention any two services you can exchange at school.

Work:

Work is a productive activity that involves use of energy.

Types of work:

Fishing, brick making, farming, driving, teaching, banking, engineering , building, plumbing, teaching, etc

Reasons why people work:

To get money, To get food, To get better services, To promote development, To serve others, To kill boredom.

Problems facing people in doing their work:

Diseases, Robbery/ theft, Poverty, Poor transport and communication., Natural hazards e.g. drought, famine, earthquakes, floods, etc, Laziness of some people, Low wages/ salaries, Poor working relationships, Insecurity, Unstable prices, Lack of ready market for good and services.

Exercise

1. What is **work**?
2. Give **two** reasons why people work.
3. Write **two** problems faced by people when doing their work.

Factors contributing to people's ways of life.

The following are the factors contributing to people's quality of life in our district;

Positive factors:

Employment, work or occupation, availability of food, education, trade, good transport services, good communication network, better medical services, security, water sources, electricity.

Negative factors;

Diseases, unemployment, poverty, misfortunes, insecurity, illiteracy, poor medical services, famine.

Effects of diseases to people's life:

i. Diseases result into death of people.

ii. They lead to poverty among people.
iii. Diseases make people suffer in pain.
iv. They cause discrimination and isolation.
v. Lead to unemployment.
vi. Some diseases lead to divorce.
vii. Diseases lead to mental illness.

Exercise

1. State **two** factors that make people in your district to live a happy life.
2. Mention the factors which make people in your district to live a miserable life.

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT:

Introduction:
Human needs are of two types; some needs are basic and so people must have them in order to live while other needs are luxury – meaning people can live without them.
1. Name at least three of those needs people can't live without.
2. Mention the sources of those needs above.
3. Think of the needs of other groups of people like:
   (i) farmers (ii) pupils (iii) carpenters

Social services are facilities provided by the government and Non-Governmental Organisations to people to improve on their standards of living.
Examples of social services in our district include; Education services, Health services, Transport services, Water services, Housing services, Electricity services, Security services, Communication services, Banking services.

a) Education services.

Education is the process of getting knowledge, skills and values for life.
There are two types of education namely;
i) Formal education.
ii) Informal education education.

Informal education This is the type of education we get from home.
Children were taught how:- to look after cattle, hunting, building, digging, proverbs, riddles, stories, dancing, cooking, fetching water, etc. Informal education was mainly to prepare boys and girls for the future.

Formal education
Was introduced to Uganda by early Christian missionaries.A missionary is a person who travels to a foreign land to spread the word of God. It is the type of education which we get from schools. Children were at first taught writing, reading and arithmetic (counting)

Differences between formal and informal education

i. Formal education is got from school while informal education is got from home.
ii. Formal education is taught by well trained teachers while informal education is taught by parents and elders.

iii. Formal education has a syllabus while informal education has no syllabus.
iv. Formal education is paid for while informal education is free.
v. In formal education, pupils do examinations while in informal education, there is no examination.

Places where formal education is provided are; Schools, Colleges and Universities. A school is a place where children go to learn.

Exercise

1. What is **education**?
2. Name the type of education which is acquired from school.
3. Give the place where informal education is provided.
4. How is informal education important to children today?

Levels of education in our district or country.

In Uganda, education is provided in various levels, they include:
Pre-primary schools/ Nursery schools, Primary schools, Secondary schools, Technical colleges, Teacher Training Colleges, Colleges of Commerce, Universities, etc
The government of Uganda provides free primary and secondary education through Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE).

Universities and colleges

They are the highest education institutions. Examples of government owned universities.
(i) Makerere University (the biggest in Uganda).
(ii) Kyambogo University
(iii) Gulu University
(iv) Mbarara University of Sciencde and Technology (MUST)
(v) Busitema University

Private Universities in Uganda

(i) Kampala International University
(ii) Ndejje University
(iii) Uganda Christian University - Mukono.
(iv) Islamic University in Uganda - Mbale.
(v) Nkumba University.
(vi) Uganda Martyrs' University - Nkozi.
(vii) Bishop Stuart university - Mbarara.

Groups of people who provide formal education.

Teachers (educators), Tutors, Lecturers and Professors

Values of Education.

i. It has improved health care by training and acquiring modern doctors.
ii. It has improved communication.
iii. Education enables people to learn how to read and write (literacy).
iv. Through Education, people learn practical skills like carpentry and joinery, brick laying etc.
v. Education promotes development.
vi. It helps to improve sanitation through awareness.

vii. It helps communities to live in a clean environment.
viii. Education provides jobs to people like teachers, etc

Exercise

1. Write any **two** levels of formal education in Uganda.
2. Mention any **two** government universities in Uganda.

Common Mistakes
1. Write UPE in full.
Wrong response : *Uganda Primary Education.*
Correct response: *Universal Primary Education*
Comment: *UPE was introduced as Universal Primary Education to help children who were unable to access education as a policy.*

Funding of schools in Uganda.

Funding is the act of providing money for a particular purpose.

Types of schools

a) Government aided schools.

b) Private aided schools.

How government helps schools in Uganda;

i. By building classrooms - schools funded by the government;
ii. By providing textbooks - schools owned and by funded by individuals;
iii. By providing furniture,
iv. By paying teachers,
v. By training teachers.

Problems faced by some schools in Uganda.

Shortage of well trained teachers, Shortage of Classroom blocks, Shortage of furniture, Shortage of textbooks and other learning materials, Lack of land for expansion, Too many pupils in classrooms, Little funding, Mismanagement of funds by school administrators.

Solutions to some of the above problems facing schools.

i. By acquiring loans from banks for smooth running of schools.
ii. By training more teachers.
iii. By providing enough furniture to schools.
iv. The government should provide more textbooks to schools.
v. By constructing more classrooms blocks.

Exercise

1. Mention the **two** categories of schools in Uganda
2. Write **two** ways the government of Uganda supports government aided schools.
3. Name the biggest government university in Uganda.

Introduction of free education in Uganda.

Government programmes to provide free education in Uganda.

Universal Primary Education **(U.P.E)** and Universal Secondary Education **(U.S.E)**

Universal Primary Education

It was introduced in Uganda in 1997. It was introduced by the government to offer free education to all school going children in primary.

Universal Secondary Education

It was introduced in Uganda in 2007.

Reasons why the government has introduced U.P.E and U.S.E

i. To reduce illiteracy (State of not knowing how to read and write)
ii. To enable poor parents send their children to school.
iii. To enable the needy children to access education.
iv. To save parents from the burden of paying school fees.

Exercise

1. Write the following in full.
   i) U.P.E ii) U.S.E
2. Give **one** reason why U.S.E and U.P.E were introduced in Uganda.

b) Transport services.

Transport is the movement of people, goods or services from one place to another.

Types of transport.

Pipeline transport, Road transport, Water transport, Railway transport, Air transport.

Reasons why people move from one place to another.

To get food, To get better services, To sell their goods, To visit friends, etc.

Importance of transport.

i. Eases movement of goods and services.
ii. Eases movement of people from one place to another.
iii. It helps in easy movement of raw materials to industries.
iv. It helps to ease movement of manufactured goods to market centres.
v. It helps farmers' produce to be taken to market centres, etc

Means of transport used on roads.

cars, porters (People who carry goods for others), buses, donkeys, bicycles, horses, motorcycles, camels, lorries, wheelbarrows, etc

Common Mistakes

1. Name the type of transport in which donkeys are used.

Wrong response : *Animal transport.*

Correct response: *Road transport.*

Comment: *Animals like donkeys are means of transport which move on roads.*

Advantages of animals as means of transport.

i. They carry more goods than human beings (porters)
ii. It is easy to use in areas with poor road network.
iii. They can carry both goods and people unlike human beings (porters).

Disadvantages of animals as means of transport.

i. They are slow.
ii. They carry fewer goods or people.

Donkeys: These are mainly used in hilly and mountainous areas. Districts in Uganda where donkeys are mainly used for transport are;Kapchorwa and Bundibugyo.

Camels: These are mainly used in desert areas.

Horses: These are mainly used in plain/ flat areas.

Exercise

1. What is **transport**?
2. Who is **a porter**?
3. Give any **two** animals used for transport.

Road transport.

Road transport is the movement of people, goods or services on a road.

Road transport is the commonest type of transport in Uganda beacuse it has many means and convenient to use.

There are two types of roads; they include tarmac roads and murram roads.

Tarmac roads are roads made up of tar and stones.

Tarmac roads are also called trunk roads.

Murram roads are roads made up of soil called murram.

Feeder roads are roads that connect villages to main roads. They help rural farmers to transport their produce to market centres.

Main roads/Highways – roads that connect towns to towns.

Advantages of road transport.

i. Road transport promotes trade i.e. ,makes movement of goods and services easier.
ii. Road transport is common.
iii. Road transport is cheap in terms of cost of service.
iv. Road transport provides door to door services.
v. Roads are cheap to construct and maintain.
vi. Road transport helps farmers to transport their produce to the market.

Disadvantages of road transport.

i. Murram roads are slippery during rainy days and dusty during sunny days.
ii. Accidents on roads are common.
iii. It is affected by traffic jam.
iv. Roads need regular maintenance.

Exercise

1. Mention any **two** means of road transport.
2. State any **two** advantages of road transport.
3. How are feeder roads important to farmers in your district?
4. Why do most people in your district use road transport?

Road safety.

Common causes of road accidents.

Speeding vehicles, Over loading of vehicles, Driving vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions, Driving under the influence of alcohol/ driving while drunk, Failure to follow road signs, Careless road users, Traffic jam, Roads with a lot of potholes/ bad roads, Absence of road signs, etc.

Examples of road users.

Pedestrians, Drivers, Cyclists, Wheelbarrow pushers

How to help road accident victims.

a. Call the police immediately.
b. Give first aid to the victim of accidents.
c. Where possible, rush the victim to the nearest health facility.

Tips on good driving:

i. Give signals to warn other road users.
ii. Drive on the left handside of the road.
iii. Drive while you are sober.
iv. Follow road safety rules.
v. Drive your vehicle at a standard speed.
vi. Have appropriate load on your vehicle.
vii. Service your vehicle regularly.

Exercise

1. Why is it bad to drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs?
2. State any **two** causes of road accidents in Uganda.
3. State any **two** ways drivers can control road accidents.

Suggested solutions to causes of road accidents.

By servicing vehicles regularly, driving while you are sober, driving vehicles in good mechanical conditions, constructing wide roads, maintaining roads in good conditions, sensitising people about road safety rules and putting road signs on roads.

Tips for pedestrians.

i. No playing on the roads.
ii. Use foot paths / side walks /pavements.
iii. Walk on the right handside of the road so that you can see the vehicles coming.
iv. Pedestrians should cross busy roads at zebra crossing.

Safe ways of crossing roads.

i. Crossing from a zebra crossing.
ii. Crossing under the guidance of elders or traffic police.
iii. Look right, left and right again before crossing.
iv. Not crossing between parked cars.
v. Not crossing from corners.

Exercise

1. State any **two** solutions to road accidents in Uganda.
2. Mention any **one** tip for cyclists for proper use of the road.
3. Give any **two** things that pedestrians should do when using the road.

Road signs.

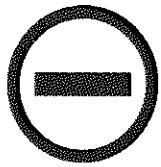
Types of road signs

1. Prohibitory signs – tell what you are not allowed to do.
2. Mandatory signs – tell you what to do.
3. Warning signs – tell road users the unexpected or dangerous conditions ahead.
4. Informative signs – guide road users.

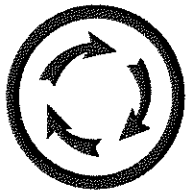
Examples of prohibitory signs:

	
Driving on shoulders Prohibited.	U turn is not allowed

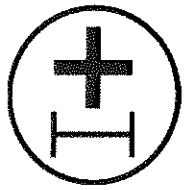
Examples of mandatory signs:

		
No parking	No entry	Speed limit

Examples of warning signs:

		
Double bend	Roundabout	Humps ahead

Examples of informative signs.

		
Zebra crossing	Traffic lights	Hospital

Exercise

1. How are road signs important to road users?
2. How is a zebra crossing useful to pedestrians?
3. State any one danger of a zebra crossing to motorists.

Water transport

Water transport is the movement of people, goods and services on water. It is the cheapest type transport. Water transport is possible on lakes, Oceans, Seas, and some rivers.
The title given to the person incharge of a ship is a captain.

Means of water transport / water vessels

Boats, Ships, Canoes, Ferries, Steamers, yacht, etc.
Some rivers are not used for water transport in Uganda due to presence of floating vegetation, rapids and falls while others have dangerous animals like crocodiles in the Victoria Nile, hippotamuses in Kazinga Channel, etc

Causes of accidents on water.

Strong winds and waves or storms on water, Overloading of water vessels, Mechanical faults e.g. engine failure, Dangerous water animals, Using water vessels in dangerous mechanical conditions, may be some of the causes of accidents on water.

Advantages of water transport.

i. It is the cheapest type of transport, suitable for transporting fragile goods like glasses
ii. Transports more bulky goods than other types of transport and has no common accidents like road transport.

However, water transport is very slow, can be blocked by floating vegetation, can be affected by storms, rocks and it is very expensive to buy and maintain facilities on landing sites.

Exercise

1. Name **two** physical features where water transport is carried out.
2. Name any **two** means of water transport.
3. State any **two** advantages of water transport.
4. Mention any **two** disadvantages of water transport.

Air transport.

Air transport is the movement of people, goods or services through air.

Means of air transport.

Aeroplanes, Helicopters, Jet fighters, Rockets, Paracutes, Balloons

Places where planes land and take off are; Airport, Airfield, Airstrip

The international Airport of Uganda is *Entebbe International Airport* in Wakiso district.

Common Mistake
1. In which district is Uganda's international airport?
Wrong response : *Entebbe/Kampala district.*
Correct response: *Wakiso district.*
Comment: *Entebbe is not a district on its own but a municipality in Wakiso district.*

Soroti Flying School trains pilots in Uganda (People who operate and control aeroplanes). Pilots use an instrument called a compass to find directions of places.

Advantages of air transport.

It is the fastest type of transport, used to reach remote areas, used to transport perishable goods, more comfortable than other types of transport, links different regions of the world.

Disadvantages of air transport.

Air transport is usually affected by bad weather, aeroplanes are expensive to buy and maintain, it is very expensive to construct airports, it is very risky in case of an accident, it is expensive to pay for the cost of service and it is only limited to water bodies.

Exercise

1. Which instrument is used by pilots to find the direction of places when flying an aeroplane?
2. Mention any **two** means of air transport.
3. Name Uganda's international airport.
4. State any **two** advantages of air transport.
5. Write down any **two** disadvantages of air transport.
6. Mention any **two** places where aeroplanes can land and take off.
7. Why do few people use air transport in Uganda?

Railway transport.

Railway transport is the movement of people, goods and services by train.
The train is the means of transport used in railway transport.

Types of train:

(a) Cargo train, used to carry goods.
(b) Passenger train, used to carry passengers/ people.

Advantages of railway transport.

Railway transport helps to transport bulky goods, It is cheaper to pay for the cost of service, It is faster than water transport., It is not affected by traffic jam.

Disadvantages of railway transport.

It is slow compared to road and air transport, expensive to construct railway lines, does not reach most parts of the country, does not provide door to door services, is not suitable for perishable goods.

Exercise

1. State any **two** advantages of railway transport.
2. Write **one** disadvantage of railway transport.
3. What is the main means of railway transport?
4. Give the **two** types of trains.

Clean and safe water supply.

Water is one of the basic needs of people.

Sources of water.

Rivers, lakes, wells, taps, streams, boreholes, rain, seas, oceans, ponds, springs.
The main natural source of water is **rain.**

Some Organisations that provide safe water in our district.

•National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) mainly in towns.
•Rural water and sanitation (RUWASA) mainly in villages.

Problems facing water bodies.

Long dry season, disposal of dangerous chemicals in lakes and rivers, swamp drainage, over use of water for irrigation, silting.

Note: Silting is the deposition of sand or mud into a water body.

Social amenities:

These are services and facilities that make life easy and better.
Social amenities include piped water, electricity and housing services.
A person who repairs and connects water pipes is called a plumber.

Exercise

1. Name the main natural source of water.
2. Give **two** sources of water apart from the one you have named in (1) above.
3. Name the organisation which is in-charge of providing safe water to people in towns.
4. Write **NWSC** in full.

c) Housing services.

Houses

A house is a building where people live.
Examples of houses: flats, tents, huts, bungalows, kiosks, unipots.

There are three types of houses in our district;-

Permanent houses, Semi-permanent houses and Temporary houses.
We use the following materials to build different types of houses.

Some materials for Permanent houses.

Cement, iron sheets, bricks, sand, iron bars, nails, timber, stones, roofing tiles, etc.

Some materials for building temporary houses.

Mud, grass, reeds, poles, ropes.

Some materials for building Semi-permanent houses.

bricks, mud, poles, iron sheets.

Uses of houses to people.

i. They provide accommodation to people.
ii. They protect people from harsh weather conditions.
iii. They are used for storage of goods.
iv. They protect people's properties from thieves.
v. They protect people from dangerous animals.

Why people build flats.

i. To create more space for building.
ii. For prestige.
iii. To prevent overcrowding of houses.

Exercise

1. What is **a house**?
2. Mention **two** types of houses.
3. Give any **two** materials used to build a permanent house.
4. Give any **two** uses of houses to human beings.

d) Electricity services.

In Uganda, hydroelectricity is generated from Nalubaale , Kiira, Isimba and Bujagali dams on River Nile.
Hydroelectric Power (H.E.P) is generated from fast flowing water.
Solar electricity is got from the sun.
Thermal electricity is got from fossil fuels like crude oil and coal.
Bio gas electricity is got from garbage like cow dung and plant materials.
Geothermal electricity is generated from hotsprings.

Uses of electricity.

i. Electricity is used to run machines in industries, for cooking food, light in homes, for street lighting in towns, ironing clothes.
ii. It is used for operating radios, televisions and refrigerators.
iii. It is used for charging phones, computers, etc

Disadvantages of electricity.

i. Electricity can spark off fire in our houses.
ii. It can shock people
iii. It can blow electric appliances e.g. radio and television sets.

Exercise

1. Name **two** dams where hydroelectricity is generated from in Uganda.
2. Give any **two** types of electricity.
3. Give the meaning of the following terms;
   (i) thermal electricity
   (ii) hydroelectricity
4. In which **two** ways is electricity dangerous to people?

e) Security service.

Security is a state of feeling happy and safe from dangers or worry.
People who provide security in Uganda include; police, Army, the Uganda prisons, Local Defence Forces, Security guards.
Security guard is a person whose job is to guard money, buildings and other valuables.
Private owned security companies in Uganda include; Securex, K.K security 2000 Limited, the Jag Security Company, Top Security, Tight Security, Seracen, G4s, Secutriko, etc.
These groups of companies help to guard people's homes, important persons, and important buildings or places like banks.

Advantages of security in an area.

Security promotes development in an area, safety of property, hard work among people, ensures peace and stability and safe movement of people or goods.

Exercise

1. What is **security**?
2. What is the duty of the army in Uganda?

3. Mention any **one** government security organ in your district.
4. What name is given to the national army of Uganda?
5. Give any **two** advantages of security in an area.

Problems faced in meeting people's needs.

Poverty, Bad weather, high population, Theft, Embezzlement, Corruption, Irresponsibility, Laziness, accidents, Wars, Sickness / diseases, famine, unemployment.

Suggested solutions to problems faced by people in meeting their needs.

i. Creating employment opportunities e.g. constructing many industries.
ii. Providing education on methods of producing quality food.
iii. By encouraging people to grow more food crops.
iv. Providing medical services.
v. Building more social service centres.
vi. Controlling population growth.

Exercise

1. Give any **two** problems facing people in meeting their needs.
2. How can bad weather bring about food shortage?
3. Give any **two** reasons why some people fail to meet their basic needs.

Social service centres.

These are places where social services are provided.

Examples of social service centres include; Schools, hospitals, police station, banks, water source, petrol stations, post offices, churches and mosques.

A petrol station is a place where petroleum products are sold.

Examples of petroleum products; Petrol, Diesel, Paraffin/ kerosene, Gas, Oil

Examples of petrol stations in Uganda.

Shell, Gulf, Total, Pearl, As, Africa, Hass, Moil, Delta, Petrocity, Kobil, Gapco, Gasline

A garage is the place where vehicles are taken for repair or **A garage** is a place where vehicles are parked for safety.

A mechanic is a person who repairs vehicles.

Social services provided in some of the social service centres.

education, health, security, banking, transport, communication

Ways of caring for social service centres.

i. Respecting people who care for social services.
ii. Cleaning social service centres.
iii. Teaching communities on proper use of social services.
iv. Painting social service centres.
v. Showing love for ``social service centres".

Things like fire outbreaks, wars, storng winds, floods resulting from heavy rainfall, etc lead to destruction of social service centres.

Exercise

1. What are **social service centres**?
2. How important is a post office to a school pupil?
3. Give any **two** examples of petrol stations in your district.
4. Give any **two** groups of people who provide medical services.
5. What name is given to the place where vehicles with mechanical faults are repaired?

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN UGANDA

Introduction to foreign influence

Discussion tips.

- Have you ever thought of having an interaction with any foreigner could be an Arab, an Indian or a European?
- What new ideas would you wish to discuss with that foreigners?
- How would you like foreigners to assist you in the field of development of your area?
- Discuss with your teacher different sectors in which you need to cooperate with foreigners who come to our country.

Foreign influence:

This refers to changes brought about by different groups of people who came to Africa.
A foreigner is a person who lives in a country which is not his or hers.
Groups of foreigners who came to Uganda include; traders, explorers, missionaries, colonialists or administrators.

a)Traders:

They were the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda.
Trade: This is the buying and selling of goods and services.

Groups of traders who came to Uganda.

1. Arab traders (Saudi Arabia)
2. Indian traders (India)
3. European traders (Britain, Germany in Europe).

Reasons why traders came to Uganda.

i. Looking for raw materials for their home industries.
ii. Looking for market for their manufactured goods.
iii. To invest their excess capital.
iv. Looking for slaves to work on their plantations and mines.

Problems faced by traders in Uganda today.

i. High rate of theft.
ii. Highway robbery.
iii. Poor transport network to market places.
iv. Delay in production of goods.
v. Price changes (inflation).

Effects of traders on Uganda.

Positive effects:

i. Introduction of new items of trade e.g. guns, clothes, beads, among others.
ii. Brought new culture like way of dressing.
iii. Introduction of new crops e.g. rice, cloves, oil palm, cocoa, etc.
iv. Uganda was made known to the outside world.
v. Introduction of Islam.
vi. Introduction of new languages (Arabic and Kiswahili).

Negative effects:

i. Introduction of slave trade.
ii. Introduction of guns which are dangerous to human life.
iii. Reduction in some wildlife species like elephants were killed for ivory.

Problems faced by early traders.

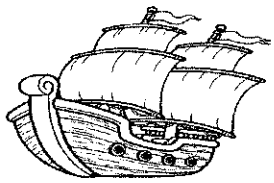
i. Difficulty in communication due to differences in languages.
ii. Tropical diseases.
iii. Harsh climatic conditions.
iv. Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
v. They walked long distances due to poor transport.
vi. Attacks from hostile tribes.

Exercise

1. What do you understand by the term trade?
2. How did the coming of the Arabs lead to population decrease in Uganda?
3. Mention any **one** crop that was introduced by the traders in Uganda.
4. What was the main item of trade obtained from elephants?
5. Give any **two** problems faced by the early traders in Uganda.

Arab traders

Arab traders were the first group of foreigners to come to Uganda. Arabs came from Saudi Arabia. They crossed Indian Ocean on their way to East Africa. Arabs used boats called dhows to sail across the Indian Ocean. The monsoon winds helped Arabs' dhows to sail across the Indian Ocean. Monsoon winds are also referred to as Trade winds. They are called trade winds because they helped early traders to sail their boats across the Indian Ocean. The first Arab trader to come to Uganda was Ahmed Bin Ibrahim, in 1844. Kabaka Suuna was the Kabaka of Buganda by the time the first Arab trader arrived in Uganda.



A dhow boat used by the Arabs.

Reasons why Arabs came to Uganda.

To trade,to spread Islamic religion and to run away from religious wars.

Why Arabs took long to come to the interior of East Africa:

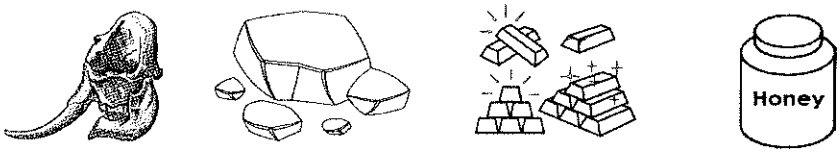
i. They feared to be attacked by tropical diseases.
ii. They feared to cross big physical features e.g rift valley.
iii. They feared attacks from the hostile tribes e.g Nandi, Masai.
iv. Fear to be attacked by dangerous wild animals.
v. There were no clear routes from the coast to the interior of East Africa.

Items of trade brought by Arabs:

Guns, clothes, beads, cups, plates, gun powder, mirrors, knives, carpets.

Items of trade taken by Arabs:

slaves, ivory, hides and skins, honey, copper, gold.
People in Uganda who traded with Arabs were the Baganda.
The system of trade between Arabs and Baganda was called barter trade.



Some of the items of trade taken by Arabs.

Contribution of Arabs in Uganda.

Positive contributions.

i. They introduced new crops e.g. rice.
ii. They introduced the money system i.e. cowrie shells.
iii. They brought new clothing styles i.e. Kanzu.
iv. They introduced Islamic religion.
v. They introduced new languages e.g. Arabic and Kiswahili.
vi. They introduced Zebu cattle.
vii. They introduced new ideas and skills of building e.g. stone building.
viii. They linked Uganda to the rest of the world.

Negative contributions.

i. They introduced slave trade.
ii. They introduced guns which are dangerous to human life.
iii. Valuable goods were exchanged for less value goods.

Exercise

1. Mention the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.
2. What was the main item of trade needed by the Kabaka of Buganda from Arabs?
3. How were the dhows useful to the early Arab traders?

4. Name the breed of cattle introduced by Arabs in East Africa.

Indian traders.

Indians came from India. The first Indians came to build the Uganda railway.
The Indians who came to construct the Uganda railway were called *Indian coolies.*
The Indian who opened up the first shop in Kampala in 1903 was *Aldina Visram.*
Indian money lenders and traders were called Banyans.



Aldina Visram

Other Indian traders who came to Uganda include;

N.K Mehta, Muljibhai Madhivan and Agha Khan.

Contributions of Indians in Uganda.

They promoted trade by building many shops in Uganda; constructed the Uganda railway; built towns and trading centres, built schools, Have improved financial services by building banks, built industries e.g. Mukwano industries, opened up sugarcane plantations like Lugazi and Kakira sugarcane plantations, introduced Rupees as a form of currency.

Negative effects of Indians:

i. They led to environmental degradation.
ii. They have utilised Uganda's valuable resources.
iii. They make profits from Uganda for their own benefit.
iv. They dominated most business in Uganda.

Exercise

1. Which system of trade was introduced by the Arabs in Uganda?
2. What form of currency was introduced by the Indians in Uganda?
3. Who were the Banyans?
4. How important are sugarcane plantations to the people of Uganda?
5. What name was given to the Indians who came to build the Uganda railway?

Common Mistake

1. Name the group of foreigners who constructed the Uganda railway.

Wrong response : *Indian Coolies.*

Correct response: *The British colonialists.*

Comment: *The Indian coolies were brought to provide labour during the construction of Uganda railway after the Africans had refused to work on it.*

Explorers

An explorer is a person who moves to different places to find out more about them.

Most explorers who came to Uganda were mainly from Europe.

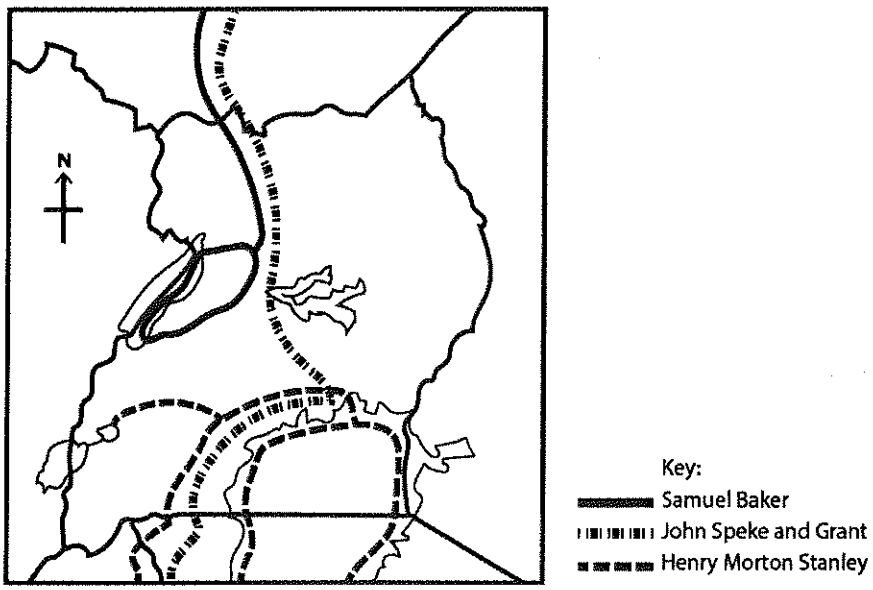
Examples of explorers who came to Uganda include, John Speke, James Grant, H.M Stanley, Sir Samuel Baker, Joseph Thompson.

Reasons for the coming of Explorers to Uganda.

i. To find the source of R. Nile.
ii. To open up the way for the Missionaries.
iii. To find ways of acquiring colonies.
iv. To find trade opportunities.
v. To study the geography of Uganda.

Explorers wanted to find the source of R. Nile in order to gain prestige over others.

A sketch map showing major routes followed by the Early explorers.



Exercise

1. What was the major reason for the coming of early explorers to Uganda?
2. Which physical feature greatly attracted most early explorers to Uganda?
3. Name any two explorers who came to Uganda by 1960's.
4. Who is an explorer?

John Speke and James Grant.

John Speke was sent to Uganda to find the source of R. Nile. He was sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society (RGS). James Grant fell sick and was left behind at Karagwe by John Speke. John Speke entered Uganda and was welcomed by King Muteesa I of Buganda. He found the source of R. Nile on L. Victoria. John Speke named Lake Nalubaale as Victoria after Queen Victoria of England. John Speke saw and named Repon falls after Lord Ripon who was the President of the Royal Geographical society by then. John Speke was later joined by James Grant in Buganda.

John Speke and James Grant followed R. Nile northwards and met Samuel Baker at Gondokoro in South Sudan. John Speke and James Grant named Karuma Falls in Bunyoro. John Speke became the first European explorer to come to Uganda.



Speke and Grant

Exercise

1. How was River Nile responsible for the coming of early European explorers to Uganda?
2. State **two** reasons why John Speke is remembered in Uganda.
3. Which Organisation sent most European explorers to Uganda?
4. Who was the Kabaka of Buganda by the time the first European explorer visited Uganda?

Henry Morton Stanley.

The Newspapers which sponsored Stanley's first journey were;

i)Daily Telegraph of London.

ii)NewYork Herald in America.

He had come to look for Dr. David Livingstone in Africa. **(His 1st journey 1871)** Stanley came back for the **second time in 1874** to complete the work of Livingstone and prove the source of R. Nile. H.M Stanley circumnavigated Lake Victoria

(sailed round Lake Victoria) to prove whether L. Victoria was the source of R. Nile. H.M. Stanley reached at Kabaka Muteesa I's palace in 1875 and requested Kabaka Muteesa I to allow Missionaries to come to Uganda. He named mount Rwenzori "the mountains of the moon" because the snow on its top looked like a rising moon.He also found Lake George and Edward. Henry M. Stanley came to rescue Emin Pasha from the Equatoria Province in his third journey in 1878.

Reasons why Kabaka Muteesa I invited Missionaries.

i. To give him guns to fight his enemies.
ii. To teach his people reading, writing and Arithmetic.
iii. The third time, H.M. Stanley came to save Emin Pasha from the Equatoria Province.



Henry Morton Stanley

Exercise

1. What was the major reason for H.M Stanley to sail around Lake Victoria?
2. How was H.M Stanley responsible for the coming of Missionaries to Uganda?
3. Why did H.M Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori as "Mountains of the moon"?
4. Give two reasons why Kabaka Mutesa I invited the missionaries to Uganda.

Sir Samuel Baker and Joseph Thompson.

Sir Samuel Baker

Samuel Baker came to Uganda to find the source of R. Nile. He entered Uganda following River Nile from Egypt. He met John Speke at Gondokoro in South Sudan. He was welcomed to Bunyoro by King Kamurasi. Samuel Baker was the first European to see and name Lake Albert. The local name of Lake Albert is **Mutanzige**. He also named Murchison Falls along River Nile. He named Lake Albert after the husband of Queen Victoria of England. He was the only European explorer who came along with his wife.



Sir Samuel Baker

Joseph Thompson.

He was sent by the Royal Geographical Society (R.G.S). He was sent to find a short route from the coast of East Africa to Lake Victoria. He became the first European traveller to cross the Nandi and Masai land successfully. He was the first European to see Mt. Elgon.

Problems faced by early explorers in Uganda:

i. Tropical diseases that attacked them.
ii. They were attacked by hostile tribes and kings.
iii. They were attacked by dangerous wild animals.
iv. They walked long distances due to poor transport.
v. Difficulty in communication with home government.
vi. Difficulty in communication with the natives.
vii. Shortage of supplies e.g. food, medicine.

Effects of explorers in Uganda.

i. They paved way for the coming of missionaries and colonialists.
ii. Many physical features were discovered.
iii. Many physical features were given new names.
iv. Uganda was known to the rest of the world.

Exercise

1. Why was Joseph Thompson sent to East Africa?
2. Name the European explorer who tried to find the source of R. Nile from Egypt.
3. Name the explorer who discovered each of the mountains below;
   a) Mt. Elgon
   b) Mt. Rwenzori
4. Name the place in South Sudan where Sir Samuel Baker met John Speke.

c) Missionaries

A missionary is a person who spreads the word of God in a foreign land.

When Henry Morton Stanley came to Uganda, he convinced Kabaka Muteesa I to allow missionaries. He told kabaka Muteesa I about missionaries work.

Muteesa I asked H.M.Stanely to write a letter inviting missionaries to come to Uganda.

The letter was taken by a French man by names of **Lenant De Bellefonds.**

It appeared in the Daily Telegraph newspaper of London. The first group of missionaries arrived in Uganda in 1877.

Missionary societies that came to Uganda.

Church Missionary Society (CMS), White Fathers, Mill Hill Fathers, Verona Fathers and Comboni Fathers.

The Church Missionary Society.

The first society of missionaries to come to Uganda was the Church Missionary Society who were Anglicans from Britain(England). They arrived in Uganda in 1877. Among the first CMS members in Uganda were; Rev.CT.Wilson, Shergold Smith and O'Neil. They were sponsored by CMS from England. Alexander Mackay came to Uganda later in 1878. He was the leader of the C.M.S group that came to Uganda. Mackay was a teacher, carpenter and a builder.
He is known for having introduced the first printing press to print Christian and Educational books in Uganda. Mackay translated some Bible verses into Luganda. He also built his Mission station at Nateete. In1882, Mackay was joined by Rev. Philip O'Flaherty.

The White Fathers.

They came from France.They were the first group of Catholic missionaries to come to Uganda.

Among the first White Fathers missionaries were;

Father Simon Lourdel and Brother Amans Delmas.
They established their first missionary station at Kasubi.
Fr. Simon Lourdel was nicknamed Mapeera.
Other missionaries under White Fathers who joined Lourdel and Amans were; Fr. Leon Livinhac, Fr Ludovic Girault, Fr Leon Barbot.
The White Fathers were sent by Cardinal Lavengerie of the Missionaries of Africa based in Algeria.

Exercise

1. Name the first society of Christian Missionaries to come to Uganda.
2. How did the introduction of the first printing press help in the spread of Christianity in Uganda?
3. Name the countries where most of the following groups of Christian Missionaries came from:
   a) Anglican missionaries.
   b) Roman Catholic missionaries.

Missionary activities in Uganda.

Reasons for the coming of missionaries to Uganda.

i. To spread Christianity (main reason).
ii. To stop slave trade.
iii. To spread European civilisation.
iv. To teach reading and writing.

Contributions of Missionaries.

Positive contributions:

i. They spread Christianity.
ii. They campaigned against slave trade
iii. They introduced new languages e.g. English.

iv. They spread western civilisation.
v. They built schools e.g. Namilyango Mill Hill College (first), Gayaza, Buddo, Namagunga, Gayaza High School, Rushoroza, Duhanga SS.
vi. They built hospitals.
vii. They introduced new cash crops e.g. cotton.
viii. They introduced formal education.
ix. They taught reading , writing and arithmetic (3 RS).

Negative contributions:

They divided people according to religious sects. They caused religious wars. They prepared way for European colonisation of Africa. They led to neglect of African local herbs. They preached against A.T.R (African Traditional Religion). They led to destruction of African cultures.

Differences between ATR and Christianity.

i. ATR believes in many gods while Christianity believes in one God.
ii. ATR remembers their dead ones as ancestors while Christianity remembers them as saints.
iii. ATR worship from shrines while Christians worship from churches.

Similarities between ATR and Christianity.

Both believe in spiritual being. Both believe in life after death. Both offer sacrifices.

Problems faced by missionaries in Uganda.

i. Difficulty in communication due to language problem.
ii. Attacks from hostile tribes and kings.
iii. They were attacked by tropical diseases.
iv. Attacks from dangerous wild animals.
v. Shortage of supplies e.g. food, medicine.
vi. They walked long distances due to poor transport.
vii. The influence of Islam that had already been brought to Uganda.

How missionaries tried to overcome some of the problems.

i. They learnt Kiswahili to solve the problem of communication.
ii. They translated and printed Christian reading materials into local languages.
iii. They fought against political leaders who resisted missionary work.
iv. They taught Ugandans who preached to the fellow Ugandans about Christianity.
v. The early Christian converts in Uganda spread Christianity to other areas e.g. Apollo Kivebulaya (a protestant covert) spread Christianity in Congo and Western Uganda (Tooro). Katagana Yohanna also spread Christianity in Ankore.

Exercise

1. What was the major reason for the coming of Missionaries to Uganda?
2. State any **two** negative effects of Christian missionary work in Uganda.
3. Which religion was introduced by the Christian Missionaries in Uganda?

4. Write any **two** differences between A.T.R and Christianity.
5. Name the Ugandan missionary who spread Christianity in Tooro and Eastern Congo

More about missionaries

Why Christianity spread faster than Islam.

i. The Christian missionaries were friendly.
ii. Christian missionaries were many compared to Arabs.
iii. Missionaries were more interested in spreading Christianity.
iv. Arabs were more interested in trade than spreading Islam.

Introduction of formal education.

The first school to be built by Missionaries in Uganda was Namilyango primary school. Namilyango was built by Millhill fathers.
The subjects taught in missionary schools included the 3 R's (Reading, Writing, Arithmetic) and Religious Education.

Health services:

Missionaries built hospitals i.e. Mengo, Rubaga and Nsambya.They brought new drugs. They also trained people to provide health services as doctors and nurses.Mengo hospital was built by Sir Albert Cook.
Mengo was the first missionary hospital in Uganda.

Other services.

The first missionary who introduced the first bicycle in Uganda was Robert Ashe.
Kenneth Borup was a missionary who introduced the fast cotton growing seeds called American upland cotton seeds.

Exercise

1. How did Kenneth Borup contribute to the economic development of Uganda?
2. Which group of foreigners introduced formal education in Uganda?
3. How did Robert Ashe contribute to the transport network in Uganda?
4. Why do we remember Dr. Albert cook in the medical history of Uganda?

Religious wars in Buganda

Reasons why Mutesa I mistrusted the missionaries before he died in 1884.

i. They did not give him guns as he expected.
ii. They did not help him to fight his enemies.
iii. Christian converts rebelled against African Traditional Religion.
iv. They destroyed the African cultures.

Causes of religious wars.

i. Political struggles by different religious groups.
ii. Struggle for converts by religious groups.

Reasons why Mwanga II ordered for the killing of Christian converts.

i. They were no longer obeying his orders.
ii. They regarded all traditional practices as evil.

First Christian Martyrs to be killed in Uganda.

Makko- Kakumba, Nuwa Serwanga and Yusuf Lugalama.

A martyr is a person who died for his/her own faith.

The first Anglican Bishop of East Africa was Bishop James Hannington who was murdered in Busoga by Chief Luba.

Bishop James Hannington was killed following orders of Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.

Haninngton was killed because he used a wrong direction according to Buganda's tradition.

Most Christian Martyrs were killed and burnt alive at Namugongo. Pope Paul VI came to Uganda in 1969 to canonise Uganda Martyrs.

To canonise is to officially declare that someone is a saint.

The chief executor for Mwanga during the killing of Uganda Martyrs was Mukajanga.

The Archbishop who was murdered by Idd Amin Dada in 1977 was Janan Luwum.

Reasons why Ugandans make pilgrimage to Namugongo.

i. To strengthen their faith.
ii. To remember the Uganda Martyrs.

That is why 3rd June every year is celebrated in remembrance of the Uganda martyrs.

Common Mistake

1. Why did Kabaka Mwanga II order for the killing of Bishop Hannington?

Wrong response : *Bishop Hannington had disobeyed his orders.*

Correct response: *Bishop Hannington used a wrong direction according to Buganda's tradition.*

Comment: *According to Buganda's tradition, any foreigner who tried to enter Buganda using Eastern direction was an enemy to Buganda.*

Exercise

1. What does the word martyr mean?
2. How is 3rd June every year important to Christians in Uganda?
3. How did Bishop Hannington meet his death in Busoga?
4. Where were most Christian converts killed and burnt in Uganda?
5. Give **two** reasons why Mutesa I developed mistrust in the Christian missionaries.

d) The colonialists in Uganda

Colonialists were foreigners who came to rule. **A colony** is a country that is governed by people from another powerful country. Colonialists came from Egypt and Britain.

Examples of colonialists who came to Uganda.

Sir Samuel Baker, Col. Charles Gordon, Emin Pasha, Capt. Frederick Lugard and Sir Gerald Portal.

Reasons for the coming of colonialists.

i. To look for market for goods.
ii. To protect missionaries.
iii. To get raw materials for their industries.
iv. To control R. Nile.
v. To stop Arab influence.

Methods used by colonialists to colonise Uganda.

i. Use of the military force
ii. Signing treaties
iii. Sending missionaries
iv. Use of collaborators
v. Use of trading companies.
vi. Use of the explorers.

Exercise

1. Who is a **colonialist?**
2. State any **two** reasons for the coming of colonialists in Uganda.
3. Mention any **two** colonialists who came to Uganda.
4. Write any **two** methods used by the colonialists to establish their administration in Uganda.

Egyptian attempt.

Egypt is a country in North Africa. Egypt was the first country to try to colonise Uganda.

Reasons why Egypt wanted to colonise Uganda.

i. To control the source of the Nile.
ii. To obtain raw materials.
iii. To find market for goods.
iv. For prestige.

Khedive Ismail of Egypt created the Equatoria Province through Sir Samuel Baker.
The Equatoria Province was Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan.

Governors of the Equatoria Province.

Sir Samuel Baker

He was appointed the first governor of the Equatoria province by the Egyptian king called Khedive Ismail. He built his forts at Patiko and Foweira. Baker protected the Acholi of Northern Uganda against Khartoumers (slave traders). Sir Samuel Baker was later replaced by Sir Charles Gordon.

Sir Charles Gordon 1874-1876.

He was the second governor of the Equatoria Province. He tried to annex Buganda and Bunyoro to the Equatoria province by sending Chaile Long, Nuer Aga and Lanant de Bellefonds to Buganda but this expedition failed. He managed to control rebellions and defeated the slave raiders He resigned and went back to Europe.



Sir Charles Gordon

Dr. Edward Schnitzer.

He was also called Emin Pasha. He put his headquarters at Lado. Emin Pasha met a lot of resistance from the Acholi and the Madhist leader Muhammad Ahmad Abdullah.
The Acholi hated him because of slave trade.Emin Pasha was rescued by H.M Stanley from the Mahdist.

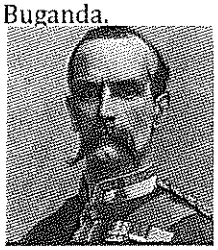
Exercise

1. What was the **Equatoria Province**?
2. Why was Sir Emin Pasha hated by the Acholi?
3. Give any **one** contribution of Sir Samuel Barker as governor of the Equatoria Province.
4. Why did H.M.Stanley go to the Equatoria Province?
5. Why was Egypt interested in colonising Uganda?

Some colonialists in Uganda.

F.D Lugard

He arrived in Uganda in 1890. He was a representative of the Imperial British East Africa Company(IBEAC). He built fort Edward at Old Kampala and raised the IBEAC flag. He was also to establish British authority in Uganda. He signed an Agreement of protection in 1890 with Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda.



Frederick Lugard

Provisions of the 1890 agreement.

Buganda was to be put under the protection of IBEAC. Buganda was not allowed to make any agreement with any other country. Officials of IBEAC were to help the Kabaka to rule the country.

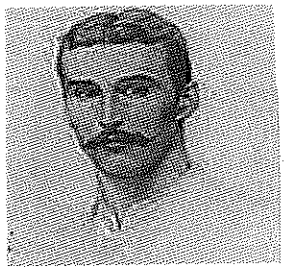
Missionaries were free to enter Buganda and spread Christianity.
Lugard also restored Omukama Kasagama of Tooro to his throne. Lugard supported protestants in a religious war against Catholics in Buganda.
He also brought the Sudanese soldiers to maintain peace and security in Buganda.
The Sudanese soldiers had been left in the equatoria Province by Emin Pasha.
Later, the Sudanese soldiers staged a mutiny while in Busoga.

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

i. They were tired of fighting.
ii. They were underfed.
iii. They were underpaid.

Sir Gerald Portal

He arrived in Uganda in 1892. He was sent to study the political situation in Uganda. He signed an agreement of protection with Kabaka Mwanga in 1893. Before, a German administrator Carl Peters had signed an agreement with Mwanga as a step towards German's colonisation of Uganda. In 1894, he recommended Uganda for a British protectorate. The same year, Lord Rosebery declared Uganda a British protectorate. Gerald Portal built forts like Fort Portal, Fort Alice., etc. Fort Portal town was named after him.



Sir Gerald Portal

Exercise

1. Name the British who officially declared Uganda a British protectorate in 1894?
2. Who was the representative of IBEAC in Uganda?
3. Why were Sudanese soldiers brought to Buganda by F.D Lugard?
4. Give **two** reasons why the Sudanese soldiers staged a mutiny in Uganda.
5. How helpful was F.D Lugard to Omukama Kasagama of Tooro?

Common Mistakes

1. Name the British official who introduced the activities of Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) in Uganda.

Wrong response : *Sir William Mackinnon.*
Correct response: *Captain Frederick Lugard.*
Comment: *Sir William Mackinnon was the founder of Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888 while Captain Frederick Lugard came as a representative of IBEAC to Uganda in 1890.*

The formation of IBEAC.

IBEAC

It stands for Imperial British East Africa Company. It was formed as British East Africa Association in 1887 by Sir William Mackinnon. British East Africa Association was granted Charter in 1888 and its name changed to Imperia British East Africa Company (IBEAC).

IBEAC had its headquarters at Mombasa in Kenya and Old Kampala in Uganda.

IBEAC flag at Old Kampala was raised by Captain Frederick Lugard.

Aims of IBEAC

To carry out trade, protect the missionaries, maintain the British influence in Uganda, ensure peace in Uganda, improve communication and transport network, block Arab influence into East Africa, secure colonies of their home country.

Problems faced by the IBEAC in East Africa

Shortage of labour, It faced a lot of opposition from Arabs, Wars, Corrupt officials, Vastness of the administrative area, High administration costs

Problems above made the IBEAC to withdraw its operation from Uganda since it had run bankrupt.

Reasons why IBEAC ran bankrupt.

It lacked a reliable source of income.
It used a lot of money to stop rebellions.
Bishop Alfred Tucker mobilised funds from Cchurch Missionary Society (CMS) f about 4000 pounds to keep IBEAC since it was protecting missionaries.

Exercise

1. Who was the founder of IBEAC?
2. Name the Bishop who mobilised funds to keep IBEAC running for some time in Uganda.
3. Give **one** reason why IBEAC was introduced in Uganda.
4. State the major reason why IBEAC withdrew its activities from Uganda?
5. How did the people of Uganda benefit from IBEAC?

Reactions of Africans towards colonialists in Uganda

Resisters

These are people who opposed colonial rule.

Examples of resisters against colonial rule.

Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro, Kabaka Mwanga II of Buganda and Chief Awich of Acholi.

Reasons for resistance.

i. They did not want to lose their power.
ii. They did not want their culture and traditions to be destroyed.

iii. Colonialists lacked respect for the local kings and chiefs.

Examples of rebellions fought in Uganda against colonialists.

(i) Kabalega's rebellion in Bunyoro.
(ii) Mwanga's rebellion in Buganda.
(iii) Nyangire rebellion in Bunyoro.
(iv) Lamogi rebellion in Acholi.

King Kabalega

He was the king of Bunyoro kingdom during the establishment of British colonial rule.
He staged Kabalega's revolt in Bunyoro to defend the Nyoro culture and his power as a king.
King Kabalega was fought and defeated by the British Commioner colonel Henry Colville and sent to exile.
After the exile of King Kabalega, the British sent Baganda agents to rule Bunyoro on their behalf. The Banyoro staged another rebellion called Nyangire rebellion to refuse Baganda agents in Bunyoro kingdom.



King Kabalega

King Mwanga II

He was the king of Buganda during the establishment of colonial rule.
He opposed British colonial rule in Buganda Kingdom by staging Mwanga's revolt between 1897 and 1899.
He was driven out of Buddu in 1897 and fled North to join old enemy Kabalega.
Mwanga II was captured together with Kabalega in 1899 by the help of Semei Kakungulu and exiled to Seychelles Island in the Indian Ocean. Mwanga II died in exile in the Seychelles islands. King Kabalega died in Jinja on his way back from exile.



King Mwanga II

Effects of resistance against colonial rule.

i. People lost lives during fighting (rebellions).

ii. A lot of property was destroyed.

iii. Traditional leaders were exiled and imprisoned.

Reasons why Africans were easily defeated.

i. Africans were not united.
ii. Africans lacked military skills.
iii. Colonialists had superior weapons.

Chief Awich of Acholi.

He organised and staged the Lamogi rebellion of 1911-1912.
The major cause of the Lamogi rebellion was the forced gun registration by the British.
The British were trying to disarm the Acholi people.

Effects of Lamogi rebellion:

Death of people, Destruction of property, Acholi was put under British rule and Acholi were disarmed.

e) Collaborators:

A collaborator is a person who willingly accepts to support the interests of another person to make sure that he or she succeeds.

Examples of collaborators in Uganda.

(i) Semei Kakungulu in Eastern Uganda.
(ii) Sir Apollo Kaggwa in Buganda.
(iii) Nuwa Mbaguta in Western Uganda.
(iv) Omukama Kasagama in Tooro.

Ways they collaborated

Semei Kakungulu;

He extended colonial rule to Eastern Uganda.
He appointed local chiefs to rule on his behalf in Eastern Uganda.

Sir Apollo Kagwa;

He signed 1900 Buganda agreement with the British.

Omukama Kasagama;
He signed protection agreement with F.D. Lugard.

Nuwa Mbaguta
He helped the British to extend their rule in Ankole (Western Uganda).



Semei Kakungulu



Sir Apollo Kagwa

Reasons for collaboration.

i. To copy the administration system of colonialists.
ii. They needed protection against their enemies.
iii. Desire for gifts e.g. guns, clothes.
iv. Some wanted to be restored to their thrones.
v. Their enemies had resisted colonialists.

Exercise

1. Name the British official who fought and defeated Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro.
2. How helpful was Semei Kakungulu in establishing British rule in Uganda?
3. Name the British agent who brought the following parts of Uganda under their rule.
   a) Eastern Uganda.
   b) Western Uganda _

The results /effects of colonialists in Uganda.

Positive results.

i. They stopped slave trade.
ii. They created the big nation of Uganda.
iii. Their medicines were able to cure many diseases quickly.
iv. They brought modern machines which made work easier.
v. They introduced foreign language e.g. English.
vi. They taught people reading and writing skills.
vii. They built roads and railway lines.
viii. They introduced new cash crops e.g. cotton, coffee, sugarcane, tea, rubber, etc.
ix. They built the first hydroelectric dam at Jinja.
x. They helped to overthrow brutal and cruel leaders.
xi. International trade was promoted.
xii. They built schools and hospitals which helped to promote education and health services.

Negative results.

i. They destroyed the old kingdoms and chiefdoms.
ii. They discouraged African technology.
iii. They introduced heavy taxes.
iv. Rebellions against colonial rule led to death of many people.
v. They changed land ownership e.g. in Buganda.
vi. Roads were only constructed to productive areas.

Exercise

1. Name the European country that colonised Uganda.
2. Mention any **two** cash crops that were introduced by colonialists in Uganda.
3. How did colonial rule change the lives of the people of Uganda?

4. Apart from colonialists, name any other group of foreigners that improved social services in Uganda.

HOW UGANDA BECAME A NATION.

Introduction:

In the previous topic, we learn't about the Foreign influence in Uganda, the foreigners who came to Uganda and their influence towards Ugandans.

Questions

1. What do you understand by the term foreign influence?
2. Which group of foreigners introduced the first currency in Uganda?
3. How did the coming of Christian missionaries change the lives of Ugandans?
4. State any two ways in which Africans in Uganda reacted to conial rule.
5. Give any two positive contributions of colonialists in Uganda.

A nation

A nation is a group of people who live in the same geographical area under the same government.

Methods used to make Uganda one nation.

i. Signing agreements/treaties.
ii. Fixing boundaries.

Treaties

A treaty is a formal agreement between two or more parties.

Examples of treaties:

(i) 1900 Buganda agreement.
(ii) 1901 Ankole agreement.
(iii) 1900 Tooro agreement.
(iv) 1933 Bunyoro agreement.

Reasons for signing treaties:

To extend colonial rule, to show superiority / influence. To ease administration and to control conflicts between African Communities.

Exercise

1. Write the meaning of a **"nation".**
2. Write **two** examples of treaties signed in Uganda.
3. Give any **two** ways in which the signing of treaties benefited colonialists.

The 1900 Buganda agreement.

The two parties that signed the 1900 Buganda agreement:

i. The Buganda kingdom.
ii. The British protectorate government.

Personalities who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement

For British government – Sir Harry Johnston
For Buganda kingdom – Sir Apollo Kaggwa, the Prime Minister of Buganda then.
Other people who signed on behalf of Buganda Kingdom were Zakaria Kisingiri and Stanslas Mugwanya.
The Kabaka of Buganda during the signing of 1900 Buganda agreement was

Kabaka Daudi Chwa.

Kabaka Daudi Chwa did not sign the 1900 Buganda agreement because he was too young to sign the agreement.

The regents/ helpers of Daudi Chwa

- Sir Apollo Kaggwa
- Zakaria Kisingiri
- Stanslas Mugwanya

Terms of the 1900 Buganda agreement

Taxation, Land and Governance

Recommendations of 1900 Buganda Agreement.

i. Hut and gun tax were to be introduced.
ii. Buganda's boundaries were to be fixed.
iii. Kabaka's title was to be called ``His Highness".
iv. The land of Buganda was to be divided into mailo and crown land.

Effects of 1900 Buganda agreement.

Hut and gun tax were introduced, Buganda land was divided into crown and Mailo land, Kabaka's powers were reduced and added to the Lukiiko, Kabaka was given the title of "His Highness" instead of His Majesty, Buganda kingdom was enlarged and divided into 20 counties, The number of members on the Lukiiko was increased.

Ownership of land.

Mailo land was given to Kabaka and his chiefs.
Crown land was given to the British protectorate government.

Ways crown land was useful to the British government.

To build administrative offices, schools.worshipping places like churches, Mosques,

hospitals.

Exercise

1. How did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the land system in Buganda?
2. In which way did the 1900 Buganda agreement affect the Kabaka's powers?
3. Mention the people who signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of
   i) Buganda kingdom:
   ii) The British protectorate government:

Common Mistakes

1.State any one recommendation of the 1900 Buganda Agreement.

Wrong response : *Buganda's boundaries were fixed, gun and hut tax were introduced.*

Correct response: *Buganda's boundaries were to be fixed.*

Comment: *Buganda's boundaries were the suggestion of what to be done after the agreement as well as the introduction of gun and hut taxes.*

The 1901 Ankole agreement.

Omugabe Ntare was one of the strongest leaders of Ankore.
He died in 1898 and was succeeded by his son Kahaya.

The Ankole agreement was signed between Omugabe Kahaya and the British commissioner of Uganda Sir Frederick Jackson in 1901.

Effects of the 1901 Ankole agreement:

Ankole kingdom was enlarged e.g. Buhweju, Igara, Kajara and Bunyaruguru were added.Hut and gun tax were introduced. Ankole became part of Uganda protectorate.The title of the Prime Minister was introduced. Nuwa Mbaguta was the Enganzi (Prime Minister) of Ankore Kingdom during the signing of the 1901 Ankore agreement.

Contributions of Nuwa Mbaguta of Ankore.

He fought against illiteracy in Ankore by encouraging parents to take their children to school. He built many schools in Ankore. He encouraged the building of feeder roads. He promoted the planting of trees in Mbarara town. He led a campaign to educate people about the importance of trees.

Exercise

1. State any **two** effects of 1901 Ankore agreement.
2. Name the British collaborator who extended the British colonial rule in Western Uganda.
3. State any **two** contributions of Nuwa Mbaguta in Ankore.

The Tooro agreement.

It was signed between Omukama Kasagama and Sir Henry Hamilton Johnson in 1900.

Effects of Tooro agreement:

i. Hut and gun tax were introduced.
ii. Crown land was set up and became part of the British government.
iii. Tooro became part of Uganda protectorate.
iv. Tooro was officially separated from Bunyoro.

The 1933 Bunyoro agreement:

It was signed between Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon for British and Omukama Tito Gafabusa Winyi of Bunyoro.

Effects of Bunyoro agreements:

Poll tax was introduced, All minerals belonged to the British protectorate, Game reserves belonged to the British protectorate, Bunyoro was divided into six counties, Omukama agreed to co-operate with the governor.

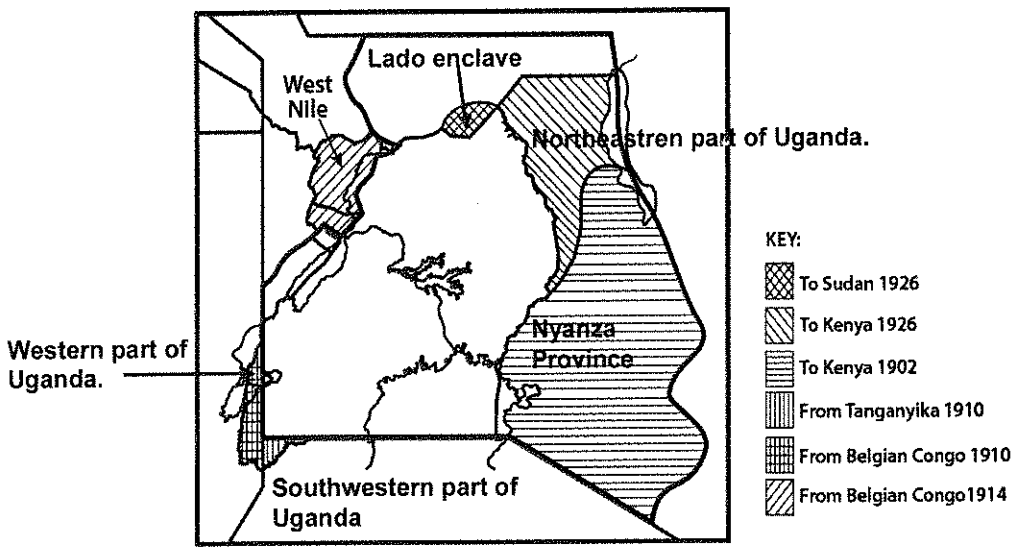
Exercise

1. Which British official signed the 1900 Tooro agreement?
2. Why was the 1900 Tooro agreement signed?
3. Name the Bunyoro king who signed the 1933 Bunyoro agreement.

The evolution of Uganda's boundaries.

Before 1894 treaty, Uganda as a country was not in existence. Before 1900, the present Uganda was larger than it is today. Gradually, some parts of Uganda were given to the neighbouring countries and some were added to it.

A sketch map showing the evolution of Uganda's boundaries.



Nyanza province.

i. It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1902 for the following reasons:-
ii. They wanted the railway line to be under one administration.
iii. Nandi and Masai would be together and they could easily be governed by a single government.
iv. Uganda would then concentrate on developing the North.
v. It was easier to reach L. Turkana area from Kenya and much easier to govern it from there.

West Nile

It was transferred from Belgian Congo to Uganda in 1914.
The major reason as to why it was transferred to Uganda was to have maximum control over River Nile.

Lado enclave

It was transferred to Sudanese government in 1914 for the following reasons.

i. To separate the Sudanese from Acholi.
ii. To control resistance against colonial rule

The Northeastern part of Uganda

It was transferred from Uganda to Kenya in 1926.
The reason was tc separate the Karimajongs from the Turkana to control cattle rustling.

Southwestern part of Uganda

It was transferred from German East Africa to Uganda in 1910.

Western part of Uganda

The part close to L. Albert was transferred to Belgium Congo in 1910.
The part close to L. Edward was given to Uganda.
The colonialists used the rift valley as a natural boundary between the two countries.

Negative effects of fixing boundaries.

i. Natives lost their historical origin.
ii. Some natives were separated from their relatives.
iii. Boundary fixing promoted displacement practices.
iv. Some tribes were split into two e.g. the Sabiny of Uganda and Kenya.

Exercise

1. Why was West Nile transferred to Uganda in 1914?
2. Why do you think the colonialists emphasised the use of physical features as boundaries?
3. Why did the British want to separate the Karimojong from the Turkana?
4. Give any **two** ways in which the fixing of Uganda's boundaries affected the natives.

Practical activity

♣ *Draw the sketch map showing the evolution of Uganda's boundaries and on it locate the following:*

Nyanza province

Lado enclave

West Nile

Questions

(i) State one reason why the Nyanza Province was transferred to Kenya.

(ii) From which country was West Nile transferred?

(iii) Why were the British colonialists interested in fixing boundaries using physical features?

(iv) How did the fixing of boundaries affect the tribes in Uganda?

Colonial administrative systems during British occupation in Uganda

The two colonial administrative systems (methods of administration) were;
Direct and Indirect rule.

a) Direct rule:

This was a situation where the colonialists ruled the natives themselves.
Direct rule was used in areas which opposed the colonial rule e.g. Acholi, Karamoja, etc

Advantages of direct rule.

i. It helped the British to introduce their cultures easily.
ii. It reduced expenditures since they used few rulers.

Disadvantages of direct rule:

i. It promoted rebellions against colonial rule.
ii. It promoted harsh treatment towards the natives.
iii. It promoted hatred towards colonial masters.
iv. Native rulers lost their power and authority.

b) Indirect rule.

This was a system where local leaders ruled on behalf of colonialists.
This method was most used in areas with Kingdoms like Buganda, Tooro, Ankore, etc.

Advantages of indirect rule.

i. It was cheap to use and pay the Africans than the Europeans.
ii. It reduced rebellions against colonialists.
iii. Local leaders learnt new methods of administration.
iv. Kingdoms and chiefdoms were retained.
v. It made communication effective.

Disadvantages of indirect rule:

i. Native leaders were used as puppets by the colonialists.
ii. It caused division among the natives between non supporters and the supporters of colonialists.

iii. Native leaders lost their power over their territories.

Exercise

1. Which method of administration was mostly used in Uganda by the colonialists?
2. State the difference between direct rule and indirect rule.
3. Give **two** ways in which the local chiefs were helpful to the British colonialists in Uganda.
4. In which **two** ways were the British commissioners in Uganda important to the British colonial government?

The British commissioners and governors in Uganda

The first British administrators were given the titles of commissioners.

In 1905, the title of commissioner was replaced by that of the governor.

Then the colonial headquarters were transferred from London to Uganda and it was established at **Entebbe.**

Some British commissioners and governors in Uganda

Colonel Henry Colville.

He was the first British commissioner in Uganda. He fought and defeated Kabalega the king of Bunyoro and Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda. He brought Bunyoro under British rule.

Sir Harry Johnston.

He was a British commissioner in Uganda. He signed the 1900 Buganda agreement on behalf of the British government.

Sir Hesketh Bell 1905-1910

He is remembered for the following:

i. He was the first British governor of Uganda.
ii. He encouraged the growing of cash crops e.g. cotton.
iii. He also promoted the construction of many roads.
iv. He started the department of agriculture in Uganda.
v. He introduced the first ford car in Uganda.
vi. He linked the railway line from Jinja to Namasagali.
vii. He also established steamers on L. Victoria, Kyoga, and Albert.
viii. He built Port Bell at Luzira.

Sir Frederick Jackson 1911-1918

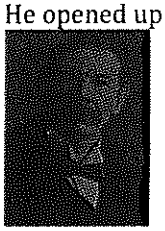
He governed Uganda during the first world war.Mulago Hospital construction was started during his term of office. He overcame the Lamogi rebellion of 1911-1912.

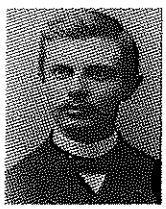
Sir Robert Thone Coryndon 1918-1922

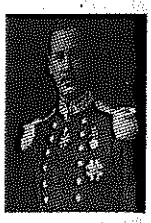
He established Legislative council (LEGCO) in 1921.

Sir Geoffrey F. Archer 1922-1925

He promoted education by building schools.
He opened up Makerere College in 1921.





Henry Colville *Harry Johnston* *Hesketh Bell* *Frederick Jackson* *Coryndon* *Archer*

Exercise

1. What title was given to British administrators in Uganda before 1905?
2. How did Sir Hesketh Bell contribute to the economic development of Uganda?
3. How did the coming of Colonel Henry Colville affect Omukama Kabalega of Bunyoro?
4. Where was the British colonial office in Uganda before independence?

Other British governors in Uganda

Sir William Gowers (1925-1932)
He started the department of education.

Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon (1932-1935)

He supported the establishment of more schools.

Sir Phillip Mitchell (1935-1939)

He is remembered for the following:
i. He promoted higher education in Uganda.
ii. He changed Makerere college into a university

Sir Charles Dundas (1939-1944)

He is remembered for the following:
i. He governed Uganda during the world war II
ii. He promoted education.
iii. He drew up a development plan for Uganda.

Sir John Hathon Hall (1944-1952)

He is remembered for the following:
i. He stopped many riots against colonial rule in Buganda.
ii. The first political party was formed during his term of office.
iii. It was during his term of office that Ugandans were first represented on LEGCO in 1945 and 1946.

Sir Andrew Cohen 1952-1957

He is remembered for the following:
i. Owen Falls dam was built and completed during his term of office.
ii. He built the parliamentary building.

iii. Radio Uganda was opened during his term of office.
iv. He built the Nyanza Textile Industries (NYTIL).
v. He exiled Kabaka Edward Muteesa II to Britain in 1953.

Sir Fredrick Crawford 1957-1961

He is remembered for the following:
i. He started the department of health.
ii. He completed the parliamentary building.
iii. He organised the first general elections in 1961.

Sir Walter Coutts 1961-1962

He is remembered for the following:
i. He organised the last general elections in 1962.
ii. He handed Uganda over to her Independence on Independence day.
iii. He was the last British colonial governor of Uganda.

Exercise

1. What role did Sir Walter Coutts play towards Uganda's independence process?
2. How did Sir Phillip Michael contribute to higher education in Uganda
3. Mention the contributions of these governors of Uganda:
   (a) Sir Andrew Cohen:
   (b) Sir John Hathon Hall:

Effects of colonial rule in Uganda

Positive effects.

Political effects

i. Local chiefs were left to administer their areas.
ii. The colonial government started paying local chiefs.
iii. Natives were protected from cruel kings and chiefs.
iv. Some kings were protected e.g. Kasagama of Tooro.
v. Introduction of modern laws.
vi. Local rulers learnt new administrative skills.

Economic effects

New crops were introduced, New taxes were introduced, Transport and communication networks were improved, Money was introduced, Large scale agriculture was started, Modern industries were built e.g. Nyanza Textile Inductsries Limited.

Social effects

People's way of dressing changed, Schools and colleges were built, Health institutions were established, New religions were introduced i.e. Christianity.

Negative effects.

i. The powers of the local chiefs and kings were reduced.
ii. Uganda lost her independence to the British.
iii. The natives were discriminated at work and in leadership.

iv. Ugandans were exploited through trade and taxation.
v. Colonial laws did not favour the interests of the natives.
vi. Colonial laws gave the natives unfair treatment.
vii. Destruction of cultural values and practices
viii. Promotion of divide and rule policy.
ix. Exploitation of Uganda's resources.

Exercise

1. Which was the first government university to be built in Uganda?
2. How did the British colonial administration help to change Uganda socially?
3. How did different societies react towards the British administrative system?
4. Mention **two** ways in which the British colonialists promoted good living conditions among Ugandans.

Effects of colonial rule on the already established administrative systems.

Before the coming of colonialists in Uganda, different areas had different ways in which they were governed. The major categories were; Clans, Villages, Chiefdoms, Kingdoms.
The colonial system of administration affected them both positively and negatively.

Positive effects.

i. Some kingdoms gained more strength and power.
ii. It led to expansion of some kingdoms.
iii. Local chiefs who used to do voluntary work started earning.
iv. Kings and chiefs learnt new skills of administration.

Negative effects.

i. Powers of kings and chiefs were reduced.
ii. Some Kingdoms were reduced.
iii. Rebellions led to loss of property and lives.
iv. Some people who opposed colonial rule were killed.
v. Colonialists forced people to accept their administration.

Exercise

1. How did the British benefit from the introduction of cash crops in Uganda?
2. State any **two** ways in which people governed themselves before the coming of the colonialists.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE.

In the Previous topic, we learnt about how Uganda become a nation and all the procedures the Ugandans went through to achieve independence. Therefore, the road to independence means the processes that led to independence.

Questions

1. Discuss with your teacher the different societies that were brought together to form one big nation Uganda.
2. State any **two** characteristics of a nation.
3. As a Primary Five pupil, how can you encourage your fellow classmates to promote patriotism?

Independence

This refers to the freedom from political, social and economic oppression.

Characteristics of colonial madministrative systems include;
Introduction of taxes, Changes in the economy, Foreign laws, Land ownership, Introduction of cash crops, Forced labour, Segregation and Indirect rule

Introduction of taxes.

Hut and gun tax were introduced. Every adult male had to pay poll tax.
People had to look for ways of getting money to pay tax e.g. growing cash crops for sale.
People had to leave their homes and work elsewhere for more money. Taxation systems were unfair to some Ugandans. Taxes were paid to the British protectorate government for provision of social services and for paying salaries to the administrators.

Changes in the economy.

The economy of Uganda changed from barter trade to monetary trade (cash economy).
New currency exchange was introduced i.e.
(1) Cowrie Shells – Arabs (2) Indian Rupees – Indians (3) Shillings - British

Foreign laws.

They were administered like those in Britain

Traditional rulers continued to settle disputes, judge cases, pass judgement but more capital offences like murder were settled by the protectorate courts of law.

Laws were enforced by African chiefs who were paid by the British Colonial Government.

People who broke the law were to pay fines using money or forced to work without payment.

Land ownership.

Crown land was introduced which belonged to the British protectorate government.
In areas like Ankore and Busoga, most land became protectorate government land.
Introduction of cash crops. Many crops were introduced e.g. coffee, cotton, sugarcane, tea and tobacco. Coffee became a main item of export.

Why the British introduced cash crops in Uganda.

i. To enable the Ugandans get money and pay taxes.
ii. To get raw materials for their home industries.

Exercise

1. Mention the form of money that was introduced by the Indians in Uganda.
2. Write **two** reasons why the British encouraged the growing of cotton in Uganda.
3. State any **one** way in which Ugandans were not happy with the introduction of colonial laws.
4. Why did the British introduce taxes in Uganda?

Reactions to the colonial legal systems.

Most Ugandans did not enjoy the colonial administration.

British political and economic policies did not favour most of the Africans.

The natives started protecting themselves against these unfair policies.

Different ways Africans were mistreated by the British colonialists.

Forced labour, Paying heavy taxes, Segregation (Treating races of people differently), Buying native goods at low prices, Loss of land to the colonialists, Torture, People were killed.

Ways Africans protected themselves against colonial rule.

i. By staging rebellions.
ii. Through riots.
iii. Through strikes.
iv. Through demonstrations.
v. Through boycotts.

Economic interest of the British in Uganda.

To get raw materials for their industries, To get cheap labour, To get market for their goods.

Exercise

1. Why did the natives hate colonial rule?
2. In which **one** way were the natives segregated in economic terms in Uganda?
3. State any **three** ways in which Africans were mistreated by colonialists.

Formation of the LEGCO.

LEGCO stands for Legislative council. It was formed in 1921 by Sir Robert Thone Coryndon.

Reasons for the formation of LEGCO.

i. To make laws.
ii. To advise the colonial government.

Composition of the LEGCO.

It was made up of the governor, six Europeans and one Asian. In 1933, two more Asians were nominated to join the council. Ugandans were unhappy because they had no representatives on LEGCO. Governor John Hathon Hall appointed the first Africans in 1945.

First three Ugandans on the LEGCO in 1945

Kawalya Kaggwa for Central region, Yekonia Zirabamuzaale for Eastern region and Petero Nyangabyaki Akiiki for Western region.

In 1946, Yekosofati Innyon was nominated to represent Northern Uganda.

In 1950, LEGCO expanded to form 16 members, 8 Africans and two from Buganda.

In 1955, African LEGCO members rose to 30 representatives in all regions.

In 1961, general election of members to the LEGCO was held in all districts to prepare the country for independence.

Exercise

1. Why were Ugandans unhappy with the formation of LEGCO at first?
2. How did the first Ugandans join the LEGCO?
3. Name the Ugandans who were nominated on the LEGCO to represent each of the following regions in 1945.
   i) Central region ii) Western Uganda iii) Eastern Uganda:
4. Why were Ugandans much interested in joining the LEGCo?

Common Mistake

1. Name the first Ugandan to join the Legislative Council from the central region.
   Wrong response : *Sir Apollo Kaggwa.*
   Correct response: *Kawalya Kaggwa*
   Comment: *Sir Apollo Kaggwa was the Prime Minister of Buganda Kingdom who signed the 1900 Buganda Agreement on behalf of the Kabaka, King Daudi Chwa.*

The influence of the second world war.

It took place between 1939 and 1945. It involved Britain, France, America, and Russia against Germany, Italy and Japan.The British government took many Ugandan men to help them and fight German soldiers in many parts of the world. Many British officers also left Uganda to go and fight the German armies.

The effects of world war II on the economy of Uganda

During the world war

i. Prices of cotton and coffee reduced.
ii. There was poverty among the people who later disliked the British.

After the war

i. There was great demand for coffee, tobacco and cotton.
ii. Uganda's exports increased.

Effects of world war II on nationalism.

Nationalism is one's love and pride for one's country.

i. Many Ugandans who went to fight acquired knowledge and fighting skills.

ii. Ugandans learnt that whites could be fought and defeated.
iii. They had also known the importance of fighting for one's freedom.
iv. Local chiefs were given more powers to control the economy.
v. Ugandans considered themselves ready to demand for their independence and freedom from the colonial masters.
vi. War veterans wanted their fellow Africans to be given equal opportunities in business.
vii. War veterans learnt that the British were not respected and feared.
viii. The Ugandan soldiers who went to war learnt how to read and write.

Exercise

1. What is **nationalism**?
2. Give any **one** country that fought against the British in the World war II.
3. State a reason why Ugandans participated in world war II and yet the war was mainly fought in Europe.
4. How did the world war II promote nationalism in Uganda?

The demand for independence in Uganda

How Ugandans demanded for independence.

i. Through forming political parties.
ii. Through demonstrations and riots.
iii. By sensitising people through newspapers and magazines about the evils of the British.
iv. By boycotting British goods and transport means.

Reasons why Ugandans wanted independence.

i. To get fair laws.
ii. To regain their lost land.
iii. To end racial discrimination.
iv. To end unfair tax policies.
v. To end colonial dominance over trade and commercial activities.
vi. African kings and chiefs wanted to rule their own people.
vii. Demand for better wages, salaries and working conditions
viii. Desire for freedom of worship.
ix. Desire for cultural identification.

Problems faced in the struggle for independence.

i. Loss of human life.
ii. Exile of some leaders e.g. King Muteesa II in 1953.
iii. Displacement of people from their land.
iv. Wide spread illiteracy among Ugandans.
v. Disunity among Africans.
vi. Poor transport and communication in some parts of Uganda.

Exercise

1. State any **two** reasons why Africans demanded for independence.
2. Give **two** methods that were used by Ugandans to demand for their Independence.
3. Write any **two** problems that the nationalists faced during the struggle for independence.

Bataka Federation and Uganda Farmers' Union

They were led by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi.

Their demands.

i. They wanted some of the chiefs removed from Lukiiko.
ii. They wanted more members of the Lukiiko to be elected by the people.
iii. They did not want the prices fixed for cotton.
iv. They wanted Lukiiko to be independent from the British.
v. They wanted to keep Buganda separate from the rest of Uganda.
vi. They wanted the land to be returned to the clans rather than belonging to the Kabaka and his chiefs.
vii. They did not want Buganda to be part of the East African Federation.
viii. At first, Kabaka refused to accept the demands of the Bataka and it led people in looting and beating some leaders.

The exile of Edward Mutesa II

Later, Kabaka realised the need for siding with his people which was seen as an opposition to colonial rule by the British government.
He was exiled to Britain by Sir Andrew Cohen in 1953.

Why Muteesa II was exiled.

i. He rejected the proposed East African Federation. A federation is the union of different territories to form one government.
ii. He continued to demand for Buganda's separate independence.

The exile of Muteesa II led to strikes and demonstrations in different parts of Buganda.
This resulted into the **Kabaka crisis.** The Kabaka Crisis was the period when the Baganda were demanding for the return of Kabaka Muteesa II from exile.
An organisation called Uganda National Movement led by Augustine Kamya mobilised people not to buy European goods.

Why Kabaka Muteesa II rejected the proposed East African Federation.

i. He thought that Buganda kingdom would lose its special status.
ii. He feared to lose Buganda land to settlers.

The Namirembe Agreement of 1954.

It was signed to prepare for the return of Kabaka Edward Muteesa II from exile in Britain.
This was as a result of the Namirembe Conference of 1954 held to organise for the return of Kabaka Muteesa II.

Officials who signed the Namirembe agreement

i. Sir Keith Hancock – For British Colonial Government.
ii. Michael Kintu - For Buganda Kingdom.

Exercise

1. What is a **federation?**
2. Why did Kabaka Muteesa II reject the East African federation?
3. Who led Buganda kingdom when Kabaka Muteesa II was in exile?
4. Why was the Namirembe conference held in 1954?
5. Why are the following people remembered in Uganda's history?
   i) Sir Keith Hankock
   ii) Michael Kintu

Formation of political parties

Political parties:

These are groups of people who are willing to rule a country.

The main reason for the formation of political parties was to demand or to struggle for Uganda's independence.

Examples of political parties in Uganda before independence.

i. Uganda National Congress (UNC)
ii. Democratic Party (DP)
iii. United Congress Party (UCP)
iv. Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
v. Uganda People's Union (UPU)
vi. Kabaka Yekka (KY)

Uganda National Congress (UNC)

It was founded by Ignatius Kangave Musaazi and Abubaker Kakyama Mayanja in 1952. Uganda National Congress (UNC) was the first natonal political party to be formed in Uganda. I.K Musaazi became the President General of UNC in 1954.

Objectives of Uganda National Congress.

i. To struggle for Uganda's independence.
ii. To unite all Ugandans.
iii. To promote the economy in the interest of Ugandans.
iv. To promote democracy in Uganda.

Uganda National Congress (UNC) later weakened due to internal problems.

Democratic Party (D.P)

It was believed to have been founded by Joseph Kasolo in 1954.

Aims of the Democratic Party

i. To demand for Uganda's independence
ii. To protect the rights of the Catholics mainly in government

In 1956, Matayo Mugwanya took over the leadership of Democratic party and he was later succeeded by Benedicto Kiwanuka in 1958.

Democratic party won the 1961 general election and Benedicto Kiwanuka became the first chief minister of Uganda.

Exercise

1. Why is I.K Musaazi declared as a national hero in Uganda?
2. Why was it necessary to form political parties in Uganda during colonial times?
3. What enabled Benedicto Kiwanuka to become the first chief minister of Uganda in 1961?

4. Why do you think the independence process of Uganda was more peaceful?

Other political parties:

Uganda People's Congress.

It was founded on March 10th 1960 by Dr.Milton Obote. Political parties that joined to form UPC include Uganda National Congress and Uganda People's Union.

Aims of Uganda People's Congress (UPC)

i. To lead Uganda to independence.
ii. To unite all Ugandans.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote became a popular leader of Uganda People's Congress throughout Uganda.

The United Congress Party (UCP)

It was formed after the splitting of UNC. The party was led by David K. Lubega. It was in support of federal system of government. It also supported traditional leaders.

Kabaka Yekka (KY)

It was founded in 1961 by S. Masembe and Augustine Kamya.

Aims of Kabaka Yekka

i. To protect the interests of Buganda.
ii. To secure a favourable political position for Kabaka in independent Uganda
iii. Kabaka Yekka formed an alliance with Uganda People's Congress on 8th September 1961.

Reasons for the Alliance

(i) To secure a favourable political position for Kabaka in independent Uganda.
(ii) To destroy any support and influence of the Democratic Party in Uganda.

Disadvantages of political parties

i. They disunited people.
ii.They led to political instabilities.

Exercise

1. How did Kabaka Yekka party help Obote to win the 1962 general elections?
2. What was the major reason behind the formation of Kabaka Yekka party?
3. Why do you think the Kabaka of Buganda had to support the activities of the United Congress Party?
4. Why didn't Benedicto Kiwanuka become the first Prime Minister of Uganda?

How Uganda became independent.

Preparation for Uganda's independence was made by calling of the conference of the Lancaster.

The main aim of Lancaster house conference was to plan for Uganda's independence.

Recommendations of the Lancaster conference include;

i. The leader of government to be the Prime Minister
ii. Buganda to remain part of the Uganda protectorate with some limited powers over her

own affairs.

After the Lancaster conference, the different kingdoms and chiefdoms were joined to form Uganda.

Uganda as an independent country.

Uganda People's Congress under Dr Apollo Milton Obote led Uganda to independence on 9th October 1962 after forming an alliance with Kabaka Yekka party against Democrtatic Party in the 1962 general elections.

The lowering of the Union Jack symbolised the independence of Uganda. It was replaced by the Uganda flag on independence day. The Union Jack was lowered by sergeant Major Sidney Small of Birmingham, England. The Uganda flag was raised for the first time by Major Kanuti Akorimo. In 1962, October 9th, Dr Apollo Milton Obote was given the instruments of power as the first executive Prime Minister of Uganda but the queen of England retained the title of head of state till 1963. In 1963, Sir Edward Muteesa II was appointed first president of Uganda but had no executive powers. Sir William Wilberforce Nadiope became the vice president.

Common Mistake

1. Name the Uganda Nationalist who led Uganda to independence on 9th October 1962.

Wrong response : *Sir Edward Muteesa II.*

Correct response: *Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.*

Comment: Edward Muteesa's Kabaka Yekka made alliance with Obote's UPC and won the 1962 independence elections and Obote became the Executive Prime Minister of Independent Uganda.

Exercise

1. Name the flag that was replaced by the Uganda National Flag on 9th October, 1962.
2. How did Uganda People's Congress win the 1962 general elections?
3. Why is 9th October celebrated in Uganda every year?
4. State any **one** effect of the Lancaster conference to Uganda.
5. Why is Akorimo Kanuti remembered in the history of Uganda?

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.

He formed UPC in 1960. He formed a political alliance with Kabaka Yekka Party which won the 1962 elections. He led Uganda to independence and became the first Prime Minister of independent Uganda with executive powers. He declared Uganda a Republic in 1967 and became a president. Obote was overthrown in a military coup by General Idi Amin Dada in 1971.

Obote's Challenges.

i. Overcoming the forces of tribalism and traditionalism.
ii. Failure to maintain some of his aims e.g. failure to respect hereditary rulers.

iii. Failure to maintain discipline in the army.
iv. Failure to conduct general elections from 1962-1971.



Dr. Apollo Milton Obote

Sir Edward Mutesa II

He was born in 1924. He became the Kabaka of Buganda in 1942 at the age of 18 years.
He became the first president and Ceremonial Head of state of Uganda in 1963.



Sir Edward Mutesa II

Ben Kiwanuka.

He was the leader of DP from 1956 – 1961.
He became the first Chief Minister of Uganda after winning the 1961 general elections.



Ben Kiwanuka

Exercise

1. Who received the instruments of power from the British at independence on behalf of the Ugandans?
2. How did Kabaka Edward Mutesa II struggle for Uganda's Independence?
3. Mention any one instrument of power that was given to leader of government
4. on independence day.

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

Introduction:
In the previous topic, we learnt about the road to independence of Uganda. Make a group discussion with your classmates and answer the questions below.
a) What is Independence?
b) In which way do you think Ugandans benefited from Uganda's independence?
c) Make a list of challenges of Uganda as an independent country faced after independence.

The concept of independent Uganda.

Political Independence:
Political independence means freedom from colonial rule.
It means a country is ruled by her own people who are responsible for making laws, implementing the laws and planning for her development and defending her territorial boundaries.

Independent nation:
This is a country which is free from colonial rule.

Characteristics of a nation.

i. It has a head of state.
ii. It has clearly marked boundaries.
iii. It has national forces like army, police force and prisons.
iv. It has freedom from being controlled by any other nation.
v. It has freedom to trade with any country of her choice.
vi. It has national symbols such as a flag, coat of arms, etc.
vii. It has government organs like judiciary, legislature and executive.

Advantages of independence.

i. Uganda got black African leaders.
ii. People got their freedom.
iii. Ugandans got control over their resources.
iv. Uganda's economy was promoted.
v. Democracy was promoted.

How we recognise Uganda as an independent nation.

i. Has national symbols.
ii. Has a head of state.
iii. Has representatives in other nations.
iv. Has government organs.
v. Has a national constitution.
vi. Prepares a national budget.
vii. Has a national forces like army (UPDF), Police and prisons.

Exercise

1. Give the meaning of the term **independence.**
2. State any **two** characteristics of a nation or a state.
3. State any **two** ways in which Uganda is recognised as an independent nation.
4. How is a national army important to Ugandans?

The independence of Uganda.

Uganda attained her **independence** on **Tuesday 9th October, 1962.**

Uganda People's Congress (UPC) led Uganda to independence after forming an alliance with Kabaka Yekka to defeat the Democratic Party (DP) of Benedicto Kiwanuka.

Dr Apollo Milton led Uganda to independence as the first Executive Prime Minister.

The alliance of **UPC and KY** helped **UPC** to win the **1962 general elections.**

Apollo Milton Obote became the first **Executive Prime Minister** of Independent Uganda.

The British flag called Union jack was lowered. The Uganda National flag was raised by Captain Kanuti Akorimo. The Uganda National Anthem was sung for the first time.

Sir Edward Muteesa II was appointed the **first non executive president of Uganda in 1963.**

Wilberforce Nadiope became the **first vice president of independent Uganda.**The British governor who handed the independence of Uganda to Apollo Milton Obote was Sir Walter Coutts.

The title that was given to the leader of the Independent Uganda was **Prime Minister.**

The president had no executive powers as a head of state but the prime minister.

How Uganda became a republic

A republic is a country ruled by the executive president.
In 1966, Obote sent the army to attack Kabaka's palace at Lubiri due to misunderstandings between Buganda kingdom and the central government.
In 1967, Obote declared Uganda a Republic by making a Republican constitution.
The republican constitution abolished all kingdoms and chiefdoms in Uganda.
Obote became the first Executive President of Uganda.
After the attack, Kabaka Muteesa II fled to Britain where he died in 1969.
Muteesa II was buried at Kasubi Royal tombs.

Exercise

1. When did Uganda attain her independence?
2. Mention the **two** political parties that made an alliance to win the 1962 general elections.
3. Name the first president of the independent Uganda.
4. What title was given to the highest administrator of independent Uganda from 1962-1966?
5. How did the republican constitution affect kingdoms in Uganda?

Uganda's presidents.

Uganda's presidents since Independence.

1. Sir Edward Mutesa II - (1963-1967).
2. Dr Apollo Milton Obote - (1967-1971).
3. Idi Amin Dada (1971-1979).
4. Yusuf Kironde Lule (April – June 1979).

5. Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa - (June 1979-May 1980).
6. Paul Muwanga - (May-December 1980).
7. Dr. Milton Obote II - (1980-1985).
8. Tito Okello Lutwa - (1985-1986).
9. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni - (1986).

Exercise

1. Who is the current president of the Republic of Uganda?

Sir Edward Muteesa II.

He was exiled to Britain in 1953 by Sir Andrew Cohen because of opposing the East African Federation. He became the first president of independent Uganda in 1963.
He was exiled to Britain for the second time by Obote in 1966.
He died in exile in 1969 and his body was brought back for burial by Idd Amin Dada at Kasubi royal tombs in 1972.

Dr. Apollo Milton Obote.

He led Uganda to independence in 1962. He was the founder of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) party. He became the first Prime Minister of Uganda with executive powers. He declared Uganda a Republic in 1967. He became the first president of the Republic of Uganda in 1967.Obote was then overthrown by Amin in 1971.Was elected the President of Uganda for the second time in 1980. He was later overthrown by Tito Okello Lutwa in 1985. He died in 2005 while in exile.

Idi Amin Dada

He over threw Milton Obote in a military coup on 25th Jan 1971.
A military coup is a violent change of government by an army against its own president.
Obote had travelled to Singapore to attend the Commonwealth conference.
On coming back, Obote went to exile in Tanzania. Amin banned political parties in Uganda.
There was no parliament to make laws. He ruled through decrees i.e Unquestionable laws.
He imprisoned people who opposed him. **In 1972,** he expelled all the British and the Asians.
He declared an economic war which led to scarcity of essential goods in the country.
There was detention of people without trial. Massive killings of innocent people e.g. Ben Kiwanuka and Bishop Janan Luwum. Women were raped. Political opponents were kidnapped and killed.



Idi Amin Dada

Yusuf Kironde Lule

He went to exile during Amin's regime.
He formed Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) to fight Iddi Amin. **In 1978,** Uganda was attacked by Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) together with Ugandans in exile. On **11th April 1979,** Amin was overthrown and Yusuf Lule became the next president. Lule became the first president of UNLF government.
He formed National Consultative Council NCC. which acted as the National Assembly (Parliament). He ruled Uganda for 68 days. Lule was regarded as a national hero because he liberated Uganda from Amin's dictatorship. He was buried at Kololo heroes grounds.



Yusuf Lule

Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa and Tito Okello Lutwa.

Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa

He took over government from Yusuf Lule on 21st June, 1979 after being appointed by the National Consultative Council (NCC.) On 12th May 1980, he was removed and put under house arrest by Paulo Muwanga. Paulo Muwanga was the Chairman of the Military Commission that had taken over power.



Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa

The 1980 general elections.

Paulo Muwanga, the chairman of the Military Commission organised the 1980 general elections. Mr.Vincent Sekkono was appointed as the Electoral Commission chairman by Muwanga.

Political parties that took part in the 1980 general elections.

Uganda People's Congress (UPC) under Dr.Apollo Milton Obote.
Democratic Party (DP) under: Paul Kawanga Semwogerere.
Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) under Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Conservative Party (CP) under, Joash Mayanja Nkangi.

According to the election result, Uganda people's Congress became the ruling party for the second time.
Dr Milton Obote was sworn in as the president of Uganda on 15th December, 1980.
Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and other political party leaders were not satisfied with the election results due to the fact that there was rigging of votes.
Guerrilla war groups were formed against Obote's government from 1981.
*(i) National Resistance Army (*NRA) under Y.K. Museveni.
(ii) Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEMU) under the late Captain George Nkwanga.
(iii) Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) under the late Dr. Andrew Lutakome Kayiira.

Tito Okello Lutwa.

He took over government from Obote in a military coup.
Lutwa failed to agree with other guerillas. Lutwa was overthrown on 26th January, 1986 by the National Resistance Army (NRA) led by Y.K Museveni. Lutwa went to exile in Tanzania and came back to Uganda under the presidential pardon and died in 1996.



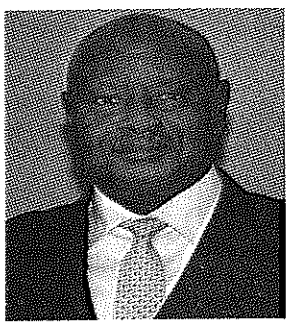
Tito Okello Lutwa

Exercise

1. Mention any **two** political parties that took part in the 1980 general elections.
2. Why were other politicians not happy with the results of the 1980 general elections?
3. What do Ugandans remember on 26th January every year?

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni Tibuhaburwa.

He overthrew Tito Okello Lutwa on 26th January, 1986. His army was called the National Resistance Army. National Resistance Army is now called Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF). Y.K Museveni now heads the National Resistance Movement (NRM) as the chairman.



H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Some reforms under National Resistance Movement.

i. Completion of the 1995 constitution.
ii. Restoration of kingdoms and chiefdoms (monarchies).
iii. Implementation of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (U.S.E).
iv. Promotion of democratic general elections in Uganda.
v. Reconstruction of infrastructure.
vi. Has promoted women empowerment.
vii. Industrial development through both foreign and local investors.
viii. Many government and private universities have been set up e.g Mbarara University, Bugema University.
ix. Organised the First direct presidential elections in 1996.
x. He allowed the Ugandans of Asian origin who had been expelled by Amin to come back and invest in Uganda.

However, some of the reforms have been affected by corruption through corrupt officials. Corruption is the misuse of a public office for personal gains.

How the government fights against corruption.

i. By empowering the office of the Inspector General of Government (IGG).
ii. Through sensitisation done by the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity.
iii. Enforcing laws against corrupt officials.
iv. Forming commissions of inquiry.

Effects of corruption.

Poor provision of social services, Sub-standard work, Imprisonment of corrupt officials, Human right abuse, Loss of government revenue.

Exercise

1. Which political party took over government in 1986?
2. State **two** reforms under National Resistance Movement in Uganda.
3. Write IGG in full.

Symbols of Uganda as a Nation.

These are different items which identify an independent nation.

National symbols are also called National attributes. These include;

The Uganda National Flag, The Uganda National Anthem, The Uganda National coat of Arms, The Uganda National Emblem, The Uganda National constitution, The Uganda National Currency, The Uganda National Motto.

The Uganda National flag

It is made up of three colours i.e Black, Yellow, Red. They appear in six stripes. (each colour appears twice). The National flag was designed by the late Grace Ibingira.

Meaning of the colours.

Black

(i) Uganda is a black African country.
(ii) Ugandans are dark skinned people.

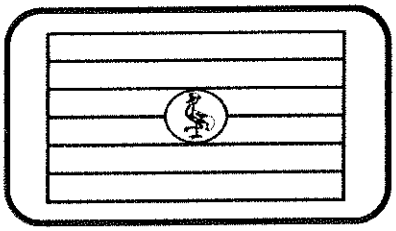
Yellow

(i) Uganda receives abundant sunshine.
(ii) Uganda is found along the Equator.
(iii) Sunshine is experienced in Uganda almost all the days of the year.
(iv) Uganda experiences Tropical climate.

Red

(i) It stands for International brotherhood.
(ii) Different colours of people but same blood.

The Uganda National Flag.



In the centre of the flag is the National Emblem i.e. crested crane. It has one of its leg pointing in front to show that Uganda is still developing. In some circumstances the Uganda flag is flown at half mast to show national mourning on the days that have been declared national mourning days. The Uganda National flag was first raised on **9th October 1962** The Uganda National flag was first raised by **Captain Akorimo Kanuti.** The Uganda National flag replaced the British flag called Union Jack.

Some places where the Uganda National flag is flown.

i. At the parliament.
ii. Government ministries and departments.
iii. Learning institutions (schools, colleges and universities)
iv. At National radio and television stations.
v. Uganda embassies and High commissions.
vi. District Headquarters.
vii. At State house.

Importance of the Uganda flag

i. It identifies Uganda as a nation.
ii. Promotes national unity.

Occasions when the National flag can be flown.

i. Independence Day celebration.
ii. Heroes' day celebration.
iii. School Assemblies.
iv. Liberation day celebration.
v. The national flag is also flown along streets when there is a visiting president as a symbol of welcome.

Situations that may lead to national mourning.

i. Death of the president.
ii. When a calamity has befallen the country e.g. landslides, floods, earthquakes.
iii. Death of Very Important People (VIP) recognised by the government.

Ways of showing respect to the National flag.

i. It should not touch the ground when being carried.
ii. It should not be left out under rain.
iii. When being raised or lowered, people around should stop and stand upright and those in uniform should salute the flag.
iv. When it is being raised, the crested crane should face the flag pole (mast)
v. It may be flown at half mast as a sign of national mourning.
vi. It should not be used for the clothing.

Exercise

1. Mention any **three** symbols of Uganda as a nation.
2. Who is remembered for designing the National Flag of Uganda?
3. Why should the National football team of Uganda carry the Uganda flag?
4. What does each of the following colours on the Uganda flag represent?
   (i)Black
   (ii) Yellow
   (iii)Red

Practical activity

♠ *Get a hard material such as Manila card and draw the Uganda National Flag and shade the colours in their order.*

Questions

(i) Which colour of the Uganda National Flag represents brotherhood?
(ii) Give **one** reason why Ugandans should respect the Uganda National Flag.
(iii)State any **one** importance of the Nationaal Flag to a country.

The Uganda National Anthem.

This is the national song which is sung on important national occasions and other important functions in the country.It was composed by the *Late George Wilberforce Kakoma.*
G.W Kakoma was assisted by Peter G. Wingard.
The Uganda National Anthem was first sung on 9th October, 1962.
Before Uganda attained independence, the British National Anthem was being sung.
When the National anthem is being sung, people around should stand at attention or upright to show respect to the nation.
For people who cannot stand, they put up their right hand.

Why people in Uganda show respect by standing at attention or upright whenever the Uganda National Anthem is sung.

i. In order to pray to God for our nation.
ii. In order to respect our nation.
iii. In order to remind ourselves about national duties.

Main messages of the National anthem.

i. Ugandans believe in one God./ Ugandans are God fearing.
ii. Ugandans are free from foreign control.
iii. Ugandans live at peace with our neighbours.
iv. It reminds people about the fertile soil and favourable climate of Uganda.

Occasions where the National Anthem should be sung.

i. Independence day celebrations.
ii. Heroes' day celebration.
iii. Liberation days.
iv. School Assemblies.
v. School debates.
vi. When people gather at public occasions.
vii. During parliamentary sessions.

Importance of the national Anthem.

i. Promotes national unity.
ii. Promotes patriotism and nationalism
iii. Promotes the fear of God among Ugandans.
iv. It is a prayer for Uganda.

Nationalism is one's deep love for his or her country.
Patriotism is one's love and willingness to defend his/her country.
The Uganda National Anthem has three stanzas.

These include;

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,
We lay our future in thy hand,
United free, for Liberty
Together we'll always stand.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom,
Our love and labour we give,
And with neighbours all
At our country's call
In peace and friendship we'll live.

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

Uganda was named the Pearl of Africa by the British Prime Minister called Sir Winston Churchill because;

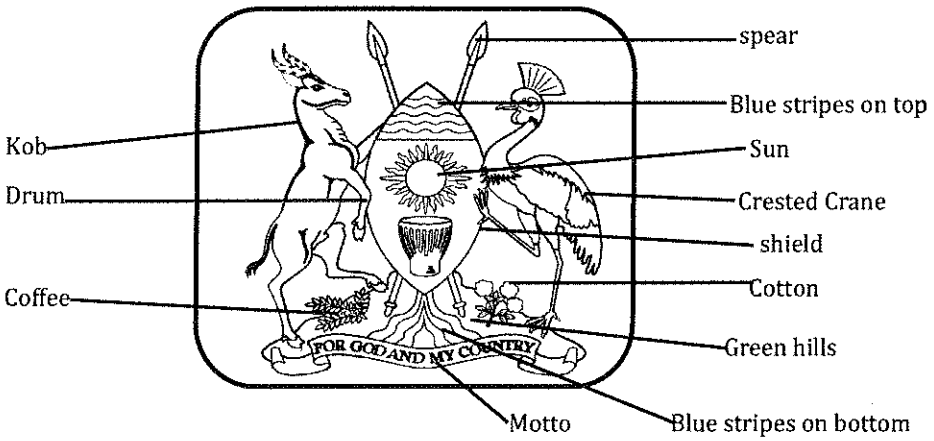
i. Uganda had rich natural resources.
ii. Uganda had beautiful sceneries.
iii. Uganda has the source of River Nile.

Exercise

1. How many stanzas does the Uganda National Anthem have?
2. Why was Uganda referred to as the Pearl of Africa?
3. Why should Ugandans show respect to the national Anthem?
4. State the main message in the following stanzas of the Uganda Anthem.
   a) Stanza 1
   b) Stanza 3

The Uganda National Coat of Arms.

It is the national seal of Uganda. It symbolises National Unity. It identifies Uganda as a nation. It is a symbol of authority of the government. The National coat of Arms was designed by **Paul Mukasa.**



Meaning of different items on the Uganda Coat of Arms.

Crested Crane

It symbolises the humility and gentility of Ugandans.

The Kob

It represents Uganda's abundant wildlife. It was chosen because it is a common animal in most national parks in Uganda.

The shield and spears.

They represent traditional weapons of defence and protection.
They represent that Uganda is ready to defend herself against her enemies.

The sun:

Shows that Uganda receives abundant sunshine throughout the year.
Shows that Uganda is found along the equator. It also shows tropical climate and vegetation of Uganda.

Drum

It represents the culture of Ugandans.
It represents traditional means of communication and entertainment.

Coffee and cotton.

They represent Uganda as an agricultural country. They also represent the major cash crops of Uganda.

The Uganda National motto.

The words at the bottom of the coat of Arms **"FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY."**

Ugandans are God fearing people. It represents spirit of nationalism.
Ugandans believe in one God.

Blue stripes at the bottom of the shield.

Represent the source of River Nile in Uganda.

Blue stripes at the top of the shield.

They represent the great lakes and rivers of Uganda.

Hills with green colour.

They represent abundant vegetation and landscape of Uganda.

Black background on the shield.

It represents the dark skinned people of Uganda. The colour of the African people in Uganda.

Importance of national coat of arms.

i. It symbolises national identity.
ii. It is a national seal on important documents.
iii. It is used to identify government property or buildings.

Documents on which the National Coat of Arms appears.

i. National constitution
ii. National currency (money)
iii. Official government documents.

Other areas where the coat of Arms is found:

i. Presidential vehicle (As number plate)
ii. Government buildings e.g. court buildings, parliamentary building, state house etc.

Exercise

1. Who designed the Uganda Coat of Arms?
2. Give **two** values of the National Coat of Arms.
3. Which feature on the coat of Arms represents Uganda's culture?
4. What represents the source of River Nile in Uganda on the Coat of Arms?

The Uganda National Motto and National Emblem.

National motto

The Uganda National motto is "FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY". The Uganda National motto was first used by Mwiri College in Busoga. It was adopted as the Uganda National Motto by Dr.Apollo Milton Obote.

Importance of the National Motto

i. It promotes love for one's country.
ii. It promotes unity amongst the citizens of Uganda.
iii. It promotes National identity.
iv. It symbolises that Ugandans are God fearing people.

The Uganda National Emblem.

The National emblem of Uganda is the crested crane.

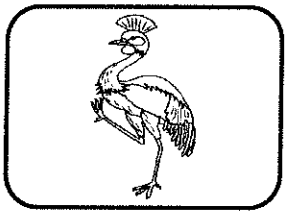
Reasons for choosing the Crested Crane as the National Emblem.

i. It is gentle.
ii. It is peaceful
iii. It is humble
iv. It is graceful
v. It shows that Ugandans are gentle, humble, peaceful and loving people.

Government official objects where the crested crane is shown.

i. National flag
ii. Parliamentary building.
iii. Security flags.
iv. National currency (money)
v. Number plates.
vi. Hats of prison, police and army officials.
vii. Bank of Uganda building.
viii. National coat of arms.

The crested crane stands on one leg as the other leg is up in motion to show that Uganda is developing.



Ugandans are therefore expected to give special respect and protection to the Crested Crane as Uganda's emblem by not killing it at any case for any reason.

Exercise

1. What is **Uganda's motto**?
2. Mention any **two** official objects of government of Uganda where the crested crane appears.
3. State **two** characteristics that made the crested crane be chosen as the Uganda's National emblem.
4. Why is it wrong for any Ugandan to kill a crested crane?

National language, National currency and National capital city.

National language.

This is a local language that can be spoken and understood by most citizens in any country. Uganda doesn't have a National language.

Reasons why Uganda doesn't have a national language.

i. She has many tribes that speak different languages i.e she is multiple linguistic. (multi-lingual)
ii. She has no language policy.

The official language.

The official language in Uganda is English. Uganda uses English as the official language

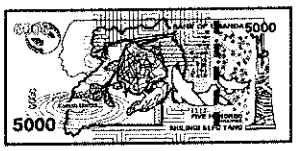
because she was once ruled by Britain that uses English as her language.
OR Uganda uses English because Britain her colonial master uses English language.
Official language is the language used in government offices.

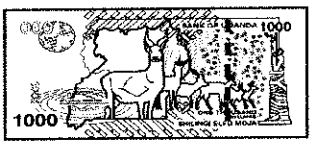
Advantages of having a National language.

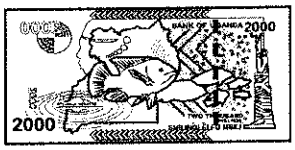
i. It promotes national unity
ii. It promotes trade.
iii. It promotes friendship.
iv. It brings sense of belonging.
v. It promotes easy communication.

Uganda National currency.

The Uganda shilling is the national currency.
All forms of money used in Uganda help as medium of exchange.Uganda shillings is in different denominations ranging from 50 shillings to
50, 000 shillings.Uganda currency is in both paper (note) and coin.









Exercise

1. Why doesn't Uganda have a National language?
2. Give **two** advantages a country may enjoy for having a National language.
3. What name is given to Uganda's National currency?
4. Name the animals found on the following Uganda shillings;
   i) One hundred shillings coin
   ii) Fifty thousand shillings note
5. Which bank is responsible for printing new currencies in Uganda?

Democracy.

System of government where power and authority are in the hands of the citizens.
It can also mean the government of the people by the people and for the people.
In this system of governance, people of a country are allowed to vote for their representatives or their leaders.
Democracy was first introduced and practiced by the Greeks in the city of Athens in Greece.

Signs of modern democracy.

i. Elected political leaders.
ii. Elected parliament/Legislators.
iii. Freedom of speech.
iv. Freedom of press.

v. Freedom of movement.
vi. Freedom of worship
vii. Freedom to carry out business
viii. Observance of human rights.
ix. Constitutional rule.
x. Competitive politics.

Principles of democracy:

i. Regular free and fair elections.
ii. Freedom of speech.
iii. Free participation in politics.
iv. Open and accountable mass media.

How democracy is practised in Uganda.

i. Organising regular free and fair elections.
ii. Through freedom of press e.g newspapers radios and television.
iii. Through freedom of movement.
iv. Through freedom of association.
v. By allowing people to form political parties of their choice.

How democracy is practised in schools.

i. Organising regular free and fair election of prefects.
ii. Freedom of association.
iii. Freedom of press
iv. Freedom of speech.

Importance of democracy.

i. It promotes peaceful transition of leadership.
ii. It promotes unity among the people.
iii. It helps people to choose their own leaders.
iv. It promotes security in the country.
v. It promotes human rights.

Challenges facing democracy.

i. Corrupt political leaders.
ii. Dictatorship
iii. Vote rigging
iv. Ignorance of citizens about their rights.

Roles of citizens in democracy.

i. Participating in general elections.
ii. Promoting human rights.
iii. Promoting peace, security and unity.

Exercise

1. What is **democracy**?
2. State any **two** ways in which democracy is practised in Uganda today.
3. Why is it important to conduct free and fair elections in a country?
4. State any **one** challenge of democracy in a country.

Common Mistake

1. State one way in which democracy is practiced at school.
   Wrong response : By participating in National elections.
   Correct response: By electing prefects.
   Comment: School pupils promote democracy by electing their fellow pupils as prefects.

Election:

This is a democratic way of choosing leaders of people's choice or a way of choosing leaders by voting for them.

Electoral college – A group of people chosen to represent others in an election.

Electorate:

Is a group of people in a country or an area who have the right to vote.

They are sometimes called Franchise.

Types of Elections.

General elections: This is an election in which all the people of a country vote to choose a government.

Presidential election: Where eligible voters elect their president.

Local elections: This is an election held to elect district councils.

By-elections: This is a an election held to fill a vacant seat.

Referendum – An election held to decide on an important issue.

Conditions that may lead to a by-election in Uganda.

i. When the elected person has died.
ii. When the elected person voluntarily resigns from the office.
iii. When the elected person is given vote of no confidence by his or her voters.
iv. When the elected person is said to be insane.
v. When election results have been cancelled due to vote rigging or lack of academic qualifications.

Conditions for one to become an eligible voter in Uganda.

i. Should be 18years and above.
ii. Should be a registered voter.
iii. Should be a citizen of Uganda.

Electoral systems.

a) **Secret ballot:** This is where a person is given a piece of paper (ballot paper) to cast a vote.

Advantages of secret ballot.

i. Promotes friendship.
ii. Elections can be easily monitored by computers.
iii. A voter is free from interference.

Disadvantages of secret ballot.

i. It is time consuming.
ii. It is expensive to conduct.
iii. Votes can easily be rigged.
iv. It is difficult for voters who cannot see, read and write to vote.

b) **Open elections:** It is an electoral system where people line up or put up hands in support of their candidate.

Advantages of open elections.

i. Results cannot easily be rigged.
ii. It is cheap to conduct.
iii. It is simple for people who cannot read and write.
iv. It is time saving.

Disadvantages of an open election.

i. It promotes hatred among people.
ii. It limits people's freedom.
iii. People are easily influenced.

Bad practices during, before and after elections.

i. Ballot stuffing. It is the putting of pre ticked ballot papers into ballot boxes.
ii. Fighting amongst supporters of candidates.
iii. Rigging of votes. i.e. alteration of election results.
iv. Torturing of opponents.
v. Hatred amongst supporters.
vi. Voter bribery

Qualification for presidency in Uganda.

i. Should be a citizen of Uganda.
ii. Should be 35 years and above.
iii. Should be a registered voter.
iv. Should have a minimum of Advanced level certificate of education.(UACE) or its equivalent.
v. Should be a sane person.

Qualification for a member of parliament.

i. Should be a citizen of Uganda.
ii. Should be a registered voter.
iii. Should have a minimum qualification of Advanced level certificate or its equivalent.
iv. Should be with the age of 18 years and above.
v. Should be a sane person.

Disqualification of a member of parliament.

i. If appointed as a cultural leader.
ii. If the person is of unsound mind.
iii. Voluntary acquisition of a bigger office.

iv. Cancellation of election results due to rigging and lack of academic qualifications.
v. Passing a vote of no confidence in the member by the electorate.
vi. If the person has been sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

Exercise

1. State **two** advantages of open elections
2. State any **two** electoral systems in Uganda.
3. What do you understand by the term electoral college?
4. How can a person become a member of parliament in Uganda?
5. What is **vote rigging?**

The Electoral Commission of Uganda.

This is the body that organises and supervises general elections in Uganda. The Electoral commission is under the executive arm of government. It belongs to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

Duties of Electoral Commission.

i. To conduct and supervise elections.
ii. To register voters.
iii. To prepare and update voter`s' register.
iv. To carryout civic education.(Voter education)
v. To count and announce election results.
vi. To demarcate polling stations and constituencies.

Electoral officials.

Returning officer: He/she ensures the safety of elections in the district. This is usually the Chief Administrative Officer of that district.
Presiding officer: He/she controls and monitors elections at the polling station.
Polling assistant: He helps the presiding officer to conduct elections at a polling station.
Polling Agent: This is a representative of a candidate at a polling station. He/she oversees all election activities at a polling station.
Police constable: He/she ensures security during election process at a polling station.

Examples of election materials.

Electoral roll or voters' register: This is a list of names of eligible voters per polling station.

Ballot papers: **T**his is piece of paper on which a voter marks the candidate of his or her choice.

Ballot box: This is a box in which people put their ballot papers after voting.

Ink: used to identify people who have voted.

Ink pad: Where ink is added for a person who cannot tick using a pen to put a thumb print on the person he or she wants.

Pen: Is used to tick or mark on the chosen candidate.

Related terms

Polling station: This is a place where people vote to elect their leaders.

Polling day: This is the day when elections are held.

Voting by proxy: This is when a person who is absent gives authority to another person to vote for him/her.

Importance of elections.

i. Elections promote peaceful change of leadership.
ii. Elections reduce civil wars.
iii. They promote democracy.
iv. Elections help people to exercise their rights.
v. Elections help people to choose leaders of their own choice.

Problems faced during elections.

i. Shortage of funds.
ii. Poor transport and communication network.
iii. Ignorance of voters.
iv. Vote rigging
v. Election violence
vi. Harsh weather conditions on polling days.

Exercise

1. Which body in Uganda is responsible for preparing general elections?
2. State any two duties of the Electoral Commission.
3. Under which arm of a democratic government is the Electoral Commission of Uganda?
4. What is a **polling station**?
5. Mention any **two** examples of electoral officials at a polling station.

Common Mistakes

1. Which Ministry in Uganda is responsible for organising elections?

Wrong response : Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Correct response: Minsitry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

Comment: Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for issuing passports and registration of citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA.

Introduction to government.

Introduction:

In P.3 and P.4, you learnt about the Local Council; use that knowledge to answer the following:

Questions

1. What title is given to the political head of a sub-county or division?
2. Name any two civil leaders found at the district.
3. Which district official is in charge of all schools?

Government:

This is a group of people given powers to rule a country.
This is a group of people who exercise power and carry out policies on behalf of the state.

Types of government

The National government or central government

It is a government in charge of the whole country.The central government is headed by the president.

Local government.

The local government is headed by the chairperson at any level. It is a government in charge of a locality, It begins from the district (LCV) and runs down to the village (LCI).

Differences between central government and local government.

i. Central government is one government while there are many local governments.
ii. Central government controls all armed forces while local government controls the local defence forces.
iii. Cenral government cares for the development of the whole nation while local government cares only for the local areas.
iv. Central government runs the major hospitals while local government controls dispensaries and health centres.
v. Central government builds and maintains major roads while local government builds and maintains feeder roads.

Levels of the local government.

Level	*Area*	*Political leader*
Local council five	District	Chairperson L.C.V
Local council three	sub-county	Chairperson L.C.III
Local council two	Parish	Chairperson L.C.II
Local council one	Village	Chairperson L.C.I

Systems of government

Democratic government:

This is the system of governance whose leaders are elected by the people.

Autocratic government:

A system of government of a country when one person has complete powers.

Dictatorial government:

Government ruled by a dictator.

Monarchy government:

This is a system of government ruled by a king or a Queen

Exercise

1. What is a **government**?
2. Mention **two** levels of the local government.
3. State any **two** differences between national government and local government.

Organs of the government.

There are three organs of a democratic government in Uganda.
These organs include Executive, Judiciary and Legislature.

The Executive:

This is the organ that manages the day to day affairs of the country.**Or** This is the administrative organ of the government. This organ is headed by the president who is also the head of state. It is the top most organ of the government in a country.

Duties of the Executive.

i. The executive plans and rules the country.
ii. It implement government policies.
iii. It supervise all government programmes.
iv. It spend government finances on approved programmes.
v. It maintains peace, law and order in the country/to implement laws.
vi. It promotes development in the country.

People who belong to the Executive/composition of the executive.

The people who constitute the executive are; The president, Vice president, Cabinet ministers and Civil servants.

Civil servants

Civil servants are people employed and paid by the government. Civil servants carry out the day to day work of government departments. Permanent secretary in the highest civil servant in any ministry. Examples of civil servants include police, prison wardens and wardresses, Attorney General, the teachers on government payroll, permanent secretaries, health workers on government payroll, Chief Administrative officers, etc.

The roles of the president

The president plays the following roles as a way of promoting the development of the country.

i. He provides social services to the citizens.
ii. To plans and rules the country.

iii. To represents the nation internationally.
iv. To appoint cabinet ministers, Judges and other executive officers.
v. To control the armed forces e.g. army and police.
vi. To grant mercy to offenders
vii. He is the commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the country.
viii. To approve parliamentary bills.
ix. To defend the country.
x. To plan for the development of the country.

Uganda's armed forces.

The armed forces of Uganda are responsible for the promotion of security and maintaining law and order.They include; the army, police force and prison force.

Exercise

1. Mention the **three** organs of a democratic government.
2. What title is given to a person who heads Executive organ of the government?
3. Write any **two** duties of the Executive organ of the government.
4. To which organ of the government do the civil servants belong?

The legislature.

Legislature is the National Assembly of a country.
Before Uganda became independent, the assembly was called the Legislative Council (Legco). Legislature is the law making body in Uganda.

People who belong to the legislature.

i. *Constituency representatives*: These are directly elected to represent people in their constituencies.
ii. *Special groups' representatives.* They represent special interest groups in the parliament i.e. National Army, workers, elderly, youths, women and people with disabilities.
iii. *Ministers without constituencies:*
These are presidential appointees to different ministerial posts.They have no voting rights and are called ex-officials.

Laws in the parliament

A bill – A proposed law in the parliament.
An act – A bill which has been approved/ signed by the president.

Administrators in the parliament.

The speaker of parliament.
He/she is the head of the parliament; He/she chairs all the parliamentary debates/ Proceedings, He/she presides over meetings and proceedings in the parliament.

Deputy Speaker of the parliament

Chairs parliamentary debates when the speaker is absent.

The clerk to parliament.

He/she keeps the records and property of the parliament. He/she records all the

parliamentary proceedings.He/she is the secretary in the parliament. The recorded proceedings of the parliament are called *Hansard.*

The sergeant at arms.

i. He/she alerts members of the parliament when the speaker is about to enter.
ii. He/she is in charge of security in parliament.
iii. He/she is a senior police officer.

Constituency:

This is an electoral area represented by a Member of Parliament (MP). This is a voting area that elects its own representative to parliament. Constituent is a person who lives and can vote in a constituency.

Duties of the legislature or parliament.

i. The Legislature has the duty to make and amend laws.
ii. To check on the work of the executive.
iii. To approve the national budget.
iv. To approve all public officers appointed by the president.
v. To monitor government expenditure. To pass information to the public about government plans.
vi. To discipline unruly ministers and civil servants.
vii. To pass vote of no confidence or censure the president, ministers and government officials who are found corrupt or out of order.

Exercise

1. How was the legislative council similar to legislature in terms of their functions?
2. Mention any **two** special groups of people represented in the parliament of Uganda.
3. State any **two** duties the parliament in Uganda.
4. What is a **bill**?
5. What term is given to the recorded proceedings in the parliament?

The Judiciary.

According to what you have studied about the legislature;
1.How is a debate at school similar to a parliamentary session?
2.Which debate official is similar to:
(i) clerk to parliament?
(ii) sergeant at arms?

The Judiciary is headed by the chief justice.

The following people make the Judiciary organ.

The Chief Justice,Deputy Chief Justice, The Principle Judge, Judges, Chief Magistrates, Lawyers and magistrates.

Duties of the Chief Justice.

i. Heads the supreme court.
ii. He guides and supervises the judges and magistrates in their work.

iii. He is responsible for the swearing in of important political people e.g president and vice president.
iv. He disciplines the judges and magistrates who are out of order.

Duties of the Judiciary.

i. To interpret the law to the people.
ii. To settle cases in courts of law.
iii. To punish law breakers.
iv. To settle disputes and conflicts.
v. To protect the rights of the citizens.

Exercise

1. What name is given to the highest court in Uganda?
2. State any **one** duty of the Chief Justice.
3. How is Judiciary similar to local council I in terms of their work?
4. To which arm of government do the lawyers belong?

The Constitution.

A constitution is a set of laws for governing any organisation or society.
A national consititution is a set of laws by which a country is governed.
The National Constitution is important to people in the following ways;
i. It promotes peaceful transition of leadership, national unity, the rights of the citizens.
ii. Promotes good governance and it is used to settle cases.

Relationship between constitution and elections.

Constitution sets the duration for conducting general elections, conditions to participate in general elections, conditions for aspiring candidates.

Constitutional development in Uganda since independence.

Uganda has had the change in constitution since independence. These changes are;
1962 constitution:
It was the constitution that led Uganda to independence in 1962.
1966 constitution:
It was known as the pigeon hole constitution.
It was written after the conflict between president Edward Mutesa II and the Prime Minister Dr. Apollo Obote.
It was not popular because it was not discussed by the members of parliament.
1967 constitution:
It was mainly known as the Republican constitution.
The people who wrote the Republican constitution were;
Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa and Kofi Crable who was a Ghanaian.
The Republican Constitution led to the abolition of all the cultural institutions such as kingdoms and chiefdoms. All kingdoms were abolished.
The president was given more powers to rule the country than the Prime Minister.
This Constitution made Uganda a Republic.

1995 constitution.

It replaced the 1967 Republican constitution. It is different from other constitutions in Uganda because the views were collected from the majority of the citizens throughout Uganda. That is why the 1995 constitution was referred to as the people's constitution.

Justice Benjamin Odoki headed the constitutional commission that collected views from the majority of the citizens throughout Uganda on the new constitution.

Constituent Assembly Delegates (CAD) were elected in 1994 to draft this constitution.

Constituent Assembly Delegates refers to a group of elected representatives with the power to make or change a country's constitution.

Mr. Stephen Akabway was the chairperson of the Interim Electoral Commission that organised the elections of CAD's. Late Hon. James Wapakhabulo was the chairperson of the constituent Assembly.

Professor Victoria Mwaka was the deputy chairperson of the constituent Assembly.

In 1995, the constitution was debated and finalised.

On 8th October, 1995, the 1995 constitution was promulgated/launched at the constitutional square formally known as city square.

Exercise

1. In which year did Uganda became a Republic?
2. State any **two** results of the 1967 Republic constitution.
3. Give **two** ways in which a constitution is important to a country.
4. What important event took place in Uganda on 8th October, 1995?

Duties of the government.

i. The government of Uganda has the duty to perform for her citizens such as,
ii. To defend its citizens and their property.
iii. To uphold the constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
iv. To maintain law and order in the country.
v. To maintain peace and security in the country.
vi. To provide social services to its citizens.
vii. To pay salaries to civil servants/public servants.
viii. To maintain Uganda's interests within and outside the country.
ix. To conduct elections thus promote democracy and rule of law.
x. To make a National budget.
xi. To handle foreign affairs and sanity of the nation.
xii. To build and maintain hospitals, schools, courts, recreational centres, bridges, police, prison and army institutions.
xiii. To promote the development of the country.

Communication.

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Messages are sent and received through traditional and modern means. The following are the ways in which people send and receive messages traditionally. By drumming, clapping, using horns, whistling, using smoke signals, sending special messengers, spreading ashes along junctions and ululation.

Modern means of communication include : Radios, television, magazines, newspapers, Telephones, internet, telegrammes, bill boards,
letters, fax, etc

Some newspapers are owned by the government while others are privately owned. The government owned newspaper include;
The New Vision, Bukedde, Orumuri, Etop, Rupiny, The sun

Privately owned newspapers in Uganda: Monitor, Redpepper, The Observer, etc

Uses of Radios and Television

Radios and televisions are used for communication and entertainment. Radio and television stations employ people, are sources of revenue through taxation and advertise goods on the market.

Importance of communication

i. It helps to promote trade, promote unity.
ii. It promotes peace.
iii. It helps people to know what is happening around the world.
iv. It creates employment, promotes development in the country.

Barriers of communication/factors affecting effective communication.

In some areas of Uganda, it is very difficult for people to communicate effectively. This is because most people are ignorant, illiterate, etc. other factors that affect effective communication include;
Political interference, Difficulty in language, Poor network, High cost of some communication means, Shortage of capital to install communication lines, Poor transport network.

Exercise

1. State any **two** ways in which communication is important to a country.
2. Give any **two** factors that slow down communication in Uganda.
3. Give any **two** uses of radios to people.
4. Why do most people in Uganda use radios more then televisions?

Sources of Government income.

Revenue is the amount of money earned. Therefore, government income is the amount of money the government earns from various sources.

Sources of government income include;

taxes, grants, donations, court fines, licenses, tourism. Sale of government properties/Sale of parastatal bodies, agricultural exports, sale of minerals and sale of electricity.
The main source of government revenue in Uganda is taxation.

Taxation:

This is the system of collecting money as taxes.
Taxes is the money paid by people to the government in order to provide public services.

Taxes are of two types i.e. direct and indirect tax.

Diret tax: This is tax collected directly from the person who pays it. Direct tax includes; income tax, pay as you earn, property tax, etc.

Income tax: is the amount of money paid to the government according to how much you earn. It is usually paid by the civil servants, business people etc.

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) – is tax paid to the government by the employers from the wages of their workers.

Property tax: is tax paid by the people on the commercial buildings they own.

People exempted from paying direct taxes in Uganda are;

Students, Prisoners, House wives and Elders.

Indirect tax: This is the tax paid by the final consumers of goods and services.
This tax is paid in form of price increase on goods and services. It is passed on by the traders to the consumer (user of the products)

Examples of indirect tax are excise duty, value added tax and customs duty.

Excise duty: This is tax paid on locally manufactured goods i.e. goods made within a country. It is also imposed on any exports of a country e.g. agricultural produce.

Value Added Tax (VAT). This is tax is added to the price of goods and services.
This is tax charged on imports, locally manufactured goods, goods supplied for sale and services. It was introduced in 1996 in Uganda. It is charged as value added to a commodity.

Customs duty: is the tax charged on goods that are imported / entering a country.
It is also called import tax.

Grants: is foreign aid given to a country to solve particular problems and to bepaid back without interests.

Loan: This is the money given to a country by another country to promote development and paid back with interests.

Donations: This is foreign aid given to any country according to the needs a country may be having e.g. finances, materials, equipment.

Fine: Money charged from people who have been found guilty for breaking the law within Uganda.

Exercise

1. What term is given to the government income?
2. Mention any **two** sources of government income.
3. Name the major source of government income in Uganda.
4. Write any **two** examples of direct taxes.
5. Mention any **two** groups of people exempted from paying taxes in Uganda.

Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

URA is the body in charge of collecting taxes in Uganda.

Duties of Uganda Revenue Authority.

It collects taxes, It assesses tax payers,Educates the public about the importance of paying taxes i.e. tax education, Fights /controls smuggling/Enforces laws against smuggling.

Problems affecting revenue collection.

i. Smuggling of goods.
ii. Corrupt revenue officers.
iii. Tax defaulting (This is failure to pay tax).
iv. Tax evasion (This is the dodging of paying taxes).

Solutions to problems facing revenue collection.

i. By employing honest and faithful revenue officers.
ii. By giving favourable salaries and benefits to revenue officers.
iii. By improving on the methods of collecting taxes.
iv. By educating people about the importance of paying taxes.

Smuggling.

Smuggling is the illegal importation or exportation of goods.
Special Revenue Protection Service (SRPS) controls smuggling in Uganda. This replaced the Anti smuggling Unit (ASU)

Dangers of smuggling.

i. It leads to low revenue collection.
ii. Expired goods can be imported into the country.
iii. It lowers market for locally manufactured goods.
iv. Dangerous and poor quality goods can be imported.

These dangers can be solved in the following ways:-

i. Arresting and prosecuting smugglers.
ii. Enforcing laws against smuggling.
iii. Imposing fair taxes on goods.

Exercise

1. State the main work of the URA in Uganda.
2. What is smuggling?
3. State any **one** solution to smuggling in Uganda.
4. Apart from collecting taxes, state any two other duties of URA in Uganda.
5. State any **two** dangers of smuggling to a country.

Budget.

A budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a given time.
National budget is a country's estimate of income and expenditure for a financial year.
A National budget is made by the Ministry of Finacnce, Planning and Economic Development.
The budget has income and expenditure.
Income is the amount of money earned while expenditure is the amount of money to be spent.
In order for the government to serve its people effectively, it spends its revenue on different services like education, health, security, transport, etc

How the government spends its revenue:

Providing education services, Providing health services, Maintenance and construction of roads, Improving on agriculture, Improving on security e.g. buying of weapons, paying salaries of the army, police, prisons and other local defence units, Paying salaries/Gratitude and pensions, Meeting administrative costs, Repayment of loans.

Importance of budgeting to a country.

For any country to provide services to her citizens, she needs to make a budget in order to:
i. Identify her sources of income.
ii. Promote effective and proper planning.
iii. Help government to know its expenditure.
iv. Help to avoid wastage due to unplanned expenditure.
v. Promote accountability.
vi. Help the government to cater for priorities e.g. Universal Education, salaries, security etc

Common Mistake
1. What is a family budget?
Wrong response : *A family budget is an estimate of income and expenditure.*
Correct response: *A family budget is a family's estimate of income and expenditure.*
Comment: *The key word 'family' should be considered when answering.*

Exercise

1. What is a **family budget**?
2. Give **two** reasons why it is important for schools to prepare a budget.
3. State the difference between income and expenditure.

Types of budget.

There are three types of budgets i.e.
i. surplus budget
ii. balanced budget
iii. deficit budget

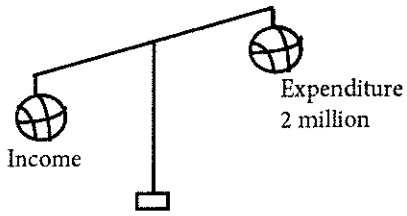
Surplus budget:

This is the type of budget whereby income is greater than the expenditure or expenditure is lower than the income.

Advantages of a surplus budget.

i. Limits debts and borrowing.
ii. Promotes savings and investment.
iii. Improves people's living standards.
iv. Promotes development.

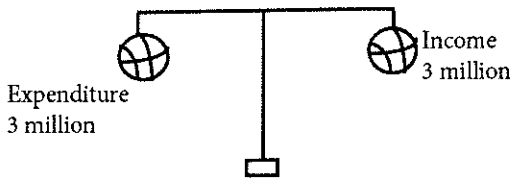
A surplus budget



Balanced budget:

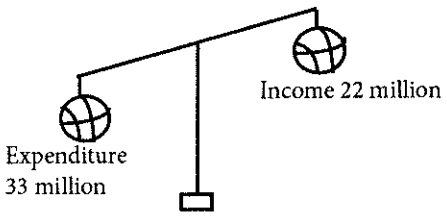
This is the type of budget where by income is equal to expenditure.

A balanced budget



Deficit budget:

This is the type of budget whereby expenditure is greater than income.



Causes of a deficit budget.

Fall in prices of exports, Constant wars, Unreliable sources of income, Failure to exploit natural resources, Corruption, Smuggling of goods.

Disadvantages of a deficit budget.

i. It leads to over dependence pn foreign aid.
ii. It doesn't promote developments.
iii. The government will fail to provide all the necessary social services to its people.
iv. Promotes poor living standards.
v. Limits savings and investments.

vi. It leads to debts.

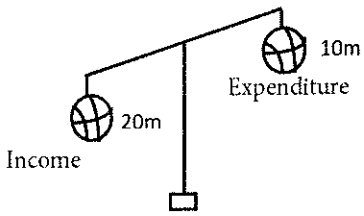
Solutions to problems caused by a deficit budget.

i. By diversifying the economy to increase foreign exchange.
ii. By widening tax base.
iii. By privatising industries in order to increase productivity; efficiency and employment.
iv. Mechanisation of agriculture.
v. By encouraging foreign investors to set up industries inorder to increase tax collection.
vi. By getting loans from international institutions.

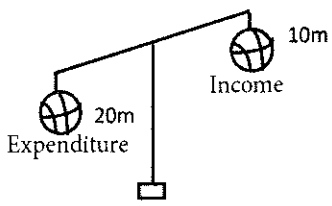
Exercise

Name the following types of budget.

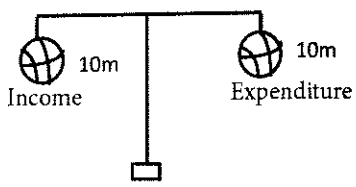
(A)



(B)



(C)



Practical activity

- *Put a cup of sand in one polythene and two cups of sand in another.*
- *Tie these two polythene on the either end of a piece of wood (stick).*
- *Also tie a string in the exact middle of the piece of wood and lift.*

Questions

1. Which polythene of sand has gone down?

So in budgeting, the side with more money goes down.

The rights of citizens.

Rights:

These are natural freedoms that people must enjoy.

What citizens must have / basic needs are:

food, shelter, education, clothes, water, medical care and security

Human rights:

These are basic freedoms of human beings.

Examples of human rights.

i. A right to have life or live.
ii. A right to own property and privacy of home.
iii. A right to fair hearing in courts of law.
iv. Freedom of speech, worship and assembly.
v. Freedom of expression, movement and association.

vi. A right to access public information.
vii. A right to a clean and healthy environment.

Protection of human rights.

Uganda government has set up Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) to protect and promote human rights. A person whose rights have been abused can report to courts of law for redressing.The parliament has made laws to protect human rights.

Duties of the Uganda Human Rights Commission.

i. To investigate violation of human rights.
ii. To promote human rights.
iii. To fight the misuse of human rights.
iv. To receive complaints from people who feel that their rights have been violated.
v. To inspect prisons and jails.
vi. To educate citizens about their rights.

Exercise

1. What are **human rights?**
2. Write **UHRC** in full.
3. State any **two** duties of UHRC in Uganda.
4. Give any **two** human rights in Uganda.

Responsibilities of citizens.

Responsibility is a duty of taking care of somebody or something.
A citizen is a person who has legal rights to belong to a country.
Citizenship is the legal right to belong to a particular country.

Types of citizenship.

1. Single citizenship. This is the act of having citizenship of one country.
2. Dual citizenship. This is where a person is legally acceptable to have citizenships of two countries.

How one can become a citizen of Uganda.

By Birth; any one born by parents who are Ugandans.

By registration; A foreigner who registers with the immigration department of Uganda government to belong to a country under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The immigration department belongs to the ministry of Internal Affairs.

Naturalisation:A person who has spent many years in Uganda.

By descent: A person whose ancestors, were Ugandans.

By adoption: This is a person who has been brought up by parents who are Ugandans.

How someone can lose citizenship of Uganda.

i. If a person legally becomes a citizen of another country.
ii. Joins the army of an enemy country to Uganda.
iii. Spies on his/her country for another country.

Responsibilities of citizens.

To keep law and order, To pay taxes promptly, To take part in self help projects,
To be an eye and ear of the government i.e to give advice and information to the police to prevent crimes and violence, To respect the freedom and rights of other citizens, To respect the country's national attributes, To register as a voter and take part in elections, To preserve his environment, To fight misuse of public property.

Exercise

1. Under which ministry is the immigration department of Uganda?
2. Who is a citizen by the following ways;
   i) by birth?
   ii) by descent?
   iii) by naturalization?
   iv) by registration?
   v) by adoption?

Child abuse.

This is the denial/violation of children's rights.
A child in Uganda is a young person below the age of eighteen years.

Causes of child abuse.

Poverty, Alcoholism, Death of parents, wars, Separation of parents, Drug abuse, Ignorance
Examples of child abuse;
Defilement, child labour, child sacrifice, beating, kidnapping, denial of food, child battering.
Children's rights: These are the national freedoms children are supposed to get in life.
Examples of children's rights;
Right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right to medical care, right to clothes, right to speak with respect, right to be protected, right to play, right to have a name.

Effects of child abuse.

It leads to death of children, It causes injuries to the child, It leads to street children,
It deteriorates children's health.

Suggested solutions to child abuse.

i. People found guilty of child abuse should be imprisoned.
ii. People should be educated about children's rights.
iii. Heavy fines should be imposed on people who abuse children's rights.
iv. Children should be educated about their rights.

How children may lead to the abuse of their rights.

By stealing household property, Failure to perform duties, By accepting gifts from strangers, Staying in lonely places, By walking alone at night, Failure to respect parents and elders.

Causes of street children in Uganda today.

Denial of basic needs like food, shelter, education etc, insecurity in villages, death of parents, heavy punishments at home, heavy domestic work, separation of parents.

Groups of people who may abuse children's rights.

Fellow children, Community members, kidnappers, Parents of the children, Insane people, Step parents, Drug addicted people.

Exercsie

1. What are **children's rights**?
2. State any **two** causes of child abuse.
3. Give any **two** examples of child abuse in our community.

Child labour.

A child: Is any person below 18 years of age.

Labour: Refers to people who work in a country or company.

Child labour: This is when children are involved in doing heavy physical work.

Causes of child labour.

i. Death of parents.
ii. Desire for money by parents.
iii. Lack of basic needs.
iv. Few people to do work at home.
v. Excessive desire for money by children.
vi. Ignorance of the parents.
vii. Child neglect by parents.

Examples of child labour.

i. Working in building sites.
ii. Working in stone quarries.
iii. Carrying heavy things for people.
iv. Doing a lot of domestic work.
v. Working as house maids.

Note:

The Vice chairperson is responsible for children's affairs on the local council I committee.

Ways of controlling child labour.

The government has to protect children from child labour in order to develop into responsible citizens. Child labour is controlled in the following ways;

i. By encouraging people to care for their children.
ii. By enforcing laws against child labour.
iii. By educating people about the dangers of child labour.
iv. By imposing heavy punishment on people who practise child labour.

Common Mistake

1. What is meant by child labour?

Wrong response : *Child labour is the work given to children.*

Correct response: *Child refers to subjecting a child to heavy physical work.*

Comment: *Children should be subjected to work that does not harm them or prevent them from enjoying other rights.*

Exercise

1. What is **child labour**?

2. Give any **two** causes of child labour.
3. State any **three** examples of child labour.
4. Mention any **two** solutions to child labour.
5. Name the local council I executive member responsible for children's affairs.

Revision

LEADERSHIP IN OUR DISTRICT:

Introduction:

Use your knowledge of primary three to answer the following questions:

1. How many members make up the Local Council I Executive Committee?
2. State any two duties of the Vice chairperson Local Council I.
3. What title is given to the political head of Local Council I or village?
4. In which way is the Local Council I Executive Committee important to people?
5. Which Local Council I Executive Committee member is in charge of security operations?

Introduction to leaders.

Leadership is the ability to manage and control the society.

A leader:

This is a person who has the authority to rule or manage a society.
This is a person who has the authority over a group of people.

Roles/ duties of leaders in the society.

Leaders help to maintain law and order in society, solve disputes among people, development of the society, provide security in our society. They implement government policies, promote peace, promote unity among the people, sensitise people about government programmes.

Decentralisation:

This is the transfer of some administrative powers from the central government to the local government.
Decentralisation in Uganda is done by the Ministry of Local Government.
Decentralisation is commonly done through creating new districts.
Examples of decentralised sectors in Uganda. Primary education, Primary Health Care and Agricultural Sector.

Advantages/benefits of decentralisation.

i. Makes administration easy.
ii. Promotes development at local areas.
iii. Promotes easy service delivery.
iv. It brings services nearer to people.
v. Decentralisation creates jobs for people in society.

By - laws

By laws are laws made by Local Councils.

Importance of by – laws.

Laws are used to promote order, settle cases, promote peace and security, defend people's rights, unite people, etc

Exercise

1. What is **decentralisation?**
2. State **one** role of leaders in our community.
3. How important are by - laws to the people in the sub-county?
4. How is decentralisation important to people.

Types of leaders.

i. Political leaders
ii. Civic leaders
iii. Religious leaders
iv. Voluntary leaders
v. Cultural leaders (Traditional leaders)
vi. Political leaders.

Political leaders

These are leaders elected by the people of a given society.

Political leaders get power through elections/they are voted into power.

Examples of political leaders Include;

Local and urban council executives, councillors, mayors, President, Members of parliament and Resident District Commissioner (RDC).

Local Councils:

Local Councils begin from the village level or Local Council I to the district level or Local Council V.The highest Local Government level is LC. V or distirct level. Plolitical leaders are challenged by poor transport, corruption or misuse of public office, ignorance among the people they lead and negative attitude of their people when implementing laws.

Exercise

1. Name the local Council I area in which your school is found.
2. Mention **one** example of political leaders.
3. Under which ministry are Local Councils in Uganda?

♣ *Guided by an elder or teacher, visit any chairperson LC I and ask him/her the following questions.*

Questions

1. How many members sit on the LC I Executive committee?
2. Name all the members of the LC I executive committee and their roles.

Local council V system.

Chairperson local council V

The chairperson local council V is the political leader of the district or a Lord Mayor incase of city councils like Kampala, Mbarara, Jinja, etc.In municipalities, the political leader is a mayor while sub counties are led by chairperson LC III or sub-county chairperson.
The local council V chairperson is assisted by the district speaker; the district speaker chairs all executive meetings.
The L.C.V is made up of the following people;
1.Chairperson
2.Vice chairperson
3.Two councillors representing the youths.
4.Two councillors representing people with disabilities.
5.Two councillors representing sub-counties/ divisions / towns.
6.Secretary
7.Speaker
8.Deputy speaker

Roles of District Councils;

The district council plans for developmental projects in the district.
The district council governs all local councils.

Duties of the chairperson L.C V;

He/she appoints other officials like the district speaker, monitors the general administration of the district, coordinates activities of the local government, monitors local government functions, supervises the work of all other officials in the district.

Duties of a District Speaker.

i. She/ He presides over council meetings.
ii. She/ He controls council meetings.

Common Mistake
1. Which district official chairs district council meetings?
Wrong response : *Chairperson LC.V/ District Chairperson*
Correct response: *District speaker.*
Comment: *District chairperson is the political head of a district.*

Exercise

1. What title is given to the political leader of the district?
2. How is a district speaker important to the district?

Civic leaders.

Civic leaders are leaders who provide social services to people.
They assume office through appointment.
They include; District Internal Security officer (DISO) and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). District Agricultural Officer (DAO), etc

Resident District Commissioner (RDC)

He or she is the president's representative in the district.
He is appointed by the president.
In urban areas like cities, they are called Resident City Commissioners (RCC'S)

Duties of the RDC

i. Co-ordinates the activities of the central government in the district.
ii. Represents the president or central government in the district.
iii. Advises the district chairperson on national matters.
iv. Chairs the security meetings of the district.
v. Makes sure that government policies are implemented.
vi. Co-ordinates the provision of government services.
vii. Makes sure that law and order is maintained in the district.

District Internal Security Officer (DISO)

i. He/she is responsible for spying in the district.
ii. He/she is responsible for internal security in the district.

Other civic leaders in our district.

•Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

i. He/she is the highest civil servant in the district.
ii. He/she heads all civil servants in the district.
iii. He/she officiates civil marriages on behalf of the government.
iv. He/she ensures payment of salaries of all civil servants in the district.
v. Implements government programmes in the district.

• District Director of Health Services (DDHS)

i. He/she is responsible for all medical programmes and departments.
ii. He/she makes a plan to control outbreaks of epidemic diseases.
iii. He/she gives special instructions and guidelines to medical workers and people.
iv. He /she supervises all medical workers.
v. Supervises health centres.

•District Agricultural Officer (DAO)

i. Advises farmers on better farming methods.
ii. Advises farmers on how to take care of their crops and animals.
iii. Helps farmers to improve on their income.
iv. Encourages farmers to grow more food crops in the district.

• District Education Officer (DEO):

Heads all education departments and institutions in the district.
Makes sure all education programmes in the district are carried out.
He/she improves and maintains the standards of education in the district.

• **District Veterinary Officer (DVO):**

i. He/she advises farmers on how to look after their livestock.
ii. He/she teaches people how to improve on the quality of their livestock.
iii. He/she supervises all veterinary workers in the district.

Exercise

1. Who is the highest civil servant in the district?
2. Mention **one** of the roles of the District Education Officer.
3. Write **DDHS** in full.

Other civic leaders in the district.

The District Forestry Officer (DFO):
Is in-charge of the conservation of forests, Encourages tree planting in the district, Controls deforestation or cutting trees and sensitises people on the importance of forests.

District Fisheries Officer (DFO):

Is in-charge of fisheries in the district, Controls over fishing in the district, Makes sure that people do not catch young fish, Encourages people to dig up ponds for fish farming, Teaches people proper methods of fishing, Fights all forms of illegal fishing.

The District Probation Officer (DPO):

Advises, watches and helps people with special needs in the district.
Is in-charge of children's affairs.
Helps to settle family disputes.

The District Planner (DP):

Plans for structural developments in the district.
Discourages unplanned buildings in the district.

District Police Commander (DPC):

He/she controls the police in the district.
He/she ensures law and order in the district.
He/she gives permission before public rallies take place in the district.

District Engineer (DE):

He/she is responsible for the building of roads, bridges and houses.

District Information Officer (DIO):

He/she spreads information to the people.

District Water Officer (DWO):

He/she is responsible for the distribution of clean water in the district.

District Inspector of Schools (DIS):

He/she supervises schools and other institutions of learning in the district.

District Chief Internal Auditor (DCIA):

He/she assesses books of Accounts in the district.

District Chief Finance Officer (DCFO):

He/she controls the expenditure of public funds in the district.

District Sports Officer (DSO):

He/she is responsible for sports activities in the district.

The Uganda Police Force.

The Uganda Police force is under the Ministry of Internal affairs. Uganda Police force is responsible for maintaining law and order. The top commander of the Uganda police is called Inspector General of Police (IGP)
The IGP is appointed by the president.
The IGP is assisted by the Assistant Inspector General of Police. (AIGP)

Exercise

Find out from your teacher, the current Inspector General of Police in Uganda.

Duties of Ministry of Internal Affairs to the police force.

i. To provide uniforms to the police force.
ii. To buy fire arms for the police force.
iii. To recruit and train the police force.

Functions of the Uganda police.

The Uganda police keeps law and order, protect people's life and property, detects and prevent crimes, arrests suspects, investigates crimes and takes suspects to courts of law.

Directorates of Uganda Police Force.

a. Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Service.
b. Directorate of Traffic and Road Safety.
c. Directorate of Police Fire Prevention and Rescue Service.
d. Directorate of Police Health Service.
e. Directorate of Parliamentary Police.
f. Directorate of Forensic Service.
g. Directorate of Criminal Investigation and Crime Intellegence.
h. Directorate of Human Resource Development and Managemnet.
i. Directorate of Information and Communication Technology.
j. Directorate of Interpol.
k. Directorate of Kampala Metropolitan Police.
l. Directorate of Logistics and Engineering.
m. Directorate of Oil and Gas.
n. Directorate of Operations.
o. Directorate of Research, Planning and Development.
p. Directorate of Political Commissariat.
q. Directorate of Administration.
r. Directorate of Peace Support Operations.

Responsibilities of people in our district.

People in our district are responsible for;
Obeying laws, Participating in community work, Doing productive activities, Caring for the sick, Going to school, Participating in making laws, Maintaining proper sanitation, Helping and caring for others.

Exercise

1.What is the main duty of the police in Uganda?
2.What title is given to the top most person in the Uganda Police?
3.Under which ministry is the Uganda police found?

Roles of police officials:

District Police Commande5r (DPC)

He/she maintains law and order in a district.

He/She controls Police force in a district.

Gives permission for public gatherings to take place in the district.

Other Police officials:

- **Officer in-charge (O.C).**

He/she is in-charge of the police station.
He/she makes sure that all crimes are investigated upon.

- **Regional Police Commander (RPC)**

He/she is in-charge of police in a region or division.
He or she supervises the work of the DPC and OC.

How the police fulfils its duties.

The police keeps law and order by: arresting suspected law breakers, putting off big fires, escorting important people,guarding public places like banks, carrying out rescue operations, dispersing rioters, carrying out patrols, giving evidence to court as a prosecution witness, By controlling traffic flow, By educating people on safety precautions.

Exercise

1.Who is a ***suspect***?
2.Why is such a person reffered to as a suspect?

Ways how police can prevent people from committing crimes.

i. By using patrols, escorts and guards to prevent people from committing crimes.
ii. By educating people on the ways of preventing crimes.
iii. By encouraging the people, to put marks of identification on their property.
iv. By educating the people and general public on the laws of Uganda.

Problems facing the Uganda police.

Corruption among police officers, Shortage of police officers in some areas, Shortage of vehicles for the Uganda police, Shortage of communication equipment and facilities, Poor relations with the general public.

Roles of ordinary people in keeping law and order.

i. To report any criminal acts to the police.
ii. To give evidence against a criminal in courts of law.
iii. To arrest suspected law breakers and take them to police.
iv. To avoid any involvement in illegal activities e.g. making fake money, riots, etc

Exercise

1.Mention any **two** common causes of crime in Uganda.
2.State any **two** common crimes committed in our society.
3.Give any **two** problems facing the Uganda police.
4.In which **two** ways can people help the police to keep law and order?

Armed forces/ Security organs in Uganda.

i. Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)
ii. Uganda Police Force.
iii. Uganda Prisons.
iv. Local Defence Force.
v. Private Security Guards.

Uganda People's Defence Forces. (UPDF)

Its main duty is to protect and defend the country against internal and external attacks. It is headed by the Chief of Defence Forces (CDF) under the ministry of Defence.
The commander in chief of Uganda's armed forces is the president of Uganda who is also in charge of appointing.The president also appoints other army commanders.

General functions and duties of the UPDF.

i. To preserve and defend the independence and territory of Uganda.
ii. To cooperate with civilians during times of emergency and natural disaster.
iii. To promote harmony and understanding between the defence force and the civilians.
iv. To do productive work for the economic development of Uganda.

Composition of UPDF.

- Land force soldiers trained to fight on land also called infantry.
- Navy –soldiers who fight on water also called Marine forces.
- Air force –soldiers who fight from air using fighter planes.
- Military police

The Uganda prisons.

The main duty of the Uganda Prisons is to transform the law breakers into law abiding citizens. They work hand in hand with the police force to maintain peace and security in our district. The Uganda Prisons is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The top most person in the Uganda Prisons is the Commissioner General of Prisons.
Examples of prisons in Uganda. Luzira (largest), Butuntumura, Kyamugorani, Kigo, Kitalya, Nakasongola, Kampiringisa, Morikatipe, Masindi etc.

The duties of Uganda prisons.

The Uganda prisons look after prisoners, take suspects to courts for trial, keep law breakers in safe custody, train prisoners with vocational skills e.g. carpentry, poultry keeping, brick

making, building, etc.

Importance of peace and security.

Peace is important to people because;
It promotes development, It reduces crime rate and conflicts among people as well as promoting trade

Exercise

1. Give the main duty of the Uganda Prisons.
2. What title is given to the head of the Uganda Prisons?
3. How does the Uganda Prisons help the prisoners to become important people in society?

Religious leaders.

A religious leader is a person who preaches the word of God and guides religious people.
Religious leaders guide and counsel people, pray for people, lead prayers in churches and mosque, settle disputes among people, set up development projects among many other duties.
Examples of religions in Uganda include; Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Bahai faith, Buddhism
Examples of religious leaders.

Christian leaders

Cardinals, Reverends, Bishops, Popes, Pastors, Catechists, Priests, nuns, etc

Islamic leaders

Imams, Sheikhs, Muezzins, Khadis, Mufti, etc
Islam was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.
Uganda Joint Christian Council brings together all churches in Uganda.

Ways religions have promoted development.

Religions have built schools, They have built hospitals, They have opened up radio and television stations, They have started orphanage centres, They have started financial institutions e.g. banks.

Exercise

1. Name the first foreign religion to be spread in Uganda.
2. Mention any **two** roles of a religious leader in the society.

Voluntary leaders:

Voluntary leaders are people who provide free services to the needy.
Volunteer. This is a person who offers free services to the people.
Voluntary organisations are groups of people who offer free services to people.

Examples of voluntary organisations

1. Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans **(UWESO).**
2. The AIDS Support Organisation **(TASO).**
3. Uganda Red Cross Society **(URCS).**

4. World Vision International.
5. Adventist Development Relief Agency.**(ADRA)**
6. Compassion International.
7. Islamic Relief Agency **(IRA).**
8. Carry American Relief Everywhere **(CARE)**

•Voluntary organisations are sometimes called Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's).

Scouts and girl guides.

Scouts and girl guides are examples of voluntary leaders.

Importance of scouts and guides.

(i) Maintain order in the school.
(ii) Provide care for the sick children.

Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO):

It was started by the first lady Janet Museveni. It mainly cares for orphans and widows. **UWESO** provides accommodation, food, education and medical care to needy people like orphans and widows.

The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO)

It was started by Noreen Kaleba.
TASO mainly cares for AIDS patients, orphans and widows. TASO cares for AIDs patients through treatment, counselling and providing food aid to them.

Common Mistake
1. Write TASO in full.
Wrong response : *The Aids support organisation.*
Correct response: *The AIDS support Organisation*
Comment: *AIDS being an abbreviation should be written in block letters.*

Exercise

1.Which group of people is cared for by each of the following Voluntary organisations?
i) UWESO:
ii) TASO:

Roles played by other voluntary organisations in Uganda.

•World Vision International.

i. It builds schools.
ii. It provides medical care to the needy.
iii. Provides safe water.
iv. Promotes the welfare of peasants.
v. Provides scholastic materials.

• Uganda Red Cross Society.

i. Provides food to war victims.
ii. Provides medicine to prisoners of war.

iii. Caters for the wounded in wars.
iv. Provides first aid to injured people.

• Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)

i. Building schools.
ii. Building medical centres.
iii. Providing safe water sources.
iv. Caters for people affected by disasters e.g. landslides.

• Compassion International.

i. Provides clothes to needy children.
ii. Provides medical care to needy children.
iii. Pays school fees for the needy children.

•Islamic Relief Agency (IRA)

i. Builds and aids schools.
ii. Provides facilities to medical centres.
iii. Provides safe water sources to people.

Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE).

It provides food, medical care, clothes to people suffering in war torn areas.
Provides temporary shelter to displaced people.

Exercise:

1. State any **two** ways the Uganda Red Cross Society helps the people in Uganda.
2. In which way is Compassion International important to the people of Uganda?

Cultural leaders.

These are leaders of cultural institutions like kings, queens, chiefs, clan heads or clan leaders, princes and princesses.

How leaders are chosen in our district.

Different types of leaders get power through different ways e.g. political leaders are voted for so they get power through elections, voluntary leaders come to power voluntarily (through volunteering), Cultural leaders get power through inheritance or succession whereas civil leaders are appointed to their offices.

Qualities of a good leader.

A good leader should be; kind, approachable, tolerant, confident, respectful, cooperative, exemplary, careful, honest, transparent, faithful, hard-working, trustworthy, knowledgeable, courageous, effective and efficient, developmental.

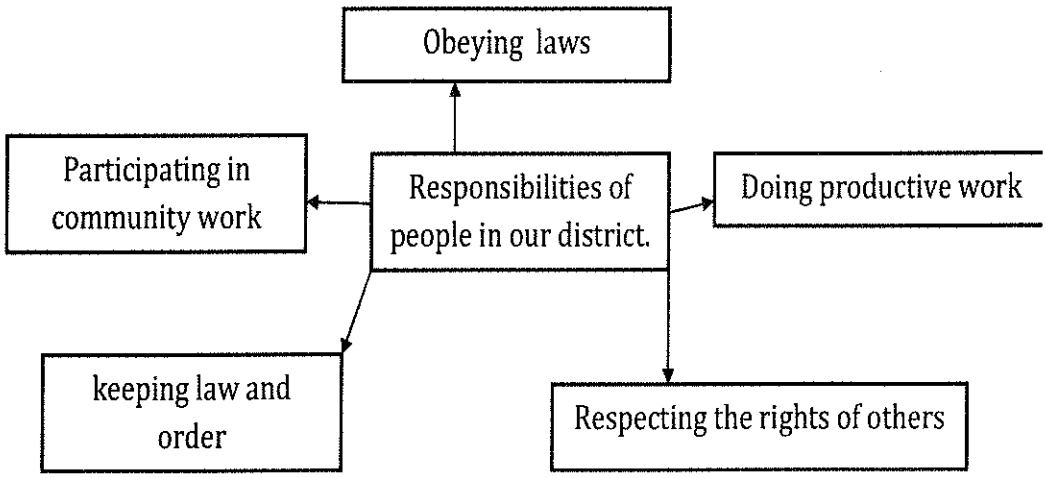
Rights of people in our district.

Rights are natural freedoms people must enjoy.

Rights of people in our district include;-

i. A right to have life or to live.

ii. A right to medical care.
iii. A right to security.
iv. A right to own property.
v. A right to public information.
vi. A right to fair hearing in courts of law.
vii. Freedom of worship, association, press, movement.



Exercise:

1. What term refers to people's natural freedoms?
2. Write **two** ways of becoming a leader in our community.
3. State **two** responsibilities of people in our district.

POPULATION, SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Population terms.

Introduction:
In Primary Four, we studied about population in our district and internal migrations today. We looked at how people are spread or population distribution and counting people or population census. Use that knowledge to answer the following questions:
Questions:
1. Give the meaning of the term Population.
2. State any two ways in which a large population is important to a country.
3. Why do people in Uganda migrate today?

Population distribution:

This is the way people are spread in a given area.

Population census: This is the official counting of people in an area.

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

Population density: This is the number of people living in each square kilometer.

Population growth: This is the increase in the number of people in an area.

Sparse population: This is when an area has fewer people than the size of land.

Dense population: This is when an area has more people than the size of land.

Population structure: This is the composition of people in terms of age and sex.

Exercise:

1. What term is used to mean the total number of people living in a particular area?
2. State the meaning of each of the following terms:
   (a) Population explosion
   (b) Dense population
3. What do we call the composition of people by age and sex?

Population census.

This is the official counting of people in an area.

National Population Census is the official counting of people in a country.

Enumerators

These are the people trained to register people and collect information during population census.

Census night: This is the night before census is carried out.

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development:

This is responsible for carrying out population census.
The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is the body responsible for carrying out population census.
Population census in Uganda is carried out after every ten years.
National population census is done after ten years since it is too expensive to be done every year and to allow population changes to take place.

Problems faced during population census.
Shortage of funds, Illiteracy among the people, Ignorance of the people, Insecurity in some areas of the country, Shortage of well trained enumerators, Harsh weather conditions, Difficulty in transport, Failure by some people to give accurate information, etc

Importance of carrying out population census to a country.

It helps the government to know the number of people so as to plan for social services for them, to know the birth and death rates of people, know the living standards of people, know the level of illiteracy in the country, know the composition of people in terms of religion, sex and age, know the marital status of people, know the economic activities of the people, etc.

Types of information collected during population census.

i. Age of the people.
ii. Number of children produced by couples.
iii. Sex of the people.
iv. Religious status.

v. Marital status.
vi. Occupation of the people.
vii. Types of housing.
viii. Level of education.

Exercise:

1. What is **population census**?
2. What name is given to the well trained people who carry out population census?
3. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for carrying out population census?
4. State any **two** importance of carrying out population census to a country like Uganda.

Common Mistake

1. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for carrying out population census?
   Wrong response : *Ministry of Internal Affairs.*
   Correct response: *Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Planning.*
   Comment: *It is the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Planning.*
   It does so in order to effectively distribute resources to the people.

Population growth:

Is the gradual increase in the number of people in an area or a country.
The population of an area increases due to high fertility rate among women, improved medical services, early marriages among teenagers (People between 13 and 19 years of age), Polygamy (marrying more than one wife), Ignorance about family planning, cultural and religious beliefs.

Ways of controlling population growth.

i. Promoting family planning.
ii. Giving gifts to people with small families.
iii. Legalising abortion
iv. Discouraging early marriages.
v. Promoting girl child education.
vi. Limiting immigration.
vii. Discouraging polygamy

Cultural factors that lead to population growth

i. Forced/early marriages
ii. Polygamy
iii. Producing children for prestige

Natural disasters that may reduce the number of people.

Floods, Famine, Lightning, Volcanic eruption, Epidemic diseases, Landslides, Earthquakes

Human made or Artificial hazards that may reduce the number of people

Motor accidents, Fire outbreaks, Wars and Plane crash

Exercise:

1. State the difference between population growth and population census.
2. Give any **two** factors that can lead to population growth.
3. Mentions **two** ways the government of Uganda can control population growth.

Population distribution:

Is the way how people are spread in a given area.

Factors for population distribution.

i. Climate
ii. Vegetation
iii. Relief
iv. Social services.
v. Nature of the soil
vi. Government policy

Areas that are densely populated.

Around lakes and rivers (water bodies), Urban areas (cities, towns and trading centres), Agricultural rich areas, Plateau areas, Areas with favourable climate, Some mountain slopes.

Reasons why areas around lakes and rivers are densely populated.

i. There is plenty of water for domestic use and irrigation.
ii. Lakes and rivers are fishing grounds.
iii. Areas around lakes and rivers have fertile soil for growing crops.
iv. The areas have favourable climate with reliable rainfall.

Reasons why urban areas are densely populated.

i. There are many jobs.
ii. Better social services.
iii. Trade opportunities.

Problems facing people in Urban areas.

i. Traffic jam and congestion
ii. Food shortage
iii. High crime rate
iv. High cost of living
v. Poor accommodation
vi. Common accidents
vii. Poor sanitation.
viii. Easy spread of diseases.

Why agricultural rich areas are densely populated.

i. There is fertile soil for growing crops.
ii. There is plenty of food.
iii. Favourable climate.

Why most mountainous areas are densely populated.

Most mountainous areas are have more people due to fertile soil for crop growing, favourable climate with cool temperature and minerals which create jobs for people.

Why plateau areas are densely populated.

i. There is fertile soil for growing crops.
ii. There are lakes and rivers which promote fishing.
iii. There is reliable rainfall.
iv. It provides space for building social service centres.
v. It helps in mining minerals
vi. It promotes lumbering due to forests.

Areas that are sparsely populated.

i. Semi-arid areas
ii. Swampy areas
iii. Very steep slopes
iv. Very Cold mountains,
v. Areas where there is insecurity.

Reasons why semi-arid areas are sparsely populated;

i. The area is dry with little rainfall.
ii. The area has less pasture for the animals.
iii. The area has infertile soil due to unreliable rainfall

Note: *Semi arid climate in Uganda is mainly experienced in Northeastern or Karamoja sub region.*

Why swampy areas are sparsely populated.

i. Swampy areas sometimes flood and kill people.
ii. Most disease vectors breed in swamps.
iii. Poor roads especially during the wet season.

Exercise:

1.Why are most mountainous areas of Uganda densely populated?
2.Mention any **two** areas that are densely populated in Uganda.
3.Give any **two** areas that are sparsely populated in Uganda.
4.Give **two** problems faced by people in urban areas.

Factors that influence high and low population distribution:

Factors that lead to high population distribution /high population density.

i. Reliable rainfall / favourable climate.
ii. Fertile soil.
iii. Better medical and education service.
iv. Employment opportunities.
v. Improved security and peace.
vi. Various economic activities.
vii. Urbanisation
viii. Natural water sources.
ix. Availability of mineral resources.

Advantages of high population to a country.

i. Creates a large tax base.
ii. There is enough market for goods and services.
iii. There is enough and cheap labour.
iv. Many people can be recruited into security forces.

Disadvantages of a high population

i. Leads to land shortage.
ii. Leads to food shortage.
iii. High rate of unemployment.
iv. Easy spread of communicable diseases.
v. Leads to poor sanitation
vi. Shortage of better accommodation.
vii. Leads to creation of slums in towns.

Factors that cause low population distribution /low population density.

i. Unreliable rainfall
ii. Infertility of the soil
iii. Political instability/insecurity
iv. Absence of economic activities.
v. Pests and diseases.
vi. Natural disasters e.g earthquakes, Landslides, etc.
vii. Unemployment.
viii. Lack of good social services e.g. health, transport, communication and education services.

Advantages of a low population

i. There is enough land.
ii. There is low crime rate
iii. Food is enough for the people.
iv. Enough social services
v. Enough employment opportunities
vi. Enough accommodation facilities.

Problems of a low population.

i. Less income collected from taxes.
ii. Shortage of labour
iii. Less market for goods
iv. Low level of production.
v. Under use of available resources.

Exercise

1. Give the difference between high population density and low population density.
2 .Which aspect of climate mainly influences human settlement?
3. Mention **two** advantages of a low population to a country.
4. Write **two** disadvantages of a low population to a country.

Effects of HIV/AIDS on population and economic production:

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

General effects of HIV and AIDS on population.

i. It leads to death of people.
ii. It leads to over spending in treating effects of AIDS.
iii. It leads to Isolation.
iv. It causes misery.

Economic effects of HIV and AIDS on the population.

i. It leads to low labour supply due to death of people.
ii. It leads to death of energetic people who would do work.
iii. There is low market for goods due to death of people.
iv. There is over spending on drugs in treating people infected with AIDS.

v. It leads to loss of efficiency at work.

Social effects of HIV and AIDS

i. The death of people reduces population in an area.
ii. It has led to many orphans due to death of parents.
iii. It leads to isolation by other people.
iv. It causes misery and pain to the affected person.

Ways in which HIV and AIDS may be spread.

i. Through having unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected person.
ii. Through blood transfusion with an infected blood or unscreened blood.
iii. Contact of wounds with blood of the infected person.
iv. Sharing sharp objects with an infected person.
v. Cultural practices like circumcision using unsterilised sharp objects.

Ways of preventing HIV and AIDS

i. Avoid sharing sharp objects with an infected person.
ii. Use of condom during sexual intercourse.
iii. Abstaining from sex.
iv. By going for blood test before marriage.
v. Uninfected married couples should be faithful to each other.

ABC in AIDS prevention:

A – Abstain from sex

B – Be faithful

C – condom use

How the following groups of people can best prevent HIV/AIDS

Unmarried people – Abstinence from sex

Married couples – Being faithful to one another.

The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO) helps the AIDS patients in Uganda.

Some services provided by TASO include; provision of Anti-Retroviral drugs, counselling services, relief aid in terms of food, clothes.

Exercise:

1. Write the following abbreviations in full.
   a) HIV
   b) AIDS
2. How has AIDS affected the population of Uganda?
3. Give any **two** effects of AIDS on the economy of Uganda.

Population explosion and population Density:

Population explosion:

Is the sudden increase in the number of people in a given area or country.

The major cause of population explosion is the coming of refugees.

A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave his/her country because of problems and settles in another country.

Cause of refugees.

i. Wars
ii. Famine
iii. Prolonged drought
iv. Political mistreatment.
v. Religious persecution
vi. Volcanic eruption
vii. Landslides
viii. Floods

Population density: Is the number of people in an area per square kilometre.

How to determine population density.

Population Density = $\frac{\text{Total number of people.}}{\text{Total area}}$ = People/ Km^2

Example:

In an area, there are 200,000 people covering an area of 200 square kilometres

Calculate the population density

PD = $\frac{\text{Total number of people}}{\text{Area}}$ = People / km^2

$= \frac{\cancel{200.000}^{1000}}{\cancel{200}}$

= 1000 people per km^2

Solutions to high population densities.

i. By encouraging family planning practices.
ii. By resettling people from over populated areas to low populated areas.
iii. By increasing production of food through modernisation of agriculture.
iv. By encouraging well planned buildings.
v. By creating more jobs through industrialisation.
vi. By increasing national budget on the provision of social services.

Exercise:

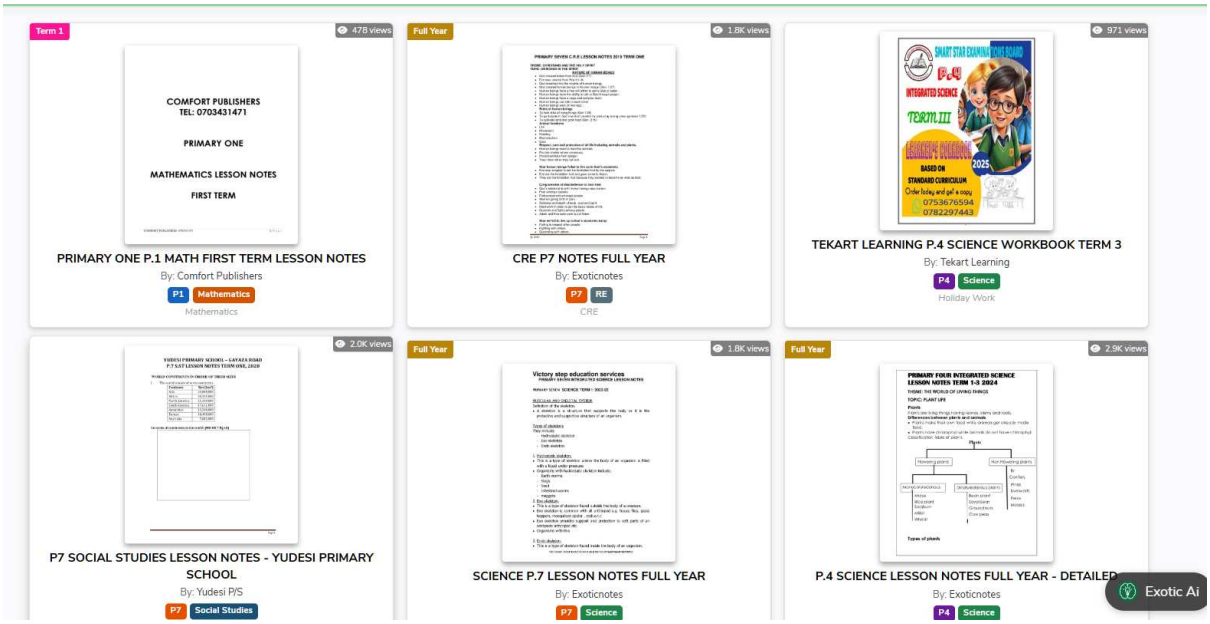
i. What is the major cause of refugees in Africa?
ii. State the difference between population explosion and population density.
iii. In Kibengo, there are **100,000 people** living in an area of 500 square kilometres. Calculate the population density.

Common Mistakes

1. What term is used to mean the sudden/ rapid increase of people in a given area?
   Wrong response : *Population growth.*
   Correct response: *Population Explosion.*
   Comment: *Population growth is the gradual increase of people in a given.*

JAZIRAH P5 Heroes

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